# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE-Circular 153. gifford pinchot, Forester. 

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS 0F* FOREST PRODUCTS: $190 \%$. 

Compiled by
A. H. PIERSON, FOREST ASSISTANT.

## CONTENTS.

Page.
Exports of forest products ..... 3
Summary of exports of forest products, 1903-1907 ..... 3
Exports of forest products, by ports, 1907 ..... 5
Rosin ..... 7
Spirits of turpentine ..... 7
Sawed timber ..... 8
Hewed timber ..... 8
Logs and other timber ..... 9
Boards, deals, and planks. ..... 9
Joists and scantling ..... 10
Shingles ..... 10
Box shooks ..... 10
Other shooks. ..... 11
Staves. ..... 11
Heading ..... 12
Other lumber ..... 13
Redwood ..... 13
Douglas fir ..... 14
Yellow pine. ..... 16
Summary of exports of timber and unmanufactured wood ..... 16
Imports of forest products ..... 17
Tariff provisions. ..... 17
Summary of imports of forest products, 1903-1907 ..... 18
Imports of forest products, by ports, 1907 ..... 21
Mahogany ..... 25
Other cabinet woods ..... 25
Other wood ..... 26
Comparison of exports and imports of timber and unmanufactured wood ..... 26
[Cir. 153] ..... (2)

## 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 UnitedStates 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 $524,1,11$ 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.
[Cir. 153]

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

[Cir. 153]
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.

[Cir. 153]

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. <br> Bark, extracts of, for tanning Charcoal | 154, 105 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,155 \\ 7,69 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 2,322,130 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 29,975 \\ 305,95 \\ 7,956 \\ \hline, 98 \end{gathered}$ |
| Rosin, barr | $\underset{173}{1,834}$ | ${ }^{9,482} 8$ | 67,7054,725 | $\begin{gathered} 321,809 \\ 17,131 \end{gathered}$ | 2, 560,966 | 11, ${ }^{527,091}$ |
| Tarpentine and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rels....... | 66414,466 | $10,324$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,943 \\ 861,842 \end{array}$ |  | 15, $\begin{array}{r}19,84,876 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60,563$10,241,883$ |
| Turpentine, spirits of, gal- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood, and manufactures of: <br> Timber and unmanufac tured- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawed, M board feet | 89,946 | 1,609,036 | $\begin{gathered} 188,221 \\ 449,778 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 600,865 \\ 3,278,110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,101,178 \\ 890,106 \\ 3,645,180 \end{array}$ |
| Hows a |  | 298,443 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {moards, deals, }}^{\text {mber }}$ | 327, 382 |  |  |  |  |  |
| M board feet. |  | 5, 467,005 | 142,152 | 4,322,319 | 1,623,964 | 39, 861, 352 |
| Joists and sca board feet.. | 9443,350 | 2,4897,878 | 1, 9451,135 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{18,461 \\ 2,311}]{2}$ | 34,85118,256 | 752,15253,261 |
| Shingles, tho |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Box. |  | 144,607 |  | 4,077 | 803,346 |  |
| All other, nu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staves, number | 96,393 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,297 \\ 1,059 \\ 422,254 \\ 34,014 \end{array}$ | 6,382,874 | $\begin{aligned} & 234,29,298 \\ & 7949,397 \\ & 720,927 \end{aligned}$ | 51,120,171 |  |
| All other lumbe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doors, sash, and blin |  |  | 促 |  |  |  |
| Furgsheads and bar |  | 8,315 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 527,551 \\ 5,377,768 \end{array}$ |
| empty....... |  |  |  | 76,662 |  | 345,980 |
| Trimmings, moldings, and |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,500 \\ 1,300 \\ 10,499 \\ 15,963 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 212,923 \\ 71,642 \\ 30,376 \\ 1,154,488 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Woodenwase. |  |  | 2,269,233 |  |  |  |
| Wood pulp, pout | 590, 621 |  |  |  | 25,079,946 |  |
| All other manufactures |  |  |  |  | 2, 3 , |  |
| Total. |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,331,686 \\ 7.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $9,890,225$ |  | $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.
[Cir. 153]

