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# THE LUMBER CUT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1905.

BY  
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[Cir. 52]

## THE LUMBER CUT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1905.

By R. S. KELLOGG, *Forest Assistant.*

During the past year the Forest Service has for the first time attempted to gather detailed statistics of the lumber cut of the United States. This task was undertaken in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, whose members cut at least one-third of the lumber annually manufactured in the United States. The work was done almost entirely thru correspondence. It was new and unfamiliar both to those who had it in charge and to the reporting manufacturers. The resulting figures, secured in spite of these handicaps, while not complete, are certainly as nearly complete as could have been expected.

The first request for statements of cut was sent to the manufacturers early in January, 1906. To those who failed to report, a second request was sent in March, and a third in April. At the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in St. Louis, May 9, a preliminary tabulation covering 27,738,000,000 feet of lumber, cut by 11,232 firms, was presented. Subsequently other manufacturers reported, and some additional figures for delinquent firms were furnished by the North Carolina Pine Association, the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Southern Cypress Association, the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission of New York. The information given by the two organizations last named was so full that the data for the States of Washington and New York are practically complete.

The final tabulation shows that 11,666 establishments cut 30,502,961,000 feet of lumber in 1905. According to these figures both the number of establishments and the total cut are lower than the Census showing for 1899 and for 1904. The Census figures do not cover custom mills, while a few such mills are included in the Forest Service reports. In Table 1 the statements for the three years are printed side by side. In the right-hand column of this table is given the ratio which the figures for 1905 bear to those of 1904.

TABLE I.—Comparison of Census figures upon the lumber cut of the United States in 1899 and 1904 with those of the Forest Service for 1905.

Product.	Census, 1899 (23,053 establishments).	Census, 1904 (19,127 establishments).	Forest Service, 1905 (11,666 establishments).	Ratio of Service figures for 1905 to Census figures for 1904 (establishments 61.0 per cent).
	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Yellow pine.....	10,231,140	12,812,307	9,760,508	76.0
White pine.....	7,349,108	5,253,846	5,106,783	97.3
Douglas fir.....	1,725,968	2,929,534	4,319,449	147.2
Hemlock.....	3,285,045	3,268,787	2,804,083	85.8
Oak.....	3,848,363	2,902,855	1,833,769	63.2
Spruce.....	1,409,333	1,303,886	1,165,940	89.7
Yellow poplar.....	1,042,380	853,554	582,748	68.3
Cypress.....	492,761	749,592	753,369	100.5
Maple.....	605,654	587,558	608,746	103.7
All others.....	3,475,098	3,473,220	3,567,566	102.8
Total.....	33,464,850	34,135,139	30,502,961	89.0

The incompleteness of the returns for 1905 does not wholly explain the lower figures for that year, especially as to the number of establishments. The cut of 1905 in the Forest Service figures is 89.0 per cent of the Census figures for the cut of 1904, but the establishments reporting to the Service numbered but 61.0 per cent of those given in the Census. The establishments which failed to report to the Service were, however, mainly small ones. Thus, tho the failure of many establishments to report has necessarily kept the given total cut below its true figure, the delinquent reports, if obtained, would not raise the given total cut proportionately.

A second fact to be borne in mind is that the actual number of establishments is on the decline. This is borne out by the Census figures of 1899 and 1904, which show a falling off of nearly 4,000 in the number of establishments during the period. During the same period the total cut increased, tho not greatly. Had the number of establishments reporting to the Service in 1905 borne the same relation to those reporting to the Census in 1904 as the latter bore to those reporting to the Census in 1899, the Service figures for total cut would doubtless have shown a similar, perhaps a greater, increase. For the establishments of 1904 numbered 82.9 per cent of those of 1899, while those of 1905, as already noted, numbered only 61.0 per cent of those of 1904.

In other words, there is a clear tendency toward a reduction in number of establishments, together with a gain in individual output. Two causes account for this tendency—the end of supply is being reached in some localities, particularly with white pine stumpage in the Lake States, and the concentration of capital, as in other industries, is resulting in the consolidation of plants in fewer hands.

Not all sections of the country, and, consequently, not all woods, are proportionately represented in the figures. Many of the operators

of rather small hardwood mills in the Central States and of yellow-pine mills in the Southern States did not report, and even the aid of association secretaries failed to secure data from them.

The Census gives the total value of the lumber cut of the United States in 1904 as \$435,708,084. There was a marked rise in lumber prices in 1905, however; so it is safe to say that the value at the mills of the cut for that year was between \$475,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

#### SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION.

The total cut of yellow pine was probably little, if any, greater in 1905 than in 1904. The cut of white pine was certainly no greater. The cut of Douglas fir increased remarkably, because the capacity of old mills was increased and many new ones were added. The cut of fir in 1904 was also below normal, owing to unfavorable market conditions. There was probably a small decrease in hemlock. There was probably a slight decrease in the cut of spruce. The Census shows a decrease of 34 per cent in oak from 1899 to 1904, and this decrease is undoubtedly continuing. There was also some decrease in poplar, a continuation of the decrease of 18 per cent shown in the Census returns between 1899 and 1904. There was evidently an increase in cypress, maple, and the miscellaneous group, including a large number of species of minor importance, many of which are being substituted for those which are obtained with increasing difficulty.

Table 2 gives the kind and quantity of lumber cut by the 11,666 establishments from which the Forest Service received reports. Yellow pine is far in the lead, with 8,771,966,000 feet, or 28.8 per cent of the total cut; and this lead would have been increased to at least 34 per cent if full reports had been secured. White pine follows, with 4,868,020,000 feet, or 16 per cent; next Douglas fir, with 4,319,479,000 feet, or 14.2 per cent; then hemlock, with 2,804,083,000 feet, or 9.3 per cent. The relative rank of the various species is shown graphically in figure 1.

