

## Wood Used by Manufacturers

How the Lumber of This County Is Utilized in Manufacturing Industries.

**S**TATISTICS have been compiled by the forest service which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized. About 45 billion feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25 billion feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

The work of collecting and compiling the figures extended over a considerable period and was carried out state by state; but as one full year was made the basis of statistics in each state, the total is a fair average of the use of lumber in further manufacture in the whole country. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the lumber produced is subject to further manufacture. In preparing the figures in this way, however, it should be remembered that considerable material reaches shops and factories in the form of logs, bolts and billets without having passed through sawmills, and while this material is included in these statistics this fact should be remembered in comparing statistics with those of lumber production.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in this country under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed, except under general names. In quantity the softwoods, the needle-leaf or coniferous trees, are most important, but there is a greater number of species among the hardwoods, or broadleaf trees. Yellow pine comes first with more than 8 billion feet, followed by white pine with 3 billion, and Douglas fir with a little more than 2 billion. It should be understood, however, that the term "yellow pine" includes several species, the three most important of which are longleaf, shortleaf and loblolly. Oak, including all species, has nearly 2 billion feet, and is the most important hardwood. Maple comes next.

Dogwood comes about halfway down the list with more than 7 million board feet, and of those species mentioned Turkish boxwood comes last, with less than 30 thousand feet, followed by many others too insignificant to list, but making a total of all kinds of more than a million feet. Of the native species, laurel, holly and yucca fall very near the foot of the list in relative quantities used.

Fifty-five principal industries use wood as raw material. Their relative importance is hard to indicate, because quantity alone is not in all cases a criterion of value of an industry to the community in which it is situated, nor to the country as a whole.

More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest items of which are flooring, siding, ceiling and finishing. The next industry, in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and five fold the amount that goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears and bodies.

Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers and apiarists, and just before handles, and musical instruments. About midway down the list come pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs and tobacco pipes.

The apportionment of wood among the various industries, grades from planing mill products, which take most, down to aeroplanes and dry kilns, at the bottom of the list.

Government flour mills are advocated by the minister of agriculture for New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. He said that the matter is now before the cabinet and believes that the government will establish the mills at the wheat centers.

## Decay of Timber

**T**HE most notable progress yet recorded in the chemical treatment of timber to prevent decay was made in 1913, according to a report recently issued by the American Wood Preservers' Association in co-operation with the forest service of the Department of Agriculture.

The report states that 93 wood-preserving plants in 1913 consumed over 108 million gallons of creosote oil, 26 million pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 4 million gallons of other liquid preservatives. With these the plants treated over 153 million cubic feet of timber, or about 23 per cent more than in 1912. The output from additional plants unrecorded would increase the totals given.

Impregnation of wood with oils and chemicals to increase its resistance to decay and insect attack, the report goes on to say, is an industry which has become important in the United States only in recent years. In Great Britain and most of the European countries practically every wooden cross-tie and telephone or telegraph pole re-

ceives preservative treatment. In the United States less than 30 per cent of the 135 million cross-ties annually consumed are treated, and the proper treatment of an annual consumption of 4 million poles may be said to have scarcely commenced.

Real progress in the United States dates from 1832, when the Kyanizing process, using bichlorides of mercury, was developed. In 1837 two other processes were introduced, the Burnett process using zinc chloride, and the Bethel process using coal tar creosote. These last processes are very largely in use today.

The idea of timber preservation at first made very slow growth in this country, on account of the large supply of cheap and durable timbers and the general disregard shown toward economy in the use of natural resources. In 1885 there were only three pressure plants in the United States; and in 1895 only 15. Since then, however, the industry has grown rapidly; in 1913 there were 117 plants.

The agricultural experiment station at Pullman, Wash., is establishing an arboretum in which it is proposed to grow a group of each of the important timber trees of the temperate zone.

Jack pine trees planted ten years ago in the sand hills of Nebraska are now large enough to produce fence posts. Last year the first seed was gathered from this plantation.

## WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

"Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,  
Out where a smile dwells a little longer—  
That's where the West begins.  
Out where the sun is a little brighter,  
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,  
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—  
That's where the West begins.

"Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,  
Out where friendship's a trifle truer—  
That's where the West begins.  
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,  
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,  
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—  
That's where the West begins.

"Out where the world is in the making,  
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,  
That's where the West begins.  
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,  
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,  
Where a man makes friends without half trying—  
That's where the West begins.

### The Cheerful Thinker.

I'd love to pay the income tax,  
I'd pay it with delight;  
I'd pile the stuff in precious stacks—  
I'd sit up half the night.  
I'd try to be the first to pay—  
I'd be it if I could;  
And then I'd go my cheerful way—  
At least, I think I would.

Of course, I'd want an income big,  
So I could pay the more;  
The deeper down I had to dig  
The richer stream I'd pour.  
If I had coupons piled in racks,  
With millions to the good,  
How joyously I'd pay the tax—  
At least, I think it would.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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