



William Whistle, the 265-pound foreman of the W. C. Edwards Company, who responded for the shanty men at Ottawa in honor of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, made a most amusing speech. Here is what I believe to be an almost correct version of his remarks. "Oh I cannot spik vat I want in English, but I will do de best I can. I commence on de shantee for M'sieu Edward many year ago, and in tam I had charge of de shanteen and I make some monee. He gave me pretty fair wages, but I notice M'sieu Edward make much more monee every year, and I say to myself I will tak up bisness myself, and I am going to make big monee too. Well, M'sieu Edwards he no object, and in tree year I mak big business, I mak \$17,000 debt (great laughter), and I lose all dat I have. I commence to look pretty sharp, less I lese my name (laughter), den I met M'sieu Edward, and he say to me. "Well, William, are you done?" I say to M'sieu Edward, "Yes; and I would like to go to work for your famlee again." So I start and go back to M'sieu Edward. But der was dat \$17,000 debt, and M'sieu Edward, he say to me: "Well, William, when you are in debt you have to pay." Well, dat bother me vare mouch, and I did not know what to do, so I went to de church to de mass, and I prayed de good Lor, and I say to Him. "God Almighty, I cannot pay dat debt, I want you to forgive me dat debt, I will give it to you." (Roars of laughter, as many, many year since I first worked for M'sieu Edward. He give me good wage, and I am honorable enough to mak shantee to-day for de king and de queen."

I met in Toronto last month Mr. J. Pearson, Director of Beecroft & Wightman, Limited, the merchants, of Hull and Bradford, England. Mr. Pearson was on his first visit to Canada to investigate the possibilities of securing a timber supply direct from the mills. It is surprising how many timber merchants and consumers of England have visited Canada for the first time within the past two years. It will result in bringing the manufacturer and consumer closer together, as is the desire of the people on the other side. Mr. Pearson, I would say, is an excellent representative of his firm, active, energetic, especially desirous of getting all the knowledge possible of lumber matters. He remarks on the absence in this country of a uniform system of grading, adding that it made it much more difficult to transact business. Mr. Pearson's timber requirements included spruce box boards. He said they had been importing them through the Quebec shippers, but wished to have a connection with responsible mill men. Lumber stock in red pine was also wanted, being used very largely in England. His firm also used a large quantity of casings for telegraph wires. For this purpose poplar had

been employed, but he thought it might be possible to obtain a suitable wood in Canada. They were also large buyers of Indiana oak, and Mr. Pearson made enquiries as to the quantity of oak to be obtained in this country. He thought it would be possible to arrange for small shipments, as during the past year there had been an increased trade with Canada in car load lots.

Searching for white pine limits is an avocation which is engaging the time of more persons than is generally believed. The country is constantly being scoured by anxious investors and timber estimators. Whenever a good limit in our pine belt is placed on the market, it is quickly picked up by the Ottawa valley and Georgian Bay mill men, who are always ready to increase their holdings. Messrs. S. S. Henderson and R. W. Schofield, of Henderson, Schofield & Company, Brookfield, Pennsylvania, stopped off in the Queen City a few days ago. They were en route to Algoma to inspect a timber limit on which an option had been given them. From Mr. Henderson I learned that they have been manufacturing Pennsylvania and Michigan pine, and that their timber supply will be exhausted in a year or two. They are considering the advisability of changing their base of operations to Canada if it is found possible to continue to supply the Philadelphia and adjacent markets. One difficulty, Mr. Henderson stated, might come up in connection with the duty. It would be necessary to dress a great deal of their lumber, and if it had to be done on this side the duty would be very high. As much of their lumber would not be shipped right through to Philadelphia, it would be necessary to make an arrangement for stop-over at Tonawanda or some such point near the border, to have the necessary dressing done, but he was not certain that this could be arranged. I am doubtful if lumber manufactured in the Algoma district can be placed on the Philadelphia market at a profit, notwithstanding Mr. Henderson tells me that Canadian pine is being marketed there.

QUARTER-SAWING.

In a previous issue of this journal a correspondent asked for information in regard to quarter sawing and direct running circular mills. I have had experience with all kinds of saw mills, says M. E. L., in The Wood-Worker, and might give some advice that would help the correspondent referred to if I knew the size of his mill. He writes as though quarter sawing would be the main work. For that class of work I prefer a good heavy arbor not likely to spring easily, 3½ or 4 inches diameter, or if he has already a mill husk and arbor, the engine crank must be fitted to it. The engine should be 10 x 12-inch cylinder, or 12 x 12, or 12 x 14-inch. The 10 x 12-inch engine would make good power and would be light and easy to move from place to place as timber was sawed out. It should run 500 revolutions per minute, and if strongly built would stand hard usage and do good, heavy work, running a saw on all the feed needed for hardwood, or 3 to 4-inch feed in 12-inch cuts, according to the kind of timber sawed.

If a small mill is wanted, working four to eight men, the engine should be a centre-crank, with pulley on outside or opposite saw arbor, from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, 7-inch face, to run a single-saw edger, known as a side edger. This saw should be filed so as to be used to cut the slabs for the boiler as well as to edge with, making a combined edger and cut-off. If a larger mill is wanted, to work from six to ten men, another engine, 8 x 12, should be added, to run a three-saw edger and cut-off. This kind of mill, with a 50-horse boiler, will saw lumber rapidly and is a cheap mill, with low running expenses.

The saw I like best for such a mill is R. Hoe & Co.'s chisel bit, 60 inches diameter, 8-gage, 48 teeth, or 12 teeth to an inch of greatest feed run. I think all rip saws should be chisel bit for small mills. They are easy to care for, need no gumming and not much swaging, so that they are quickly put in order and new teeth easily put in.

I once knew a direct-running mill with an engine 12 x 16-inch cylinder, but I thought it too large; it was slow and clumsy. I have quarter-sawed two ways. One way is to split the log through the middle, then split each half in center, then saw each quarter, with the bark side down, until the heart is reached, then turn and finish. The other way is to cut a heavy slab, varying according to size of log, but going to within about 4 inches of the heart, then turn and take another from opposite side same distance from the heart, then turn down and finish same as any cant, then put slab on blocks, round side down, and saw to heart, then turn and finish. This is by far the quickest way of sawing, but in some localities there is a difference in the price between these two ways.

LUMBER EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Below is shown the quantity and value of lumber and shingles shipped from Canada to the United States for the past three years. It will be observed that while the quantity exported in the year ending June 30th last was nearly 200,000,000 feet less than in the previous year, there is not a corresponding difference in the value. This is due to the higher prices prevailing for white pine lumber. The figures given below are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States Government. They show that the duty on Canadian lumber has not restricted shipments to any extent:

Years ending June 30.	Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber.		Other lumber.	Shingles.	
	M. feet.	Value.	Value.	M.	Value.
1899	423,705	4,186,515	971,310	471,594	827,886
1900	680,069	7,464,208	1,285,673	541,040	1,011,234
1901	490,400	6,342,050	1,217,260	555,853	1,028,184

The lumbermen of British Columbia are finding difficulty in securing men to work in the mills and logging camps, as a large number of laboring men are employed in railway work.

Hose for fire-fighting purposes about mills and yards should have an outside connection. If the connection is within the mill, the fire may be exactly the location to prevent the hose being used.