

gulators. The proper and quick distribution of wind to all parts of the organ is a very important and necessary feature and much depends upon the successful distribution of the wind supply.

Having mentioned the principal parts of an organ and briefly described the function of each let us now see what woods are used in their construction:—

*What Woods are Used and Where.*

1. *Oak.*—White Oak—Red Oak.

The two varieties above mentioned are the ones most frequently used for exterior portions of organs such as the case and the console. Oak has an exceedingly attractive appearance and is largely employed for decorative purposes. The Oaks are of very great importance commercially because of the high technical qualities of their wood and it is to be regretted that in Canada the supply is nearly exhausted.

2. *Pine.*—White.

It is not surprising to find the most important lumber tree in Canada being used extensively in the building of organs. The wood is soft, easy to work, easy to season and once properly conditioned, holds its shape as well as any other coniferous wood known to commerce.

Pine is extensively used in making the following parts of an organ:—

(a) Pipes—used on account of its tonal qualities.

(b) Reservoirs—used in making these because it is easy to work and does not readily split.

(c) Blowers—The envelope and partitions are almost invariably constructed of Pine.

(d) Frame-work.

(e) Keys—The body of the keys is usually made of Pine.

(f) Swell-boxes—Both the frames and shutters are constructed of Pine as a rule.

Red Pine is often used in building the frame-work owing to its strength and hardness.

3. *Basswood.*—This wood is very extensively used throughout the entire organ, principally owing to the fact that it is easily worked, and also because it

possesses the quality of holding its shape better than many other woods, after seasoning. The following is a list of those parts of an organ in which Basswood is very largely used:—

(a) Case (Both organ and console).

(b) Concussion bellows.

(c) Underboards of wind chests.

(d) Drawstop boxes.

(e) Reservoirs.

(f) Sometimes for blowers.

(g) Curtain boxes and other similar parts.

4. *Spruce.*—White, Red, Black.

Spruce is not as extensively used by any means as Pine but the above varieties are often used.

White Spruce is employed in making the large 16 and 32 foot pedal pipes, when obtainable in the dimensions required. White Spruce is also used in the smaller pipes to a large extent.

The Red and Black Spruce are sometimes used in constructing the frame but when Spruce is used in the construction of Swell-boxes, it is always the White Spruce that is selected.

5. *Whitewood or Poplar.*

Whitewood or Poplar is very largely used in building organs as it is one of the most adaptable of woods. The Whitewood used, is mostly imported as the tree is not common in Canada. Many of the small mechanical parts of an organ are made of this wood and the following list shows a number of other portions of an organ where it is employed:—

(a) Wind chests (Both main and pedal).

(b) Large pipes.

(c) For all the mechanical accessories such as:—

(1) Drawstop Boxes.

(2) Auxiliary Chests.

(3) Numerous pneumatic motors.

(4) Switchboard of tubular organ.

6. *Maple.*—Sugar Maple and Silver Maple.

The Sugar Maple is perhaps used more extensively than any other variety of this species as it possesses the qualities of hardness, strength and stiffness to