TABLE 2.—*Kind and quantity of lumber cut in the United States in 1905 by 11,666 mills.*

Kind.	M feet.	Per cent.	Kind.	M feet.	Per cent.
Yellow pine.....	8,771,966	28.8	Cottonwood.....	236,000	0.8
White pine.....	4,868,020	16.0	Elm.....	227,038	.7
Douglas fir.....	4,319,479	14.2	Chestnut.....	224,413	.7
Hemlock.....	2,804,083	9.3	Beech.....	219,000	.7
White oak.....	1,210,216	4.0	Ash.....	159,634	.5
Spruce.....	1,165,940	3.8	Sugar pine.....	128,085	.4
Western yellow pine.....	988,542	3.2	Western white pine.....	115,673	.4
Cypress.....	753,369	2.5	Hickory.....	95,803	.3
Red oak.....	623,553	2.0	Other kinds.....	294,512	1.0
Maple.....	608,746	2.0	Mixt.....	519,865	1.7
Poplar.....	582,748	1.8			
Redwood.....	411,689	1.3	Total softwoods.....	24,914,618	81.3
Cedar.....	363,900	1.2	Total hardwoods.....	5,588,343	18.7
Red gum.....	316,588	1.0			
Basswood.....	258,390	.9	Grand total.....	30,502,961	100.0
Birch.....	240,704	.8			

The rapid reversal which is taking place in the positions of white pine and Douglas fir is shown by the fact that in 1899 the former produced 21.5 per cent of the lumber cut and in 1905 only 16 per cent, while the latter, which produced only 5 per cent in 1899, in 1905 produced 14.2 per cent. The other species are given in order of importance. The kinds not specified include larch, tamarack, tupelo, balsam, and walnut, which are cut in relatively small amounts. The detailed figures for them will be found in Tables 28 and 29. The heading "Mixt" includes all reports which did not give the kind of timber cut

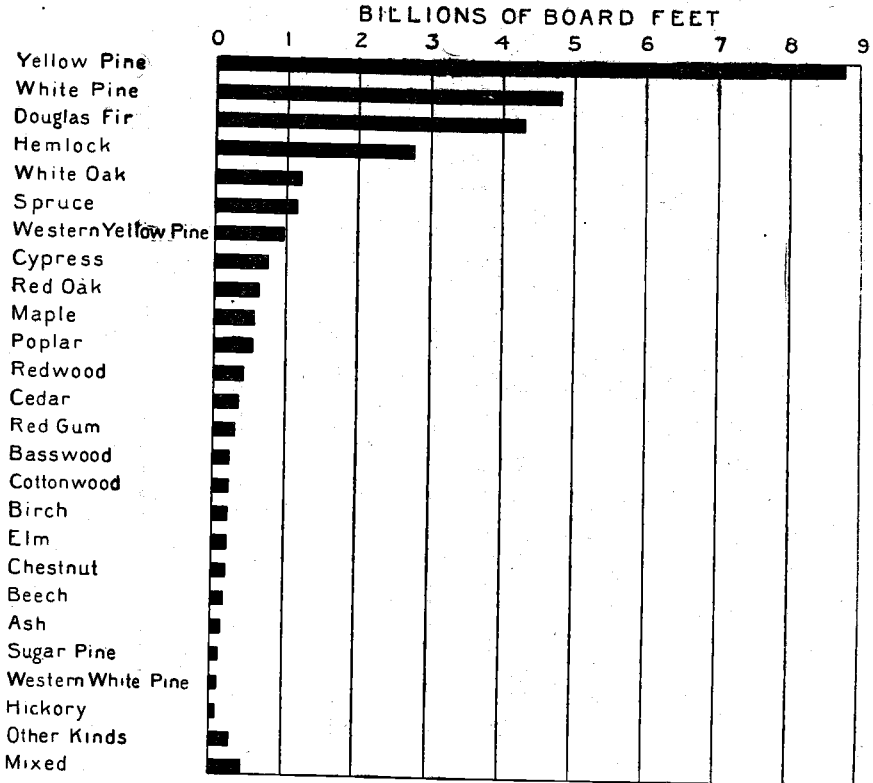


Fig. 1.—Lumber production, by species, 1905.

or which gave it in such a way that the amounts of the several species could not be determined. It may, however, be safely assumed to be practically all hardwood. The table shows that the amount of softwood reported was 24,914,618,000 feet, or 81.3 per cent of the total cut, and that the amount of hardwood reported was 5,588,343,000 feet, or 18.7 per cent of the total cut. In 1899 the softwoods furnished about 75 per cent of the total and the hardwoods about 25 per cent. The changed ratio is due mostly to the increased cut of yellow pine and Douglas fir and the falling off in oak and poplar.

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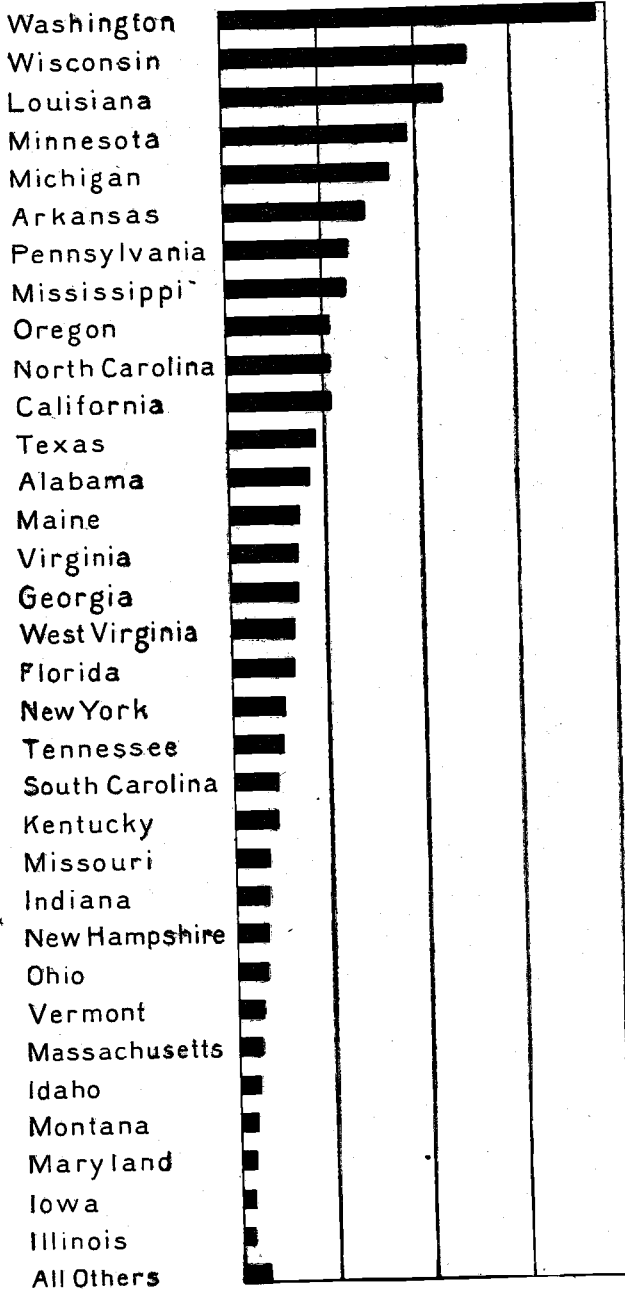


FIG. 2.—Lumber production, by States, 1905.

