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GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS: 1907.

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EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The data given in this circular, except Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19, are taken from the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor upon "The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1907." Tables 16 and 17 are from the reports of the Lumber Record Bureau, San Francisco, and Tables 18 and 19 from the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal of January, 1908. The years given in these four tables are calendar years ending December 31, whereas those given in the other tables are fiscal years ending June 30. The classifications of the Department of Commerce and Labor have been strictly followed.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1903-1907.

A summary of the exports of forest products from the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 is given in Table 1; the increase in value from 1903 to 1907 was 48.6. The increase in value does not necessarily indicate an increase in the quantity of forest products exported. For example, the total quantity of rosin exported in 1907 was but little more than that exported in 1903, yet the total value was more than doubled, because the export value of rosin rose from \$2 per barrel in 1903 to about \$4.40 in 1907. There was a decrease of 524,111 gallons in the export of spirits of turpentine from 1903 to 1907, yet the total value increased over \$2,200,000, because the value per gallon rose from 49 cents in 1903 to 65 cents in 1907. The total quantity of sawed timber exported in 1907 was but 70,000,000 feet greater than that exported in 1903; the value per thousand, however, was \$14.06 in 1903 and \$21.80 in 1907. There was relatively little change in the quantity of hewed timber exported in the various years; the average value per cubic foot was 23.9 cents in 1903 and 27.2 cents in 1907. In 1903, the average value of boards, deals, and planks exported was \$19.66 per M, while in 1907 the average value was \$24.55 per M. The average value of shingles exported was \$2.26 per M in 1903 and \$2.92 in 1907. Up to and including 1906, staves showed very little increase, but in the past year they have increased nearly \$20 per M. The relatively unimportant amount of wood pulp exported shows in the last five years very little increase in value; the price has continued steadily at about 2 cents a pound.

(3)

Table 1.—Summary of exports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the fiscal years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

25.1 3.3	1903		1904		1905	
Material.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
Bark for tanning, pounds		a \$239, 786		a \$291, 783		a \$552, 909
Bark extract for $tanning$			[
Charcoal		5,118		22, 646		23, 479
Naval stores:						
Rosin, barrels		4,817,052	2, 585, 108	6,621,870	2,310,275	7,069,084
Tar, barrels Turpentine and pitch, bar-	18,622	50,802	15,644	44, 944	20, 291	60, 520
rels	15,972	36, 379	13, 177	32, 253	24,971	74, 938
Turpentine, spirits of, gal-	10,012	00,019	10,111	32, 200	24,011	17, 500
lons	16, 378, 787	8, 014, 322	17, 202, 808	9, 446, 155	15, 894, 813	8, 902, 101
Wood, and manufactures of:	,-,-,	0, 12, 3, 322	,,,,	0, 111, 200		3,112,200
Timber and unmanufac-	1		}		1	1
tured—			!			
Sawed, M board feet.	530, 659	7, 462, 111	558, 690	8, 472, 355	486, 411	7,294,168
Hewed, cubic feet	3, 291, 498	787, 082	3, 788, 740	881,557	3, 856, 623	913, 65
Logs and other Lumber—		4, 506, 728		4, 473, 297		3, 040, 840
Boards, deals, etc., M	1		-		[
board feet	1,065,771	20, 965, 328	1, 426, 784	28, 603, 355	1,283,406	24, 483, 21
Joists and scantling,	1,000,111	20, 300, 328	1, 120, 101	20, 000, 000	1,200,400	21, 100, 21
M board feet	46,894	647, 920	60, 119	875,062	47, 309	704, 30
Shingles, thousands	38,211	86, 245	28, 484	82, 377	24, 345	69, 25
Shooks—		,		,	'	
Box		779, 777		869, 802		825, 14
All other, number	566, 205	829, 248	533, 182	795, 595	872, 192	1,278,972
Staves, number	55, 879, 010	4,740,680	47, 420, 095	4, 032, 344	48, 286, 285	3, 613, 63
Headings. All other lumber		134, 383		170, 874		148, 049 3, 068, 11
Doors, sash, and blinds		3, 732, 782 1, 727, 387		3, 190, 687 1, 433, 037		853, 350
Furniture, n. e. s		4, 454, 309		4, 555, 411		4, 439, 94
Hogsheads and barrels,		1, 101, 005		1,000,111		1, 100, 51
empty		175, 020	1	215, 532		188,996
Trimining, molding, and		=10,0				[
finish		565, 213		561,504		616, 33
Wooden ware		886, 080		981, 888		782, 13
Wood pulp, pounds	22, 464, 472	445, 228	30, 230, 820	593, 474	23, 703, 906	473, 58
All other manufactures		4, 818, 014	}	4, 640, 266		5, 209, 286
Total		70,906,994		91 000 ngo		74, 686, 008
1 O Deal		10, 500, 994		01,000,000		1 12,000,000

25.4	19	06 '	1907		
Material.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Bark for tanning, pounds Bark extract for tanning Charcoal	[\$75, 084 356, 847 14, 727	2, 322, 130	\$29, 975 305, 998 7, 956	
Naval stores: Rosin, barrels. Tar, barrels. Turpentine and pitch, barrels. Turpentine, spirits of, gallons. Wood, and manufactures of:	16,821	9, 899, 080 55, 362 43, 875 10, 077, 268	2,560,966 16,792 19,830 15,854,676	$11,327,091 \\ 57,215 \\ 60,563 \\ 10,241,883$	
Timber and unmanufactured— Sawed, M board feet. Hewed, cubic feet. Logs and other Lumber—	3, 517, 046	10, 649, 310 877, 786 3, 866, 300	600,865 3,278,110	13, 101, 178 890, 106 3, 645, 180	
Boards, deals, etc., M board feet Joists and scantling, M board feet Shingles, thousands Shooks—	29, 119 26, 272	28, 695, 823 501, 711 73, 635	1,623,964 34,851 18,256	39, 861, 352 752, 152 53, 261	
Box. All other, number Staves, number Headings.	1, 066, 253 57, 586, 378	954, 268 1, 524, 549 4, 699, 877 201, 219	803, 346 51, 120, 171	939, 724 1, 409, 595 5, 127, 522 157, 553	
All other lumber. Doors, sash, and blinds Furniture, n. e. s. Hogsheads and barrels, empty. Trimming, molding, and finish		5, 252, 230 243, 955		3, 578, 452 527, 551 5, 377, 768 345, 980 755, 854	
Wooden ware. Wood pulp, pounds. All other manufactures.	29, 482, 434	656, 119 587, 878		528, 720	
Total		89, 602, 637		105, 380, 256	

a Tanning extract combined with bark previous to 1906.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, BY PORTS, 1907.

Table 2 gives the exports of forest products for 1907 by regional ports. The Atlantic ports are those from Maine to the Straits of Florida, the Gulf ports those from Key West to Galveston, the Mexican border ports those from Corpus Christi to Arizona, the Pacific ports those from San Diego to Alaska, and the northern border and lake ports those from Idaho to Vermont.

