A FORESTRY FORTUNE

OUR WEALTH OF COMMERCIAL WOODS

A Popular Account of the Trees of Michigan and Their Uses, by W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany, State Agricultural College.

From her location among the great lakes in a temperate climate, Michigan long ages ago was destined to be a great state for growing timber. The people of this country know the results.

For many years past, from Maine to Dakota, from Canada to Colombia to Kansas, the lumber of white pine has been more universally employed than any other, especially where best lumber was transported. This is because the timber is light, soft, abundant and satisfactory. Its light weight saves cost in transporting; the ease with which it is worked saves labor, from the time the logs are cut in the forest to the time they reach the finished structure. In early days, before railroads were abundant and efficient, in certain localities,

PROF. W. J. BEAL.

whitewood or cottonwood tree, known in the south as "yellow poplar," took the place of white pine. Until a recent date most of the lumber of white pine and white wood was used in the construction of houses and cabinet ware was covered with paint. This was the fashion everywhere, and the fashion ruled by the lack of variety in the appearance of these two woods, though in limited quantity they are very pleasant to look upon when well finished and properly covered with oil or varnish.

As white pine became less abundant and higher in price, people discovered that there was scarcely any limit to the supply of many accountable woods still left, which for most purposes were preferable to pine. It is only a few years since millmen and manufacturers fairly realized that lumber of our various broad-leaved trees—mostly hard wood—was very pretty when suitably cut and finished or very varnish or with the addition of some slight staining of light or dark, or red, just a little to vary the appearance and bring out the grain to the best advantage.

New Use For the Butternut.

Veneers are cut from a stained log, then properly dried and finished are a splendid addition to the lumber cut by ordinary machinery. Where the medullary rays of the wood are thick enough, as in the oak and butternut, or sycamore, what is known as "quarter sawed" lumber is much prized for unpainted work interior, finishing of the interior of houses, etc. With our large number of fifty-six species of commercial woods still increased by many peculiarities of growth of some of them there is an admirable opportunity for other ones improved, to see what can be done in "natural finish." In the markets there is no distinction made between several kinds of oak, two of maple, several of ash, poplar and other trees, but the merchant and manufacturer is quick to discern the beauty of knots, burls, crotches, blistered wood, wavy, curly and bird's eye, of fine growth and slow, brittle and tough. Heart wood and sap wood if properly combined for harmony and contrast in an almost endless variety of ways, most charming effects can be produced. Any one who attended the Columbian Exposition must have noticed this in the Michigan furniture and in the specimens of native wood shown in the state forestry exhibit. Think of the splendid veneers and panels from Grand Rapids and the wainscoting and counters surrounding the display of timber. Here no one was made of stains but Berry Brothers' hand labor and varnish left nothing to be desired. The end is not yet for in the future more and more study will be given the subject; manufacturers will learn more and more about different methods of cutting, seasoning, staining, filling and finishing to make more use of species that are not now found in the markets. They may even resort to the hothouse to secure for them certain rare or small kinds of trees that usually find their way into the wood pile near the farm house.

Our Leading Commercial Woods.

The ashes are very useful, pre-eminent among them the white ash, the wood of which is employed for forniture, farm implements, oars, floors, wagon tongues, parts of buggies and sleighs, finishing the interior of houses, wainscoting, butter tubs and other purposes. Black ash is very useful in its way and in some respects so nearly resembles the wood just named that novices have been known to buy wagon tongues made of this timber. It is really more valuable, however, to use for other purposes, such as lumber for finishing houses, for furniture and like, barrel hoops, fence rails and hewn timber.

Blue ash is of a lighter color, as we judge from the bark of the tree, is much less common, of slow growth and seldom found in the markets. The timber is quite durable for posts and sills where exposed to alternations of moisture and dry air. The timber is rather brittle, but would add variety for furniture and house finishing. The wood of green ash passes for that of white ash, the wood of red ash goes the same way.

Balsam is an evergreen found in our northern forests. The tree is known in Canada balsam of commerce. The wood is soft, and until lately was thought to be nearly worthless, but it is now much employed for making paper.