TABLE 3.—States which produced over 100,000,000 feet of lumber in 1905; reports from 11,666 mills.

State.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	M feet.	Per cent.
Washington.....	3,917,166	12.8	Florida.....	658,007	2.2
Wisconsin.....	2,543,503	8.3	Tennessee.....	540,920	1.8
Louisiana.....	2,293,809	7.5	South Carolina.....	466,478	1.5
Minnesota.....	1,925,804	6.3	Kentucky.....	464,676	1.5
Michigan.....	1,719,687	5.6	Missouri.....	362,217	1.2
Arkansas.....	1,488,589	4.9	Indiana.....	352,362	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,397,164	4.6	New Hampshire.....	340,727	1.1
Mississippi.....	1,299,390	4.3	Ohio.....	331,552	1.1
North Carolina.....	1,262,610	4.1	Vermont.....	266,676	.9
California.....	1,080,602	3.5	Massachusetts.....	252,804	.8
Texas.....	1,061,608	3.5	Idaho.....	212,725	.7
Alabama.....	929,863	3.1	Montana.....	189,291	.6
New York.....	843,897	2.8	Maryland.....	163,749	.5
Maine.....	750,280	2.5	Iowa.....	129,472	.4
Virginia.....	745,705	2.5	Illinois.....	119,065	.4
Georgia.....	715,197	2.4	All others.....	292,060	.9
West Virginia.....	712,902	2.3			
	672,902	2.2	Total.....	30,502,961	100.0

Table 3 gives the 33 States which produced over 100,000,000 feet of lumber each, according to the reports received by the Forest Service. Washington leads with 3,917,166,000 feet, or 12.8 per cent of the total amount reported, followed by Wisconsin with 2,543,503,000 feet, or 8.3 per cent; next Louisiana, with 2,293,809,000 feet, or 7.5 per cent; then Minnesota, with 1,925,804,000 feet, or 6.3 per cent; and fifth Michigan, with 1,719,687,000 feet, or 5.6 per cent. From no other State does the amount reported exceed 5 per cent of the total. The 11 States which reported a cut of over 1,000,000,000 feet each, produced two-thirds of the lumber reported for the entire United States. The relative rank of the 33 States given in Table 3 is shown graphically in figure 2.

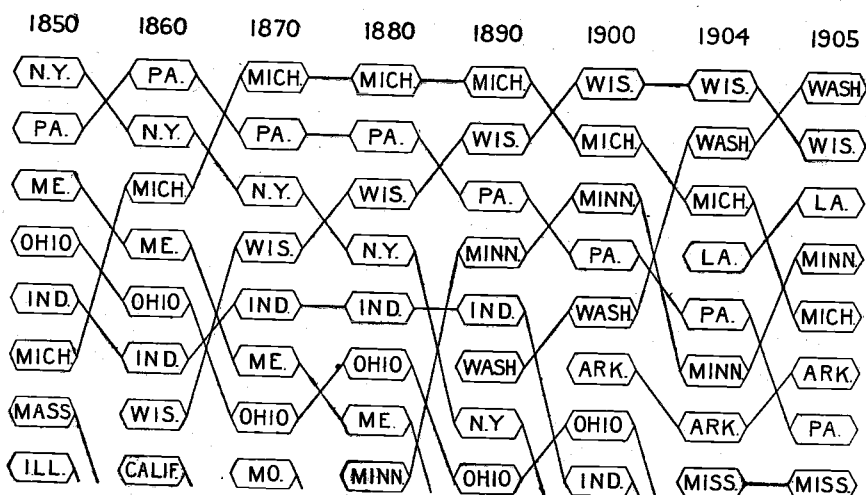


FIG. 3.—Relative rank of the eight States leading in the production of lumber since 1850.



It is interesting to note that the five leading States in the production of lumber in 1899 were Wisconsin, with 10 per cent of the total; Michigan, with 9.6 per cent; Minnesota, with 7.7 per cent; Pennsylvania, with 6.3 per cent; and Washington, with 5.3 per cent. During the past five years Washington has advanced from fifth to first place, a position it will assuredly hold for a long time.

Figure 3 gives in order of rank the eight States which have led in lumber production since 1850. From this it is seen New York occupied first place in 1850, Pennsylvania in 1860, Michigan in 1870, 1880, and 1890, Wisconsin in 1900 and 1904, and Washington in 1905. This chart is based upon Census reports, except for 1905, for which Forest Service figures are used. Previous to 1900, data are lacking concerning the quantity of lumber cut in the various States, and the rank is based on value, while for 1900, 1904, and 1905 it is based on the total cut.

#### PRODUCTION BY SPECIES.

Tables 4 to 28 give the quantity of each kind of lumber cut in the various States in the order of relative importance, as indicated by the reports to the Forest Service. It should be borne in mind that the total number of mills given in these tables far exceeds the total given in Table 29. If, for instance, a mill cuts oak, ash, hickory, and gum it appears in the tables for each of these species.

#### YELLOW PINE.

The term "yellow pine" covers all of the pine in the eastern half of the United States except white and Norway pine. The principal species included are, in order of importance, longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, and pitch pine.

In 1905, 3,162 mills, as shown by Table 4, reported a cut of 8,771,966,000 feet of yellow pine. It will be seen from the table that Louisiana leads, with 1,737,960,000 feet, or 19.8 per cent of the total. Then comes Arkansas, with 1,024,011,000 feet, or 11.7 per cent; Mississippi, with 1,017,191,000 feet, or 11.6 per cent; Texas, with 910,465,000 feet, or 10.4 per cent; North Carolina, with 837,366,000 feet, or 9.5 per cent; Alabama, with 744,192,000 feet, or 8.5 per cent; Georgia, with 663,831,000 feet, or 7.6 per cent; Florida, with 601,374,000 feet, or 6.9 per cent; Virginia, with 496,895,000 feet, or 5.7 per cent; and South Carolina, with 406,502,000 feet, or 4.6 per cent. These ten States produced over 96 per cent of the total amount of yellow pine reported. A relatively small amount was cut in Missouri and Maryland, and a little was reported from sixteen other States.

The annual cut of yellow pine has probably not yet reached its maximum, and this timber will undoubtedly hold first rank in the point of output for several years.

