

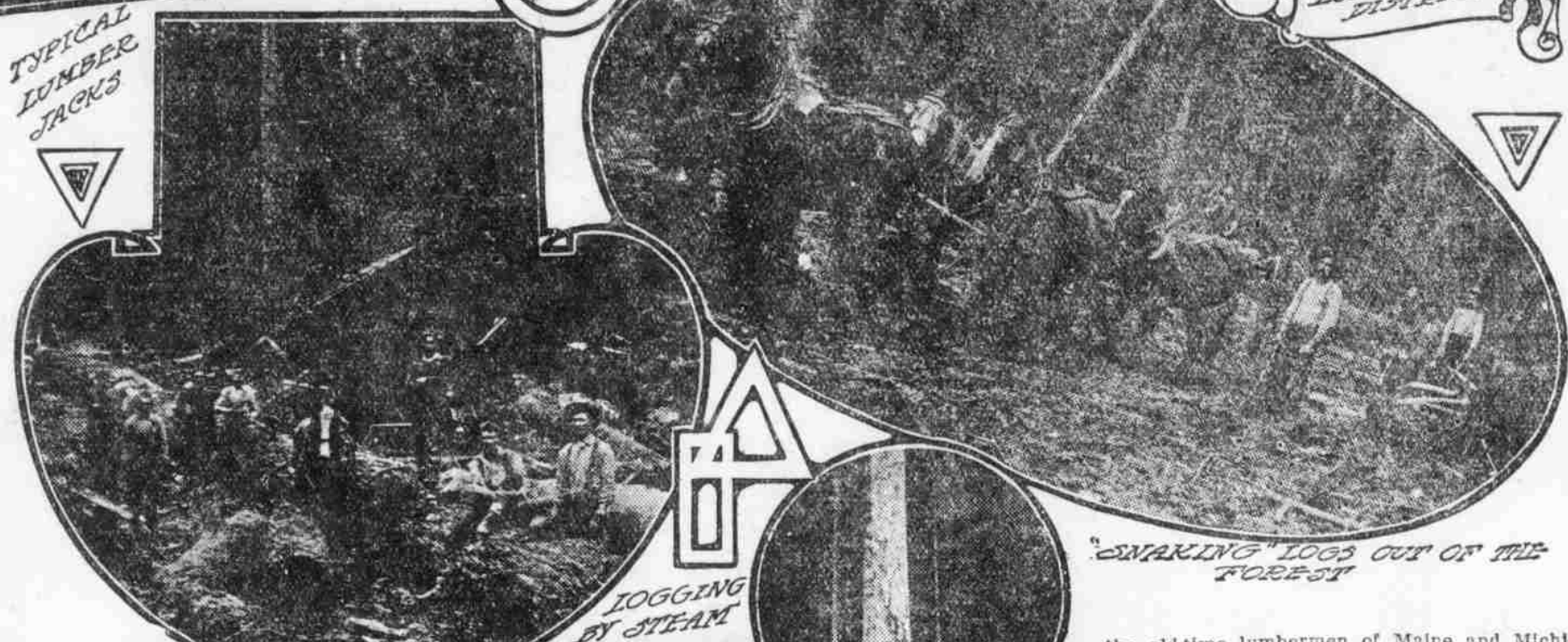
# Waste in Our Lumbering Methods



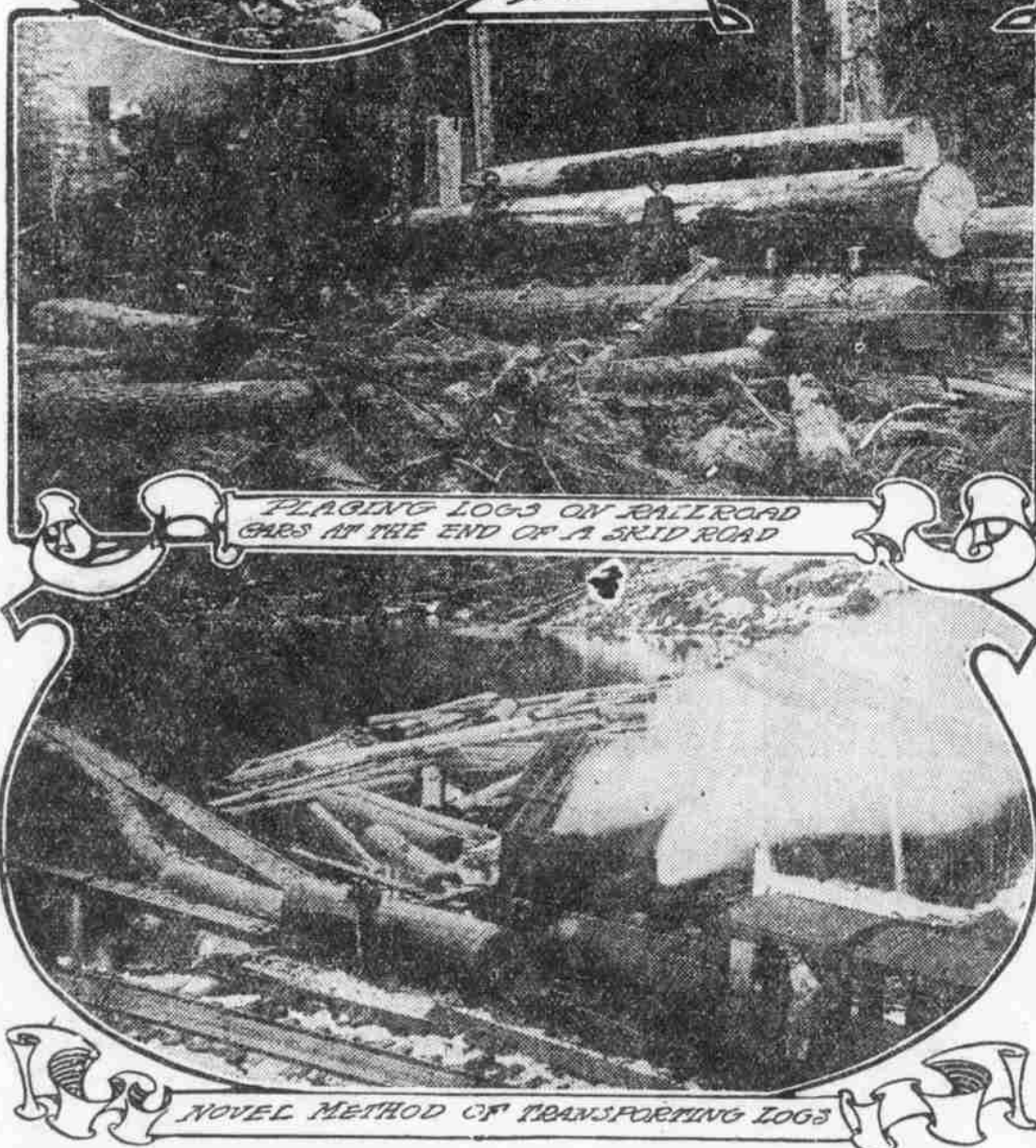
TYPICAL LUMBER JACKS



CLEARING AND DEBRIS IN A LUMBER DISTRICT



LOGGING BY STEAM



PLACING LOGS ON RAILROAD CARS AT THE END OF A SKID ROAD

NOVEL METHOD OF TRANSPORTING LOGS

So much has been said and written in recent years about the woeful waste of the logging and lumbering methods pursued in the United States that the average person without a very intimate knowledge feels sure that the case must be exaggerated. And in some degree he is right. Great as have been the sins of the timber harvesters who have garnered the wealth of our forests with a free hand, they have scarcely been guilty in the measure that has been charged in some quarters. And, moreover, there is no doubt but that in most cases the prodigal policy has been the result of ignorance rather than prompted by a wanton spirit as some of the critics would have us believe.

The general public has heard most regarding the wastefulness and extravagance of American methods of lumbering since the development within the past few years of the movement in behalf of the conservation of our natural resources. However, for years before that crusade began, and with redoubled energy since, returned European travelers have been exclaiming upon the contrast between forestry methods in the old world and the new. Now, it has been very impressive to hear how in France and Germany great forests are cultivated with the care of a well-ordered garden, and how even the twigs that fall from the trees are picked up and sold for fuel, but as a matter of fact the boasted German methods of forestry would not be at all suited to the United States.

