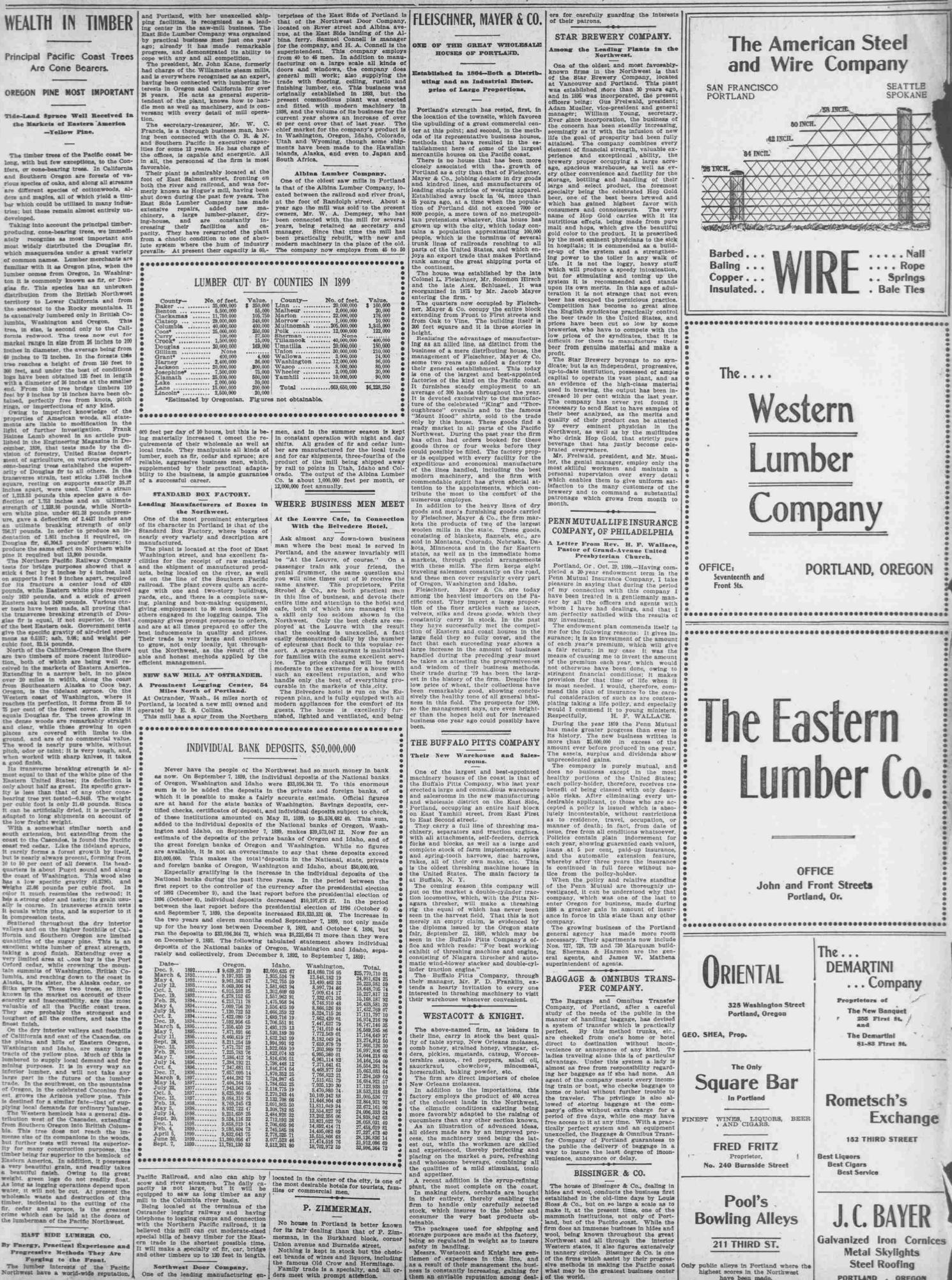
## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.



To per cont of the forest cover. In size it equals Douglas fir. The trees growing in the dense woods are remarkably straight and clear, while those growing in open places are covered with limbs to the ground, and are of no commercial value. The wood is nearly pure white, without pitch, odor or taint; it is very tough, and, when worked with sharp knives, it takes a good finish.

Its transverse breaking strength is al-most equal to that of the white pine of the Eastern United States; its deflection is only about half as great. Its specific grav-ity is less than that of any other cone-hearing tree yet tested-0.346. The weight per orbits foot is only 216 populat. Since per cubic foot is only 21.49 pounds. Since it can be artificially dried, it is peculiarly adapted to long shipments on account of

coast to the Cascades, is found the Pacific coast red cedar. Like the tideland spruce, it rarely forms a forest growth by itself, but is nearly always present, forming from 10 to 50 per cent of all forests. Its head-guarters is about Puget sound and along the coast of Washington. This wood also has a low specific gravity (0.3396), and weighs 23.66 pounds per cubic foot. In color it much resembles the redwood; it has a strong odor and taste; its grain usu-sily is come. In teneways strain test ally is coarse. In transverse strain tests It equals white pine, and is superior to it