TABLE 4.—*Cut of yellow pine in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Louisiana .....	168	1,737,960	19.8	Virginia .....	340	496,895	5.7
Arkansas .....	235	1,024,011	11.7	South Carolina .....	191	406,502	4.6
Mississippi .....	241	1,017,191	11.6	Missouri .....	63	161,128	1.8
Texas .....	153	910,465	10.4	Maryland .....	77	85,023	.9
North Carolina .....	551	837,366	9.5	All others .....	410	86,028	1.0
Alabama .....	290	744,192	8.5				
Georgia .....	326	663,831	7.6	Total .....	3,162	8,771,966	100.0
Florida .....	117	601,374	6.9				

## WHITE PINE.

The cut of white pine by States is given in Table 5. White pine in greater or less quantity was reported from twenty-four States. Norway or red pine is included with white pine, since the two species are cut and sold together under the name of "northern pine" in the Lake States, and it is impossible to determine exactly the proportion of Norway. It is safe to say, however, that at present at least 30 per cent of the pine cut in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is Norway pine, or over 1,000,000,000 feet annually.

TABLE 5.—*Cut of white pine in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Minnesota .....	128	1,847,072	37.9	Pennsylvania .....	366	87,097	1.8
Wisconsin .....	289	1,467,078	30.1	Illinois .....	4	32,794	.7
Michigan .....	252	463,308	9.5	West Virginia .....	46	31,450	.7
New Hampshire .....	248	211,586	4.3	North Carolina .....	77	28,438	.6
Maine .....	299	201,867	4.1	Virginia .....	51	22,200	.5
Massachusetts .....	226	176,340	3.6	All others .....	256	65,878	1.4
Iowa .....	7	122,757	2.5				
New York .....	728	110,155	2.3	Total .....	2,977	4,868,020	100.0

The table shows that 2,977 firms reported a cut of 4,868,020,000 feet of white and Norway pine. Minnesota is the leading State, with 1,847,072,000 feet, or 37.9 per cent of the total. Wisconsin comes second with 1,467,078,000 feet, or 30.1 per cent. Michigan stands third, with 463,308,000 feet, or 9.5 per cent. Then follow New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and other States. It will be noted that Iowa is credited with 122,757,000 feet and Illinois with 32,794,000 feet. This lumber was cut in mills along the Mississippi from Minnesota logs, and if Minnesota is credited with this timber, the output of white and Norway pine in the Lake States was over 80 per cent of the entire cut of these species. The Census figures upon the cut of white and Norway pine in these three States in 1899 were: Wisconsin,

2,412,688,000 feet; Minnesota, 2,253,391,000 feet; and Michigan, 1,274,923,000 feet—a total of 5,941,002,000 feet, against 3,777,458,000 feet in 1905. The falling off has been greatest in Michigan, but the turning point has been past even in Minnesota, and a decreasing output of pine can be looked for from the Lake States from year to year.

#### DOUGLAS FIR.

Douglas fir now ranks third in importance as a lumber producer in the United States, and it will hold second place within a short time. It is unfortunate that this species has so many names. "Red fir," "Douglas spruce," "yellow fir," and "Oregon pine" are other terms given it, and confusion is constantly arising in consequence. All are more or less justified by the circumstance that, botanically, the tree is neither a fir, a spruce, nor a pine. The cut for 1905, 4,319,479,000 feet, is given in Table 6. Of this amount, 427 mills in Washington cut 3,125,325,000 feet, or 72.4 per cent, and 281 mills in Oregon cut 1,076,695,000 feet, or 24.9 per cent. California reported 100,816,000 feet, and 16,643,000 feet was reported from 5 other western States.

There is a large amount of Douglas fir stumpage in Washington and Oregon, and the cut of this species will largely increase in the near future. In fact, the output of Douglas fir promises before many years to equal that of southern yellow pine and eventually to surpass it as the stumpage of the latter is reduced.

TABLE 6.—*Cut of Douglas fir in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Washington.....	427	3,125,325	72.4
Oregon.....	281	1,076,695	24.9
California.....	64	100,816	2.3
All others.....	24	16,643	.4
Total.....	796	4,319,479	100.0

#### HEMLOCK.

The amount of hemlock cut last year by 3,023 mills was 2,804,083,000 feet, as shown in Table 7. Pennsylvania leads with 920,854,000 feet, practically one-third of the total output, followed by Wisconsin, with 610,225,000 feet, or 21.8 per cent; and Michigan, with 569,810,000 feet, or 20.3 per cent; the three States producing three-fourths of the total quantity reported. Only a relatively small proportion was cut in any other State, but the production was widely scattered, as may be seen from the fact that returns were received from twenty-six States.

TABLE 7.—*Cut of hemlock in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania.....	415	920,854	32.8	Maine.....	257	86,753	3.1
Wisconsin.....	241	610,225	21.8	Washington.....	42	84,773	3.0
Michigan.....	299	569,810	20.3	All others.....	763	182,474	6.5
New York.....	1,006	179,550	6.4	Total.....	3,023	2,804,083	100.0
West Virginia.....	111	169,644	6.1				

It is of particular interest to note that 84,773,000 feet of hemlock was reported from the State of Washington. This is the western species, the lumber of which is freer from defects and of higher quality than that of the eastern species. So great has been the prejudice against the name "hemlock" in the West, however, that until very recently hemlock lumber has been mixt in with other lumber or sold under names which disguised its identity. The actual cut of western hemlock in 1905 was undoubtedly greater than the amount reported. The Census gave a cut of only 204,000 feet of this species for Washington in 1899, which indicates the difficulty of securing accurate figures upon it.

#### SPRUCE.

No attempt was made to distinguish the different kinds of spruce in the reports, but it will be understood, of course, that the spruce of Washington is different from that of Maine, and that altogether several species are cut for lumber. It is probable that a small amount of Douglas fir was reported as spruce by western operators.

TABLE 8.—*Cut of spruce in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Maine.....	238	358,758	30.7	Oregon.....	23	57,208	4.9
New York.....	329	211,076	18.1	Massachusetts.....	39	31,980	2.8
Washington.....	70	179,864	15.4	All others.....	244	48,622	4.2
Vermont.....	244	111,650	9.6	Total.....	1,333	1,165,940	100.0
West Virginia.....	35	107,072	9.2				
New Hampshire.....	111	59,710	5.1				

In 1905, 1,133 mills cut 1,165,940,000 feet of spruce, as shown by Table 8. Maine is far in the lead, as it has been for many years. The quantity reported from Maine for 1905 was 358,758,000 feet, or 30.7 per cent of the total. New York comes next with 211,076,000 feet, or 18.1 per cent, followed by Washington with 179,864,000 feet, or 15.4 per cent; Vermont with 111,650,000 feet, or 9.6 per cent; West Virginia with 107,072,000 feet, or 9.2 per cent, and New Hampshire with 59,710,000 feet, or 5.1 per cent. Oregon reported 4.9 per cent of the total, Massachusetts 2.8 per cent, and all other States combined 4.2 per cent. Altogether the cutting of spruce was reported from twenty-four different States.