Table 2.—Exports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Material.	Atlanti	e ports.	Gulf ports.		Mexican border ports.	
1,40021411	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark for tanning, pounds		\$27,820 150,834 6,335				
Rosin, barrels	1, 924, 513 10, 835	8, 507, 041 35, 304	566, 908 674	\$2, 488, 730 2, 536	6 385	\$29 1,397
rels Turpentine, spirits of, gal-	6,862	22, 598	937	3, 269	424	1, 178
Ions	12,869,592	8, 400, 813	2, 107, 712	1, 268, 037	1,064	810
Sawed, M board feet Hewed, cubic feet Logs and other Lumber— Boards, deals, and plank,	110, 162 646, 575	2, 897, 909 157, 018 1, 048, 948	341, 660 2, 013, 687	7, 379, 501 530, 418 1, 881, 819	40, 876 168, 070	796, 581 29, 261 38, 467
M board feet Joists and scantling, M	205, 063	6,831,898	892, 347	22, 109, 348	57, 020	1, 130, 782
board feet	16, 352 3, 769	378, 321 17, 645	17, 408 1, 431	351, 321 5, 644	52 8, 571	1,560 19,783
Box	10, 227, 765	365, 574 1, 398, 594 696, 774 36, 451	19, 307 34, 413, 139	187, 573 11, 001 4, 194, 156 40, 645		
Heading All other lumber Doors, sash, and blinds Furniture, n. e. s Hogsheads and barrels,		1, 898, 643 254, 736 3, 516, 586		405, 149 29, 242 245, 276		
empty		120, 341		82,596		58, 064
other house finishings Woodenware Wood pulp, pounds All other manufactures	22, 159, 292	500, 720 435, 573 456, 437 3, 580, 067			60, 800	13, 486 17, 903 1, 250 358, 615
TotalPer cent		41,742,980 39.6		41,782,652 39.7		3, 632, 713 3. 4

Table 2. -Exports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the year ending June 30, 1907—Continued.

Material	Pacific	ports.	Northern border and lake ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark for tanning, pounds. Bark, extracts of, for tanning. Charcoal	154, 105	\$2, 155 7, 679 6		\$147, 485 1, 615	2,322,130	\$29,975 305,998 7,956
Rosin, barrels	1, 834 173	9, 482 847	67,705 4,725	321, 809 17, 131	2, 560, 966 16, 792	11, 327, 091 57, 215
rels	664	2,931	10,943	30, 587	19,830	60, 563
Wood, and manufactures of: Timber and unmanufac- tured—	14, 466	10, 324	861, 842	561, 899	15, 854,-676	10, 241, 883
Sawed, M board feet		1,609,036 298,443	18, 221 449, 778	418, 151 173, 409 377, 503	600, 865 3, 278, 110	13, 101, 178 890, 106 3, 645, 180
Boards, deals, and plank, M board feet Joists and scantling, M	327, 382	5, 467, 005	142,152	4, 322, 319	1, 623, 964	39, 861, 352
board feet	94 3,350	2, 489 7, 878	945 1,135	18, 461 2, 311	34, 851 18, 256	752, 152 53, 261
Box All other, number Staves, number Heading All other lumber Doors, sash, and blinds Furniture, n. e. s Hogsheads and barrels,	96, 393	422,254 34,014	6, 382, 874	4, 077 234, 295 79, 398 748, 927 200, 419 684, 338	803, 346 51, 120, 171	939, 724 1, 409, 595 5, 127, 522 157, 553 3, 578, 452 527, 551 5, 377, 768
empty		8,315		76, 662		345, 980
other house finishings Woodenware Wood pulp, pounds All other manufactures		12,500 2,380 10,489 156,963	2, 269, 233	212, 923 71, 642 30, 376 1, 154, 488	25, 079, 946	755, 854 528, 720 498, 552 5, 799, 075
Total Per cent		8, 331, 686 7. 9		9, 890, 225 9. 4		105, 380, 256 100. 0

The remarkable feature of the exports for 1907 from the Atlantic and Gulf ports is that each region shipped practically the same proportion of the whole—nearly 40 per cent.

The most important single item of exports is that of boards, deals, and planks. The value for all ports is 37.8 per cent of the value of the exports of all forest products, and the larger portion goes from the Atlantic and Gulf ports. Sawed timber, with about 12.4 per cent of the total value of all exports, is the next item of importance. Over half of the sawed timber is shipped from the Gulf ports, and, as is the case with the lumber and hewed timber shipped from these ports, it consists principally of yellow pine. Rosin ranks third, with nearly 11 per cent of the total value of all exports, and spirits of turpentine is a close fourth, with nearly 10 per cent. Most of this is shipped from South Atlantic ports, principally from Fernandina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga. About two-thirds of the exports of staves go from the Gulf ports to be used for alcoholic packages. The staves are almost exclusively of white oak, and form nearly one-fifth of the annual production of white-oak staves in the United States.

ROSIN.

Table 3 gives the exports of rosin for the year ending June 30, 1907. The total amount exported was 2,560,966 barrels, of which four-fifths went to Europe, and one-tenth to South America.

Table 3.—Exports of rosin for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Barrels.	Per cent.	Destination.	Barrels.	Per cent.
Europe	262,171	80. 4 10. 2	OceaniaAfrica	62, 196 4, 407	2.4
North America Asia		4.2 2.6	Total	2, 560, 966	100.0

Of the total quantity of rosin shipped to Europe, Germany took 37 per cent; the United Kingdom, 30.1 per cent; the Netherlands, 12.2 per cent; Russia in Europe, 6.4 per cent; Italy, 5.1 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 5 per cent. Brazil took more than one-half of the exports to South America; Argentina, 29.2 per cent; Uruguay, 6.8 per cent, and Chile, 4.6 per cent. Of the shipments of rosin to other portions of North America, Canada took 70 per cent; Cuba, 17.3 per cent, and Santo Domingo, 3.2 per cent. Nearly half of the rosin shipped to Asia went to Japan, and about one-third to the Dutch East Indies. Nine-tenths of the amount shipped to Oceania was for Australia and Tasmania, and a similar proportion of the quantity sent to Africa was for British South Africa.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

The exports of spirits of turpentine for 1907 are given in Table 4. The total quantity was 15,854,676 gallons. More than four-fifths of this went to Europe.

Table 4.—Exports of spirits of turpentine for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Gallons.	Per cent.	Destination.	Gallons.	Per cent.
Europe. North America. South America. Oceania.	1, 158, 825	82. 6 7. 3 5. 2 3. 4	Asia Africa Total	102, 361	0. 9 . 6 100. 0

The United Kingdom took 45.4 per cent of the spirits of turpentine exported to Europe; Germany, 22.9 per cent; Belgium, 15.2, and the Netherlands, 14.7 per cent. Of North America, Canada took 79.5 per cent; Cuba, 12.1 per cent, and Panama, 3.5 per cent. Argentina received 38.9 per cent of the South American exports; Brazil, 26.4 per cent; Chile, 20.4, and Peru, 5.5 per cent. Of the exports to Oceania, Australia and Tasmania received 72.8 per cent, and New Zealand, 21.7 per cent.

SAWED TIMBER.

The exports of sawed timber in 1907, 600,865,000 feet, are given in Table 5. It is interesting to note that the exports of 1907 were greater by nearly 50,000,000 feet than those of the preceding year. Of this quantity Europe took about seven-tenths, and North America about one-seventh.

Table 5.—Exports of sawed timber for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	M board feet.	Per cent.	Destination.	M board feet.	Per cent.
EuropeNorth America			OceaniaAfrica	14,820 3,768	2. 5 . 6
AsiaSouth America		8.5 2.9	Total	600, 865	100.0

The United Kingdom led with 57.6 per cent of the total amount of sawed timber shipped to Europe, followed by the Netherlands, with 11.4 per cent; Italy, with 10.3 per cent, and France, with 10.2 per cent. Of the shipments to North America, 62 per cent went to Mexico, and 32 per cent to Canada. The Chinese Empire took 75.2 per cent of the quantity shipped to Asia; while Asiatic Russia, British India, and Japan together took almost all the rest. Chile took 46.5 per cent of the exports of sawed timber to South America, and Argentina 29 per cent. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand together received nearly 95 per cent of the amount of exports to Oceania, and of those to Africa nearly two-thirds were taken by British South Africa.

