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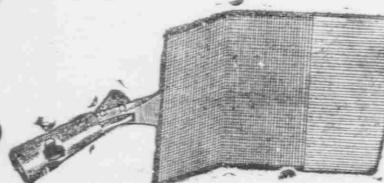
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#### NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIS- CHARGE.

To all whom it may concern:

Six months after date I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sylvester Starks, will present my final account and vouchers as such administrator to the County Judge of Duval County, Florida, and ask the Court to audit the same, and discharge me from said administration.

LUCIUS T. SMITH,  
As Administrator.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1909.

SAM'L W. FOX,  
Attorney for Administrator.  
Once a month for 6 mos.

#### NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIS- CHARGE.

To all whom it may concern:

Six months after date I, the undersigned administratrix of the estate of John C. Oram, deceased will present my final account and vouchers as such administratrix to the County Judge of Duval County, Florida, and ask the Court to audit the same and discharge me from said administration.

KATIE E. ORAM,  
As Administratrix.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1909.

SAM'L W. FOX,  
Attorney for Administratrix.  
One a mo. for 6 mos.

#### ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS OF JACKSONVILLE DEVELOP- MENT COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Jacksonville Development Company are hereby called to meet in annual session at 8 o'clock p. m. Monday May the 24th, 1909, at the Board of Trade Auditorium, Jacksonville. This meeting is called for the purpose of hearing reports from the officers, the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may come regularly before said meeting.

W. B. OWEN,  
President.  
J. A. HOLLOWAY, Secretary. 5-10-31

#### GOVERNMENT STUDYING CONDI- TIONS IN YELLOW PINE FOR- ESTS OF SOUTHWEST.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 6.—A study of conditions in the yellow pine forests of the Southwest, made during the past season by the United States Forest Service at the recently established Coconino Forest Experiment Station, has

brought out very strikingly the difficulty of securing natural reproduction in this type of forest.

In Northern Arizona, perhaps at least half of the forest is without young growth of any kind, and old cuttings are frequently barren wastes. The most important factors in bringing this about are the climate, fire, methods of cutting, disposal of brush, and grazing; in most cases two or more of these factors work together in preventing reproduction.

Climatic conditions, even when they do not injuriously affect the older trees, are apt to be especially unfavorable for the establishment of a good crop of seedlings, and curiously enough, in a region noted for its heat and aridity, frost is one of the most serious enemies of the young growth. The rainfall is very unevenly distributed throughout the year, and while in most of the yellow pine region it probably averages about twenty inches, this comes mainly in midsummer and winter.

Spring is the most arid season of the year, and it is almost impossible for seedlings to get started then. The result is that a majority of the seeds germinate during August, and not having time to fully complete the season's growth, are killed by early fall frosts. Foresters who had previously investigated this problem had realized in a general way the importance of frost, but it was not until actual experiments by means of sample plots were made that this point was definitely settled.

Owing to the extremely trying climatic conditions, some protection to the young seedlings for the first year or two is necessary. Consequently light cuttings are favorable, and the disposal of brush by scattering rather than by burning helps to protect the seedlings from the weather. The greater part of the region is quite heavily grazed, and experiments have shown that sheep, in particular, do a great deal of damage to young seedlings. Sample counts showed that within a pasture from which sheep were excluded, only 5.4 per cent of the young trees were injured by the grazing of burros and cattle, while immediately outside of this same pasture, where the sheep were allowed to run at will, 28.2 per cent of the young growth was damaged. Trees up to 3 or 4 feet in height are apt to be injured in this way, but the full extent of the damage is often not realized, since the inconspicuous young seedlings are damaged most severely. Fires, of course, completely destroy young growth on burned over areas, and their prevention is absolutely necessary if a satisfactory second crop is to be secured.

While the study has not yet been completed, the preliminary results are of great practical interest and value, and point to the methods of management which must be used in this type of forest. Light cuttings, disposal of the brush by lopping and scattering, and the exclusion of sheep until the cut-over areas have a satisfactory young growth, seem to offer the best means of furnishing a sufficient supply of seed and of protecting the young growth from unfavorable weather conditions and from destruction by grazing.

#### LOUISIANA LEADS UNITED STATES IN CYPRESS PRODUCTION.

Has a Cut of More Than Two-Thirds of the Total Output of the United States.

Washington, May 10.—Louisiana ranks first among all the cypress producing states with a cut of more than two-thirds of the total cypress output of the United States, according to the latest government statistics. The total cut reported by 904 mills in sixteen states in 1907 was 757,639,000 board feet, with a value of \$16,758,482, or an average of \$22.12 per thousand board feet. From the 120 mills reported by Louisiana the output was 509,665,000 board feet with a value of \$11,734,044, or an average value of \$23.02 per thousand feet.

The center of the sugar industry in Louisiana is also the center of the cypress industry. In fact, many sugar plantations have back of them thousands of acres of wet, boggy swamp, often full of giant cypress trees. On account of the heavy weight of the logs and the constant standing water, the plantation hands with only oxen and mules at first could not handle them and these great forests remained practically untouched until late in the eighties.

As the white pine forests of the Lake States began to decline lumbermen began to look elsewhere for trees to replace them. Some moved west, others into Canada, and a few came South to the cypress swamps, for at an early date the great durability and fine texture of cypress wood was recognized. But logging of these lands was a serious problem, as neither teams nor ordinary ground skidders could be used. In 1895, however, a cableway skidder was introduced, railroads were built on piles or on a bed of logs and sawdust over boggy mud, and the logs were hauled out to the tracks suspended from an overhead cable, strung between two tall trees. This was well enough for places where the ground was reasonably firm, but frequently one pile would sink out of sight in the soft mud and another had to be driven on top of that. To these soft places a dredgeboat was brought, a canal dug from the nearest bayou and a pull-boat pressed into service.

Now, with improved machinery, no cypress swamp is safe from the logger and the cutting is progressing at a rapid and ever increasing rate until the annual cut in Louisiana alone reached about 500,000,000 board feet, at which rate the total supply in Louisiana will last only from twelve to fifteen years. Meanwhile the demand for this wood has more than kept pace with the increasing cut, so that now even the unsound boards have a use in greenhouse construction, for celery beds, railroad ties, and many other uses, while the short pieces not more than a foot long are used for pails, tubs and buckets. The increase in the value of the product has also been marked, the average at the mill in 1900 being \$13.32 per M. feet, \$17.50 in 1904 and \$21.94 in 1906. The rise in value per thousand feet from 1900 to 1907 was 60.1 per cent.

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