Basswood is a well known tree, a favorite with those who keep bees. The wood is soft, but valuable for boxes of bugaies, broom handles, heads of barrels, woodenshoes, for certain parts in furniture, for excelsior and for many other purposes.

Birches: The white bark of the canoe or paper birch is well understood, and its uses. The wood is valuable for firewood, for turning into a variety of objects, such as spools, spindles, shoe pegs, useful for lumber, for veneers, etc. This is not the white birch of the Atlantic coast. Cherry birch is a small tree found in swamps, and the wood is like the last shown named. Yellow birch is a much larger tree, and is abundant in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula. The wood makes admirable furniture and takes a slight stain.

Butternut is found in much of the Lower Peninsula on low land. The wood is soft, of a brown color, and useful for furniture in great variety, finishing the interior of houses, etc. It is a little muddy in color, but veneers cut around the log are most admirable.

Cedar, Cherry and Elms.

Red cedar does not exist anywhere in abundance. White cedar or arbor vitæ is a favorite ornamental evergreen found in swamps from the center of the Lower Peninsula northward. The timber furnishes nearly all the telegraph poles of the north; some railroad ties, shingles and is useful for tubs, boats and very durable for fence posts.

Cherry: The wood of black cherry is famous for furniture, some of it much resembling mahogany. The timber is durable, but rather small.

Elms: Of these there are three kinds in the state. Probably it is not twenty-five years since the white elm, red elm or American elm, when grown on low land in the forest, was considered absolutely worthless. Is worth nearly each, the plank warped so that you could scarcely make a barn door that would keep hens out. The wood was soft or spongy, and when steamed it is easily cut into thin strips, very nice for cheese boxes, baskets, berry boxes, crates and strips for a great variety of purposes. Three or four elm hoskets can now be made at a cost not exceeding one made of the old-fashioned splint, or black ash or white ash. Trim, they will not last as long, but they are lighter and a clean one can be had for a dime. The wood is also now made for securing the lapped hoops for barrels, so that those of elm are preferred to hoops of black ash for strength and durability.

Smaller trees of this same species of elm, especially those grown on low land, make tough timber, and are known as "grey elm." This is very valuable for hubs of buggies and is employed where rock elm is now used. There is still a good deal of American elm left in Michigan scattered all over the Lower Peninsula.

Although the timber of rock elm is lighter in weight and not so strong as white ash, it is very tough and flexy, for certain parts of carriages, frames of boxes, whiffletrees, cutters, etc. It is very well liked for hoops and for farm implements. The trunk is usually very straight, the young branches ascending at very acute angles. It thrives on rich land from Central Michigan northward.

Red or slippery elm is not so abundant. The inner bark is very thick and full of a reddish brown color. The timber is quite durable for posts and sills. The wood takes a fine polish and has not received the notice it deserves.

Hackberry is perhaps as little known as any tree in the state. It grows on low streams; the wood is of a yellowish color and useful for a variety of purposes. It is nearly related to the elms.

Hemlock, Hickories and Maples.

Hemlock is the handsomest evergreen that grows, when small and grown with plenty of room for expansion of tall, railroad ties, scantling, larger timber, tan bark, roof boards, etc., it is very useful. There are always slivers sticking from rough boards of hemlock than from any other timber we grow. This is one reason why mechanics have generally objected to using this kind of timber; but a little rise in the price of pine, brings hemlock into prominence, and now mechanics put on their leather gloves and get along very well with hemlock timber.

Hickories: Of these we have the common white-fruited hickory which furnishes most of the nuts in the market, the larger fruited hickory which bears nuts have thin shells, and are of a yellow color; the bitternut, pig nut and the small fruited hickory. The wood of all these is much alike, and in rapidly grown sticks is especially valuable for axe helves, handles of hammers, spokes, felloes and other parts of carriages, in fact in all places requiring strength and elasticity. "Hickory wood makes a hot fire," was one of the wise sayings in the old school reader. Young hickories are coming forward in nearly all portions of the State.