HEWED TIMBER.

Table 6 gives the exports of hewed timber in 1907, with a total of 3,278,110 cubic feet. More than seven-tenths of this amount went to Europe and over one-fourth to North America.

Table 6.—Exports of hewed timber for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Cubic feet.	Per cent.
Europe North America Africa	2, 372, 886 895, 288 9, 936	72. 4 27. 3
Total	3, 278, 110	100.0

Of the hewed timber exports to Europe the United Kingdom took 53.2 per cent; the Netherlands, 18.9 per cent; Germany, 15.4 per cent; France, 5.4 per cent. Panama received 35.6 per cent of the exports to North America; Canada, 25.7 per cent, and Cuba and Mexico a little less than 20 per cent each. No hewed timber was sent to South America in 1907, but of the amount sent to Africa, French Africa received the whole.

LOGS AND OTHER TIMBER.

Table 7 gives the exports of logs and other timber in 1907, the total value being \$3,645,180. The Bureau of Statistics does not give the quantity. It is safe to assume, however, that the quantity shipped to each country was about in proportion to the value given. On this basis 63.6 per cent of the logs and other timber covered by this classification went to Europe, and 34.7 per cent to North America.

Table 7.—Exports of logs and other timber for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Value.	Per cent.	Destination.	Value.	Per cent.
North America		63. 6 34. 7	AsiaAfrica	\$6,240 49	0.2
South America Oceania	35,893 17,042	1.0 .5	Total	3, 645, 180	100.0

Germany took 34.1 per cent of the shipments to Europe; the United Kingdom, 32.2 per cent, and the Netherlands, 16.9 per cent. No other country of Europe received more than 10 per cent. Of the shipments to North America, Canada received 43.4 per cent; Guatemala, 19.3 per cent, and Mexico 17.1 per cent. Over four-fifths of the logs and other timber exported to South America was sent to Peru; nearly the whole amount to Oceania was sent to the Philippine Islands.

BOARDS, DEALS, AND PLANKS.

Table 8 shows the 1907 exports of boards, deals, and planks. The total was 1,623,964,000 board feet, which exceeded the exports of 1906 by nearly 300,000,000 feet. Nearly one-third of this amount went to Europe, over one-fourth each to North America and South America, and relatively small quantities to Oceania, Asia, and Africa. The exports to South America were greater in 1907 by over 100,000,000 board feet than in 1906.

Table 8.—Exports of boards, deals, and planks for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	M board feet	Per cent.	Destination.	M board feet.	Per cent.
Europe. North America. South America. Oceania.	433, 354	32. 4 28. 5 26. 7 5. 9	Asia. Africa. Total	76, 151 29, 769	4.7 1.8 100.0

The United Kingdom took 41.7 per cent of the exports to Europe; the Netherlands, 18.4 per cent, and Germany, 13.1 per cent. No other country in Europe received more than 10 per cent. Of the exports to North America, Canada took 36.7 per cent; Cuba, 24.6 per cent, and Mexico, 23.4 per cent. Argentina took 56.3 per cent of the shipments to South America; Chile, 17.8 per cent; Brazil, 10.2

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per cent; Peru, 7.7 per cent. Of the shipments to Oceania, Australia and Tasmania received 88.7 per cent, and the Phillippine Islands, 7.5 per cent. About four-fifths of the exports to Asia was sent to the Chinese Empire, while Japan received more than one-tenth.

JOISTS AND SCANTLING.

The exports of joists and scantling in 1907, 34,851,000 board feet, are given in Table 9. Of this quantity 56.9 per cent went to North America and over one-third to South America.

Table 9.—Exports of joists and scantling for the year ending June 30, 1907.

	Destination.	M board feet.	Percent.
South America		19,817 11,884 2,687	56. 9 34. 1 7. 7
Europe		461 2	1.3
Total	······································	34,851	100.0

Of the North American shipments Cuba took 29.7 per cent; the British West Indies, 25.8 per cent; Panama, 16.6 per cent; Canada and Mexico nearly 12 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Of the shipments to South America, Argentina received 77.7 per cent and Uruguay 13.5 per cent. Three-fourths of the shipments to Africa were to the Canary Islands, while nearly one-half of the shipments to Europe were to Spain.

SHINGLES.

The exports of shingles for 1907 are given in Table 10, the total number being 18,256,000, of which more than nine-tenths went to North America. The exports of shingles have fallen off by over 8,000,000 since 1906, though the proportion to the various countries has remained about the same. Of other shipments to North America, Mexico received 62.7 per cent; British West Indies, 18.7 per cent, and Canada 12.3 per cent. Australia and Tasmania took 86 per cent of the shingles shipped to Oceania.

Table 10.—Exports of shingles for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Thousands.	Per cent.	Destination.	Thousands.	Percent.
North America Oceania	1,043	5.7	AsiaEurope		0. 2
AfricaSouth America		3. 0 . 6	Total	18,256	100.0

BOX SHOOKS.

The value of the exports of box shooks from the United States for the year 1907 is given in Table 11. The quantity is not given [Cir. 153]

by the Bureau of Statistics. The total value reported is \$939,724, of which three-fourths went to North America, over one-eighth to Europe, and comparatively small amounts to South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa.

Table 11.—Exports of box shooks for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Value.	Per cent.	Destination.	Value.	Per cent.
North America Europe South America	127, 435	75. 4 13. 6 6. 2 3. 7	Oceania	\$8,257 2,144 939,724	0.9 .2 100.0

Mexico took 69 per cent of the box shooks exported to North America; Cuba, 20 per cent, and the British West Indies, 7.3 per cent. Of the box shooks exported to Europe, 73.7 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 24.4 per cent to Italy. Peru took 62.8 per cent of the exports to South America and Brazil 19.8 per cent. Of the shipments to Asia, the Chinese Empire received more than one-half and Turkey in Asia and the British East Indies each about 23 per cent.

OTHER SHOOKS.

The exports of shooks, other than box shooks, are given in Table 12. The total number is 803,346, nearly 200,000 less than in 1906. Of the exports for 1907 nearly three-fifths went to South America and about two-fifths to North America.

Table 12.—Exports of other shooks for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Number.	Per cent.	Destination.	Number.	Per cent.
South America. North America. Europe. Africa.	328, 225	55. 9 40. 9 2. 6 4	A sia. Oceania. Total.	836 738 803,346	0.1

Of the shipments to South America, Argentina took practically all, or 98.5 per cent. In North America the shipments to the British West Indies were 47.2 per cent, to Cuba 26.7 per cent, and to the French West Indies 19.6 per cent. Nearly all the shipments to Europe went to the United Kingdom, and all of the shipments to Africa and Asia went to British South Africa and the Chinese Empire, respectively.

STAVES.

The exports of staves from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1907, are given in Table 13; the total number is 51,120,171; more than 6,000,000 less than in 1906. Of these over four-fifths went to Europe, and nearly one-sixth to North America.

France, with 39.5 per cent of the exports to Europe, took more staves than the total amount sent to the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands, none of these being over 16.5 per cent of the total to Europe. Of the staves shipped to other portions of North America, 77.8 per cent went to Canada, 9.7 per cent to the French West Indies, 5.2 per cent to Cuba, and 4.4 per cent to the British West Indies. British Guiana took over two-thirds of the shipments of staves to South America, while Chile took over one-fourth.

Table 13.—Exports of staves for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Number.	Per cent.	Destination.	Number.	Per cent.
Europe. North America. South America. Africa.	41,537,718 8,074,089 796,233 399,269	81. 2 15. 8 1. 6 . 8	Oceania	23,901	0.6 .0 100.0

These staves are mainly of a high grade of white oak, for alcoholic packages, and in 1907 constituted nearly one-fifth of the tight stave production of the United States.