## 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, 190\%.

| Destination. | Barrels. | Per cent. | Destination. | Barrels. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe... | 2,058,626 | 80.4 | Oceania. | 62, 196 | 2.4 |
| South America. | 262, 171 | 10.2 | Africa......................... | 4, 407 | . 2 |
| North America.. | 106,151 67,415 | 4.2 | Total | 2,560,966 | 100.0 |
| Asla.... | 67, 16 |  |  | ,060 |  |

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; AustriaHungary, 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, $190 \%$.

| Destination. | Gallons. | Per cent. | Destination. | Gallons. | Per cent. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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, $190 \%$.

| Destination. | M board feet. | Per cent. | Destination. | M board feet. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe. | 425, 799 | 70.9 | Oceania | 14, 820 | 2.5 |
| North America | 87,738 | 14.6 | Africa | 3,768 | . 6 |
| Asia.-...-.-... | 51,020 17,720 | 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.


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.
[Cir. 153]

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. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe. | \$2,319,575 | 63.6 | Asia | \$6,240 | 0.2 |
| North America. | 1,266, 381 | 34.7 | Africa | 49 |  |
| South America. | $\begin{aligned} & 35,893 \\ & \mathbf{1 7 , 0 4 2} \end{aligned}$ | 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. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M board } \\ & \text { feet. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. | Destination. | M board feet. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe. | 526, 543 | 32.4 | Asta. | 76, 151 | 4.7 |
| North America | 462, 302 | 28.5 | Africa. | 29,769 | 1.8 |
| South America. | 433,354 95,845 | 26.7 5.9 | Total | 1,623, 964 | 100.0 |
| Oceama........ | -5,84 |  |  | 1,023, 064 | 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

[^0]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.


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. | 16,518 | 90.5 | Asia. | 38 | 0.2 |
| Oceania. | 1,043 | 5.7 | Europe | 3 | . 0 |
| Africa South America. | 538 | 3. 0 | 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, $190 \%$.

| Destination. | Value. | Per cent. | Destination. | Value. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North America | \$709,068 | 75.4 | Oceania | \$8,257 | 0.9 |
| Europe......... | 127,435 | 13.6 | Africa | 2,144 | . 2 |
| Asia... | 34,757 | 3. 7 | Total | 939, 724 | 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 onehalf 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, $190 \%$.

| Destination. | Number. | Per cent. | Destination. | Number. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South America. | 449,409 | 55.9 | A sia. | 836 | 0.1 |
| North America | 328,225 | 40.9 | Oceania | 738 | . 1 |
| Europe. | 20,957 3,181 | - 2.6 | Total. | 803,346 | 100.0 |
|  |  | -4 |  |  |  |

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.
[Cir. 153]

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 Guiiana took over two-thirds of the shipments of staves to South America, while Chile took over onefourth.

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

| Destination. | Number. | Per cent. | Destination. | Number. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe... | 41,537,718 | 81.2 | Oceania. | 288,961 | 0.6 |
| North A merica. | 8,074,089 | 15.8 | Asia. | 23,901 | . 0 |
| South America. Africa.......... | 796,233 399,269 | 1.6 .8 | Total. | 51, 120, 171 | 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 onethird 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, $190 \%$.


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
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, $190 \%$.

| Destination. | Value. | Per cent. | Destination. | Value. | Per cent, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North America. | \$1,522,418 | 42.5 | Africa. | \$68,255 | 1.9 |
| Europe. | 1,380,219 | - 38.6 | Asia | 28, 626 | . 8 |
| South America | 397,771 | 11.1 | Total | 3,578,452 | 100.0 |
| Oceania. | 181,163 | 5.1 | Total | 3,578,452 | 1.00 .0 |

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.