Maples are well known and popular, especially the sugar maple, which is very abundant still in many northern counties. Black maple is also a sugar maple and is often considered a mere variety of the true sugar tree. It is distinguished from the former not by its blacker bark, at all, but by its flowers, fruits and leaves. Birdseye, curly and blistered maples are mostly true sugar samples of peculiar growth.

I can hardly enumerate all the uses for this wood, such as syrup, sugar, furniture, wood, cabinet ware, flooring, shoe pegs, broom handles, shoe lasts, lumber for many general purposes, such as parts of wheelbarrows, charcoal, cant hooks, wooden tools in variety, bowls, forks, etc. It bears transplanting well. Soft maple and silver leaved maples are both indiscriminately called "soft maple." The latter grows much the faster; the wood is whiter and the tree is likely to produce good walk logs for the mill. The timber is softer than that first named, but is very useful for many purposes.

The Oak and the Pine.

Of oaks we have white, burr, swamp white, chestnut, yellow, red, scarlet, black, pin, scrub, barren, shingle, but commerce or among woodsmen they are thrown together and known as white oak, red oak and black oak. Of their beauty as trees and their usefulness for timber we can scarcely speak too highly. They furnish tan bark, ship timber, railroad ties, timber for bridges, frames for freight cars, ships, plow beams and handles, barrel staves, flooring, ceiling, wagon spokes, felloes, fine furniture, etc. On account of the prominent, thick and wide medullary rays, the wood is especially pretty when quarter-sawed or when cut into veneers. There is almost no end to the uses of our oaks. Oaks, white and red, are still very abundant in the state.

Pines: Of these we grow three. Jack or scrub pine does not reach very high in size or quality; nor does it cut much of a figure in the commercial world, but yet it has its uses. The tender wood, elastic, rather heavy and very pretty, call for red or Norway pine. It is first class for ceiling, floors, piles, timber and joists for bridges.

The world knows and appreciates Michigan white pine for the mirriage have been supplied with it for half a century or more. The mechanic who runs the plane and handsaw and drives the nails likes nothing so well as white pine, and have it he will, even at high price. Cork pine is simply a coid white pine.

Poplars in our state are the aspen, large toothed aspen, downy, balsam and the cottonwood, here in number. The wood of the first two has, contrary to what might have been predicted twenty years ago, been much sought, of late, for making paper.

Of ap wood we have the white and black, both good for making paper and for lumber. In former years they supplied the schools with gum, but numerous imitations have driven most of the genuine article from the market.

Sycamore in early days was supposed to be good for little excepting coon-trees, the hollow ones for smokehouses or the timber for second class firewood. It rots badly, but for small slips cut with the silver grain it is very pretty and is used for school-room furniture and ceiling moldings.

Black walnut probably is the royal tree of Michigan, alas now too scarce. It has for a century or more been the standard of excellence for furniture. We are economizing now, employing it in veneers and strips, or by using other woods in its place. I have known large, fine trees to be cut for the crotches, which were sawed into veneers, while most of the logs were used for common lumber, with which to floor the garret or make hog pens.

White wood has always ranked high as a timber for the saw mill, ever since the state was settled. "Clear stuff" was a favorite for door boards, frames for large buildings, ships, clapboards, doors, sash, floors, wagon boxes, drawers, boxes.

Willows one, two, three or more have attracted much attention for their timber. Before base ball player had such solid and heavy bats, second growth willow made good ball clubs, but now ashbats are the best and most safe.

Tamarack from the swamps, tall and straight and slim, makes excellent poles for, politicians, on which to hoist the "Star Spangled Rag." A good deal is used for cordurey roads, rails, rafters, posts, pickets for fences, fire wood, roof boards, etc.

Above I have given a popular account of our commercial woods. How long people will last depends upon how carefully the supply is husbanded, the number of severe forest fires, or the amounts rolled into log heaps and burned up to get rid of them. Those wanting timber from our forests can find it for some time to come, and they need not fear to call for it, for they will not appreciate a value their timber more than ever and tend to economy and the preservation of the forests of young and in out of the way places. There are other kinds of native trees in Michigan. Chestnut! Did I hear a call for chestnut? Well, I can advise you to use pine or oak, as we have only a little in three or four counties in the southeastern portion of the state, and do not care to dispose of the whole stock.