HEADING.

The total value of the heading exported from the United Statesfor the fiscal year 1907 is \$157,553, as shown in Table 14. This amount is about \$45,000 less than in 1906. No figures upon the quantity are given by the Bureau of Statistics, but the number was probably some 300,000 sets, of which three-fifths went to North America, over one-third to Europe, and small amounts to South America, Africa, and Oceania.

It is interesting to note that since 1906 the two leading markets have changed places; in 1906 Europe took 55 per cent of the exports and North America 28.2 per cent. It is probable that the cause of this change is that the exports to Germany in 1907 were so small as to be negligible, while in 1906 they were nearly one-fourth of the shipments to Europe.

Table 14.—Exports of heading for the year ending June 30, 1907.

	Destination.	Value.	Per cent.
Europe South America Africa		54, 24 7, 71 45	8 34.4 2 4.9 5 3
<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3 100.0

Of the shipments to North America, Canada received 83.3 per cent, the French West Indies and the British West Indies together about 13 per cent. Of those to Europe, the United Kingdom took 39.3 per [Cir. 153]

cent; Norway, 32.5 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent, and the Netherlands, 9.6 per cent. The exports to South America were divided between Chile and British Guiana, the former having 57.5 per cent, the latter 42.5 per cent. Like the staves, the heading consisted almost entirely of white oak for alcoholic packages.

OTHER LUMBER.

The value of lumber other than that covered by the preceding classifications exported in the fiscal year 1907—\$3,578,452—is given in Table 15. North America received over two fifths of the total amount, Europe nearly two-fifths, and South America over one-tenth.

Table 15.—Exports of all other lumber for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Destination.	Value.	Per cent.	Destination.	Value.	Per cent,
North America Europe South America Oceania		42.5 38.6 11.1 5.1	Africa Asia Total	\$68,255 28,626 3,578,452	1.9

Canada took 46.7 per cent of the total exports to North America; Panama, 20 per cent; Mexico, 17.7 per cent, and Cuba, 10.7 per cent. Of the exports to Europe, the United Kingdom received 66.2 per cent; the Netherlands, 11.6 per cent, and Belgium, France, and Germany each less than 8.5 per cent. More than half of the exports to South America went to Peru, while Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Colombia each received about 10 per cent. Nearly nine-tenths of the exports to Oceania went to Australia and Tasmania, nearly all of the balance going to New Zealand, while British South Africa took nearly all of the exports to Africa.

REDWOOD.

Owing to the excellent records kept by the Lumber Record Bureau of San Francisco, valuable data are available upon both the domestic and foreign shipments of redwood since 1894. Nearly all the redwood is produced in Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte counties, Cal., and is shipped out by boat. The foreign shipments of redwood from these counties for the calendar year 1907 are given in Table 16.

Table 16.—Foreign shipments of redwood from Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte counties, Cal., in 1907.

Destination.	Board feet.	Per cent.
Australia and other oriental ports South America Mexico and Central America United States Atlantic ports, Europe, and Africa Hawaiian Islands	5,686,663 4,187,998	39. 6 31. 9 12. 1 8. 9 7. 8
Total foreign shipments	47, 211, 897	100.0

The total quantity exported was 47,211,897 board feet, approximately 8.2 per cent of the total redwood production in 1907. The principal foreign markets were Australia and the Orient, which took 39.6 per cent. South America took 31.9 per cent of the redwood exported; Mexico and Central America, 12.1 per cent; Europe and Africa, 8.9 per cent, and the Hawaiian Islands 7.5 per cent. These foreign shipments form a little over 10 per cent of the total shipments of redwood from these counties. The majority of the domestic shipments of redwood are to the Bay of San Francisco and southern California.

Table 17 gives a summary of the foreign shipments of redwood from Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte counties from 1894 to 1907. There has been a fluctuation in the exports from year to year, but, on the whole, a large increase. The exports of 1907 were some four times those of 1894, nearly six and one-half times those of 1895, and greater than those of any previous year.

Table 17.—Foreign shipments of redwood for fourteen years from Humboldt, Mendocinc, and Del Norte counties, Cal.

Year.	Australia and Oriental ports.	Hawaiian Islands.	Europe and Africa.	South America.	Mexico and Central America.	Total.
1894	7,357,582 4,998,683 8,580,012 13,196,976 18,548,766 17,023,997 23,753,482 13,925,738	Board feet. 2, 430, 793 3, 499, 948 3, 422, 193 3, 347, 759 5, 720, 401 9, 406, 120 9, 473, 923 4, 104, 457 3, 088, 11, 591 2, 822, 321 3, 729, 191 3, 551, 687	Board feet. 4,890,041 5,631,999 6,656,156 6,285,256 4,504,139 1,077,766 910,495 3,829,906 9,586,135 4,064,694 1,532,500 1,889,296 4,187,998	Board feet. 662, 277 74, 983 496, 452 2, 344, 598 1, 553, 700 1, 415, 613 1, 079, 035 5, 899, 979 458, 099 998, 268 4, 167, 466 12, 473, 283 15, 077, 371	Board feet. 1, 477, 597 1, 530, 740 1, 843, 320 1, 639, 463 501, 913 895, 738 1, 833, 305 2, 638, 847 3, 944, 348 4, 516, 167 1, 426, 395 4, 112, 409 4, 441, 257 5, 686, 663	Board feet. 11, 410, 733 7, 421, 161 16, 962, 242 21, 345, 558 19, 059, 953 22, 607, 093 26, 593, 202 37, 472, 010 30, 286, 169 42, 418, 335 23, 903, 210 29, 469, 846 42, 507, 108 47, 211, 897
Total Per cent	172, 736, 444 45. 6	68, 296, 417 18. 0	55,046,381 14.5	46, 701, 119 12. 3	36, 488, 156 9. 6	379, 268, 517 100. 0

DOUGLAS FIR.

There are no figures which give exact exports of Douglas fir, but there are excellent statistics upon the shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon. It is safe to assume that nearly all is Douglas fir, and that little Douglas fir is exported from other States. Tables 18 and 19 were compiled from data given in the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal of January, 1908.

Table 18 gives the foreign shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon for the year ending December 31, 1907. The total quantity was 426,955,256 feet, including 6,395,536 feet to the Panama Zone, the total being about 9.5 per cent of the cut of Douglas fir in Oregon and Washington in 1907. Washington furnished 74.3 per cent and Oregon 25.7 per cent of the shipments of lumber.

Table 18.—Foreign shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon in 1907.