## RED WOOD.

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 190'.

| Destination. | Board feet. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia and other oriental ports. | 18,708,178 | 39.6 |
| South America. . | 15,077, 371 | 31.9 |
| Mexico and Central America | $5,686,663$ | 12.1 |
| United States Atlantic ports, Europe, and Af | 4, 187, 998 | 8.9 |
| Hawaiian Islands. | 3,551,687 | 7.5 |
| Total foreign shipments. | 47,211,897 | 100.0 |

[Cir. 153]

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, Cat.


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.
[Cir. 153]
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ABLE}}$ 18.-Foreign shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon in 1907.

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 m Table 19.
[Cir. 153]

Table 19.-Foreign shipments of lumber from Washington and Oregon, 1894-190\%.

$a$ No foreign shipments from Oregon. $\quad b$ 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 TLMBER 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 $\$ 69,516,075$.
[Cir. 153]

Table 20_-Exports of timber and unmanufactured wood for the year ending $\operatorname{*}$ June 30, $190 \%$.

| Article. |  | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sawed timber | board feet.- | 600, 865, 000 | \$13, 101, 178 |
| Hewed timber | .cubic feet. | 3,278, 110 | 890, 106 |
| Logs and other unmanufactured |  |  | 3,645,180 |
| Boards, deals, and planks... | board feet. | 1,623,964,000 | 39, 861, 352 |
| Joists and scantling... | ..- do.-. | 34,851,000 | 752, 152 |
| Shingles. | number. | 18,256,000 | 53,261 |
| Shooks, box |  |  | 939, 724 |
| Shooks, all other | number. | 803, 346 | 1, 409, 595 |
| Staves.- | do.... | 51, 120, 171 | 5, 127, 522 |
| Heading. |  |  | 157,553 |
| All other lumber |  |  | 3, 578, 452 |
| Total |  |  | 69,516,075 |

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 cubie 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.
[Cir. 153]
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-blociks, 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 boxshooks, 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, firewood, 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.