Names of Trees Native to Michigan.

Below is the list. It includes all those which attain a foot or more in diameter, especially when grown farther south. In Michigan we never have seen witch hazel, paw-paw, or dogwood; most of our hawthorns are enumerated as forest trees. With this explanation, I give the scientific species of native trees in Michigan.

Alder, Smooth, Alder, Speckled, Ash, black, Ash, white, Ash, Green, Ash, American Mountain, Ash, Blue, Ash, Alder-leaved, Mountain, Ash, Red, Ash, White, Aspen, Aspen, Large Tooth, Balsam Fir, Basswood, Beech, American, Birch, black, Birch, Cherry, Birch, Canoe, Birch, Yellow, Butternut, Buttonwood, Cedar, Red, Cedar, White, Cherry, Black, Cherry, Red, Cherry, Choke, Chestnut, Coffee Tree, Kys, Cottonwood, Crab Apple, Dogwood, Flowering, Dogwood, Green, Elm, American, Elm, Red, Elm, Rock, Hackberry, Haw, Black, Hawthorn, Cockspur, Hawthorn, Fleshy, Hawthorn, Punctate, Hawthorn, Scarlet, Hawthorn, Smooth, Hemlock, Hickory, Big Shell-bark, Hickory, Pignut, Hickory, Shagbark, Hickory, Small Fruited, Hickory, Whitebark, Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood, Jack-pine, Juniper, Red, Juniper, Common, Larch, Leatherwood, Locust, Honey, Maple, Black, Maple, Mountain, Maple, Silver, Maple, Red, Maple, Sugar, Maple, Striped, Mulberry, Red, Oak, black, Oak, Burr, Oak, Chestnut, Oak, Dwarf Chestnut, Oak, Laurel, Oak, Pin, Oak, Red, Oak, Scarlet, Oak, Swamp white, Oak, White, Paw Paw, Peppermint, Pine, Jack, Pine, White, Pine, Red (Norway), Plum, Wild, Poplar, Balsam, Poplar, Downy, Redbud, Sassafras, Sheepberry, Spruce, black, Spruce, White, Sumach, Dwarf, Sumach, Poison, Sumach, Staghorn, Sycamore, Tamarack, Wahoo, Willow, Black, Willow, Black, Willow Shoe, Willow, Almond-leaved, Willow, Black, Willow Glaucous, Witch Hazel.

Those wishing other information regarding the forests of Michigan are referred to articles by the author in "Michigan Agricultural Research, second edition, 1882," and third edition, 1893, or "State Forestry Commission, 1888."

W. J. BEAL.

"HE WEARS RUBBERS."

A New Slang Phrase Which Has Caught on In the Metropolis.

During a recent discussion between a newspaper man and Senator Stephen Owens of Brooklyn on the merits of a third party, the senator said: "Why, that man is no good. He's not even decent. The fellow wears rubbers."

The newspaper man was at a loss to understand the senator's meaning, but not wishing to appear behind in the slang of the day said nothing. The next day he approached a well known politician and asked him about it.

"What does it mean when you speak of a man as wearing rubbers?" he said.

"My boy," said the politician, "it means it is the very latest slang expression. It simply means that a man is a sneak; that, figuratively speaking, he approaches you with muffled feet. If you go into any police museum in the country you will see things they'll show you is the rubber shoe that the sneak thief or the assassin uses. It is an ordinary tennis shoe, with a rubber sole and a canvas upper, and the only reason it is worn by crooks is because it gives them an opportunity to creep up behind their victim without making noise.

"Another new bit of slang is, 'He doesn't cut any ice.' It simply means that he or she, whichever sex is referred to, is no good. Both of these expressions are almost brand new, and the first, at least, is likely to become much in vogue with people who like to piece out their vocabulary with slang.—Brooklyn Letter.