However, for all that, as has been hinted, there are two sides to this question of the wasteful American methods of lumbering, the fact remains that our people have not made the most of the priceless heritage of our forests. Nor has all the fault in this respect been at the door of the professional lumbermen who, given a seemingly almost inexhaustible source of supply, naturally gained a contempt for small sources of waste. In some measure responsible, also, have been the farmers who were the pioneers in the settlement of the various sections of our country. Eager to clear the land they had taken up and to get to the actual work of tilling the soil, these settlers were prone in many instances to think only of the quickest and cheapest ways of getting rid of the timber. In many cases they took no pains to get the most out of the standing timber or to so cut it that a maximum yield would be insured.

It is the professional lumbermen who have, figuratively speaking, slashed right and left without much regard to consequences in getting out their timber. Trees have been felled without the proper regard to the damage done to other forest monarchs in the crash of the heavy trunks to earth, and logs have been "skidded" or dragged out of the forest with few, if any, precautions against damage to the young growth—the source of the lumber supply of tomorrow. Added to these, and worse than all else in effect, is the deadly destruction wrought by forest fires. These wholesale annihilations of standing timber have been largely traceable to human carelessness and shortsightedness—carelessness in extinguishing camp fires and other forms of human negligence that precipitate the fires, and shortsightedness in not providing adequate alarm systems and fire-fighting facilities to combat the flames, once they have gained headway.

A very spectacular form of lumber waste, and one that never fails to astound Europeans who tour the United States, is the lavish use made of marketable timber in providing facilities for logging operations. In the states of Oregon and Washington, for instance, there may be seen in the lumber regions ponderous bridges, the piers of which are formed from crossed logs placed criss-cross on top of one another. It is no exaggeration to say that such a bridge contains the makings of lumber sufficient to build all the houses and other frame structures in a good-sized village. Another utility of the American logging system

that consumes a surprising quantity of material is the "skid road" which forms the artery of commerce between a logging scene and the nearest loading point on the railroad.

A "skid road" may be several miles in length and it is composed throughout this entire length of logs or greased skids placed crosswise of the highway to form a smooth and comparatively level pathway over or along which the logs fresh from the forest are dragged by a heavy steel cable attached to a donkey engine of several hundred horse power. Similarly the familiarity that breeds contempt has prompted many of the loggers to act as spendthrifts in the use of large and sound logs to form a skidded platform, loading stage, etc., at the railroad siding where the logs are placed aboard the cars that are to carry them to the mills. To pursue this same subject further there might be cited the immense amounts of lumber that have been used in the construction of the flumes or artificial canals mounted on trestlework in which logs are floated when other means of transportation are not available, some of

these flumes being 40 miles in length and costing nearly as much as a railroad.

Perhaps the greatest hue and cry that has been precipitated by any phase of America's wasteful lumbering methods has gone up as a result of the plan employed in felling the giant trees of the Pacific northwest. It is one of the first principles of the new conservative policy of lumbering that the severing of the trunk of a tree by sawing or chopping should be done at a point as near to the ground as possible, so that the waste remnant in the form of the stump should be reduced to a minimum. No wonder, then, that people who are of this way of thinking gasp with astonishment when they go to northern California and the famous Puget Sound country and witness the methods of felling trees in vogue in this region, so plentifully endowed with timber wealth.

The timber "jacks" of this favored region, far from attempting to make their "cut" as near the ground as possible, are not even content to stand on the ground and swing their axes on a level with their waists, as did

the old-time lumbermen of Maine and Michigan. Instead, these Pacific coast fellows construct a "shelf" on the side of the tree to be felled and at such a height that the chopping and sawing is done at a point at least ten or twelve feet above ground. The result is, of course, to leave a huge stump containing enough material to build a small house. The lumbermen justify their action by the tradition that the "swell" at the base of one of these big trees is of inferior material—presumably too poor to bother with. However, most of the expert foresters of the country say that this is not true, at least not in the majority of cases and that this method of mutilating timber in the cutting is a flagrant waste of wood.