## WESTERN YELLOW PINE.

This is another species, concerning the trade name of which unfortunate difficulties have arisen. Botanically it is *Pinus ponderosa*, and is classed with the pitch or yellow pines. The wood, however, is less resinous and lighter than that of the southern yellow pines, and many manufacturers insist, with considerable reason, that it is so nearly like white pine that the word "white" should appear in the name. It is sold principally under the names of western pine, western white pine, and California white pine. The cut reported for 1905 is 988,542,000 feet, given in Table 9. California leads with 363,932,000 feet, or 36.8 per cent; Washington is second with 217,074,000 feet, or 22 per cent, and Montana third, with 101,998,000 feet, or 10.3 per cent. Then follow Oregon with 8.6 per cent of the total, Idaho with 8.4 per cent, and Colorado with 4.9 per cent. Six other States cut 9 per cent of the total.

TABLE 9.—Cut of western yellow pine in 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
California.....	110	363,932	36.8	Colorado.....	37	48,223	4.9
Washington.....	109	217,074	22.0	All others.....	60	88,720	9.0
Montana.....	19	101,998	10.3	Total.....	425	988,542	100.0
Oregon.....	44	84,955	8.6				
Idaho.....	46	83,640	8.4				

## CYPRESS.

The cut of cypress by 468 mills in 1905 was 753,369,000 feet. Louisiana, as shown by Table 10, is by far the largest producer, with a cut of 487,504,000 feet, or 64.7 per cent of the total. Relatively small amounts were cut in fourteen other States. Arkansas reported 8 per cent of the total, Florida 7.4 per cent, Mississippi 7.2 per cent, South Carolina 3.5 per cent, North Carolina 2.7 per cent, and the remaining States combined 6.5 per cent.

TABLE 10.—Cut of cypress in 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Louisiana.....	73	487,504	64.7	North Carolina....	52	20,423	2.7
Arkansas.....	98	60,252	8.0	All others.....	134	49,194	6.5
Florida.....	17	55,569	7.4	Total.....	468	753,369	100.0
Mississippi.....	74	54,211	7.2				
South Carolina.....	20	26,216	3.5				

The output of cypress has apparently not yet reached its maximum, as the Forest Service figures for 1905 are slightly greater than the Census figures for 1904, and over 50 per cent larger than those of the Census for 1899.

## REDWOOD.

The cut of redwood, 411,689,000 feet, reported by 55 mills, is given in Table 11. The area of production of this wood is very limited, but there is yet a comparatively large amount of stumpage and it is probable that the annual output will not fall below the present quantity for some time.

TABLE 11.—*Cut of redwood in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M. feet.	Per cent.
California.....	55	411,689	100.0

## CEDAR.

Like spruce, "cedar" covers several species, the wood of which has similar properties. Cedar is used principally for poles, piles, posts, and shingles, and it is only in the State of Washington that any considerable quantity of it is cut into lumber. The amount of cedar lumber reported is given in Table 12. Of the total of 363,900,000 feet, Washington produced 69.3 per cent, Maine 8.6 per cent, Oregon 7 per cent, Idaho 4.3 per cent, Michigan 3.4 per cent, Wisconsin 3.2 per cent, and twelve other States combined 4.2 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Cut of cedar in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Washington.....	140	252,174	69.3	Wisconsin.....	18	11,591	3.2
Maine.....	52	31,267	8.6	All others.....	121	15,298	4.2
Oregon.....	65	25,428	7.0				
Idaho.....	8	15,560	4.3	Total.....	433	363,900	100.0
Michigan.....	29	12,582	3.4				

## SUGAR PINE.

The cut of sugar pine by 63 mills in 1905 is given in Table 13. The range of merchantable sugar pine is practically restricted to the west side of the Sierra Nevadas and portions of the Coast range, and 97.6 per cent of the cut of 123,085,000 feet reported was in California. The cut of sugar pine in 1899, according to the Census, was only 53,558,000 feet, which indicates the rapid increase in output the last few years.

TABLE 13.—*Cut of sugar pine in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
California.....	53	120,002	97.6
Oregon.....	10	3,083	2.4
Total.....	63	123,085	100.0

## WESTERN WHITE PINE.

Western white pine is a true white pine, and very closely resembles the eastern white pine, both in the appearance of the tree and the properties of the wood. It is cut principally in a rather small territory covering portions of Montana, Idaho, and eastern Washington. So far as could be determined from the reports, the cut by 39 mills in these three States in 1905 was 115,678,000 feet, as shown in Table 14. It is quite certain, however, that the figures, particularly those for Washington, include considerable western yellow pine, which is frequently marketed under the name of white pine.

TABLE 14.—*Cut of western white pine in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Idaho.....	14	62,453	54.0
Washington.....	20	32,064	28.2
Montana.....	5	20,561	17.8
Total.....	39	115,678	100.0

## OAK.

The cut of white and red oak reported for 1905 is given in Tables 15 and 16. No further separation into the various kinds of oak was practicable. Without question, a number of species were included under each head by the manufacturers, and quite probably in making out their reports they did not, in many cases, distinguish carefully between the white and red oaks. The oaks are among the most widely distributed hardwoods, and reports of oak lumber were received from thirty-five States. The total amount of white oak reported was 1,210,216,000 feet, of which West Virginia produced 12.9 per cent; Kentucky, 12.7 per cent; Ohio, 11.4 per cent; Tennessee, 10.6 per cent, and Indiana, 10 per cent. The total amount of red oak reported was 623,553,000 feet, of which Tennessee cut 12.8 per cent, Arkansas, 10.8 per cent; Kentucky, 9.3 per cent, and Indiana, 8.8 per cent.

While the Forest Service figures upon the output of oak in 1905 are incomplete, there is no doubt that the cut is decreasing because of the diminished supply of stumpage. The Census reports show a decrease of about 945,000,000 feet between 1899 and 1904.