Ed Geers is busy at Buffalo with the Village Farm trotters. He has Robert J. (2:01¾), Fantasy, (2:08¾), Nightingale, (2:10¾), and other fast ones.

W. Mallory says that "when you hear a man telling how he can straighten a horse's leg by shoving him it is time to put on the brakes and drop the tailer," and W. Mallory is right.—Turf, Field and Farm.

ALL HONOR THE COOK

AND BOW DOWN TO HIS GENTLE ART.

Local Epicurean College Organized—Its Aims and Purposes—Cooking as a Fad With the Women, But They Do Not Study It.

COOKS were numerous in town last week to attend the Epicurean college, and at the head of the visitors was W. H. Phillips, editor of "The Chef," the official paper of the Epicurean college whose mission it was to establish to local council of the order. "Many think our order is a kind of a labor organization," he said. "They are mistaken in a certain sense, for as I understand it the labor unions are combinations of their employers. There may be reasons for this in some cases, but in our work we feel that the success of the chefs and cooks is dependent upon the superiority of the proprietor. Consequently our order, although fraternal in its nature, is intended primarily to aid the employer. A candidate for admission must pass an examination on gastronomy. He then receives a certificate and becomes a member of the fourth degree. His certificate is a guarantee that he is a good ordinary cook, and that he that wanted the employer knows he is not getting an imposter. A more rigid examination puts the cook into the third and a still more difficult questioning into the second degree. First degree men have diplomas which show they are competent to act as head chefs in responsible positions. These diplomas are classified. A man may be competent to run a hotel and of no use in a club house; and again, he may be first class in a restaurant, where haste is essential, and yet not qualified for the second place. Our college endeavors to raise a man from one degree to another by means of lectures and instructions. Thus, you see, we have things so arranged that our employers know the competency of the men they are hiring."

When asked the subject of cookery in general Mr. Phillips said: "Dr. Mary Green is right when she says that a fad with the women prevents most of the ladies to study the art of cooking. But it is for the most part an art with them. They do not usually investigate the science of gastronomy. Most women who are good cooks have what they call a 'snack' of making food palatable and are governed by tasting of the food as they prepare it. Many know the rules of the cook book by heart. But, in the first place, they do not study it, and have yet to find a woman who has the patience to use her reasoning powers to such an extent that she can grasp the subject in its broadest relations as a science. The French are usually considered the best cooks. They are certainly the more economical. In illustration, the Englishman or American will roast his beef, make his gravy and pour it on the meat, but he can never get the choicest part of the animal in this way. The remainder is, in a measure, wasted. The Frenchman will take the poorer and tougher meat, put it in cold water and boil it until the virtue is all in the water. This he will season with some outside substance which the palate of man has been taught to like. The gravy then made he will pour back upon the meat, which has become tender and tasteful, and absorbs the liquid. The product, under some high-sounding French name, is more enjoyable and less expensive than the American preparation. That shows the difference between the nationalities as it exists in general today. But the American is making the the more rapid strides and will soon surpass the Frenchman, because he is quicker to study the subject of cookery as a science rather than an art."

The newly organized council of the Epicurean College enjoyed a banquet at the New Bristol cafe Thursday evening after the business session. The council has twenty-one charter members, six of whom have been through the five degrees of the order and are members of the Council of Chefs. The officers of the council are: High chief, Theodore Wolfenbach; associate high chief, Garret Toomsjes; recording secretary, Tom Collins; financial secretary, G. B. Jones; treasurer, U. O. Keohan.

SECRET OF HEALTH.

An Old Physician Interviewed on the Subject of Match Diseases.

He said the first thing is to keep the feet warm and dry somehow, no matter how hot he sure to keep the feet both warm and dry. Never keep the chest warm seven days every week, thirty-one days every March; exercise freely in the open air; sleep in a well ventilated room and take Pe-ru-na before each meal. These rules followed will secure to each individual a absolute guarantee against disease in spite of colds and sore throat and sleet, wind and damp and sudden changes in the temperature.