One of the most seriously wasteful methods of lumbering in vogue in the United States—looked at from the standpoint of future generations—is the practice of taking from a forest annually an amount of lumber far in excess of new growth. Obviously this will serve to either speedily wipe out a forest or else to render it of little value for many years to come, whereas it might be made to serve as a regular and permanent source of income. Indeed, this plan of intelligent harvesting of the timber with reference to the supply of future years is what renders so steadily profitable the admirably conducted forests of Germany and Switzerland.

Of course the American lumberman is engaged in logging as a source of livelihood and his main defense against every charge of wasteful lumbering is that there is so much timber in proportion to the population that it does not pay, as a business proposition, to take any more than the better part of each tree felled. Unquestionable there is a grain of truth in this, provided a lumberman is thinking only of prosperity in the present generation, but at the same time there is much waste in lumbering that is not only unnecessary but is actually costly to the lumberman himself. However, conservative lumbering is making headway and is supplanting the old wasteful methods in many sections of the country. The new ideas of conservative lumbering are based on three principles. First, the forest is treated as a working capital the purpose of which is to produce successive crops. Second, a systematic working plan is followed in harvesting the forest crop. Third, the work in the woods is carried on in such manner as to leave the standing trees and the young growth as nearly unharmed by the lumbering as is possible. In the actual operations of tree felling the new policy calls for greater care, so that no tree trunk may be split or broken in falling and likewise are these precautions so that the bark of valuable standing trees will not be rubbed or torn by the tree trunks that are being "skidded" out of the forest. Finally a ban has been placed on the wasteful practice of cutting promising young trees for corduroy or skids simply because these happen to be convenient and are straight. Under the old plan the waste does not end when a log gets to the saw mill. There is a further loss of nearly all the slabs and edgings and all the sawdust not used for fuel, so that it is doubtful if more than half of the cubic contents of the standing tree is finally used.

There were three deportations by Nebuchadnezzar: 1. The fourth year of Jehoiakim, Daniel, etc. 2. 10,000 at the close of his reign. 3. 4,600 in the three deportations of the final campaign.

Geography. Study the map for the three kingdoms involved. Egypt, Palestine, Assyria, the great routes of travel, and the situation of Palestine between the two world powers; Jerusalem being off one side from the routes between the other two. This is the key to the situation.

Note, in this history, what were the things that urged or attracted the nation to the downward course. What was the essential element that would have enabled the nation to move upward to true success and character. No nation and no individual can attain the highest good from life without supreme consecration to God, a lofty ideal and a holy enthusiasm in the service of God and man. Trace in the history what God did for the people to inspire and move them to the upward course, as prophets, written scriptures, revivals, prosperity, rewards of obedience. What obstacles did God put in the way of the downward course of the nation and put them in the way of sinners today; as warnings, adversity, losses.

The rise and fall of Israel is a picture of what is going on continually among individuals. The whole course of the history is a magic mirror in which sinners may see themselves.

## Review of the Kingdom of Judah

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 3, 1911  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT—"Depart from evil and do good; seek peace, and pursue it."—Psa. 34:14.

The principal characters and the leading events of these Bible lessons should be impressed on the memory of all. This should be done in such a way as: To show what were the marked characteristics of each person, the relation of each person to the course of the history, the relation of each event to the movement of the history, the bearing of each person and event on the progress of the world toward the divine Goal, the coming of the kingdom of God, the principles which each one sets forth clearly to shed light upon the path of life and progress today.

Rehoboam. First king, B. C. 982—first year of the kingdom. Bad Advice. Folly. Threw away five-sixths of his kingdom. Event. Division of the kingdom.

Asa. Third king, B. C. 962—twenty-first year of kingdom. Reformer. Prosperous kingdom. Event. Great revival of religion.

Jehoshaphat. Fourth king, B. C. 921—sixty-second year of kingdom. Strong character. General, successful, religious. Events. Intellectual, moral and religious progress. Suffered from bad alliance with Jezebel. Moabite stone.

Several bad rulers. Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah. Introduction of Baal worship. Temple desecrated. Decline in morals and prosperity.