TABLE 15.—*Cut of white oak in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
West Virginia.....	252	156,099	12.9	Mississippi.....	137	58,899	4.9
Kentucky.....	380	153,682	12.7	North Carolina.....	333	40,622	3.4
Ohio.....	467	137,268	11.4	Missouri.....	141	30,888	2.6
Tennessee.....	412	127,599	10.6	Alabama.....	90	20,302	1.7
Indiana.....	380	121,091	10.0	All others.....	1,142	106,744	8.5
Arkansas.....	270	100,502	8.3	Total.....	4,726	1,210,216	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	469	92,998	7.7				
Virginia.....	253	63,432	5.3				

TABLE 16.—*Cut of red oak in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Tennessee.....	367	79,793	12.8	Ohio.....	385	24,575	4.0
Arkansas.....	214	67,514	10.8	Virginia.....	167	23,298	3.8
Kentucky.....	277	58,056	9.3	Illinois.....	145	23,072	3.7
Indiana.....	375	54,725	8.8	Wisconsin.....	201	20,097	3.2
Mississippi.....	112	41,453	6.6	All others.....	1,207	123,128	19.8
North Carolina.....	261	41,411	6.6	Total.....	4,263	623,553	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	403	40,054	6.4				
West Virginia.....	149	26,378	4.2				

## MAPLE.

The cut of maple reported by 2,765 mills in 1905 was 608,746,000 feet, as shown in Table 17. Michigan is by far the greatest producer of maple lumber, reporting 357,611,000 feet, or 58.8 per cent of the total. Vermont cut 53,745,000 feet, or 8.9 per cent; Pennsylvania 48,883,000 feet, or 8 per cent; New York 44,550,000 feet, or 7.3 per cent; Wisconsin 40,425,000 feet, or 6.6 per cent; Indiana 15,828,000 feet, or 2.6 per cent, and twenty other States, combined, 47,704,000 feet, or 7.8 per cent. There has apparently been little change in the total output of maple for several years.

TABLE 17.—*Cut of maple in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Michigan.....	311	357,611	58.8	Indiana.....	298	15,828	2.6
Vermont.....	182	53,745	8.9	All others.....	1,002	47,704	7.8
Pennsylvania.....	326	48,883	8.0	Total.....	2,765	608,746	100.0
New York.....	421	44,550	7.3				
Wisconsin.....	225	40,425	6.6				

## YELLOW POPLAR.

Table 18 shows the cut of yellow poplar reported by 2,115 manufacturers. This was 582,748,000 feet. Kentucky is the leading State, with 21 per cent of the total, followed by West Virginia, with 19.2 per cent; Tennessee, with 19 per cent; Ohio, with 9.5 per cent;



North Carolina, with 8.3 per cent; Virginia, with 7.1 per cent; Alabama, with 6.5 per cent, and small amounts in nine other States. The Forest Service figures upon yellow poplar are incomplete, but probably the cut of this species is still decreasing. The Census figures show a heavy decrease between 1899 and 1904.

TABLE 18.—*Cut of yellow poplar in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Kentucky.....	309	122,485	21.0	Indiana.....	251	18,143	3.1
West Virginia.....	197	112,230	19.2	Mississippi.....	63	14,165	2.4
Tennessee.....	361	110,480	19.0	Georgia.....	78	11,128	1.9
Ohio.....	203	55,140	9.5	All others.....	148	11,753	2.0
North Carolina.....	274	48,122	8.3				
Virginia.....	156	41,294	7.1	Total.....	2,115	582,748	100.0
Alabama.....	75	37,808	6.5				

## RED GUM.

In 1905, 898 mills cut 316,588,000 feet of red gum. The leading State, as shown by Table 19, is Arkansas, which cut 91,942,000 feet, or 29 per cent of the total. Missouri comes second, with 71,948,000 feet, or 22.7 per cent; and Mississippi third, with 47,320,000 feet, or 15 per cent. Then follow Tennessee with 11.7 per cent, Kentucky with 6.2 per cent, Indiana with 4.1 per cent, and Illinois with 3.2 per cent. Eleven other States combined cut 8.1 per cent. The cut of red gum has increased to some extent in the last few years, the Census figures on gum of all kinds in 1899 being 268,251,000 feet.

TABLE 19.—*Cut of red gum in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Arkansas.....	148	91,942	29.0	Indiana.....	94	12,858	4.1
Missouri.....	60	71,948	22.7	Illinois.....	51	10,072	3.2
Mississippi.....	95	47,320	15.0	All others.....	217	25,543	8.1
Tennessee.....	135	37,147	11.7				
Kentucky.....	121	19,758	6.2	Total.....	921	316,588	100.0

## BASSWOOD.

In 1905, 258,390,000 feet of basswood was cut by 2,212 mills, as given in Table 20. Wisconsin produced nearly one-half the total, or 47.1 per cent. Michigan ranks second, with 18.1 per cent, followed by New York with 9.6 per cent, Pennsylvania with 4.9 per cent, and West Virginia with 4 per cent. Fifteen other States combined cut 16.3 per cent. The cut of basswood given by the Census of 1899 was 280,025,000 feet, but there has been some decrease since that time.

TABLE 20.—*Cut of basswood in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Wisconsin.....	300	121,857	47.1	West Virginia.....	94	10,251	4.0
Michigan.....	280	46,759	18.1	All others.....	957	42,243	16.3
New York.....	375	24,760	9.6				
Pennsylvania.....	206	12,520	4.9	Total.....	2,212	258,390	100.0

## BIRCH.

In 1905, 1,327 mills cut 240,704,000 feet of birch. The figures for the leading States are given in Table 21. By far the largest amount was cut in Wisconsin, which reported 95,191,000 feet, or 39.5 per cent of the total. Michigan cut 39,693,000 feet, or 16.5 per cent; New York, 24,760,000 feet, or 10.3 per cent; Pennsylvania, 23,852,000 feet, or 9.9 per cent; Vermont, 21,750,000 feet, or 9 per cent; Maine, 20,164,000 feet, or 8.4 per cent; and nine other States, combined, 15,294,000 feet, or 6.4 per cent of the total. There has been a relatively large increase in the cut of birch since 1899, for which year the Census reported 128,410,000 feet.

TABLE 21.—*Cut of birch in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Wisconsin.....	223	95,191	39.5	Maine.....	122	20,164	8.4
Michigan.....	191	39,693	16.5	All others.....	239	15,294	6.4
New York.....	225	24,760	10.3				
Pennsylvania.....	142	23,852	9.9	Total.....	1,327	240,704	100.0
Vermont.....	185	21,750	9.0				

## COTTONWOOD.

The cut of cottonwood reported for 1905 by 422 mills was 236,000,000 feet. The leading State, as shown by Table 22, was Arkansas, with 90,920,000 feet, or 38.5 per cent of the total. Next in order came Mississippi, with 43,462,000 feet, or 18.4 per cent; Louisiana, with 38,693,000, or 16.4 per cent; Tennessee, with 28,683,000, or 12.2 per cent; and small amounts in twenty-three other States, aggregating 34,242,000 feet, or 14.5 per cent of the total. The cut of cottonwood in 1899, according to Census figures, was 401,437,000 feet, so it is probable that the cut in 1905 was considerably larger than is indicated by the reports to the Forest Service, tho not equal to that of 1899.