If however, you are already the victim of a cough, la grippe, catarrh, bronchitis or consumption the remedy that relieves most quickly and most permanently restores to health is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na when once used in the family becomes a household fixture. As a spring tonic and blood purifier, both to prevent and cure disease, Pe-ru-na has no equal. It cleanses, strengthens, soothes, purifies, invigorates, regulates and restores.

Send for a free copy of Family Physician No. 2, a catarrh book; also Family Physician No. 3, a book on spring diseases. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

Will be one of the attractions on the Pacific Coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 1, 1894, and might be aptly termed the World's Fair in miniature.

It will equal if not surpass the great centennial.

The Union Pacific is offering unusually low round trip rates to all California points and Portland, Ore.

Send two cents for our California Sights and Scenes.

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The entire series of "Sights and Scenes" may now be had at The Democrat office.

Mrs. S. E. Evans, in the Wellington Hats wishes to announce her dress making opening of imported novelties, which she is prepared to sell. The event is announced for Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 27.

"The Magic City," the greatest of all world's fair portfolios may be had at The Democrat office.

Mme. M. Yale.

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Farewell to Freckles! Wrinkles Good-By!
Gray Hair Is Ended Without Any Dye!

Like a visiting angel Mme. Yale (pharmacist and lecturer) has taught women for the first time in the history of the world how beauty can be obtained, or a return of youthful vigor and a natural instinctive love that belongs to all women, whether she is born beautiful or not. What nature lacks can be supplied through the science of cultivation which Mme. Yale teaches.

MARVELOUS COMPLEXION REMEDIES

Will accomplish in every case. There can be no doubt left in the minds of those who were formerly afflicted with blotches. Yale is all her glorious beauty and youthful loveliness at years of age. She has the appearance of a beautiful young maiden. Pimples and vicious beauty is carried out in her every movement from the crown of her glorious golden hair to the soles of her shapely feet. Only after Time has not dared lay one wrinkle upon her face or dim her brilliant eyes. She keeps no secrets from the public. In the price list below will be found THE SECRET OF HER BEAUTY.

PRICE LIST:

Pimples, Black Heads and Skin Diseases cured with Mme. Yale's Sweet Lotion. No. 1 and Special Ointment No. 2, guaranteed, price $1.00 each.

Complexion Skin Food
Guaranteed to develop a healthy and clear face of girl. Price $1.50 and $2.00.

Excelsior Complexion Bleach.
Guaranteed to remove sallowness, moth patches and all skin blemishes, and give a natural complexion of marvelous beauty. Price $2.00 per bottle; $3.00 per bottle.

Excelsior Hair Tonic
Turns gray hair back to its own natural color without dye. The first and only remedy in the history of chemistry known to do this. Stops hair falling in from six hours to one week; develops a luxuriant growth. Price $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00.

Excelsior Bust Food.
Guaranteed to develop a beautiful bust and neck; gives fullness to the form and creates a natural condition of plumpness. Price $1.50 and $2.00.

Great Scott!
Mme. Yale's wonderful remedy for removing and destroying the growth of superfluous hair takes but 3 minutes to remove as not but irritate or even mar the skin; removes every trace in one application. Price $1.00.

Excelsior Almond Blossom Complexion Cream
Beautifies the person, keeps the skin smooth and lovely. Price $1.00.

La Freckla and Freckles.
Mme. M. Yale's wonderful La Freckla is known to be the only sure cure for freckles. In from 3 to 5 days every trace of freckles, if it does every freckle will disappear and the complexion become as clear as crystal. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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Removes and destroys forever, moles and warts. Price $2.00.

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Makes the lashes grow thick and long, the eyebrows luxurious and shapely, strengthens and beautifies the hair; guaranteed pure. Price $1.00.

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Cultivates natural rosy cheeks, a wonderful skin tonic. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Fertilizer.
Cures constipation. Price $1.00.

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Purifies the blood, acts on the liver, kidneys and bowels, opens system. Price $1.00 per bottle; 6 for $5.00.

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