| Material. | 1903 |  | 1904 |  | 1905 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bark, hemlock, cords Charcoal bushels | 17,040 | \$75,283 | 14,111 231,302 | $\$ 63,400$ | $13,511$ | \$64, 181 |
| Chemicals, drugs, etc. |  |  | $231,302$ | $14,844$ | $5,643$ |  |
| Cinchona bark, pounds. | 3,978,850 | 549,753 | 3,605,131 | 501,375 | 4,251,869 | 570,725 |
| Dyewoods- <br> Logwood, tons. . | 51,008 | 748,550 | 48,491 | 663,572 | 35,514 | 444, 824 |
| Logwood, extracts of, pounds. | 3,723, 133 | 267, 371 | 3,145,770 | 269,777 | 3,436,642 | 299,036 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Arabic, pounds. }]{\text { Gums- }}$ | 3,905,053 | 265, 386 | 2,890,051 | 186,623 | 3,651,544 | 190,132 |
| Camphor, erude, pounds. | 2, 472, 440 | 764, 003 | 2,819,673 | 874,665 | 1,904,002 | 638,744 |
| Chicle, pounds............ | 4,282, 247 | 954,389 | 5,084,580 | 1,308, 540 | 5,060,166 | 1,357, 458 |
| Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds. | 27,653,928 | 2, 938,754 | 20,565,507 | 2,127,228 | 25,687,762 | 2, 493,438 |
| Gambier or terra japonica, pounds | 42, 537, 348 | $2,034,511$ | 27, 857,055 | 1,251,782 | 32,192,731 | 112,660 |
| Shellac, pounds. | 11, 590,725 | 2,713,687 | 10, 933, 413 | 3,505,229 | 10,700, 817 | 3,743, 180 |
| All other. |  | 923,517 |  | 917, 815 |  | 1,094,869 |
| Quebracho, extractof, pounds Sumae, ground, pounds | 12,858,547 | 187, 186 | 18,604,644 | 276,891 | 15,583, 334 | 225,036 |
| Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured. |  | 1, 737,366 | 18,00, | 1,484,405 |  | 1,729,143 |
| India rubber, etc.: <br> Balata, pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guayule, pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gutta-percha, pounds | 316,290 | 222, 400 | 424,617 | 174,953 | 665,217 | 210,188 |
| Gutta joolatong, poun | 13,984, 817 | 345, 431 | 14,887, 416 | 430, 231 | 19, 104,911 | 641,319 |
| India rubber, pounds | 55,010, 571 | 30, 436,710 | 59,015, 551 | 40,444,250 | 67,234,256 | 49, 878, 366 |
| Ivory, vegetable, pounds | 17, 194,434 | 192,093 | 15, 740, 792 | 229, 944 | 19,688,913 | 410,883 |
| Palm leaf, natural....... |  | 5,339 56,401 |  | 5,610 194,201 |  | 9,434 923,949 |
| Mangrove bark, tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebracho wood, tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tar and pitch of wood, barrels | 1,242 | 6,004 | 1,063 | 6,643 | 574 | 3,206 |
| Wood, and manufactures of: <br> Unmanufactured- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mahogany, M feet | 48,387 | 2,783,679 | 50,370 | 2,690,382 | 31,844 | 1,977, 894 |
| All other....... |  | 1,251,621 |  | 1, 434, 229 |  | 1,077, 723 |
| Logs and round timber, M feet | 73,836 | 637, 881 | 66,033 | 552,504 | 97,306 | 722,693 |
| Pulp wood, cords |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, hewn, squared, or sided, cuble feet. | 207, 554 | 41,131 | 139, 180 | 33,357 | 184,742 | 28,912 |
| All other unmanufactured. |  | 3,621,782 |  | 3,752,103 |  | 4,102,436 |
| Lumber-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lum- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ber, M feet.............. | 720,937 | 10,673, 317 | 589,232 | 8,878,474 | 710,538 | 10,906,661 |
| Shingles, thousands | 724, 131 | 1, 494, 906 | 770,373 | 1,602,999 | 758,725 | 1, 581, 421 |
| Manufactures of wood- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet ware or household furniture. <br> Wood pulp, tons |  | 942,967 |  |  |  | 738,229 |
|  | 116,881 | 3, 387,770 | 144,796 | 3,602,668 | 167,504 | 4, 500, 955 |
| All other manufactured |  | 2,157,685 |  | 2,179,688 |  | 2,278, 085 |
| Total. |  | 74,578,674 |  | 82, 511, 489 |  | 95,696, 869 |

