

**INDUSTRIAL RECORD**

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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 Newman 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 must be made direct to the home office in Jacksonville. Agents are not allowed to 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.

**VALUE OF CUT-OVER LANDS.**

At last the lumberman is finding a demand for his cut-over lands in nearly all parts of the State of Florida. For several years the Industrial Record has advised the holding of these lands, insisting that they would be in great demand before many years for farms and pasturage, and the prediction is now coming true as can be seen from the news published daily concerning the settlement of colonies upon large tracts of cut over lands.

The value of cut over pine lands for farming has never been fully realized by the lumbermen, and in hundreds of instances the owners, after the timber has been cut off the lands, have allowed the lands to revert to the state for taxes or they have been bought in at tax sales by speculators.

Quite recently some very large deals in cut over lands have been made and the purchasers have subdivided the large tracts into small farms, which are finding a ready market. There are thousands of people in all parts of the country who are becoming interested in Florida and when a small farm is offered them on long time payments they jump at the opportunity of securing a Florida farm.

While some of these cut over lands are located so far from regular lines of transportation that they are practically useless for cultivating early vegetables and field crops for market, there are other large tracts of these lands located in the midst of well settled communities, with adequate transportation facilities and

modern conveniences. These latter are the lands that will be in the greatest demand, and the Industrial Record advises all prospective settlers to carefully investigate the location of the lands offered for sale as choice farming land. Without transportation facilities land, that would be cheap at fifty or a hundred dollars an acre in a well located community, is dear at \$5 an acre, yes, it is dear at any price. There is no sense in cultivating a crop that cannot be gotten to market except at such great expense that nothing remains to pay the producer for his time and labor.

The value of land is not impaired by removing the large timber for sawmill purposes. In fact, if a heavily timbered tract is purchased it has to be cleared of all timber before it can be cultivated, so it stands to reason that cut over lands are just as valuable for farming and market gardening as are heavily timbered tracts. There are thousands and thousands of acres of just such lands in Florida, and as the destruction of the forests continues the area of cut over lands is constantly increasing.

From reports received from some of the large lumber companies in Louisiana it appears that instead of placing their cut over lands on the markets for colonization purposes they are making an effort at reforestation with a view of extending the life of their cut on present acreage holdings. This is possible wherever care has been used in cutting out the big timber and getting it to the mill so as to do the least possible damage to growing timber that has not yet reached a merchantable age.

Here in Florida there are many thousands of acre of land on which reforestation is practically impossible, in so far as any future benefits to the lumber companies owning them are concerned, and as a rule these are the lands that are being turned over at reasonable prices to the land companies who wish to colonize them.

**FOREST PRODUCTS EXHIBIT TO BE INSTALLED IN MISSOULA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Missoula, July 18.—Acting in accordance with a request from the Secretary of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, the District Office of the Forest Service is collecting an exhibit for the Chamber of Commerce rooms. The collection now ready comprises paper pulps manufactured from the various woods of this region, turpentine and many other products distilled from Douglas Fir, and samples of wood which have been given a preservative treatment with creosote to make them resist decay. These products will be installed very soon. To this exhibit will later be added other specimens, making a complete display of each of the species found in Montana and of their products. Sections of the tree trunks, specimens of the twigs and flowers, and samples of the lumber manufactured from each species will be shown. Wood which has been subjected to strength tests and photographs showing the methods used will be displayed. Other photographs and enlargements will illustrate the important phases of forestry work on the National Forests.

The collection of paper pulps comprises samples made from each of the important woods of the Northern Rockies and shows the wood fiber in both the unbleached and bleached state, with a statement of the amount of chemical required to bleach the fiber. These specimens, which were prepared in the Forest Service wood chem-

istry laboratory in Washington, show that from many of the Rocky Mountain species paper can be made of as good quality and as cheap as that obtained from the eastern spruce, while the abundant water power in this region offers unexcelled advantages for its manufacture.

