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The Sun for Neat Job Printing

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOD BY INDUSTRIES

Statistics 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 the 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 these 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 im-

portant 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.

A Good Investment

W. D. Magli, a well known merchant of Whitewater, Wis., bought a stock of Chamberlain's medicine so as to be able to supply them to his customers. After receiving them he was himself taken sick and says that one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was worth more to him than the cost of his entire stock of these medicines. For sale by all Druggists.—Advertisement.

Stout Lady (watching the lions being fed)—"Peers to me, mister, that ain't a very big piece of meat for sech a big animal."

Attendant (with show of politeness)—"I s'pose it does seem like a little meat to you, ma'am, but it's enough for the lion."—National Food Magazine.

Mrs. De Timid (at Long Beach hotel)—"I beg pardon, but did you not say you were presented to the king during your tour abroad?"

Her Neighbor—"Yes, madam."

"And you spoke of other experiences of a like nature."

"I was presented to several of the crowned heads of Europe, talked with many of the great generals and noted diplomats and was granted an audience with the pope."

"Weren't you scared?"

"Not at all."

"Then if you were not afraid, I wish you would tell the head waiter that this salt box is empty."

Stings or bites of insects that are followed by swellings, pain or itching should be treated promptly as they are poisonous. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT counteracts the poison. It is both antiseptic and healing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Bab-bitt Bros.—Advertisement.

Points About Timber Flumes

That the V-shaped timber flume is a more efficient type than the box or square-sided form is one of the conclusions reached by the department of agriculture in a bulletin just issued on flumes and fluming. The V-shaped wooden flume require less water and, on the average, less repairs than the other type, is better adapted to act as a slide on steep grades, and offers fewer chances for jams. Concerning a third type, the "sectional" metal flume, semi-circular in form, the prediction is made that it will come into wide use. Such a flume is strong and light, and can be quickly taken apart and transported from one place to another to be set up again.

When building flumes a good plan, says the department is to erect a small sawmill at or near the upper end of the flume location to saw out the lumber needed for construction. Such material can be floated down the flume as fast as the latter is built and used for further extension.

For handling railroad cross-ties, cants, poles, cordwood, and the like, a flume with the sides of the V 30 inches in height is large enough. For handling logs, piling, long timber or brail sawed lumber a height of from 40 to 60 inches is recommended. The best angle for the V is put at 90 degrees.

Proposed flume lines ought to be surveyed as carefully as a line for a logging railroad, to insure evenness of grade. Grades should be kept below 15 per cent wherever possible, and the best results are obtained with grades between 8 and 10 per cent.

Abrupt curvatures in a flume should be avoided, for they are likely to cause jams. Curves should rarely be permitted to exceed 20 degrees. It may be necessary to blast out rocks and boulders or projecting points of bluffs, or to trestle, or even tunnel

to eliminate abrupt curves or maintain an even grade.

Telephones are recommended as adjuncts to the operation of a flume. By their use a serious break or jam can be reported immediately to the head of the flume to prevent further shipment of material. A telephone also makes it possible to notify the men at the upper end of the flume just what material to ship and when to ship it.

A flume recently built on Rochat Creek, near St. Joe, Idaho, is cited as a good example of modern V-shaped flume construction. This flume, which is unusually large and built to handle heavy logs and long timbers, is said to have cost approximately \$8,000 per mile for the five miles of its length, including the cost of constructing a wagon road and telephone equipment. Other flumes are cited costing from \$2000 to \$7,500 a mile.

The only unoccupied room in the hotel—one with a private bath in connection with it—was given to the stranger from Kansas. The next morning the clerk was approached by the guest when the latter was ready to check out.

"Well, did you have a good night's rest?" the clerk asked.

"No, I didn't," replied the Kansan. "The room was all right, and the bed was pretty good, but I couldn't sleep very much, for I was afraid some one would want to take a bath, and the only door to it was through my room."

Don't forget the Saturday night social dance at the Majestic.

A Perfect Cathartic

There is sure and wholesome action in every dose of Foley Cathartic Tablets. They cleanse with never a gripe or pain. Chronic cases of constipation find them invaluable. Stout people are relieved of that bloated, congested feeling, so uncomfortable especially in hot weather. They keep your liver busy. Will Marlar Pharmacy.—Advertisement.



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