TABLE 22.—*Cut of cottonwood in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Arkansas.....	66	90,920	38.5
Mississippi.....	30	43,462	18.4
Louisiana.....	15	38,693	16.4
Tennessee.....	16	28,683	12.2
All others.....	295	34,242	14.5
Total.....	422	236,000	100.0

## ELM.

The cut of elm reported for 1905 was 227,038,000 feet, as shown by Table 23. Of this amount, Wisconsin cut 31 per cent; Michigan, 25.2 per cent; Indiana, 11 per cent; Ohio, 9.9 per cent; Arkansas, 4.1 per cent; Missouri, 3.7 per cent; and twenty-six other States, combined, 15.1 per cent. The cut of elm given by the Census for 1899 was 388,095,000 feet. There has been a falling off in the output since that time, but the cut in 1905 was probably somewhat larger than is indicated from the reports to the Forest Service.

TABLE 23.—*Cut of elm in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Wisconsin.....	254	70,327	31.0	Missouri.....	72	8,425	3.7
Michigan.....	254	57,305	25.2	All others.....	688	34,285	15.1
Indiana.....	299	24,911	11.0				
Ohio.....	316	22,464	9.9	Total.....	1,937	227,038	100.0
Arkansas.....	54	9,321	4.1				

## CHESTNUT.

The cut of chestnut by 1,599 mills in 1905 was 224,413,000 feet. The figures for the leading States are given in Table 24. Pennsylvania heads the list, with 41,018,000 feet, or 18.3 per cent of the total; Tennessee comes next, with 28,010,000 feet, or 12.5 per cent; and then follow North Carolina, Connecticut, and West Virginia, with over 25,000,000 feet each and approximately equal amounts. Kentucky reported 6.7 per cent of the total; Virginia, 6.2 per cent; Maryland, 5 per cent; Massachusetts, 4.6 per cent, and thirteen other States combined, 12.6 per cent. The cut of chestnut in 1904 was 243,537,000 feet, according to the Census.

TABLE 24.—*Cut of chestnut in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Pennsylvania.....	397	41,018	18.3	Virginia.....	84	13,994	6.2
Tennessee.....	171	28,010	12.5	Maryland.....	31	11,228	5.0
North Carolina.....	117	25,628	11.4	Massachusetts.....	117	10,388	4.6
Connecticut.....	73	25,562	11.4	All others.....	321	28,312	12.6
West Virginia.....	141	25,256	11.3	Total.....	1,599	224,413	100.0
Kentucky.....	147	15,017	6.7				

## BEECH.

The cut of beech reported for 1905 is given in Table 25. The output of 1,853 mills was 219,000,000 feet. Michigan is the leading State, with 59,896,000 feet, or 27.3 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania comes next, with 53,494,000 feet, or 24.7 per cent; and then Indiana, with 30,827,000 feet, or 14 per cent. Beech was reported from seventeen other States, but only relatively small amounts were cut outside of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, which furnished 66 per cent of the total quantity reported. The Census gave no figures upon beech in 1899, so there is no basis for comparison.

TABLE 25.—*Cut of beech in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Michigan.....	192	59,896	27.3	Vermont.....	123	7,829	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	238	53,494	24.7	Kentucky.....	129	7,787	3.5
Indiana.....	285	30,827	14.0	All others.....	342	20,110	9.1
New York.....	275	24,760	11.3	Total.....	1,853	219,000	100.0
Ohio.....	269	14,297	6.5				

## ASH.

In 1905, 159,634,000 feet of ash was cut by 2,653 mills. As shown by Table 26, Michigan was the leading State, with 26,141,000 feet, or 16.5 per cent of the total. Next comes Wisconsin, with 14,588,000 feet, or 9.2 per cent, and then Indiana, Arkansas, and Kentucky, with approximately 13,000,000 feet, or over 8 per cent each. Relatively small amounts were reported from twenty-nine other States, but over half of the output came from the five States mentioned. The cut of ash in 1899, according to the Census, was 256,431,000 feet, but the output is decreasing, because of the scarcity of stumpage.

TABLE 26.—*Cut of ash in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Percent.
Michigan.....	253	26,141	16.5	South Carolina.....	12	7,460	4.7
Wisconsin.....	203	14,588	9.2	Pennsylvania.....	237	6,691	4.2
Indiana.....	279	13,340	8.4	Tennessee.....	154	5,819	3.6
Arkansas.....	88	13,034	8.2	All others.....	922	41,000	25.9
Kentucky.....	157	12,939	8.1	Total.....	2,653	159,634	100.0
Ohio.....	280	10,539	6.1				
Mississippi.....	68	8,083	5.1				

## HICKORY.

The cut of hickory reported for 1905 by 1,829 mills was 95,803,000 feet. The figures for the principal States are given in Table 27. Indiana leads, with 15,138,000 feet, or 15.8 per cent; followed by Arkansas, with 13,262,000 feet, or 13.8 per cent; Kentucky, with 12,894,000 feet, or 13.4 per cent; Tennessee, with 11,958,000 feet, or 12.5 per cent and Ohio, with 11,054,000 feet, or 11.5 per cent. Mississippi reported 6.5 per cent of the total, Illinois 5.6 per cent, Pennsylvania 5.4 per cent, Missouri 3.6 per cent, West Virginia 2.4 per cent. Twenty other States combined reported 9.5 per cent. The total cut of hickory in 1905 reported to the Forest Service is practically the same as that given by the Census for 1899, but there is no doubt that these figures are considerably below the actual annual consumption of hickory. A considerable amount of hickory, particularly spoke material, is sold by the piece, and consequently was not reported as lumber. The members of the National Hickory Association estimate their annual requirements as equivalent to 250,000,000 board feet.

