

# PRODUCTS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES IN UNITED STATES

INTERESTING STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE GOVERNMENT SHOWING GROWTH OF THIS GREAT INDUSTRY IN RECENT YEARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—A preliminary statement of the output of lumber, lath, and shingles in the United States during the calendar years 1910, 1909, 1908, and 1907, was issued recently by Census Director E. Dana Durand. It was prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacturers, by Jasper E. Whelchel, expert special agent. The data were collected in cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and form one series of annual reports regarding the lumber and timber manufactures.

The reported production of lumber in the United States during 1910 was 40,018,282 M feet board measure, as against 44,599,761 M feet in 1909, 33,224,369 M feet in 1908 and 40,256,154 M feet in 1907.

These figures of production are not entirely comparable by reason of differences in the completeness of the canvases of the mills in different years. The number of mills covered by the reports in each year has been as follows: 1910, 31,934; 1909, 48,112; 1908, 31,321; 1907, 28,559. The great excess in the number of mills canvassed in 1909, as compared with the other years, was due to the fact that this was the regular quinquennial census year and the entire country was canvassed by special agents, whereas the other canvasses have been conducted by mail. The effect of canvassing a much larger number of mills, however, is by no means to add a corresponding amount to the production. The great majority of the large mills is included for each year, and the additional mills reported for 1909 were largely small ones, the aggregate production of which is only a comparatively small fraction of the total. It is probable that had the canvass of 1909 been more complete than the canvass of 1910 the production of 1909 would still have been as great as in 1910. While, therefore, the conclusion can not be drawn from the above figures of production that the actual output in 1910 was less than in 1909, nevertheless it is quite likely that such is the case.

The number of mills included in the statistics for 1910 is also not strictly comparable with the number of 1908 and 1907, although the canvass of all three of these years was made by correspondence. The figures for 1910 do not include the cut of any mills sawing less than 50 M feet during the year, while the figures for such mills, so far as they were reported, were tabulated in the earlier years. The exclusion of these very small mills, however, has comparatively little effect upon the reported output.

**Washington Leads in Lumber Production**  
Washington, which has been the leading state in lumber production since 1905, not only stood first in 1910, but also showed the largest actual increase in output over 1909. Mississippi, on the other hand, while still one of the heaviest lumber producers, reported the largest actual decrease from 1909. Although the reported production for 1910 was less than that in 1909 by only 10.1 per cent, all of the states showed a decreased cut in the later year except Washington, Louisiana, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Wyoming, all of which, with the exception of Louisiana, it will be noted, are on or near the Pacific coast.

**The Industry Moving Westward**  
Of the four principal lumber regions, the decrease during the past 4 years has been greatest in New York and the New England states, and less marked in the Lake states, while the Southern states and the Pacific coast group, which are the newest centers of lumber manufacturing activity, have steadily increased their production. In 1907 New York and the New England states contributed 9 per cent of the total cut as against 6.2 per cent in 1910; the Lake states produced 13.6 per cent in 1907 and 12.5 per cent in 1910; while 40.3 per cent of the total was reported from the Southern states in 1907 and 43.8 per cent in 1910. The cut of the Pacific coast states increased from 16.8 per cent of the total in 1907 to 18.6 per cent in 1910. The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continuous and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for the decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group. In fact, the general westward movement of the lumber industry during the past decade is indicated by the fact that only a little more than 30 per cent of the total output of lumber in the United States in 1900 was cut west of the Mississippi river,

while in 1910 about 45 per cent was reported from that region.

**Softwoods and Hardwoods and Production of Leading Species**

The softwoods supplied 31,169,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,857,426 M feet or 22.1 per cent. The composition of the total has not varied materially during the past four years, though marked differences in annual production have occurred during this period; the softwoods constituted about 77 per cent in both 1907 and 1908 and 76 per cent in 1909. The slightly larger proportion of these woods reported in 1910 is a logical result of the movement in the industry from regions containing the bulk of the hardwood timber of the country to those where conifers or softwoods predominate. The five leading species cut in 1910 were yellow pine, Douglas fir, oak, white pine and hemlock, ranking in the order named, the aggregate output from these woods being 29,057,525 M feet, or 72.6 per cent of the total production from all species for that year.

**Yellow Pine.**  
The cut of yellow pine lumber in 1910 was 14,143,471 M feet, or more than one-third of the total production of lumber during that year. While this wood was reported from 27 states, 97.6 per cent of it was cut in the group of states comprising the Atlantic and Gulf coast states, from Maryland to Texas, inclusive, and also from Arkansas and Oklahoma. There has been practically no change in recent years in the proportion of yellow pine in the total lumber cut of this group of states, the output forming 79.5 per cent in 1910. Louisiana led in the production of yellow pine lumber in 1910, contributing more than one-fifth of the total, followed by Mississippi, and Texas in the order named.

**Douglas Fir**  
Douglas fir was the species next to yellow pine drawn upon most heavily as lumber material during 1910. The production from this wood amounted to 5,203,644 M feet, or 13 per cent of the total of all species cut. Only 10 states reported an output of Douglas fir lumber in 1910, Washington alone supplying 3,259,546 M feet, or 62.6 per cent of the total from this species.

**Oak, White Pine and Hemlock**  
Oak, by far the most important hardwood cut into lumber in the United States, supplied material for 3,522,098 M feet of lumber in 1910, and ranked third in point of production. The manufacture of oak lumber is very widely distributed among the states, an output from this species of timber having been reported by 37 different states during the past year. Nevertheless, the production of oak lumber is to a considerable extent centered in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where nearly 35 per cent of the output in 1910 was manufactured. The cut of white pine in 1910 was 3,352,183 M feet. Minnesota alone reported 1,280,239 M feet, more than 38 per cent of the total. While the production of hemlock lumber was reported from 27 states during the past year, more than two-thirds of the total output of 2,836,129 M feet was cut in the three states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania, ranking in the order named.

