

of its product, and employs an army of over 200,000 men, to whom are paid more than \$100,000,000 in yearly wages, and a capital of \$144,000,000 is invested in the production of \$210,000,000 worth of lumber in various forms, not including the large investments in pine lands. Its intimate relations to our agricultural and manufacturing interests will be seen from the fact that \$35,000,000 worth of farm products, and \$23,000,000 worth of the products of our home manufacturers and mechanics are yearly sold to our lumbermen.

To give a view of the whole field, we copy the condensed report of the United States Census of 1870. (See opposite page.)

In our statement of men employed and wages paid, we include the workmen in the forests as well as the mills, which of course gives a larger aggregate than that in this Report, but which is still below, rather than above the facts. It should be remembered that the total value given in this Census Report is lumber in the rough, bearing some such relation to planed stuff, flooring, sash, blinds, &c., as pig-iron does to bolts, bars, and chains. If we should give this added value, we should show a large increase.

What portion of this total product is hard wood, can not be ascertained, but it is well known that far the larger part is pine, with some spruce and hemlock.

The business extends to the Middle and Southern States, and far west, yet more than half the whole amount (or \$112,949,237) is the product of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Maine. The pineries of the South, although to be sources of wealth to that region, are but just beginning to be utilized.

It may be easier to imagine or estimate bulk than figures reaching into billions, and therefore we state the space our yearly lumber-product would occupy. Load the whole on cars and it would make a train *nine thous-*