valleys and on the higher footbills of Cal-formia and Southern Oregon are limited quantities of the sugar pine. This is an excellent white lumber of great strength, taking a good finish. Extending over a very limited area at ...oos bay is the Port Orford cedar, while crowning the moun-tain summits of Washington. British Co-lumbia, and reaching down to the coast in Alaska, is its sister, the Alaska cedar, or Silka apruce. These two trees, so little known in the market on account of their scarcity and inaccessibility, are the most valuable of all the Facific coast trees. They are probably the strongest and toughest of all the conifers, and take the finest finish

finest finish. On the dry interior valleys and foothills of California and east of the Cascades, on the plains and hills of Eastern Oregon, Washington and idaho, are many large tracts of the yellow plae. Much of this is humbered to supply local demand and for mining purposes. It is in every way an inferior lumber, and will not take any large part in the future of the lumber trade. In the southwest, on the mountains of Oregon, in the celebrated Coconino for-est, grows the Arizona yellow pine. This est, grows the Arizona yellow pine. This is destined for a similar fate-that of supplying local demands for ordinary lumber. The Western hemlock has a general dis-tribution west of the Cascades, extending from Southern Oregon Into British Columbia. This tree does not reach the im-mense size of its companions in the woods, but further tests will reveal its superiority for many construction purposes, the timber being far superior to the hemlock of Eastern America. In addition, it possesses a very beautiful grain, and readily takes a beautiful finish. Owing to its great weight grean logs do not readily float. As long as logging operations depend upon water, it will not be cut. At present the wholesale waste and destruction of this timber, incidental to the cutting of the fin. codar and spruce, is the greatest orime which can be laid at the doors of the lumberman of the Pacific Northwest.

Progressive Methods They Are

The lumber interests of the Pacific Northwest have a world-wide reputation,

Date-		Omerican			
	to be the first of	Oregon.	Idaho.	Washington.	Total.
ec. 9,	1892	9,639,357 39	\$2,050,635 67	\$14,080,716 95	\$25,770,710 01
arch 6,	1893		1,935,516 78	13,848,182 19	24,981,624 25
BY 4.	1893	9,961,362 67	1,762,755 59	13,499,463 33	25,223,581 59
ily 12,	1893	8,069,306 94	1,581,663 94	8,997,734 86	18,648,705 74
ct. 3, ec. 19,	1893	6,915,593 25	1,302,609 60	7,009,614 17	15,227,817 12
eb. 28,	1893	6,278,152 65	1,557,963 91	7,332,071 26	15,168,187 92
ay 4,	1894	6.213,711 78 7,009,756 20	1,475,958 94	8,748,910 48	16,438,581 20
ily 18,	1894	7,120,722 52	1,556,485 99	8,866,526 88	17,432,769 07
ct. 2.	1894	7,422,080 19	1,666,359 32 1,689,716 19	8,324,715 26	17,111,797 10
ec. 19,	1894	7.592,956 65	1,706,551 91	7,862,420 01	16,974,216 99
	1895	7,355,450 29	1,493,125 13	7.447.637 79	16,747,146 35
ay 7.	1895	7.871.891 66	1,520,189 30	7,741,010 44 7,772,569 01	16,589,585 86
	1895	8,460,619 27	1,632,243 99	8,182,049 24	17,164,649 97
	1895	8,211,254 59	1,994,991 92	7,659,879 79	18,274,912 50
	1895	7,871,757 25	1.922.059 10	7,203,989 73	17,866,126 30
	1896	7,225,783 76	1,823,074 83	6,995,360 01	16,997,806 08 16,044,218 60
	1896	7,386,412 76	1.816,635 51	6.961.114 82	16,164,164 09
	1896	7,384,192 21	1,798,448 12	7,371,641 61	16,554,281 94
	1896	7,347,681 51	1,846,374 54	6,468,977 59	15,663,033 64
	1896	7,657,095 14	1,870,352 25	7,766,802 21	17,294,269 CO
	1897	7,444,282 73 7,404,164 55	1,724,987 45	7,515,651 29	16,684,921 57
	1897	7,943,562 70	1,784,653 25	7,935,120 30	17,123,938 10
et. 5.	1897	8,625,950 45	2,118,775 19 2,270,243 44	8,470,980 74	18,533,318 63
	1897	9,084,318 78	2,133,708 66	10,109,342 88	21,005,536 77
	1898	8,769,245 62	2,091,885 50	11,646,904 48	22,864,931 92
ay 5,	1898	8,932,722 47	2,308,782 85	11.811.049 94 12.854.827 92	22,672,161 06
	1898	9,251,658 25	2,484,928 32	13,202,356 06	24,096,333 24
	1898	9,524,116 32	2,712,892 38	13,821,022 70	24,938,942 63
ec. 1,	1898	9,858,919 14	2,706,685 96	14,892,414 71	25,058,031 40
	1899	9,585,804 73	- 2.745,585 98	14,495,082 69	27,458,019 81 27,227,473 40
	1899	9,832,643 75	2,778,325 71	15,515,866 68	28,126,836 14
	1899	11,860,056 47	3,077,523 46	17,474,516 76	31,912,096 69
pt. 7,	1899	11,781,130 83	3,512,261 80	18,702,972 59	33,996,364 72

Northwest Door Company. One of the leading manufacturing



them an enviable reputation among deal- of the world.

PORTLAND , OREGON

highest scores in the Northwest have been made.

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