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do very well for log driving. At present the only mode of transportation is the water buffalo or caribou, an animal much weaker than the ox used in American lumbering. There are also the Filipino ponies, which are small and lack strength, but there are no

are constructed on the slide principle, on which the saw rests while being sharpened or gummed. These rest are of various lengths, from 1 to 14 inches. As a filer, writes E. L. Haskins in the *Wood-Worker*, I prefer one of about 10 inches. The length of rest is not of

ably would be so small as to hardly be perceptible to the eye. To test the back of saw thoroughly for these short crooks and bends, use a 20-inch straightedge. Unless you have heretofore tried this way of testing you may be somewhat surprised at the number of high and low places you will find when the saw is not uniformly curved, or straight either for that matter.

Now, this is where principle and practice do not join hands, for these small imperfections, as well as the large, are all reproduced on tooth edge of saw by the sharpening machine, when the back of saw is passing over the slide rest. Besides this trouble, and as a direct result of these high and low places on back of saw, you will quickly discover that the teeth on saw are becoming very irregular as to spacing, and with these conditions existing we can hardly expect to obtain good results on fast feed, that is, if you want to saw a million a month with a 6-inch band resaw.



FIG. 3.—NATIVE METHOD OF SAWING TIMBER. THE NATIVES FIND THIS PRIMITIVE METHOD OF SAWING PROFITABLE EVEN WHEN COMPETING WITH A STEAM SAW MILL.

American horses in the Philippines except those belonging to the army. There has been some talk of importing elephants from India, but as attendants would have to be brought, and conditions are so different, the feasibility of the plan is doubted.

To show the extent of lumbering operations under present methods it is only necessary to state that the cut of the past year has been only 30,000,000 feet board measure.

Mr. Ribbentrop, lately retired Inspector General of the forests of India, has written to us, in reply to an invitation from our Bureau, offering his services for the purpose of devising a rational forest policy for the Philippines. We are much pleased at Mr. Ribbentrop's offer, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made to secure his services, as the forest problems of the Philippines are much the same as those the Indian foresters have had to contend with. We also hope to secure for a limited period the services of a few of the conservators of the Indian forests to help out in the inaugural work of the Philippines. These men would be especially valuable owing to their practical experience under very similar conditions that are to be met with in the Philippines."

PRINCIPLE VS. PRACTICE.

In many filing rooms the operators have managed to wander far from the path which the construction of a band saw sharpening machine should naturally lead them to take. Not because filers are inclined to go astray, but because the importance of adhering to these principles has not been thoroughly pointed out to them in a forcible manner.

Nearly all band saw sharpening machines

very much importance, provided the back of saw has been correctly fitted.

Most filers proceed somewhat after this fashion: In fitting the backs of band saws they use a straightedge from 4 to 7 feet long.



FIG. 4.—HAULING LOGS INTO TARLAC, LUZON, P. I. FOUR BUFFALOES AND THREE DRIVERS TO HAUL ONE MEDIUM SIZED LOG. TO HAUL ONE LARGE LOG AS MANY AS TWENTY-SIX BUFFALOES AND DRIVERS IN PROPORTION HAVE BEEN SEEN.

Some use one with a little concave, that leaves the back a little long. The long straightedge will give a good idea of the straightness or convexity of the saw, less this difference. If saws should have a high spot at ends and another high spot at or near middle of straightedge, then there would be no spring to saw or straightedge when pressed by hand, and prob-

ably is soon destroyed by dry rot. The company have now given an order to a Michigan firm for 1,500 white cedar poles, which will be shipped to Alexandria and Cairo. It would seem to be worth while for Canadian lumbermen to watch the outcome of this experiment with Michigan timber. If it should prove capable of withstanding the climate of Egypt, Canadian grown timber would probably also meet the conditions, and a share of the orders might be obtained.