

WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL RECORD.

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

Adopted Sept. 12, 1902, by the Executive Committee of the Turpentine Operators' Association as its Exclusive Official Organ, and adopted Sept. 11, 1902, in Annual Convention, as an Official Organ also of the General Association. Adopted Sept. 11, 1903 as the Only Official Organ of Turpentine Operators' Association. Adopted April 27, 1903, as Official Organ of the Inter-State Carte Growers' Association. Endorsed by Georgia Sawmill Association. Official Organ of Southeastern Stock Growers Association.

TREND OF SUGGESTIONS.

Professor Doten Explains Experts' Advice Given Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—The general trend of their suggestions concerning the U. S. Census schedule to secure the data relative to manufacturers is indicated in an interview obtained with Prof. Carroll W. Doten, one of the group of college professors of economics and manufacturing experts who have been advising Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census concerning the form and scope of the inquiries to be asked by the special agents making the canvass beginning January 1st next, for the manufactures census period, which is the present calendar year, 1909. Professor Doten is secretary of the American Statistical Association and also is assistant professor of economics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is also a specialist in railroad economics and accounting, labor problems, factory systematizing and social investigation.

"From 1810 when the first attempt was made to secure data concerning industry," said Professor Doten, "one of the most difficult problems involved in census taking has been the census of manufacturers. At each recurring decennial period, except in 1820, when no provision was made for securing statistics of industry, more and more elaborate schedules were prepared, as the growing importance and diversity of the industries of the country seemed to require, until 1890, when the system almost broke down of its own weight.

"Since that time a reaction has set in and there has been a movement in the direction of greater simplicity. This has taken two forms, as exemplified in the census of 1900 and 1905. In 1900, the schedule was simplified materially by the elimination of certain inquiries and the consolidation of others, notably the inquiries in regard to capital and employees. In 1905, few changes were made in the schedule, but the scope of the census was limited to those establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood and mechanical industries.

"Both of these methods of simplification have been made necessary by the changing character and by the growing size and complexity of our manufacturing industries. The tardiness with which the fact that the factory system long ago supplanted the household and neighborhood industries of an earlier stage of our national development has been taken note of in census work was in part the result of a desire to make each census comparable, so far as possible, with preceding censuses. There was also the desire that the census of manufacturers should account for all production not

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LAST YEAR MEMORABLE FOR FOREST FIRE DESTRUC. TION.

Forest fires are causing considerable damage in many parts of the country at present. It will be several months before the total destruction is known, for the fire season has considerable time to run. In figuring out this year's losses, it will be natural to make comparison with losses for last year which, according to Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, will cause 1908 to be long remembered.

"A dry season, combined with what seemed to be even more than the usual indifference toward small fires which might easily have been extinguished at the start," says Mr. Cleveland, "caused destructive conflagrations in practically every state, with losses aggregating \$100,000,000. In comparison with the havoc wrought elsewhere, the damage done to national forests was exceedingly slight. Had fires raged within the forests as they did outside, they would have destroyed timber worth \$30,000,000—enough to run the forest service for six years. Moreover, it is practically certain that most if not all of the damage which was done might have been prevented had the forests been fully manned."

"Finally, the estimates of loss made by the service on national forests are particularly searching, and take full account of the injury done to young growth. Commonly, estimates of loss from forest fires are based upon the damage done to standing timber and to property; they do not reckon the usually far greater loss in injury or destruction of young growing stock."

The method by which the government keeps down the fire losses on the national forests include:

1. Constant and systematic patrol by picked forces of rangers and guards.
2. The construction of roads, trails and telephone lines, which facilitate the massing of large fire-fighting forces.
3. The construction of fire lines which, in some instances, check the spread of fire without human help.
4. The equipment of the forests with fire-fighting tools and other supplies necessary in fighting fires. The supplies of tools are kept at convenient points at all times, in order to have them easily accessible to forest officers, in case fires break out.
5. Co-operation with railroads, timberland owners, and settlers in fire protection, in this way making it possible to protect both the lands of the companies and the forest service at a much smaller cost to the government than would be the case were the national forest lands alone protected by the local officers.

Just as the practice of forestry is important in the movement for the conservation of all natural resources,

Annual Convention of Turpentine Operators' Association

Notice is hereby given that the Ninth Annual Convention of the Turpentine Operators' Association will be held in the auditorium of the Board of Trade, in the city of Jacksonville, Florida, Wednesday and Thursday, October 20th, and 21st, 1909. The sessions will convene promptly at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day.

Every member of the Association and every man engaged directly or indirectly in the naval stores industry, whether he has ever been aligned with the association or not, is urged to attend this convention.

Questions of vital importance are to be frankly and conscientiously considered, discussed and acted upon. This is no time for bickering and distrust but for discussion and action along business lines.

An interesting program is being arranged. Invitations will be extended to the Governors of each of the States in the naval stores belt and also to the chief of the Forest Service of the United States to attend and address the convention. It is expected that at least two representatives of the Forest Service will be present and deliver addresses, outlining the result of the Government's investigations of the industry. It will be a revelation to many operators to learn of the extensive experimental and educational work now being conducted by the Government for the direct benefit of the manufacturers of naval stores.

The Special Agent of the Bureau of the Census, in charge of naval stores statistical work for the forthcoming census, will also be present. He will advise with operators as to the manner of preparing schedules which every operator will be required to fill out within the next few months.

One of the pleasant social features of the Convention will be a banquet tendered to the visiting naval stores operators by the business men of the city of Jacksonville. This will be one of the most elaborate banquets ever given to a trade association in the State of Florida.

In arranging for the convention and banquet it is important that the committee on arrangements shall have an approximate idea of the number who will attend. To obtain this information post cards have been mailed and each operator receiving a copy of this call is respectfully urged to fill out the card and return it as soon as practical. Invitations will be mailed all operators who thus signify their intention of attending the convention.

The complete program of the convention will be published through the newspapers and trade journals in due time.

Your Presence is Needed. Come to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Turpentine Operators' Association, October 20th and 21st, 1909, in Jacksonville, Florida.

J. G. BOYD, JAS. A. HOLLOMON,
President. Secretary.

Jacksonville, Florida, September 30th, 1909