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

| Material. | 1906 |  | 1907 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bark, hemlock, cords. | 7,467 | \$35, 860 | 6,744 | \$30, 757 |
| Charcoal, bushels.... | 774, 501 | 42,856 | 144, 802 | 8,516 |
| Chemicals, drugs, etc.: |  |  |  |  |
| Cinchona bark, pounds <br> Dyewoods- | 4,076,553 | 383, 726 | 3,515,958 | 380, 552 |
| Logwood, tons | 37,313 | 496, 551 | 38,230 | 478,636 |
| Logwood, extracts of, poun | 3, 390, 316 | 290, 179 | 4,796,655 | 379,927 |
| All other --- --- --- |  | 109,515 |  | 54,902 |
| Gums Arabic, pounds |  |  |  |  |
| Arabic, pounds. | $4,055,233$ $1,668,744$ | 232, 715 | $7,068,066$ $3,138,070$ | $\begin{array}{r} 393,581 \\ 1,572,863 \end{array}$ |
| Chicle, pounds. | 5, 641,508 | 1, 495, 366 | 6, 732, 581 | 2, 139, 204 |
| Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds | 20, 448, 703 | 1,914, 663 | 26, 681, 736 | 2, 835, 332 |
| Gambier or terra japonica, pounds.. | 31, 278, 485 | 1, 118,910 | 28, 865, 617 | 977,009 |
| Shellac, pounds..... | 15, 780, 090 | 5, 107, 542 | 17, 785,960 | 5,821,688 |
| All other.. |  | 1, 423, 088 |  | 1,234,479 |
| Quebracho, extract of, pounds |  |  | 79,033,584 | 2,319, 785 |
| Sumac, ground, pounds...-.....- | 15, 131, 539 | 237, 309 | 12, 487, 103 | 267, 239 |
| Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured |  | 1,837, 134 |  | 2,356,052 |
| India rubber, etc.: |  |  |  |  |
| Balata, pounds.. | 374, 220 | 152,689 | 799, 201 | 305, 041 |
| Guayule, pounds |  |  | 1, 187, 596 | 24,613 |
| Gutta-percha, pounds | 500, 770 | 188, 161 | 546,890 | 201, 339 |
| Gutta joolatong, pounds | 21, 390, 116 | 733, 074 | 28, 437, 660 | 1,085, 098 |
| India rubber, pounds. | 57, 844, 345 | 45, 114, 450 | 76, 963, 838 | 58, 919,981 |
| Ivory, vegetable, pounds | 21, 076,508 | 516,607 | 16,602, 229 | 464,931 |
| Palm leaf, natural. |  | 8,114 |  | 14,779 |
| Tanning material, n.e.s. |  | 1, 419,962 |  |  |
| Mangrove bark, tons. |  | 1, 10, | 20,693 | 426, 431 |
| Quebracho wood, tons. |  |  | 66,810 | 840,779 |
| All other in a crude state |  |  |  | 84, 406 |
| Tar and pitch of wood, barrels | 1,363 | 6,504 | 1,330 | 6,928 |
| Turpentlne, spirits of, gallons. | 158,730 | 59,273 | 35,386 | 16,110 |
| Wood, and manufactures of: . |  |  |  |  |
| UnmanufacturedCabinet woods- |  |  |  |  |
| Mahogany, M feet | 36,619 | 2, 470,072 | 51,899 | 3,263, 718 |
| All other......... | 3,619 | 1, 334,748 | 51,809 | 2,091, 882 |
| Logs and round timber, M feet. | 100,592 | 173,260 |  |  |
| Pulp wood, cords. |  |  | $650,366$ | $2,792,751$ |
| Timber, hewn, squared, or sided, cubic feet. | 256,180 | 46,770 |  |  |
| All other unmanufactured. . . . . . . . . | 256,180 | 4,353, 034 |  | 2,384, 743 |
| Lumber- |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, M feet | 949, 717 | 14, 813, 733 | 934, 195 | 16,255, 350 |
| Shingles, thousands | 900, 856 | 1, 852, 612 | 881,003 | 1,940,001 |
| All other |  | 2, 700,505 |  | 2,764,015 |
| Manufactures of wood- <br> Cabinet ware or household furniture |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet ware or household furniture. Wood pulp, tons. | 157,224 | $1,011,335$ $4,584,942$ | 213,110 | $1,132,697$ $6,348,857$ |
| All other manufactured | 107,224 | 2,591, 695 |  | 3, 057, 456 |
| Total. |  | 100, 065, 394 |  | 126, 610,899 |

[Cir. 153]

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.
mports 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 - 30, 1907.