Another valuable object lesson is the collection of Douglas Fir distillation products presented to the Forest Service by a wood distilling company of Oregon. These products include turpentine, rosin, pitch, wood creosote, charcoal and various oils, as well as fruit sprays, disinfectants, shingle stains and other useful materials which are made from the oils. All of these come from the pitchy wood of the common Red or Douglas Fir, which is plentiful throughout the Rock Mountains and is the great timber tree of the Pacific Northwest. These products suggest great possibilities for the utilization of waste wood, as they can be obtained from pine as well as fir.

The sections of creosoted ties and timbers which were treated with preservatives in Forest Service treating plants, illustrates the thoroughness of the methods which the service is now using in its demonstration work, while teaching wood users the best way to treat timber so as to double its life. The District Office will supervise the construction and experimental operation of several wood preserving plants for private firms during the coming summer, in order that the use of treated ties, poles, posts, and mine timbers may come into more common use and their value be better understood.

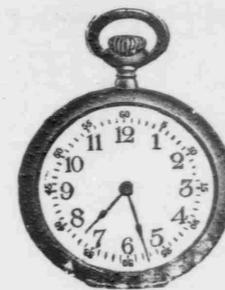
The species display will attempt to give an accurate idea of each kind of wood that grows in the region. The twigs and cones, the bark, and the polished section of the tree trunk will help people to compare and identify trees they do not know, and the samples of lumber will show the usefulness and beauty of each variety for finishing purposes. The samples of the tested woods and the photographs showing testing machines and methods of operation will illustrate the work which is being done in the government timber testing laboratories.

The series of enlarged photographs illustrating the varied work of the Forest Service will be a particularly interesting feature of the display. Among the subjects pictured will be rangers fighting fires, or building roads and trails; logging and burning slashings on the Missoula and other national forests; building forest nurseries, raising young trees, and reforesting naked lands; surveying and mapping of the Forests; the grazing of stock on the national forests and reasons why it should be regulated; and the results to be obtained by good forest management. Many of the photographs which are to form this part of the exhibit have not yet been taken, but they will be collected during the coming summer so that the display will be complete early next winter.

**SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS.**

Adopt Terms of Sale and Code of Ethics. New Orleans, La., June 28, 1909.

To all Members: On Friday, June 25, there was a joint session in New Orleans of the committee on terms of sale, the committee on grades and specifications, the committee on form of price list and the delegates attending the Chicago convention of the American Lumber Trades Congress. As all committees and delegates of this association have been given power to act, subject to the later ratifica-



**KEEP TIME on your men**

with a good watch and see how your production of turpentine will increase.

When you desire a time-keeper that is "always on the job" buy a watch from us.

We have them from \$10.50 up in the hundreds - - each watch is the best in it's class and will give good and faithful service.

**R. J. RILES CO. Jacksonville, Fla.**

tion of the association itself, this joint session first adopted terms of sale as follows:

"The consignee shall pay freight, balance net cash, 60 days from date of invoice. Discount (a premium offered for prompt remittance) will be allowed on the amount remitted only as follows: Two per cent within 15 days, or one per cent within 30 days from date of invoice."

There was considerable discussion on this question as there was an element in favor of eliminating all discounts and making the terms simply "60 days net." It was realized that the percentage of the discount allowed means an exorbitant rate of interest, but, consideration was also given to the fact that retail lumber dealers and other buyers of lumber have been in the habit of obtaining such discounts when they desired to make prompt remittance. Without in any way admitting that it is the natural prerogative of the buyer of lumber to demand such a discount, the terms of sale, as above, were adopted.

It was also ordered that rubber stamps be prepared and sent to all members, these stamps to be used on acceptances, invoices, quotations and in all correspondence bearing upon the sale of lumber. The wording of this rubber stamp is as follows, and the stamps will be mailed out as soon as received:

"Our lumber is sold on the grading rules and terms of sale of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association and subject to the code of ethics of the American Lumber Trades Congress, and all quotations are made and orders accepted thereon. Claims on account of grade or measurement will be adjusted on report of inspector of above association, party in error to pay cost of inspection. A variation of more than five per cent in measurement or grade of the item complained of shall constitute an error."

The code of ethics, as decided upon by the American Lumber Trades Congress, was adopted.

GEO. E. WATSON, Secretary.