Destination.	Washing	gton.	Oregon.		
Dosonia Non.	Board feet.	Percent.	Board feet.	Per cent	
Thile.	76, 291, 639	24.1	5, 675, 225	5. 5	
Australia	59, 621, 663	18. 8	31,529,600	28.	
hina.	33, 408, 069	10. 5	56, 840, 551	51.	
Peru	32, 807, 075	10.4	1,807,065	1.0	
dexico	31, 819, 058	10.0	2,205,096	2.0	
Hawalian Islands	22, 801, 221	7. 2	1,783,261	1.6	
1 1	21, 957, 775	6.9	1, 100, 201	* .	
		1.9	4, 639, 505	4.	
Philippines.	6,005,870	1.5	65, 328	4.1	
England	4,871,371	1.3	00, 328		
ndia	4, 101, 961			*2.	
Panama Zone	3,581,794	1.1	2,813,742	-2.0	
South Africa	3, 297, 710	1.0			
iji Islands	3, 281, 008	1.0			
France	2, 400, 151	.8			
Costa Rica	1,818,920	. 6			
Germany	1,575,642	.5			
Ccuador	1,405,051	.5			
Samoa	1,391,206	. 4			
apan	1,041,765	. 3	122,687	l <u>.</u> :	
l'asmania	854, 410	.3			
Formosa	833, 021	1 3			
Svria	480, 765	2			
iuatemala	432, 719	1 7			
Scotland	355, 323	1 1			
	353, 072	1 .		i	
Salvador		1 .			
Iolland	153, 319	1 /			
Colombia	104, 424	(a)			
Nicaragua	21, 194	(a)			
Europe—unclassified			2, 406, 000	2.	
m	047 007 400	100.0	100,000,000	100	
Total	317, 067, 196	100.0	109, 888, 060	100.	
Per cent	74.3		25. 7		

aLess than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the past year there has been a falling off in the shipments to China and Japan, though the exports in 1907 were greater than in any previous year except 1906. There has also been a falling off in the exports to the Hawaiian Islands and Africa, while it is only within recent years that Alaska and the Philippines have drawn upon the United States to any extent. There have been slight fluctuations in the exports to Mexico and Central America and to Europe, the former increasing and the latter decreasing; but on the whole there has been a fair increase in the total.

A summary of the foreign shipments of lumber, by calendar years, from Washington and Oregon combined, from 1894 to 1907, is given in Table 19.

Table 19.—Foreign shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon, 1894-1907.

Year.	Australia.	China and Japan.		South merica.		aiian nds.	Africa	-	. Alaska.
1894 a 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 b 1905 1906 1907	Board feet. 28, 313, 923 43, 755, 751 44, 821, 574 46, 242, 383 37, 147, 070 40, 877, 578 56, 902, 139 55, 428, 427 40, 668, 377, 578 74, 577, 289 55, 477, 288 49, 460, 945 86, 338, 760 91, 151, 263	Board feet. 4, 578, 026 12, 632, 650 12, 632, 650 22, 499, 767 35, 991, 494 36, 688, 624 33, 448, 672, 371 48, 372, 158 48, 372, 158 38, 962, 633 38, 962, 633 38, 962, 633 39, 225, 111 101, 299, 343 92, 246, 093	23 33 22 11 23 34 66 11 77 9	oard feet. 11, 818, 502 12, 139, 555 123, 139, 555 14, 517, 203 15, 973, 758 9, 215, 654 44, 969, 909 14, 556, 276 19, 675, 154 10, 035, 964 10, 036, 396 11, 768, 443 31, 137, 438 6, 581, 004	11, 5 15, 4 20, 7 26, 7 32, 6 59, 1 59, 5 47, 2 28, 2 22, 5 12, 3 20, 7 27, 6 24, 5	1 feet. 49, 355 49, 355 99, 855 98, 584 81, 968 66, 907 43, 1, 366 84, 523 71, 671 38, 270 26, 606 03, 065 84, 482	Board f 5, 765, 28, 092, 11, 242, 8, 488, 9, 142, 12, 041, 12, 284, 21, 793, 30, 984, 44, 897, 13, 338, 21, 484, 7, 784, 3, 297,	419 765 086 531 345 828 414 210 914 477 452 298 498 710	29,004,031 8,835,140 9,001,531 8,577,456 92,461,178 2,362,174 14,513,353 21,957,775
Total Per cent	751, 162, 743 21. 5	640,064,984 18.3	62	25, 735, 640 17. 9	409, 3	61, 311 11. 7	230, 637,	947 6. 6	186, 712, 911 5. 4
Year.	Mexico and Central America.	Europe		Philip Islan			r foreign orts.		Total.
1894 a	Board feet. 6, 090, 633 6, 716, 288 13, 007, 364 9, 345, 469 7, 864, 463 8, 201, 082 9, 488, 801 12, 898, 321 12, 797, 145 8, 522, 877 6, 632, 564 14, 830, 875 18, 051, 986 38, 159, 534	5, 504, 9, 485 16, 788, 2, 265, 7, 409, 8, 433, 7, 473, 6, 277, 16, 361, 4, 602, 20, 334, 19, 758, 11, 827,	718 544 450 593 361 871 967 299 973 123 020 993 648 134	3,8 16,6 10,1 45,2 17,2 12,8 15,6	724, 373 375, 190 301, 262 168, 749 331, 709 299, 170 379, 090 371, 117 345, 375	1 1 1 8	rd feet. 3, 709, 763 2, 214, 264 9, 579, 665 0, 849, 559 3, 318, 016 9, 070, 098 4, 828, 839 4, 370, 573 5, 027, 085 7, 536, 331 7, 507, 961 0, 109, 350		Board feet. 88, 511, 339 146, 540, 313 166, 952, 964 180, 478, 371 139, 575, 009 200, 120, 270 252, 382, 047 271, 069, 123 237, 763, 253 366, 191, 415 340, 416, 349 288, 069, 369 c 391, 666, 169 c 420, 559, 720
Total Per cent	172, 607, 402 5. 0		694 4. 1	135,7	796, 035 3. 9	19	93,988,235 5.6		3, 489, 275, 902 100. 0

 a No foreign shipments from Oregon. b Eleven months only from Oregon. c Not including shipments to Panama Zone.

YELLOW PINE.

There are no figures which bear directly upon the amount of yellow pine lumber annually exported. It is safe to assume, however, that a large proportion of the sawed and hewed timber and lumber shipped from the Atlantic and Gulf ports is yellow pine. Making this assumption, it may be estimated that the annual export in all forms is now over 1,500,000,000 board feet, or about 12 per cent of the yearly cut of yellow pine. Much more yellow pine is exported than any other kind of timber; the order is, yellow pine, Douglas fir, and redwood.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND UNMANUFACTURED WOOD.

A summary of the quantity and value of the exports of timber and unmanufactured wood for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, is given in Table 20. The total value is \$69,516,075.

Table 20.—Exports of timber and unmanufactured wood for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sawed timber	board feet	600, 865, 000	\$13, 101, 17
Hewed timber	cubic feet	3, 278, 110	890,10
Logs and other unmanufactured.			3, 645, 18
DOMINS, DEMIS, AND DIANKS	noard teet 1	1. 02a. 904. UUU T	39, 861, 35
loists and scantling	do	34,851,000	752, 15
smingles	numper	18, 256, 000	53, 26
Shooks, box			939, 72
Shooks, all other Staves	number	803, 346	1, 409, 59
Staves	do	51, 120, 171	5, 127, 52
Heading			157, 58
All other lumber			3, 578, 45
Total			69, 516, 07

Estimating the items upon which the Bureau of Statistics gives no information, it may be safely assumed that the total amount of timber exported was equivalent to about 2,600,000,000 board feet. The amount of wood exported in the form of hewed or sawed timber and lumber was less than 6 per cent of the total lumber cut of the United States in 1907.

IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

TARIFF PROVISIONS.

The provisions of the tariff of 1897 in regard to wood and articles manufactured from wood are as follows:

SCHEDULE D-WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

194. Timber hewn, sided or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot.

195. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving: Provided, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks, or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.

196. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, twenty per centum ad valorem.

197. Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of one cent per bundle; if in larger bundles, three-tenths of one cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

198. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, fifteen per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

199. Clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

200. Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed or bored, twenty per centum ad valorem; fence posts, ten per centum ad valorem.

201. Laths, twenty-five cents per one thousand pieces.

202. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

203. Shingles, thirty cents per thousand.

204. Casks, barrels, and hogsheads (empty), sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes (empty), and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

205. Boxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box-shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

206 Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, ten per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basket makers' use, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, forty per centum ad valorem.

207. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, two cents per one thousand and fifteen per centum ad valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, forty cents per thousand.

208. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

699. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp-woods, fire-wood, handle-bolts, shingle-bolts, gum blocks for gunstocks rough hewn or sawed or planed on one side, hop poles, ship timber and ship-planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act.

700. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, Indian malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walkingcanes.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1903-1907.

A summary of the imports of all kinds of forest products into the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 is given in Table 21. There has been a considerable yearly increase in the value of all imports. In 1903 the value was

\$74,578,674, and in 1907, \$126,610,899, an increase of 69.8 per cent in the five years. This increase in value, however, does not necessarily mean a corresponding increase in quantity, since prices have risen. The most important item of increase is india rubber. The importations in 1903 were 55,010,571 pounds, valued at \$30,436,710, an average of 55.3 cents per pound; in 1907 the 76,963,838 pounds imported had a value of \$58,919,981, or 76.6 cents per pound.

Table 21.—Summary of imports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the fiscal years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

36-4-4-1	19	003	19	04	1905		
Material.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Bark, hemlock, cords Charcoal, bushels	17,040	\$7 5, 2 83	14,111 231,302	\$63,400 14,844	13, 511 5, 643	\$64, 13	
Chemicals, drugs, etc.: Cinchona bark, pounds	3,978,850	549,753	3,605,131	501,375	4,251,869	570, 7	
Dyewoods— Logwood, tons	51,008	748,550	48, 491	663, 572	35, 514	444,8	
Logwood, tons. Logwood, extracts of, pounds. All other.	3,723,133	267, 371 401, 849	3,145,770	269,777 588,934	3, 436, 642	299, 0 77, 7	
Gums—	9 005 059	· '	0.000.011	' '	9 651 544	,	
Arabie, pounds Camphor, crude, pounds Chicle, pounds Copal, cowrle, and dam-	3, 905, 053 2, 472, 440 4, 282, 247	265, 386 764, 403 954, 389	2,890,051 2,819,673 5,084,580	186,623 874,665 1,308,540	3,651,544 1,904,002 5,060,166	190, 1 638, 7 1, 357, 4	
mar, pounds	27, 653, 928	2,938,754	20, 565, 507	2,127,228	25,687,762	2, 493, 4	
ica, pounds Shellac, pounds All other Quebracho, extract of, pounds	42, 537, 348 11, 590, 725	2,034,511 2,713,687 923,517	27, 857, 055 10, 933, 413	1, 251, 782 3, 505, 229 917, 815	32, 192, 731 10, 700, 817	1,112,6 3,743,1 1,094,8	
Sumae, ground, pounds Cork, wood or bark, unmanufae-	12, 858, 547	187, 186	18,604,644	276, 891	15, 583, 334	225,0	
rundia rubber etc.		1,737,366		1, 484, 405		1,729,1	
Balata, pounds			- .				
Balata, pounds. Guayule, pounds. Gutta-percha, pounds. Gutta joolatong, pounds. India rubber, pounds.	316,290 13,984,817 55,010,571	222, 400 345, 431 30, 436, 710 192, 093	424, 617 14, 887, 416 59, 015, 551	174,953 430,231 40,444,250	665, 217 19, 104, 911 67, 234, 256	210, 1 641, 3 49, 878, 3	
India rubber, pounds. vory, vegetable, pounds. Palm leaf, natural Fanning materials, n. e. s. Mangrove bark, tons.	17, 194, 434	192, 093 5, 339 56, 401	59, 015, 551 15, 740, 792	229, 944 5, 610 194, 201	19,688,913	410, 8 9, 4 923, 9	
Quedracuo wood, tons				134, 201			
All other in a crude state Far and pitch of wood, barrels	1,242	6,004	1,063	6 649	574	3,2	
Wood, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured— Cabinet woods—	16,705	6,020	19,751	6, 64 3 6, 224	43,063	13, 5	
Mahogany, M feet All other	48, 387	2,783,679 1,251,621	50,370	2,690,382 1,434,229	31,844	1,977,8 1,077,7	
Logs and round timber, M feet Pulp wood, cords	73, 836	637, 881	66,033	552, 504	97, 306	722, 6	
Timber, hewn, squared, or sided, cubic feet	207, 554	41, 131	139, 180	33,357	184, 742	28,9	
All other unmanufac- tured Lumber—		3,621,782		3,752,103		4, 102, 4	
Boards, planks, deals,							
ber, M feet Shingles, thousands All other	720, 937 724, 131	10,673,317 1,494,906 1,753,532	589, 232 770, 373	8,878,474 1,602,999 1,545,384	710, 538 758, 725	10,906,6 1,581,4 1,649,3	
Manufactures of wood— Cabinet ware or house- hold furniture		040 067		719 565		738, 2	
Wood pulp, tonsAll other manufactured	116, 881	942,967 3,387,770 2,157,685	144,796	712,565 $3,602,668$ $2,179,688$	167, 504	4, 500, 9 2, 278, 0	
Total	<u>_</u>	74, 578, 674		82, 511, 489		95,696,8	

Table 21.—Summary of imports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the fiscal years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.—Continued.

	1	906	1907		
Material.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Bark, hemlock, cords	7,467	\$35,860	6, 744	\$30 , 757	
Charcoal, bushels Chemicals, drugs, etc.:	774, 501	42,856	144, 802	8, 510	
Cinchona bark, pounds	4, 076, 553	383, 726	3, 515, 958	380, 552	
Logwood, tons	37, 313 3, 390, 316	496, 551 290, 179	38, 230 4, 796, 655	478, 636 379, 927	
All other	0,000,010	109, 515		54, 902	
Gums— Arabic, pounds	4,055,233	232,715	7,068,066	393, 581	
Camphor, crude, pounds	1, 668, 744 5, 641, 508	608, 440 1, 495, 366	3, 138, 070 6, 732, 581	1,572,863 2,139,20	
Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds Gambier or terra japonica, pounds	20, 448, 703 31, 278, 485	1,914,663 1,118,910	26, 681, 736 l	2, 835, 332 977, 009	
Shellac, pounds.	15, 780, 090	5, 107, 542	28, 865, 617 17, 785, 960	5,821,688	
All otherQuebracho, extract of, pounds		1, 423, 088	79, 033, 584	1, 234, 479 2, 319, 785	
Sumae, ground, pounds	15, 131, 539	237, 309 1, 837, 134	12, 487, 103	267, 239 2, 356, 052	
India rubber, etc.:	974 000	1,001,101	700, 901		
India rubber, etc.: Balata, pounds. Guayule, pounds. Gutta-percha, pounds.	374, 220	152, 689	799, 201 1, 187, 596	305, 041 24, 613	
Guita logiatong, ponnus	21. 590. 110	188, 161 733, 074	546, 890 28, 437, 660	201, 339 1, 085, 098	
India rubber, pounds.	57, 844, 345	45 114, 450	28, 437, 660 76, 963, 838 16, 602, 229	58, 919, 981 464, 931	
Ivory, vegetable, pounds Palm leaf, natural Tanning material, n. e. s	21,010,000	8,114	1 ' 1'	14, 779	
Tanning material, n. e. s. Mangrove bark, tons. Quebracho wood, tons.		1, 419, 962	20,693	426, 431	
Quebracho wood, tons All other in a crude state			66, 810	840, 779 84, 400	
All other in a crude state Tar and pitch of wood, barrels Turpentine, spirits of, gallons	1,363 158 730	6, 504 59, 273	1,330 35,386	6, 928 16, 110	
Wood, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured—	100,100	03,210	00,000	10,110	
Cabinet woods—	80 010	0 170 070	71 000	3, 263, 718	
Mahogany, M feet All other		2, 470, 072 1, 334, 748	51,899	2,091,882	
Logs and round timber, M feet Pulp wood, cords.	100, 592	773, 260	97, 573 650, 366	938, 501 2, 792, 751	
Pulp wood, cords Timber, hewn, squared, or sided, cu- bic feet		46,770			
All other unmanufactured	200, 100	4, 353, 034		2, 384, 743	
Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber, M feet.			004 404	10 057 057	
Shingles, thousands	900, 856	14, 813, 733 1, 852, 612	934, 195 881, 003	16, 255, 350 1, 940, 001	
All other Manufactures of wood—		2,700,505		2, 764, 018	
Cabinet ware or household furniture. Wood pulp, tons. All other manufactured.	157 004	1,011,335 4,584,942	213, 110	1, 132, 697 6, 348, 857	
All other manufactured	151, 224	2,591,695	213,110	3, 057, 456	
Total		·[126, 610, 899	