| Material. | A.tlantic ports. |  | Gulf ports. |  | Mexican border ports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bark, hemlock, cords | 1,233 | \$5,614 |  |  |  |  |
| Charcoal, bushels.... | 1,255 | 419 | 5 | \$3 | 100 | \$45 |
| Chemicals, drugs, etc.: Cinchona bark, pounds. | 3,515,119 | 380, 440 |  |  |  |  |
| Dyewoods- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logwood, tons............. | 38,230 | 478,636 |  |  |  |  |
| pounds..................... | 4,795,332 | 379,790 |  |  |  |  |
| All other. |  | 54,797 |  |  |  |  |
| Gums- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arabic, pounds. | 7, 059, 408 | 392,678 |  |  |  |  |
| Camphor, crude, pounds | 3,138, 067 | 1,572,862 |  |  |  |  |
| Chicle, pounds.. | 4, 009,571 | 1,158, 164 | 4,584 | 913 | 191 | 72 |
| Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds. | 26,506,919 | 2,814,946 |  |  |  |  |
| Gambier or terra japonica, pounds. | 28,139, 857 | -953,659 |  |  |  |  |
| Shellac, pounds............. | 17,638,115 | 5, 806,722 |  |  |  |  |
| All other.-... |  | 1,210,435 |  |  |  |  |
| Quebracho,extract of, pounds.. | 79,033,584 | 2,319,785 |  |  |  |  |
| Sumac, ground, pounds........ | 11,734, 654 | 246,618 |  |  |  |  |
| Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured |  | 2,309,962 |  | 4 |  |  |
| India rubber, etc.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balata, free, pounds.... | 799,201 | 305,041 |  |  |  |  |
| Balata, dutiable, pounds | 739,201 | 305,041 |  |  |  |  |
| Guayule, pounds...... |  |  |  |  | 1,187,596 | 24,613 |
| Gutta-percha, pounds. | $\begin{array}{r} 535,981 \\ 28,305,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191,318 \\ 1,081,353 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| India rubber, pounds.. | 73,666, 138 | 57,585, 443 | 437,643 | 286,479 | 2,817,826 | 1,013,252 |
| Ivory, vegetable, pounds. | 16,175, 581 | 453, 621 |  |  |  |  |
| Palm leaf, natural.. |  | 14,763 |  |  |  |  |
| Tanning materials, n. e. s.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangrove bark, tons. | 20,693 | 426, 431 |  |  |  |  |
| Quebracho wood, tons. | 66,810 | 840, 779 |  |  |  |  |
| All other in a crude state. |  | 71, 493 |  | 2,562 |  |  |
| Tar and pitch of wood, barrels..... | 240 | 1,225 |  |  |  |  |
| Trrpentine, spirits of, gallons...... | 31,056 | 13,640 | 1,320 | 660 | 3,000 | 1,793 |
| wood, and manufactures of: <br> Unmanufactured- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet woods- |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Mahogany, M feet...... | 32,381 | 2,248,285 | 17,904 | 860,277 |  |  |
| All other.......... | 32,381 | 1,893,049 |  | 123, 482 |  |  |
| Logs and round timber, M | 33,072 | 376,828 |  |  |  |  |
| Pulp wood, cords........... | 24, 922 | 104, 158 |  |  |  |  |
| All other unmanufactured.. |  | 2,108, 878 |  | 2, 471 |  | 4,720 |
| Lumber- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, M feet |  | 2, 328,942 | 1,869 | 47,732 |  |  |
| Shingles, thousands..... | $\begin{aligned} & 151,311 \end{aligned}$ | 2,332, 362 |  |  |  |  |
| All other........ |  | 1,207,103 |  | 135 |  | 764 |
| Manufactures of wood- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet ware or household furniture $\qquad$ |  | 1,004,358 |  | 7,210 |  | 341 |
| Wood pulp, tons | 82,193 | 3,685,913 | 240 | 10,193 |  |  |
| All other... |  | 2,387, 824 |  | 55,512 |  | 6,164 |
| Total |  | 98, 748, 334 |  | , 397,633 |  | 1,051,764 |
| Per cent |  | 78.0 |  | 1.1 |  | 0.8 |

[Cir. 153]

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

[Cir. 153]

