

# WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL RECORD.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. DEVOTED TO NAVAL STORES, LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

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## SUCCESSFUL FARMS AS OBJECT LESSONS.

Several years ago it occurred to a practical scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture that some of the best managed farms in different sections might be made to serve as object lessons. The first fruit of this idea was the published account of "A Model Farm" in Pennsylvania, which attracted wide attention. Since then a number of popular bulletins have been issued describing successful farms in different sections and outlining their management. The list to date includes "A Successful Hog and Seed-Corn Farm" in Illinois; "A Profitable Tenant Dairy Farm" in Michigan; "A Successful Southern Hay Farm" in South Carolina; "A Successful Dairy and Poultry Farm" in Washington; and "Small Farms in the Corn Belt."

The latest bulletin of this class (Farmers' Bulletin No. 364) gives an account of a "Profitable Cotton Farm" in South Carolina. The farm in question was in 1902, when its present owner took possession, an old run-down cotton farm. Now it is fertile, well improved with fences and farm buildings, and is producing crops which yield the owner a large income and handsome profit. All this has been accomplished by deep and thorough cultivation of the soil, by the use of barnyard manure and some commercial fertilizer, by rotation of crops, and by the industry and good judgment of the farmer himself.

This farm contains 132 acres, only half of which is planted to crops. The farmer has divided his tilled land into three equal fields on which he raises corn, oats, and cotton, in succession. Before he took the farm it was producing only 5 to 8 bushels of corn or 300 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. The first year he made it produce 1½ bales of cotton and 37 bushels of corn to the acre. Now his yields per acre are 2¼ bales of cotton, 85 bushels of corn and 80 bushels of oats. He keeps about 24 head of native cattle, mainly for the sake of the manure, although they yield him a small profit besides. Altogether, the outline of this farmer's methods and results ought to prove suggestive and useful to many Southern farmers. These Farmers' Bulletins are for distribution by Senators and Representatives as well as by the department.

The second annual exposition of the American Horticultural Congress will be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on November 15-20. Practical demonstrations of the most improved methods of culture and of other important subjects will be given during the entire session of the body.

## IMPROVED WATERWAYS AS A SOLUTION OF TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Washington, D. C.—Congressman William P. Borland, of the Kansas City (Mo.) district, is a firm believer in the use of the waterways as a solution of the transportation problem, and in the whole range of governmental activities he knows of no subject which partakes less of a partisan nature than the improvement of the water courses of the United States.

Speaking of this subject, which has taken such a hold on the business interests of the country, Mr. Borland said:

"Transportation is a commercial question appealing to the sound sense of business men. The enterprise of the railroads has done wonders in the development of the great producing regions of the West, but in the last decade the production of commodities in that great treasury of national wealth has increased six times faster than transportation facilities. Freight congestion is an annual condition, demoralizing prosperity of the whole country. We need a more expansive system. It is a national need as well as a local one, and can only be met by a wise combination of local projects.

"I believe in the adoption of a general and comprehensive plan for the permanent improvement of the waterways, as urged by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. We should have a broad scheme and build for the future. The great Mississippi system is the most wonderful group of navigable streams in the world. It reaches into the very heart of the producing regions of the country, from whence comes the largest volume of our national exports. The Missouri river, the longest and most westerly branch, will carry deep water to the very center of production. Within the watershed of the Missouri river and west of the Mississippi are the centers of production of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses and mules, sheep, wool, farm products of all kinds, gold, silver, lead and zinc. This vast territory is developing rapidly in wealth and population, and its prosperity is the national safeguard against panics.

"The engineering problems involved in these improvements have been solved by the experience and study of the engineers of the War Department, and the matter is now ripe for action. The need is pressing if we do not wish to retard the growth of the great inland sections of the country.

