

INDUSTRIAL RECORD

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sociation. Adopted September 11, 1903, as
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Commended to lumber people by special
resolution adopted by the Georgia Sawmill
Association.

THE RECORD'S OFFICES.

The publishing plant and the main offices
of the Industrial Record Company
are located at the intersection of Bay and
Newnan Streets, Jacksonville, Fla., in the
very heart of the great turpentine and
yellow pine industries.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

All payments for advertising in the
Industrial Record and subscriptions thereto
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make collections under any circumstances.
Bills for advertising and subscriptions are
sent out from the home office, when due,
and all remittances must be made direct
to this company.

Industrial Record Publishing Co.

TREATING CROSS-ARMS.

**How They Should Be Creosoted to Insure
Their Lasting.**

There are used every year in the United
States about 14,000,000 cross-arms for tele-
phone and telegraph poles. Of these, per-
haps one-fourth are now treated with pre-
servatives to increase their durability, and
there are at least five plants, at New
York City, Norfolk, Va., New Orleans and
Slidell, La., and West Pascagoula, Miss.,
at which cross-arms are treated. Because
of their small size as compared with the
strength required and the weakening effect
of the holes for insulator pins, and their
constant exposure to all kinds of weather,
cross-arms should receive a thorough
treatment. A good treatment with creo-
sote will at least treble their durability.

A large portion of the supply of cross-
arms comes from the South; they are
sawed from the loblolly or old field pine,
of which there is a large quantity through-
out this region. This tree grows rapidly,
but contains much sapwood, which is dif-
ficult to season. It has been said that
"loblolly pine sapwood will rot before it
will season in the warm damp climate of
the South." While this is probably over-
drawn, it is necessary so to pile the cross-
arms that the air may circulate freely
about them, and to protect them from rain
and snow by a roof of loose boards. By
laying 20 cross-arms in a tier, 2 cross-
arms at each side and 2 in the middle set
on edge, and allowing a small space be-
tween each of the others, which are laid

flat, favorable conditions for seasoning are
established and no rotting will occur.

Sapwood absorbs preservative so much
more than heartwood that when both
cross-arms in which sapwood abounds and
those in which heartwood predominates
are treated in the same run the former ab-
sorb an excessive amount before the latter
have received what they require. This
is not only a needless expense but
a detriment, inasmuch as the excess
of creosote in the sapwood later oozes out
and drips on those who walk beneath. To
solve this difficulty, the cross-arms should
be sorted in three classes, as sapwood, in-
termediate, and heartwood, and treated
in different runs.

Cross-arms are treated in large horizon-
tal cylinders varying from 90 to 180 feet
in length and from 6 to 7 feet in diameter.
Into these the arms are run on skeleton
trucks, and the doors are then bolted air-
tight. Creosote is next run until the re-
maining space of the cylinder is filled.
Pressure is sometimes then applied by
pumps to force the preservative into the
wood. In some instances before the pre-
servative treatment the cross-arms are
treated to a bath of loving steam followed
by the drawing of vacuum, to remove
moisture and secure rapid penetration of
the wood by the preservative. It is the
opinion of the Forest Service, however,
that the bath in steam is not necessary
or desirable if the arms are properly sea-
soned. Other recommendations for season-
ing and treating cross-arms, and a dis-
cussion of the methods now in use, are
contained in Circular 151 of the Forest
Service, which can be had upon application
to The Forester at Washington.

ONE VIEW OF IT.

Commenting upon the naval stores mar-
kets the Paint, Oil and Drug Review, in
its last issue, says:

"An encouraging feature of the naval
stores situation is that the advances in
prices recorded during the past month hold
firm. The upward movement of spirits
turpentine has been slow, but this has
proved to be all the better for the stability
of the market at the higher prices recorded
during the past fortnight. The fear has
been that as the market advanced it would
reach a figure at which orders would cease
until prices declined. But this has not
been the course of the market. Values
have strengthened steadily all the past
week and spirits are now at the highest
figure in five months.

"The chances of a reaction in values are
not to be counted on too surely. In fact,
buyers are becoming aware of the firmer
tendency of the market as the season ad-
vances. They see a possibility of still
higher prices in place of the cheaper basis
for future supplies on which some of them
have been counting. The longer the pres-
ent temper of the market continues the
more likely it will be to advance still fur-
ther, for the buyers will be convinced that
cheaper prices are not to be had.