Joash. Eighth king, B. C. 886—ninety-seventh year of kingdom. The bad king. Good so long as under good advisers. Events. Temple restored, and its worship. Black obelisk.

Ahaz. Twelfth king, B. C. 738—two hundred and forty-fifth year of the kingdom. Events. Assyrians come in contact with Palestine. Dial of Ahaz. Isalah prophesying.

H Ezekiah. Thirteenth king, B. C. 723—two hundred and sixtieth year of the kingdom. Good, religious, active reformer. Taylor cylinder. Events. Fall of Samaria—end of Israel. Destruction of Sennacherib—wide extended revival. Life prolonged 15 years in answer to prayer.

Manasseh. Fourteenth king, B. C. 694—two hundred and eighty-ninth year of the kingdom. The bad king—suffered captivity—changed life. Events. Assyrian domination—partial reformation.

Josiah. Sixteenth king, B. C. 638—three hundred and forty-fifth year of kingdom. Youthful consecration, cleansing of temple, widespread revival. Events. Finding the book of the law. Bible study, Jeremiah.

Jehoiakim. Eighteenth king, B. C. 607—three hundred and seventy-sixth year of the kingdom. Weak, wicked, defiant of God. Events. Burns the book of Jeremiah. Beginning of the captivity. Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem. Daniel carried to Babylon. The second captivity began at the close of his reign when many captives were carried to Babylon, with his son, King Jehoiachin.

Zedekiah. Twentieth and last king, B. C. 594-587. Weak and false to his agreements. Events. Jeremiah imprisoned. At the close of his reign Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and the end of the kingdom of Judah came in B. C. 586, after 397 years of existence.

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On the bank of the Niagara river, a sign board bears this startling legend, "Past Redemption Point," because it is believed in the neighborhood that nothing can pass that point and escape destruction. One day a vessel was being towed across the river when the hawser broke and she drifted helplessly down stream, in full view of the horrified thousands on the shore. Just as she reached Past Redemption point a breeze sprang up, all sails were set and she escaped. The wind of God's mercy blew upon the Hebrew ship of state, but no sails were set, and she was engulfed.

## Bullet Wound Saves Life

Remarkable Result of Old-Time Combat on So-Called "Field of Honor."

Alexander Gralhe fought two duels at The Oaks, with consequences which were remarkable, though he came off second best in both, relates the New Orleans Picayune. The first of these duels was with M. Augustin, who afterward became district judge and general of the Louisiana Legion. Augustin

ran his sword into Gralhe's lungs and the latter hovered for a long time between life and death, and when at last he did come out of his room he was bowed like an octogenarian. Complications had ensued and surgery was not what it is now. The doctors declared that it was only a matter of a short time until he would die. However, that did not prevent him from getting into a quarrel with Colonel Manderville de Marigny and

challenging him to a duel. It was fought at The Oaks. The weapons were pistols at 15 paces, each to have two shots, advance five paces and fire at will. At the first shot Gralhe fell forward pierced by Marigny's bullet, which struck the exact place where Augustin's sword had entered. Marigny, pistol in hand, advanced to the utmost limit, when Gralhe, although suffering intense pain, said, "Shoot again; you have another shot." Marigny raised his pistol and fired into the air, saying: "I never strike a fallen foe." Gralhe was carried home

more dead than alive, but instead of sinking rapidly, began to mend and some time afterward walked out of his room as erect as ever and soon regained his health and stately bearing. Marigny's bullet had penetrated the abscess which threatened his life and made an exit by which it was drained and his life saved.

### Noiseless Lawn Mowers.

"My noiseless lawn mowers," proudly remarked a suburbanite to a visitor, pointing to a cage full of guinea pigs. "When I get a few more I'm

going to hire them out to the golf club to keep the green clipped.

"I put a low barrier of wire netting around the lawn that I want cut and then turn in the guinea pigs. They attack the worst weeds first—plantains, dandelions, etc.—because they like them the best. Then they take a little rest and tackle the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as though it had been cut by the closest machine. I'm sure that a golf green clipped in this way would be as fast again as it would be mowed in the ordinary way."