"It has been urged that the Government has not the money to enter upon a general plan of improvement of the proper breadth and scope. For one, I am not in favor of paying for permanent improvements of this nature out of the general revenues of the Government. The extent of such revenues from year to year, and the remands upon them, are both uncertain. If we were to enter upon a general plan, extend-

ing over a series of years, such as the public interest seems to require, and provide no means to carry on the work except appropriations from time to time out of the general revenues, we might find the work suddenly left without money.

"The old plan of separate appropriations for specific localities is also unsatisfactory. It is often wasteful and unbusinesslike to assemble an expensive plant of dredge boats, etc., to spend some limited appropriation. When the plant and equipment necessary to perform some large construction work is once assembled, it should be continuously employed in order to be economical and profitable. For these reasons I believe that waterways improvements should be planned as a whole and financed as a whole. Bonds should be authorized similar to those issued for the construction of the Panama canal. Such bonds could be issued from time to time as the work progressed. This is the most scientific, economical and business-like way of financing a great construction work. The bonds can be sold at a low rate of interest, as our national debt is growing smaller, though our population is increasing."—The Tradesman.

## LUMBERMEN TO AID IN CONSERVATION.

Washington, August 30.—The interest being taken by practical lumbermen in the conservation of the forests was illustrated at the semi-annual meeting of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, which was recently held in Chicago. The report of the committee on the conservation of the yellow pine forests received much attention and was adopted unanimously.

Among the chief recommendations made by the committee in its report was for the cutting by lumbermen of their timber by two operations, with an interval of from fifteen to twenty years, the ripe timber being removed during the first cutting and to leave from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of standing timber on each acre. It was shown by such a method of lumbering that a decided advantage would accrue to the lumbermen through the increased growth and consequent gain in timber, which would be had between the first and second cuttings.

The association also adopted the recommendation of the committee providing for the appointment of a committee with power to act and to expend funds to cooperate with the forest service on matters of education, forest fires and taxation.

## CATTLE IN SOUTHWEST.

The stockmen grazing their cattle on the national forests in the Southwest, especially in Colorado and New Mexico, have suffered serious losses during the present summer through the cattle eating oak leaves.

In that section of the country the season has been unusually dry and grass extremely scarce. To eke out the scanty forage supply, the cattle have browsed heavily on the scrub oak which covers large portions of the range. Ordinarily the stock does not browse much on the oak and the little they do get, taken with the other food, is not injurious, but when, as in the present season, the oak browse furnishes a large proportion of the daily food of the cattle, the results are serious.

The oak leaves and sprouts contain a large percentage of tannic acid. The action of this acid on the stomach is extremely injurious, and the losses have been unusually severe. The symptoms of the disease are staring eyes, feverish and blistered lips and nose, the animal ceases to graze or seek for food, standing in one place for hours at a time. The coat becomes rough and the hair is all turned the wrong way, as in cases of loco poisoning. The animal does not chew its cud, and in a comparatively short time it becomes too weak to remain on its feet and death rapidly follows.

So far as is known the only available remedy for this trouble is linseed oil given as a drench in amounts from one to two quarts. The oil appears to overcome the injurious effects of the tannic acid, and if the disease is not advanced too far and the animal can be furnished sufficient food so it will not be forced to eat the oak, it will generally recover. The best method, of course, in handling the trouble, is, if possible, to get the cattle away from the range where the oak is found and furnish them with plenty of fresh green feed to build up again.

## WAR ON THE WHITE FLY.

### De Soto County Growers Actively Engaged in Exterminating the Pest.

The whitefly has been found in a small orange grove at Wauchula belonging to A. G. Smith. Mr. Smith has taken precautions to eradicate the insects and thus prevent their spreading to near-by groves.

At Arcadia the growers, who recently organized for the purpose of fighting the whitefly pest, have collected more than \$600 for the campaign of eradication. The county commissioners of De Soto recently voted \$1,000 to help on the work, and no doubt within a few months the energetic work of those behind the movement will result in completely cleaning every infected grove in the county.

The seventeenth session of the National Irrigation Congress was held at Spokane, Wash., last week. Every known method of irrigation, with all varieties of apparatus, was practically demonstrated on specially prepared ground.