

INDUSTRIAL RECORD

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The Pine and Its Products."

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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 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.

IT PAID WELL.

Orlando was well pleased with the experiment in city advertising carried on last season. About \$5,000 was spent in making known to the world at large the attractions of this pretty city on Lake Lucerne and the results were all that could be desired. It is stated by the Orlando papers that the influx of winter visitors last year was the largest in the city's history. With this pleasant experience as an incentive the people of Orlando are again to raise a large amount for advertising purposes and it may reasonably be expected that again next winter will the town benefit. Advertising of the right kind always pays. The time is at hand when the people of St. Augustine must decide what is to be done in the way of advertising the city for the coming season. The Record will be glad to print suggestions of the citizens as to what form this advertising should take.—St. Augustine Record.

THE VALUE OF SHADE TREES.

One of the greatest charms of the Ancient City is its shade trees. The value of this asset cannot be computed in cold dollars and cents; those streets which now cannot boast of shade trees ought soon to be attended to as there cannot be a better investment. DeLand is a city of shade trees; what they mean to that place is apparent from the following from the DeLand Record:

"In the number of beautiful water oaks

for shade trees, DeLand exceeds any town in Florida. There are many thousands to be seen here, on all the streets, and most of them large and graceful, are great attractions for the city. They were transplanted twenty-odd years ago, at which time the city authorities allowed a rebate in city taxes for every tree planted, and it was a wise move on the part of the city. DeLand would not be the beautiful city it is today if it were not for these fine shade trees."

DEMAND FOR WOOD PULP.

Referring to the timber supply of this country, and especially to the timber in the State of Florida, a contributor to the Jacksonville Metropolis says: Our valuable timber is rapidly disappearing. The consumption of lumber now annually exceeds an area equal to the State of Rhode Island. The talk that our consumed forests will restore themselves in ten years is misleading. It is true that the cut over lands will produce a second growth rapidly, but the yellow pine, one of the most valuable timbers of the world, when once consumed will never appear again. The second growth will bear no resemblance to the original stock as to texture and beauty. But there is a possibility that the immense quantity of swamp timber remaining untouched in the State with the second growth of pines, may become a source of greater value than the original yellow pine.

There is no question that the manufacturing of wood pulp for paper and other needs of commerce is one of the promising industries of the age. Complete and wide-reaching transportation facilities, the abundance of soft woods in the untouched swamp lands of Florida, together with the second growth of pine now covering our cut over lands points out our city (Jacksonville) as a center of this industry. What is needed is to give this opportunity wide publicity. There is no longer room for doubt that Jacksonville is to be a great commercial center—a distributing point to a wide reach of inland territory. The importance of utilizing our natural resources cannot be overestimated. We must produce something the world needs and is willing to pay for.

BEGINNING OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington First Recommended That Government Buy Live Oak Lands.

When did the United States begin the practice of forestry? Few persons can answer this question correctly. Most people are of the opinion that the beginning of forestry in this country was of very recent origin, and that the first step in that direction was taken among the mountains of the far West. Neither fact is correct.

While Washington was serving his first term as President of the United States, a recommendation came to him that the government ought to buy live oak islands on the coast of Georgia to make sure of a supply of ship timber for war vessels. The idea appears to have originated with Joshua Humphreys, whose official title was "Constructor of the United States Navy," although about the only navy then existing was made of six ships on paper, and not one stick of timber to build them had yet been cut. The vessels were designed to fight the north African pirates.

Five years after the recommendation was made Congress appropriated money

to buy live oak land. Grover and Blackbeard islands on the coast of Georgia were bought for \$22,500. They contained 1,950 acres.

Louisiana was bought soon after, and in 1817 the Six Islands, of 19,000 acres, and containing 37,000 live oak trees were withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reserve. In 1825 Congress appropriated \$10,000 to buy additional live oak land on Santa Rosa Sound, western Florida, and subsequently Florida timberlands, aggregating 208,224 acres were reserved.

Up to that time nothing more had been done than to buy or reserve land for the timber growing naturally upon it; but the work was to be carried further upon the Santa Rosa purchase. The plan included planting, protecting, cultivating, and cutting live oak for the Navy. The timber was then considered indispensable in building war vessels. Much had been said and written of the danger of exhaustion of supply. Settlers destroyed the timber to clear land, and European nations were buying large quantities for their navies. In response to repeated warnings the Government finally took steps to grow timber for its own use.

Young oaks were planted on the Santa Rosa lands. Difficulty was experienced in inducing young trees to grow. The successful transplanting of the oak is not easy, unless done at the proper time and in the right way. The plantations at Santa Rosa were generally unsuccessful; but large quantities of acorns were planted, and a fair proportion of them grew. But the chief efforts were directed to pruning, training, and caring for the wild trees. Thickets about them were cut away to let in air and light.

What the ultimate success of the forestry work would have been cannot be told. The civil war brought a complete change in war vessels by substituting iron for wood. Forestry work stopped. The timber reserves were neglected. Squatters occupied the land. After a number of years all the reserves, except some of the Florida land, were opened to settlement.

FOREST ASSISTANTS.

Forty-Seven Graduates of American Forest Schools Have Received Appointments.

Washington, July 24. — Forty-seven young graduates of nine American Forest Schools have just received appointments as forest assistants in the United States Forest Service. But five of these appointees have been assigned to the Washington office, the other forty-two receiving appointments in the six administrative districts in the West. These men have secured their appointments as a result of passing the regular civil service examination, which is the only avenue of employment as a forester under the government.

Forest assistants are men who have completed their preliminary training for the profession of forestry, as the graduates of law or medicine have completed theirs, and are ready to enter upon practical work. Until they have gained experience, however, their positions are necessarily subordinate. They are at the foot of the ladder and must prove their fitness to mount higher. The government pays them \$1,000 a year at the start.

Our National Forests.

On the national forests the forest assistant often acts as technical adviser to the supervisors in charge, who are Western men, experienced in all practical mat-



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.

ters, but usually without school training in the science of forestry. Or they may be assigned to the study of some particular problem which needs to be investigated in the interest of good forest management. As forestry means knowing how to get the most out of any given piece of forest land, it calls for studies and experiments both scientific and practical, much like those of good farm management, and the forest assistant is prepared to do valuable work along this line.

There is a growing interest in the profession of forestry now, and many young men are asking how to get into it and what it promises.

PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS.

Contract Awarded for Big Mill to be Erected at Cordele, Ga.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Southern Cotton Stalk Pulp and Paper Company, Atlanta, the contract for the erection of the initial paper mill at Cordele, Ga., for the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks, was awarded.

The building is to be 50x300 feet, with an ell 40x150 feet, three stories in height, with double fire walls, and will be completed by October 15, at which time the company will be ready to manufacture paper.

The capacity of the plant will be forty tons of paper per day, the product consisting of wax, tissue, toilet, wrapping, hardware, bag and blotting paper.

The promoters state that there are cotton stalks enough in the South to supply the world with paper. Through the utilization of what is now waste it is estimated by them that \$50,000,000 will be added to the value of the cotton crop per annum.

This mill is the first of its kind in the world, and, the promoters say, will revolutionize the making of paper. There are but six mills manufacturing paper in the South, and the manufacture of paper from the by-product of the cotton crop promises, if successful, to be one of the leading industries of the South.