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

| Material. | Interior ports. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bark, hemlock, cords. |  |  | 6,744 | \$30,757 |
| Charcoal, bushels.. |  |  | 144,802 | 8,516 |
| Chemicals, drugs, ete.: Cinchona bark, pounds | 574 | \$66 | 3,515,958 | 380,552 |
| Dyewoods- |  |  |  |  |
| Logwood, tons |  |  | 38,230 | 478,636 |
| Logwood, extracts of, pounds |  |  | 4,796,655 | 379,927 |
| All other. |  |  |  | 54,902 |
| Gums- |  |  |  |  |
| Arabic, pounds........... | 4,657 | 520 | 7,068,066 | 393,581 $1,572,863$ |
| Camphor, crude, pounds. | 467,814 | 140,057 | 3,138,070 | $1,572,863$ <br> $2,139,204$ |
| Copal, cowrie, and dammar, pounds |  | 14,08 | 26,681,736 | 2,835,332 |
| Gambier or terra japonica, pounds. |  |  | 28,865,617 | 977,009 |
| Shellac, pounds.. |  |  | 17,785,960 | 5,821, 688 |
| All other..... |  | 1,917 |  | 1,234, 479 |
| Quebracho, extract of, pound |  |  | 79,033,584 | 2,319,785 |
| Sumac, ground, pounds.......... |  |  | 12,487, 103 | , 267,239 |
| Cork, wood or bark, unmanufactured |  |  |  | 2,356,052 |
| Balata, free, pounds |  |  |  |  |
| Balata, dutiable, pound |  |  | 799,201 | 305,041 |
| Guayule, pounds.... |  |  | 1,187,596 | 24,613 |
| Gutta-percha, pounds. | 2,632 | 2,003 | 1,546,890 | $\begin{array}{r}201,339 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Gutta joolatong, pounds. |  |  | 28,437,660 | 1,085,098 |
| India rubber, pounds. | 9,020 | 9,858 | 76,963,838 | 58,919,981 |
| Ivory, vegetable, pounds. |  |  | 16,602,229 | 464,931 |
| Palm leaf, natural. |  |  |  | 14,779 |
| Tanning materials, n. e. s.: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebracho wood, tons. |  |  | 66,810 | 840,779 |
| All other in a crude state |  | 2,410 |  | 84,406 |
| Tar and pitch of wood, barrels |  |  | 1,330 | 6,928 |
| Turpentine, spirits of, gallons. |  |  | 35,386 | 16,110 |
| Wood, and manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |
| Unmanufactured- |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet woods-- Mahogany, M feet. |  |  |  |  |
| - Mahogany, M feet. | 861 | 96,126 | 51,899 | 3,269,718 |
| Logs and round timber, M |  | 11,897 |  | 2,091,882 |
| Logs and round timber |  |  | 97,573 650,366 | 2,792,751 |
| All other unmanufactured |  | 21,635 |  | 2,384,743 |
| Lumber- |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed |  |  |  |  |
| lumber, M feet............................ | 672 | 11,814 |  | 16,255,350 |
| Shingles, thousands. |  |  | 881,003 | 1,940,001 |
| All other. |  | 624 |  | 2,764,015 |
| Manufactures of wood-- |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet ware or household furniture. Wood pulp, tons.............. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,340 | 71,923 | 213,110 | 6,348,857 |
| All other........ |  | 52,767 |  | 3,057, 456 |
| Total. |  | 470,468 |  | 126,610,899 |
| Per cent |  | 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.


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 America.. | \$1, 596,625 | 76.3 | Africa.. | \$12, 688 | 0.6 |
| Europe.... | 324,650 | 15.5 | Oceania | 3,267 | . 2 |
| South America. | 118,950 35,702 | 5.7 1.7 | Total | 091,882 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  | Total | ,091,.82 | 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 twothirds 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, $190 \%$.

| Material. | Exports. | Imports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mahogany |  | \$3,263,718 |
| All other cabinet w |  | 2,091,882 |
| Sawed timber.- | \$13, 101, 178 |  |
| Hewed timber. | 890, 106 |  |
| Logs and round timber | 3,645, 180 | 938,501 |
| Pulp wood - . . poards, deals, plank, and othe |  | 2,792,751 |
| Joists and scantling. | -752, 152 | 16,255,350 |
| Shingles... | 53, 261 | 1,940,001 |
| Box shooks. | 939, 724 |  |
| All other shooks. | 1,409, 595 |  |
| Staves.. | 5, 127, 522 |  |
| Headings..... | 157,553 |  |
| All other lumber | 3,578, 452 | $2,764,015$ |
| All other unmanafactured |  | $2,384,743$ |
| Total | 69, 516,075 |  |
| Per cent of total forest products. | 55.0 | 25.6 |

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, $\quad$ Secretary of Agricuilture.

Wasmimaton, D. C., May 12, 1908.


[^0]:    44781-Cir. 153-08-2