There have been some changes in the classification of imports since 1906, most of them being toward making the record more complete and specific. The Bureau of Statistics has added two important items to the list, namely, extract of quebracho, with a value of \$2,319,785, and pulp wood, with a value of \$2,792,751. The imports of mahogany exceeded any of the preceding four years by over 1,500,000 feet, though the average value was about \$4.50 per thousand less than in 1906.

The hewed, sided, or squared timber classification was discarded in 1907, its place being taken in part by the 650,366 cords of pulp wood and in part by all other unmanufactured wood. Tanning materials, not elsewhere specified, were separated into mangrove bark, quebracho wood, and all others in a crude state, the total being very slightly less than in 1906. In 1903, 720,937,000 board feet of boards, planks, and other sawed lumber, valued at \$10,673,317, or \$14.80 per M, were imported; in 1907 the imports of this class of material amounted to 934,195,000 board feet, valued at \$16,255,350, or \$17.40 per M.

IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, BY PORTS, 1907.

Table 22 shows the imports of forest products for the year ending June 30, 1907, by ports. The Atlantic ports received 78 per cent; the Northern border and Lake ports, 18.7 per cent; the Gulf ports, 1.1 per cent; the Pacific coast ports, 1 per cent; Mexican border ports, 0.8 per cent, and the interior ports, 0.4 per cent.

Table 22.—Imports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the year ending June \bullet 30, 1907.

Material.	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.		Mexican border ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark, hemlock, cords Charcoal, bushels Chemicals, drugs, etc.:	1,233 1,255	\$5,614 419	5	\$3	100	\$4
Cinchona bark, pounds Dyewoods—	3,515,119	380, 440				
Logwood tone	38, 230	478,636				
Logwood, extracts of, pounds. All other	4, 795, 332	379, 790 54, 797				
Gums	# 050 too					
Arabic, pounds Camphor, crude, pounds	7,059,408 3,138,067	392,678 1,572,862 1,158,164				
Chiele, pounds	4,009,571	1,158,164	4,584	913	191	72
pounds	26,506,919	2,814,946				
poundsShellac, pounds	28, 139, 857 17, 638, 115	953,659 5,806,722				
All other		1,210,435	ì			
Quebracho extract of nounds	79,033,584 11,734,654	1,210,435 2,319,785 246,618				• • • • • • • • • • •
Sumac, ground, pounds		2,309,962		4		
India rubber, etc.: Balata, free, pounds] 700 001	205 041				
Balata, free, pounds Balata, dutiable, pounds Guayule, pounds	799, 201	305,041			1, 187, 596	24,61
Gutta-percha, pounds.	535,981	191,318				
Gutta joolatong, pounds India rubber, pounds	535, 981 28, 305, 395 73, 666, 138 16, 175, 581	191, 318 1, 081, 353 57, 585, 443 453, 621	437,643	286, 479	2,817,826	1,013,25
Ivory, vegetable, pounds		14, 763				
Mangrove bark, tons	20,693	426,431				
Quebracho wood, tons	66,810	840,779				
All other in a crude state Tar and pitch of wood, barrels	240	71, 493 1, 225		2, 562		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Tar and pitch of wood, barrels Turpentine, spirits of, gallons Wood, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured—	31,056	13, 640	1,320	660	3,000	1,79
Cabinet woods— Mahogany, M feet	32, 381	2,248,285	17,904	860. 277		
All otherLogs and round timber, M		1,893,049		123, 482		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
feet	33,072	376,828				
Pulp wood, cordsAll other unmanufactured.	24,922	104, 158 2, 108, 878		2 471		4, 720
Lumber—		2,100,010		2, 411		2,120
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, M	4#0 000	2 222 2 42		45. 500		
feet	158,093 151,311	2, 328, 942 332, 362	1,869	47,732		
All other		1,207,103		135		76
Cabinet ware or household furniture		1,004,358		7,210		341
Wood pulp, tonsAll other	82, 193	1,004,358 3,685,913 2,387,824	240	7,210 10,193 55,512		6,16
Total		98,748,334		1,397,633		1,051,764
Per cent		78.0		1.1		0.8

Table 22.—Imports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the year ending June $30,\ 1907$ —Continued.

Material.	Pacific ports.		Northern border and Lake ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark, hemlock, cords Charcoal, bushels Chemicals, drugs, etc.: Cinchona bark, pounds Dyewoods—	77 265		5,511 143,365	
Logwood, tons Logwood, extracts of, pounds All other	6	5	1,317	132 105
Gums— Arabic, pounds			4,001	383
Gums— Arabie, pounds. Camphor, crude, pounds. Chicle, pounds. Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds. Gambier or terra japonica, pounds. Shellac, pounds.	96,268 725,760	14,224 23,350	2,250,421 78,549	839,998 6,162
Shellac, pounds. All other. Quebracho, extract of, pounds. Sumac, ground, pounds. Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured	129,600	7,593 7,929	18,245	7,373 14,198
Sumae, ground, pounds. Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured India rubber, etc.: Balata, free, pounds.	490,435	9,798 31	262,014	10,823 46,055
Balata, dutiable, pounds. Guayule, pounds. Gutta-percha, pounds	}		8 277	8 018
Balata, free, pounds. Balata, dutiable, pounds. Guayule, pounds. Gutta-percha, pounds. Gutta joolatong, pounds. India rubber, pounds. Ivory, vegetable, pounds.	132,265 24,776	3,745 18,640	8,435 426,648	6,309
Palm leaf, natural Tanning materials, n. e. s.: Mangrove bark, tons Quebracho wood, tons				
All other in a crude state	1,064	7.941	26	
Turpentine, spirits of, gallons		17		
Cabinet woods— Mahogany, M feet All other. Logs and round timber, M feet Pulp wood, cords.	447	20,610 $52,441$	306	38,420 11,013
Logs and round timber, M feetPulp wood, cords	,33,289	268,159	$31,212 \\ 625,444$	293,514 2,688,593
All other unmanufacturedLumber— Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed	1 . 1	121,894		125,145
lumber, M feet	6,907 80,262	114,508 180,246 96,593	766,654 649,430	13,752,354 $1,427,393$ $1,458,796$
Manufactures of wood— Cabinet ware or household furniture Wood pulp, tons All other	207	19,252 10,495 337,433	128,130	$\substack{54,655\\2,570,333\\217,756}$
TotalPer cent.		1,320,480		23,622,220 18.7

Table 22.—Imports of forest products and manufactures thereof for the year ending June 30, 1907—Continued.

