

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.

THE TALIAFERRO NAVAL STORES BILL.

The only valid objection to the Taliaferro naval stores bill is that it might sometimes cause inconvenience to the small producers of naval stores. It would certainly neither cause loss nor inconvenience to those who produce in large quantities or in moderate quantities. Such shipments could be inspected at the place of production. Inspection at the point of production would not always or even generally cause inconvenience to the smallest producer. An inspector could visit several small camps a day and nine times out of ten even the smallest producer could get the services of an inspector whenever he wished one.

The small producers shipping from the same station could have an inspector come to the station to inspect for all at once and this fact reduces to an appreciable number the men whose production is so small that local inspection would be an inconvenience.

The objection mentioned would scarcely effect 1 per cent of the production, and even with this 1 per cent the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages. With 99 per cent there would be no disadvantages to outweigh.

Drugs are inspected, foods are inspected, drinks are inspected, why should not turpentine and rosin be inspected? Foods and drinks are not inspected simply with a view of eliminating poisons; they are inspected in order to have them what they are represented to be.

The federal inspection of naval stores is proposed in the interest of honesty.

Every man knows that under the present method of marking packages only two strokes of the brush are needed to change an "P" into a "K" or an "N" and raise the price from \$4.20 to \$5.15 or \$6.25. Everybody knows that there are men who are not restrained from doing this by conscientious scruples. Everybody knows that the ease with which this can be done throws doubt on the classification as it is made at present and that this doubt depreciates the price.

Packages can be tampered with and their contents mixed with cheap adulterants under the present system and there are men not too good to do this.

Under the present system the honest dealer suffers for the misdeeds of the dishonest dealer. Under a federal inspection law the product would leave the producer as represented and if it was afterwards tampered with the guilt could be fixed and the guilty man punished. Of course the punishment of the guilty is not the object of the law. Its object is the prevention of crime and crime is restrained as the probability of detection increases.

A producer ships to a dealer in naval stores. He sees the quotations of the different grades but he does not know how his product will grade. The man to whom he ships it can report it at a lower grade if he wishes. Does he do it? Generally speaking, no. In some cases, yes. To deny this is to say that all men are honest. The shipper has to take the word of the man he ships to as to the grade of his product. The Taliaferro bill, if enacted, would protect him: he would know what he was shipping and the market reports would tell him the price. The smallest naval stores producer in the United States would make more by this certainty than he would lose even if all his shipments were delayed for inspection.

What confidence has the consumer in the inspection of half a dozen different states with half a dozen different sets of laws? With a uniform inspection, such as would exist if the matter were taken in hand by the federal government, men would know just what they were buying and would not shade the price in anticipation of fraud.—The Florida Times-Union.

THE BULLARD & POWELL COMPANY.

We learn from the Naval Stores Review of Savannah that the recently established Bullard & Powell Company of that city have opened a branch here in Jacksonville under the immediate attention of Messrs. W. C. Powell, one of its directors, and J. H. Powell, one of its vice-presidents, the company's offices being most centrally situated at 309-311 Duval Building, at the corner of Bay and Ocean streets. It is almost needless to say that now we have that body of vigorous and progressive men with us, who as in the past when allied with the Consolidated Naval Stores Co. of that city, made such remarkable success, the continued prosperity of our fair city is thereby assured.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bullard & Powell Company at Savannah on the 21st, B. F. Bullard was elected president, with John H. Powell, R. B. Powell and J. S. Shingler as vice-presidents, the board of directors being composed of the following gentlemen: B. F. Bullard, W. C. Powell, J. S. Shingler, John H. Powell, R. M. Watson, W. T. Jenkins, T. McArthur McGregor, C. L. Johnson, A. C. Darling, W. B. Sellers and R. B. Powell, making a combination of capital and business development which will give the

company here not only a great prestige, but a great and established business from the first, and we are sure the new company will take a very prominent part in all that pertains to the future development of our progressive city, and Florida in general. It is easy to predict that the Messrs. Bullard & Powell Company will undoubtedly become one of the largest naval stores companies in the South, and no further expression of opinion is required from us as to the company's future prosperity, the names of Messrs. Bullard & Powell being synonymous for strict business integrity, push and enterprise. Their courteous and exceptionally fair treatment of their clients in the past, is well known to everyone, and the fine compliments paid to them by the Savannah Naval Stores Review last week, is in every way correct, worthily bestowed and deserved. In opening their fine offices here Messrs. Bullard & Powell would have their friends know that they would be most pleased to see them, and their Mr. Clarence P. Dusenberry, who has charge of their offices, will give them every courtesy and every attention.

The Industrial Record welcomes them here with a truly glad hand.

CONVICT LEASE QUESTION.**Remodelled Plans Mapped out at the State Capital.**

Tallahassee, Jan. 29.—The board of commissioners of state institutions yesterday afternoon adopted the following resolution relative to leasing state convicts for the four years beginning Jan. 1, 1910.

Whereas, Two sessions of the legislature having been convened since the last lease of the state convicts and no action having been taken by said bodies relative to the disposition of any part of said convicts; and

Whereas, It has been usual to advertise for bids for the hire of state convicts for a term of four years, in January of the year for letting the contracts; and,

Whereas, It has been usual to advertise commissioners of state institutions that a successful bidder would be forced to expend many thousands of dollars in erecting building and equipping the same prior to receiving the said prisoners; and

Whereas, After careful consideration of the subject of how best to lease said prisoners, the interest of the state and the care of the prisoners considered, it is

Resolved, by the board for the following, among other reasons, That the contract should be let for the prisoners as a whole: The disadvantages that must attend direct lease to all who may wish prisoners in small lots.

1st. It is impractical for the state to make thirty to thirty-five different contracts, different bonds, different heads to look to and collect from.

2d. The state would be forced to maintain a central headquarters and collect prisoners from jails and pay expenses after sentence until distributed.

A general manager and guards, food, clothing, physician and a corps of clerks to maintain the distribution, at large expense.

3d. A continual complaint and charge of preference shown, when poor grade of prisoners for service would be sent out. Favoritism would certainly be charged.

4th. It would be impracticable to have thirty or thirty-five contractors maintain a central hospital, with varying ideas. The

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state would be forced to do this with no practical method to be recouped.

Should the several lessees join in an effort to maintain hospital and headquarters, it would be unsuccessful, on account of so many varied interests and views conflicting one with the other.

5th. Should a contractor fail, refuse or neglect to perform his duty, forcing cancellation of contract, we would have to take charge of the prisoners and would have no place to put them.

6th. The state would be forced to the expense of photoing and advertising for escapes, an expensive system that is required to be maintained.

7th. The increased risk in having to look to thirty-odd contractors would be materially increased, when compared to having two or three responsible individuals as now engaged.

8th. Georgia pretended so to lease, but had to assume all expense except clothing, lodging and board, and made a failure.

9th. It would be impossible to segregate the whites from the colored, which will be insisted upon for the next lease. This should be done.

10th. The greatest evil in general lease is allowing contractors to sell their contracts, which is in the nature of a franchise. The board proposes forestalling this in the next notice and contract but with special permit allow to hire out prisoners, to be worked in industries in which he or they are directly interested.

The resolution then sets out the form of notice to be published in Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville and Tampa for bids for the leasing of state prisoners for the four years beginning January 1, 1910.

CONSERVATION FOR WHOLE CONTINENT.

Washington, January 28.—Arrangements for the North American Conservation Conference between representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico, at the White House, February 18, are going forward rapidly, following the cordial acceptance by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, and