

**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 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.

**ANOTHER TALIAFERRO BILL.**

While the original Taliaferro bill, which threatened to disturb the naval stores business of the South, is said to be permanently laid on the table, the subject of regulation through federal supervision is by no means dormant. Senator Taliaferro has prepared another bill, which he proposes to introduce as a substitute for his original measure, and this second bill he will probably urge for passage at the earliest opportunity. The naval stores interests will watch such attempted legislation with redoubled vigilance.

The new bill is modeled on the lines of the national pure food law to a large extent. It makes unlawful within any territory of the United States the adulteration or misbranding of any article of naval stores and any person who violates any of the provisions of the act is to be found guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or one year's imprisonment, or both in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment or both in the discretion of the court.

The introduction into any state or territory from any other state or territory or from any foreign country or shipment to any foreign country of any adulterated or misbranded article of naval stores is prohibited under the same penalty as for misbranding or adulterating.

It is made the duty of a common carrier, upon the request of the secretary of agriculture to furnish the secretary or his rep-

resentative full information of interstate traffic in naval stores subject to the act and it is made the duty of the secretary of agriculture to make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act including the branding, the collection and examination of specimens or samples of naval stores manufactured or offered for sale in unbroken packages in a state other than that in which they shall have been manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country or prepared for shipment to any foreign country.

The examination of samples of naval stores shall be made in the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture or under its supervision for the purpose of determining whether adulterations or misbrandings exist. If such irregularities are found notice is to be given the party from whom the same was obtained. Such party shall have an opportunity to be heard and if it is found that the law has been violated the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the district attorney, furnishing him with a result of the analysis made. It is made the duty of the district attorney to institute proceedings without delay for the enforcement of the penalties of the act.

The same provision for a guaranty is inserted in the new bill as appears in the pure food law. By this means a dealer who handles turpentine that is guaranteed pure by the party from whom he buys it is relieved from any responsibility as to its purity. Whether such a provision can be made to apply to turpentine and rosins is a question that will come up for discussion when the bill is introduced.

**CLASSIFICATION OF PINE OILS.**

In connection with the use of the Des Moines river and Raetigrade in the retort the crude oils obtained in the distillation of resinous woods, there is no sharp distinction in properties or composition to be drawn between the oils obtained. Thus the oils that pass above 185 degrees C. differ from the last fraction of turpentine but little; indeed, there is no clear-cut distinction in these oils until rosin begins to break up into rosin spirits and rosin oils. For convenience, therefore, all these oils distilling above turpentine (185 degrees) and below the temperature at which rosin "breaks up" may be classified as pine oils, and they may be further fractionated into a number of portions or fractions. These oils are suitable for use in making varnishes, soaps, disinfectants, paints, inks, etc.

When, in the distillation of resinous woods, the temperature rises above 250 degrees C., not only is the wood attacked, but the resins in the wood also begin to break up, so that, with the acids, alcohols, ketones, oils, etc., formed from the wood, rosin spirits and rosin oils are formed from the rosin, and, if the latter are allowed to mix with the turpentine, driven off at lower temperatures (which is always the case in straight destructive distillation), it is impossible to separate them perfectly from the turpentine in subsequent refining, because of the low boiling point of the rosin spirits. For this reason the odor of destructively distilled turpentine differs from gum spirits or steam-distilled wood turpentine, and closely resembles that of rosin spirits.—Paint, Oil and Drug Review.

**THE SOUTH'S GREAT RESOURCE OF WATER POWER.**

In a discussion of the ultimate use of water power in the United States by economic conversion into electric energy, Mr. George Westinghouse is quoted as saying that the South has water power sufficient, through transformation into electricity, to operate the greater part of any conceivable industries that may be established in this section, and for railway service sufficient to meet all our transportation needs. Mr. Westinghouse expressed the conviction that the present business generation of the South will witness a great utilization of water power by conversion into electric energy.

The South's water resources are not only practically limitless, but are available for all purposes at whatever season. The newspaper correspondent "Holland" reports that men of capital in New York speak in warm approval of the purpose to improve the internal waterways of the South, canalizing rivers, and constructing canals, and they give as one reason that, unlike the canals of the North, these waterways of the South may be operated the entire year. "No longer," adds Holland, "do the abler railway managers oppose canals. They observe that the Suez canal is paralleled by a railway, and that each of these highways of commerce supplements the other. Mr. Hill is quoted as having said that the demand for transportation in the United States within the next fifty years can only be met by an adequate system of canals."

The same correspondent tells how the late ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, pictured the stupendous material growth of the South which he was sure would be "of such magnitude and imperious energy as to completely overwhelm much of the politics prevailing equally in the North and in the South." Mr. Hewitt was impatient if any one spoke of the Birmingham district as a second Pittsburg. "There will be no second about it," he would say. "The Birmingham district will be paramount in the South and Southwest, reaching with unerring certainty and prodigious movement toward the Pacific." And he spoke with gratification that he had been permitted to live long enough to see many wonders established, and among them that the South, within the generation after the Civil War, had begun to accumulate great capital through the swift development of her resources. He predicted that capital would flow in great currents and with wise investments to the South within twenty-five years, because it would find rich promise of good returns amply justified.—Macon Telegraph.

**LUMBERMEN ON THE TARIFF.**

Lumbermen of Alabama and West Florida, representing an annual cut of nearly a billion feet, have gone on record as opposed to the proposed reduction of the tariff on lumber, passed resolutions giving reasons for their opposition, and named a committee of five to go to Washington and lay these resolutions before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, now considering tariff revision.

The committee named to lead the fight against reduction was as follows: John L. Kaul, Birmingham, chairman; F. H. Lathrop, Birmingham; E. L. Moore, River Falls, Ala.; Peter Vrendenburgh, Jr., Pine



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OUR  
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**THE STUART-BERNSTEIN CO.**

Hill, Ala.; and John C. Williams, Eleanor, Fla.

This action taken by the Alabama-West Florida Lumber Manufacturers' Association in monthly session in Birmingham, is endorsed by more than fifty lumbermen, not members of the Association, advance copies of the resolution to be offered having been set out for their approval.

In all the action represents the sentiments of more than 100 lumber manufacturers in Alabama and West Florida.

Announcement was made that the annual session is to be held March 9 in Montgomery, when officers are to be elected, annual reports made, and such other business transacted as usually comes up at a yearly meeting.

Reports from members showed satisfactory condition of trade, with bright prospects for the spring and summer months.

**Will Increase Their Output of Lumber.**

A special from Houston, Tex., says:

"The Kirby Lumber Company is preparing to reopen its lumber manufacturing plant in Beaumont, the plants at Bessmay and Call will be placed in operation nights and other saw mills of the company that have been shut down since the financial stringency of 1907 are soon to be reopened. Beginning with the first of this month an advance of 25 per cent of the wages of all employes of operative saw mills was effective.

"The Beaumont saw mill is one of the largest of the Kirby plants and has been idle for many months. Several weeks ago the old planer of this Beaumont plant was dismantled and now it is announced that a new planer of large capacity will be built close to the saw mill plant. The Bessmay saw mill will begin operation nights this month, but before the mill at Call can use a night shift an electric light plant must be installed.

"This doubling of the operations at two of the mills and reopening of the large Beaumont plant is taken by lumbermen to mean that orders are ahead which must demand this material increase in output.