	Interior	r ports.	Total.		
Material.	Quantity. Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
Bark, hemlock, cords			6,744	\$30,757	
Charcoal, bushels			144,802	8,516	
Chemicals, drugs, etc -			1 1	,	
Cinchona bark, pounds	574	\$66	3,515,958	380,552	
		-	' '		
Dyewoods— Logwood, tons. Logwood, extracts of, pounds. All other.			38,230	478,636	
Logwood, extracts of, pounds			4,796,655	379,927	
All other			l	54,902	
				,	
Arabic, pounds. Camphor, crude, pounds. Chicle, pounds. Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds.	4.657	520	7,068,066	393,581	
Camphor, crude, nounds	-,,		3,138,070	1.572.863	
Chicle, pounds.	467.814	140.057	6,732,581	2,139,20	
Conal cowrie and dammar nounds	101,011	140,000	26,681,736	2,835,33	
Gambier or terra japonica, pounds			28,865,617	977,00	
Shellac, pounds.			17,785,960	5,821,688	
All other		1 017	11,100,000	1,234,479	
Quebracho extract of pounds		1,011	79,033,584	2,319,78	
Sumae ground nounds			12,487,103	267,239	
All other Quebracho, extract of, pounds. Sumae, ground, pounds. Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured			12,401,100	2,356,05	
India rubber, etc.:				∠,000,00	
India rubber, etc.: Balata, free, pounds. Balata, dutiable, pounds. Guayule, pounds. Gutta-percha, pounds. Gutta joolatong, pounds. India rubber, pounds. (vory, vegetable, pounds.					
Poloto dutiable nameda	 }		799,201	305,04	
Granda named	,		1 107 506	24,61	
Guayue, pounds	0.000	0.009	1,187,596 546,890		
Gutta-percha, pounds	2,032	2,003	340,890	201,339	
Gutta loolatong, pounds		0.050	28,437,660	1,085,098	
India rubber, pounds	9,020	9,858	76,963,838	58,919,981	
vory, vegetable, pounds			16,602,229	464,931	
Palm leai, natural				14,779	
lanning materials, n. e. s.:				400 40	
Mangrove bark, tons Quebracho wood, tons			20,693	426,431	
Quebracho wood, tons			66,810	840,779	
All other in a crude state Tar and pitch of wood, barrels		2,410		84,400	
rar and pitch of wood, barrels			1,330	6,928	
l'urpentine, spirits of, gallons		- -	35,386	16,110	
Wood, and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured—					
Cabinet woods—	i		l i		
Mahogany, M feet	861	96,126	51,899	3,263,718	
All other		11,897		2,091,88	
Logs and round timber, M feet			97,573	938,50	
Pulp wood, cords			650,366	2,792,751	
All other unmanufactured		21,635		2,384,74	
Lumber—				, ,	
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed			1		
lumber, M feet	672	11,814	934,195	16,255,350	
Shingles, thousands.			881,003	1,940,001	
All other		624		2,764,013	
Manufactures of wood				, ,	
Cabinet ware or household furniture		46,851		1,132,667	
Wood pulp, tons	2,340	71,923	213,110	6,348,85	
Cabinet ware or household furniture Wood pulp, tons	2,510	52,767	210,110	3,057,456	
		52,.01		-,, 100	
Total		470,468		126,610,899	
Per cent		0.4		100.0	
00110		0.4		100.0	

The principal products received through other ports in excess of those through Atlantic ports are pulpwood, boards, deals, planks, shingles, and wood pulp. Of these products the larger proportion is received through the Northern border and lake ports, coming, of course, from Canada. It is particularly interesting to note that the quantity of sawed and hewed timber and lumber imported through the Lake ports in 1907 was 63 per cent of the amount of the same classes of material exported from the Gulf ports. Of the total importation of forest products in the year 1907, india rubber furnished 46.5 per cent of the value; sawed lumber, 12.8 per cent; wood pulp, 5 per cent. Pulpwood and all other unmanufactured together, 4.1 per cent, which items are equivalent to the 1906 classification of all other unmanufactured and timber, hewed, squared, and sided.

MAHOGANY.

The total quantity of mahogany imported during the year ending June 30, 1907, was 51,899,000 feet, as shown in Table 23. Of this amount North America supplied 56.0 per cent and Europe 29.7 per cent.

Though Europe only supplied a little more than half as much mahogany as there was imported from North America, its total value was considerably more, due to the finer quality of the logs that came through the English markets.

Table 23.—Imports of mahogany for the year ending June 30, 1907.

From—	M board feet.	Percent.
North America. Europe Africa. South America. Asia.	15,412 3,253	56. 0 29. 7 6. 3 6. 1 1. 9
Total.	51,899	100.0

Mexico furnished 49.4 per cent of the mahogany received from North America. It is interesting to note that though Mexico furnished about 300,000 feet more than the United Kingdom, the value of the logs from the United Kingdom was more than twice that from Mexico. British Honduras followed with 18.6 per cent, Cuba with 11.2 per cent, Nicaragua with 9 per cent, and Honduras with 5.4 per cent. Nearly all—91 per cent—of the mahogany received from Europe came through the United Kingdom. No mahogany is produced in Europe, but mahogany and other cabinet woods are frequently shipped to Europe from the tropical regions and then reshipped to other countries. All of the mahogany from Asia was furnished by the East Indies; Colombia furnished all of the mahogany received from South America.

OTHER CABINET WOODS.

The importations of cabinet woods, exclusive of mahogany, in 1907 are given in Table 24. Their total value was \$2,091,882, of which North America furnished 76.3 per cent and Europe 15.5 per cent.

Table 24.—Imports of all other cabinet woods for the year ending June 30, 1907.

From—	Value.	Per cent.	From—	Value.	Per cent.
North AmericaEurope		15. 5	Africa. Oceania.	\$12,688 3,267	0.6
South America		5. 7 1. 7	Total	2,091,882	100.0

Cuba furnished more than six-tenths of the total value of other cabinet woods received from North America; Haiti, one-eleventh, and Mexico, one-ninth. The United Kingdom supplied more than two-thirds of the value of imports from Europe. Brazil led in South America with one-half of the value of imports, followed by Colombia with one-fourth, and Venezuela with over one-sixth. Japan furnished nearly nine-tenths of the imports from Asia.

OTHER WOOD.

Nearly all of the logs and round or shaped timbers, sawed lumber, and shingles given in Table 22 were received from Canada and consisted principally of white pine. The majority of the tar and pitch of wood comes from Germany and Belgium, and imports of spirits of turpentine are from Russia in Europe, Germany, Mexico, and Honduras, in the order named.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF TIMBER AND UNMANUFACTURED WOOD.

A comparison of the exports and imports of timber and unmanufactured wood for the year ending June 30, 1907, is given in Table 25.

Table 25.—Value of exports and imports of timber and unmanufactured wood for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Material.	Exports.	Import s.
Mahogany		\$3,263,718
All other cabinet woods		2,091,882
Saweu timber.	#10, 101, 11	0
Hewed timber	890, 10	
Logs and round timber Pulp wood		2,792,75
Pulp woodBoards, deals, plank, and other sawed lumber	39,861,35	
Joists and scantling	752, 15	2
Shingles	53, 26	
Box shooks	939, 72	
All other shooks	1,409,59	
Staves	5, 127, 52	2 3
Headings All other lumber	3,578,45	2,764,01
All other unmanufactured	0,010,10	2,384,74
	20 710 07	
TotalPer cent of total forest products.	69, 516, 07	

The total value of the exports of material of this class was \$69,516,075, or 55 per cent of the value of all exports of forest products; the value of the imports in 1907 was \$32,430,961, or 25.6 per cent of the value of all imports of forest products. The total quantity of wood imported in 1907 was equivalent to about 1,700,000,000 board feet, or approximately two-thirds of the quantity exported.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1908.