"Another factor in the market situation
is the condition of buyers' stocks. None of
the large consumers are believed to have
any considerable stocks either of spirits or
rosins. Authentic reports are to the effect
that the great mass of consumers still
continue to purchase sparingly, with an
air of uncertainty as though not yet feel-
ing absolutely sure of the business pros-
pects for the future and unwilling to take
any hazards even when prices of supplies
seem eminently in their favor."

**YELLOW PINE SITUATION
IS BECOMING BRIGHTER.**

(Continued from page 3.)

then passes into a large tank, a mixture
of crude turpentine and water. Here, by
a process of siphoning, the spirits are sepa-
rated from the water and passed on into
a big galvanized steel boiler where they
are again treated by heat and chemicals.
On their escape from this in the form of
vapor, they pass through another copper
worm, the last particle of water is siphoned
out, and they are run into storage vats,
pure spirits of turpentine.

The plant is well equipped with machin-
ery. It has three large retorts, an eighty-
horsepower engine for grinding stumps,
three large boilers to furnish steam for the
engine and for heating the retorts and
macerating the ground stumps, a storage
tank with a capacity of seventy-five bar-
rels for refined turpentine; also one of
equal capacity for the reception of the tar.
Its output will be about eight barrels of
turpentine a day.

What this industry means to the land
of the old pine cuttings can best be real-
ized by one who has passed over it and
understands its needs and condition. The
curse of this part of the State are its
pine stumps. They dot the land from one
end to the other, and promise fair to last
even into the tenth generation. To farm
among them is a hardship, an expensive
hardship, because machinery can hardly
be used, and much of the work must be
done by hand. To move them costs from
\$10 to \$40 an acre, depending on their
number, size and the quality of the soil.

Into this land now comes the turpentine
man with a process by which he takes
these stumps and turns them from curses
into coin, from a thing despised into some-
thing we are all after, in fact cannot do
without. Is it any wonder that he and his
industry are attracting widespread atten-
tion? That he is looked upon as one of
the saviors of the land of the "pine bar-
rens."

Few of these mills are in operation,
but there are others in process of con-
struction, and still others being talked of.
Nearly every little hamlet throughout the
land of the pine slashings is counting on
its stumps as it one day counted on its
pine timber, depending on them for an ad-
ded and lengthened lease of life.

GOOD FOR PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, Dec. 4.—In a talk before the
chamber of commerce Wednesday, United
States Senator James P. Taliaferro, who is
en route to Washington, told the members
of that body that of all their plans the
efforts to secure a graving dock for the
Pensacola navy yard is the most feasible
and urged upon the members the necessity
of centering all efforts in that direction.
In explanation of why he is sanguine that
with proper efforts such can be secured, he
stated that two years ago the late Sen-
ator Mallory of this state had secured an
amendment to the general appropriation
bill carrying with it an appropriation of
\$2,000,000 for such a dock. The house
would not agree to such an amendment
and it was referred back to the senate.
The latter declined to strike off the item
without the consent of Senator Mallory,
and this was finally done by a promise
that the next session would provide for
such a dock. Senator Taliaferro now urges
every effort towards this end and has
offered to do everything in his power to
get the dock.



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**PRESIDENT WANTS
FARMERS TO MEET.**

**SUGGESTS THAT COUNTRY LIFE
COMMISSION CALL GATHERINGS
TO DISCUSS CONDITIONS.**

FIND GENERAL INTEREST.

Washington, D. C., Sunday.—Thorough
co-operation of farmers and professional
interests connected with them throughout
the United States in the work of the
Country Life Commission is urged and the
appointment of two additional members
of the commission—Charles S. Barrett, of
Union City, Ga., and William A. Beard,
of Sacramento, Cal.—is announced in a
letter of President Roosevelt to Professor
Bailey, chairman of the commission.

The letter and the reply of Mr. Bailey
welcoming the President's suggestions
were made public today. The President's
letter follows:

"My Dear Professor Bailey: I wish at
the outset cordially to thank you for the
way in which you have taken hold of the
work you are doing. No more valuable
work for the people of this country can
be done, because no more valuable work
for the farmers of this country can be
done.

"Now, of course, the whole success of
the work depends upon the attitude of the
people in the open country, of the farm-
ing people of the United States. If they
feel an awakening interest in what you
are doing they should manifest it. More-
over, it is essential that the farmers, the
men who actually live on the soil, should
feel a sense of ownership in this commis-
sion, should feel that you gentlemen in
very truth represent them and are respons-
ive to their desires and wishes, no less than
to their needs. It seems to me, therefore,
that it would be wise to try to get into
the closest possible touch with the farm-
ers of the country and to find out from