**Other Species.**  
While 53 kinds of timber were utilized as lumber material in the United States during 1910, only about 10 of these were cut in commercial quantities or for other than local consumption. Less than one-third of the species cut showed increases over 1909, the more important of these being Douglas fir, Western pine, redwood, cedar, white fir, sugar pine, and lodgepole pine—all, with the exception of cedar, being species cut exclusively in the Western or Pacific states. These ranged from 4.1 per cent in the case of western pine to 48.2 per cent in that of white fir.

Vacuum cleaners were successfully used to remove water from the floors of a New York office building after firemen had been too liberal with it in extinguishing a small fire.

**Libby COAL.** The kind YOU buy ALWAYS USED. PHONE 72 Pacific Supply & Transfer Co.

Few, if any, medicines have met with the unform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and Diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

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Rates: 50 cents a Day and Upwards  
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Marshfield, Oregon.

# THE FARMERS' WORLD MARKET

UNCLE SAM'S RECORDS OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The agricultural interests of foreign countries buy nearly \$100,000,000 worth of American manufactures and other products for use in cultivating the soil, while about \$50,000,000 worth of foreign products are annually imported into the United States for use upon American farms. The foregoing summarizes certain information recently compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, in response to an inquiry upon that subject received from a representative newspaper located in the great farming area of the Middle West, and refers more especially to those classes of merchandise having their chief, if not exclusive use in the farming industry and does not include articles in general use, such as clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous manufactures.

Of the exports from the United States of articles required in farming, by far the larger portion are composed of manufactures, such as agricultural implements, binding twine, barbed wire, and oil cake; while phosphate rock, to be ground up and used as fertilizer, and clover, timothy and other grass seeds are among the articles exported in the natural state. In addition to the exports above enumerated as specifically for farm use, there are certain articles for which the agriculturalists of other countries draw upon the United States but which cannot be classed as distinctively for farm purposes, such as wagons, carriages, traction engines, fiber bags, pumps, etc. In such cases the Bureau of Statistics has no means of determining the proportion of the exports intended for farm use and they are not, therefore, included in the 100 million dollars worth of merchandise exported for agricultural purposes.

Taking up the principal exports of the class under discussion, agricultural implements head the list, with a probable total of \$40,000,000 in the year about to end, comprised of nearly \$20,000,000 worth of mowers and reapers, \$8,000,000 worth of plows and cultivators, \$2,500,000 worth of threshers, and the remainder miscellaneous farming tools and implements. These agricultural implements are exported to practically all parts of the world where man has adopted modern methods of cultivating the soil; in the great wheat fields of Russia, in the vineyards of France, in the rice fields of China and Japan, and in all the rapidly developing countries of the new world, including Canada, Argentina, Cuba, and Mexico. The year's exports will range from nearly \$8,000,000 to European Russia, \$6,000,000 to Argentina, and about \$5,000,000 to Canada, to about \$1,500,000 to Africa, while to British Australasia and Oceania will be sent a total of nearly \$2,000,000, to other Oceania and Asia about \$1,000,000, and Brazil about \$500,000 worth. Even the great manufacturing countries of Europe, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, are represented in the year's exports of agricultural implements, the United Kingdom with a total of over \$1,000,000, Germany \$2,000,000, and France \$3,000,000.

**WE DRINK MORE RUM AND EAT BAD BUTTER**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The annual report of Royal C. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes several startling declarations.

All records were broken in the past year in the production of alcoholic liquors. The smoking of opium is a widespread vice in this country and opium "joints" exist in every city of considerable size. The double system of taxing oleomargarine is corrupting grocers, and gross frauds are being perpetrated on the butter-buying public.

**RAILROADS BLOCKED DEAL**

Government to Investigate Opposition to Coast-to-Coast Steamer Line.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Alleged opposition of the transcontinental railroads to financing of an independent steamship line to operate through the Panama canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast terminals is to be the subject of an inquiry by the senate committee on interstate commerce. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, was requested to appear before the committee. Baker endeavored to finance and organize an independent line, but it is said financial institutions have withdrawn proffered support. He alleges their attitude is largely due to influence of the transcontinental railroads.

Don't forget the Turkish Baths  
PHONE 214-J.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

# Four Weeks to Christmas



The Early Bird Gets Under the Mistletoe First. Buy Those Gifts Quick.

The hands and figures of a novel English watch have been coated with pitchblende, which glows in the dark and enables the time to be told.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid; and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1906.  
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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# STATEMENT OF CONDITION

# Flanagan & Bennett Bank

MARSHFIELD, OREGON

At the close of business September 1st, 1911.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and Discounts .....	\$397,381
Banking House .....	50,000
Cash and Exchanges .....	141,540
Total .....	\$588,921
Capital Stock paid in .....	\$50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	54,183
Deposits .....	484,738
Total .....	\$588,921

# The Wisdom of Age

A poor old man in telling of his life's experience said, "I can see where I have made many mistakes in my life, but I think my greatest was in not starting a bank account when a young man. If I had done so and stayed with my banker, I would not have been working by the day in my old age. I can plainly see now, when it is too late, that I have all the time needed the bank's assistance. My advice to all young men is to open a bank account and form a connection with the bank. Then if hard luck comes you will have a friend under some obligations to help you." The above has our hearty endorsement. We make an earnest effort to help our patrons.

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