TABLE 27.—*Cut of hickory in 1905.*

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Indiana.....	319	15,138	15.8	Pennsylvania.....	188	5,146	5.4
Arkansas.....	81	13,262	13.8	Missouri.....	68	3,430	3.6
Kentucky.....	148	12,894	13.4	West Virginia.....	74	2,310	2.4
Tennessee.....	148	11,958	12.5	All others.....	308	9,064	9.5
Ohio.....	352	11,054	11.5				
Mississippi.....	40	6,239	6.5	Total.....	1,829	95,803	100.0
Illinois.....	103	5,308	5.6				

## OTHER KINDS.

Several kinds of lumber which are cut only in relatively small amounts, and the States in which they are chiefly produced, are given in Table 28. These are: Larch, 76,173,000 feet; tamarack, 64,463,000 feet; white fir, 52,725,000 feet; tupelo, 35,794,000 feet; balsam, 35,506,000 feet; and walnut, 29,851,000 feet. While these woods are of minor importance, their output, with the exception of walnut has increased strongly since 1899. The cut of larch and tamarack combined for that year is given by the Census as only 49,802,000 feet, while no figures at all are given for balsam and tupelo.

TABLE 28.—*Cut of minor species in 1905.*

Kind.	M feet.	States mostly cut in.
Larch.....	76,173	Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon.
Tamarack.....	64,463	Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota.
White fir.....	52,725	California, Washington, Oregon.
Tupelo.....	35,794	Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, etc.
Balsam.....	35,506	Maine, Vermont, New York, etc.
Walnut.....	29,851	Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc.

### PRODUCTION BY STATES.

The production of lumber in 1905 by 11,666 mills is given by States and species in Table 29. The following States led in the production of the kinds of timber specified:

- Arkansas: Red gum and cottonwood.
- California: Western yellow pine and redwood.
- Idaho: Western white pine.
- Indiana: Hickory and walnut.
- Kentucky: Yellow poplar.
- Louisiana: Yellow pine and cypress.
- Maine: Spruce and balsam.
- Michigan: Maple, beech, and ash.
- Minnesota: White pine.
- Montana: Larch.
- Pennsylvania: Hemlock and chestnut.
- Tennessee: Red oak.
- Washington: Douglas fir and cedar.
- West Virginia: White oak.
- Wisconsin: Basswood, birch, elm, and tamarack.

### SHINGLES.

The cut of shingles in 1905 by 2,547 mills is given in Table 30. The total number reported was 15,340,909,000, of which western cedar furnished 9,595,245,000, or 62.5 per cent; cypress 1,514,478,000, or 9.9 per cent; eastern cedar 1,313,297,000, or 8.6 per cent; Douglas fir 911,173,000, or 5.9 per cent. The cut of redwood shingles reported was 483,887,000, or 3.1 per cent of the total; of yellow pine 459,472,000, or 3 per cent; of white and Norway pine 382,742,000, or 2.5 per cent; and of hemlock 135,020,000, or 0.9 per cent. The shingles cut of other species than those mentioned amounted to 3.6 per cent of the total.

The total number of shingles cut in 1899, according to the Census, was 11,947,620,000. Most of the increase in cut in 1905 consists of western red cedar.

TABLE 30.—*Cut of shingles in 1905.*

Kind.	Number of thousands.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	Number of thousands.	Per cent.
Western cedar.....	9,595,245	62.5	Washington.....	515	10,509,914	68.6
Cypress.....	1,514,478	9.9	Michigan.....	153	875,051	5.7
Eastern cedar.....	1,313,297	8.6	Louisiana.....	62	743,398	4.8
Douglas fir.....	911,173	5.9	California.....	71	547,863	3.6
Redwood.....	483,887	3.1	Wisconsin.....	172	417,046	2.7
Yellow pine.....	459,472	3.0	Maine.....	214	312,497	2.0
White and Norway pine	382,742	2.5	Arkansas.....	47	302,135	2.0
Hemlock.....	135,020	.9	Alabama.....	50	285,080	1.8
All others.....	545,595	3.6	Minnesota.....	68	193,738	1.3
			Georgia.....	112	177,986	1.2
			Florida.....	40	154,524	1.0
			All others.....	1,043	821,677	5.3
Total.....	15,340,909	100.0	Total.....	2,547	15,340,909	100.0



Washington is far in the lead as a shingle-producing State, since it cut 68.6 per cent of the total number reported. This is because most of both the western cedar and the Douglas fir shingles come from this State. Michigan comes next in order, with 5.7 per cent, consisting mostly of cedar; then Louisiana, with 4.8 per cent, made up principally of cypress. The California shingles are mostly redwood, those of Wisconsin and Maine cedar, those of Minnesota northern pine, and those of the Southern States yellow pine and cypress.

#### LATH.

The total cut of lath reported for 1905 by 1,801 mills was 3,111,157,000, as shown in Table 31. White and Norway pine lead with 872,599,000, or 28.1 per cent of the total. Douglas fir ranks second, with 584,884,000, or 18.8 per cent; hemlock third, with 430,014,000, or 13.8 per cent; and yellow pine fourth, with 407,742,000, or 13.1 per cent. Practically three-fourths of the lath were of these four species. Spruce is credited with 260,039,000, or 8.4 per cent of the total; cypress with 155,825,000, or 5 per cent. Lath of other kinds and those which could not be determined are given under the head "Mixt," the number being 400,054,000, or 12.8 per cent of the total. The Census reported a production of 2,501,314,000 lath of all kinds in 1899.

TABLE 31.—*Cut of lath in 1905.*

Kind.	Number of thousands.	Per cent.	State.	Number of mills.	Number of thousands.	Per cent.
White and Norway pine	872,599	28.1	Washington.....	97	559,813	18.0
Douglas fir.....	584,884	18.8	Minnesota.....	80	422,025	13.3
Hemlock.....	430,014	13.8	Wisconsin.....	195	328,905	10.6
Yellow pine.....	407,742	13.1	Louisiana.....	56	259,259	8.3
Spruce.....	260,039	8.4	Maine.....	121	255,482	8.2
Cypress.....	155,825	5.0	Michigan.....	109	221,386	7.2
Mixt.....	400,054	12.8	Pennsylvania.....	211	219,143	7.0
			Oregon.....	34	116,456	3.8
			All others.....	898	728,688	23.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,111,157</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>3,111,157</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The leading States in the production of lath are also given, in order, in Table 31, their relative importance being due to one or more of the species mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Washington comes first, with 18 per cent of the total reported, followed by Minnesota, with 13.3 per cent, Wisconsin with 10.6 per cent, Louisiana with 8.3 per cent, Maine with 8.2 per cent, Michigan with 7.2 per cent, Pennsylvania with 7 per cent, and Oregon with 3.8 per cent. These eight States produced over three-fourths of the total number of lath reported.

Approved.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1906.