

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.

DEATH OF H. H. ROGERS.

In any age and in any country Mr. H. H. Rogers, whose death occurred in New York yesterday, would have been regarded as a man of remarkable ability. He will hardly be put in the class of great men because his activity was not in a field of endeavor in which fame is won. He wasn't a soldier, statesman, scholar, theologian or scientist, but he was largely instrumental in building up the greatest corporation the world has ever known, and in accumulating a fortune that is among the largest of this or any other country. He was a great business man, a great executive, and he made an impression in the financial center of the country such as few men make. Starting as a newsboy and having received no assistance in the way of money or education, it is within the bounds of truth to say that he ranked with the ablest of America's business men.

It has been claimed for him that he is entitled to more of the credit for the success of the Standard Oil Company than any other one of those who have had a hand in making it what it is. The truth about the matter, however, is known only to those who were associated with him in that company. Its affairs are kept so secret that the outside world knows but little about them.

A large part of Mr. Rogers' wealth is invested in a railroad in West Virginia, which he began and completed with little

if any outside assistance. It was formally opened for business only a few days ago, Mr. Rogers, together with Mark Twain, being present at the ceremonies. Mr. Rogers' friendship for Mark Twain is one of the bright spots of his life. It began in an act of kindness on Mr. Rogers' part. Mark Twain's fortune was invested in a publishing house which failed, and it would have been lost if Mr. Rogers hadn't taken hold of the business and turned failure into success.

Mr. Rogers wasn't anxious for publicity, and hence he may have been a very charitable man without the public knowing it, but so far as known he gave no large sums for charitable or philanthropic purposes. What his will will disclose remains to be seen. The estimate in which his business associates will hold his memory will probably be different from that in which the world will hold it, but whatever the world's estimate is, it will be admitted that his word was as good as his bond and that he was generous to the place of his birth and in which he spent his early boyhood days.—Savannah Morning News.

HARDWARE MEN MEET.

Valdosta, Ga., May 18.—The annual meeting of the Georgia Retail Hardware Dealers' Association met here today with 250 hardware merchants in attendance. There were also present fifty or more prominent hardware merchants and manufacturers from other states.

Mayor pro tem, Ousley delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city and Col. W. E. Thomas on behalf of the hardware men of the city. R. W. Hatcher of Milledgeville responded in an eloquent address. The convention was held in the Elks' lodge room and was opened with prayer by Rev. R. W. Wallace of this city. The report of Secretary E. E. Dekle shows that the affairs of the association are in a most satisfactory condition; that the membership embraces sixty-five per cent of the hardware merchants of the state, and that it is most enthusiastic in its work for the betterment of the trade in all lines.

The feature of the afternoon session was the address of C. M. Tillman of McRae, the president of the association. Mr. Tillman reviewed the work of the past year and told in glowing words of the association's aspirations. Starting with forty members four years ago the association now has a membership of 350. The increase during the year just closed has been more than one hundred per cent. At the conclusion of the president's report the members crowded around him and warmly congratulated him.

The new officers elected were E. E. Dekle, of this city, president; R. W. Hatcher, Milledgeville, first vice-president; G. W. Woodruff, second vice-president; C. A. Stewart, of Helena, secretary and treasurer, and R. W. Hatcher, insurance manager.

Mr. Dekle, the retiring secretary, was highly complimented upon his work and was voted remuneration. He is the youngest man in the association. Thirty touring cars rolled up to the Valdes hotel this evening and took most of the delegates on a ride over the city. Tomorrow evening the association members will go to Ocean Pond for a barbecue and fish fry.

R. R. Williams, editor of the Iron Age,

delivered the principal address of this afternoon. "Forty Years in the Retail Hardware Business" was the subject of an address by James Watt, of Thomasville. Methods of collecting farm accounts and the matter of buying, whether in large quantities or oftener, were subjects of discussion tonight.

Brunswick, Ga., May 16.—M. A. Baker & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of turpentine stills in the South, passed into the hands of Receiver A. H. Heyward, Jr., of Macon, Monday, under injunction proceedings and an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed late Saturday night in the United States court at Savannah against the firm and the individual members.

The U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., alleging a debt of \$4,995, filed the bill through Attorney D. W. Krauss. United States Referee Max Isaac, of Brunswick, appointed Receiver Heyward, who has arrived in Brunswick and deposited his bond and who left for Pensacola Monday, where he will take charge of the Pensacola plant of the concern, which was to have been sold on that day.

One of the acts which the plaintiffs allege as showing insolvency was an assignment, made at Pensacola on April 26, to the three banks of that city by the firm for the benefit of all creditors. Under this assignment the property would have been sold on May 17.

M. A. Baker, senior member of the firm, resides in Brunswick and owns realty worth about \$50,000 on which there are a few claims. Attorneys who are posted, say the concern will have a neat surplus after all debts are discharged.

Hearing of the injunction will be heard in Brunswick on May 25th.

THE WHITE FLY.

Importance of Introducing the Fungus As Early in the Spring as Possible.

The following report on the white fly is made by Prof. E. W. Berger and is issued by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station:

The earliest opportunity in the year to introduce the fungus diseases of the whitefly larvae by the spore-spraying method will be about two to four weeks after the adult whiteflies of the spring brood have disappeared. In about ten days to two or three weeks after this, the eggs they have laid will have nearly all hatched, and the young larvae will be abundant beneath the leaves. This spring brood of adults generally emerges in March or early in April, so that the first brood of young larvae will be on the leaves at some time in April. To wait, before introducing fungus, until the whitefly larvae have advanced into the fourth or fifth stages, may result in partial failure, since these older larvae appear to be much more resistant to fungus diseases than the younger ones.

Arrangements in regard to supplies of fungus should be made early. For since much of the previous summer's crop of fungus either becomes badly weathered or peels off during the winter, and very little or no new fungus develops during that time, it may be difficult to get large quantities readily. (For methods of introducing fungus see Bul. 97.)

In groves in which fungus has only spread slightly, as diligent an effort should be made to spread it as in groves not having any fungus at all. While the natural agencies will no doubt gradually disseminate it after it is once there, these

should not be alone depended upon; for it is quite an easy matter to spread the fungus artificially, and thus aid the natural agencies. If we can get fungus started early, it has the whole summer in which to grow and spread, and will also furnish seed-fungus for use later in the season. We should not hesitate to spread fungus at any subsequent time when young larvae are again present; say during June, July or August, and even later. The more fungus we sow, the more will grow; and the more rapid will be the destruction of the whitefly.

Spraying.

It sometimes happens that the fungi cannot be applied, or that the grove needs immediate relief; in such cases it is advisable to reduce the number of whitefly by spraying with contact insecticides. While it has generally been recommended that spraying the whitefly with contact insecticides should be practiced in winter, observations made upon trees sprayed in November while most of the larvae were still immature, indicate that it may be possible to do very effective spraying at any time when the larvae are young. It would appear, therefore, that the time recommended for introducing fungus by the sport-spraying method would likewise be a good time to spray with contact insecticides. A spraying mixture of sufficient dilution to insure its being harmless to very tender foliage, would be effective in destroying these tender larvae; whereas even a strong mixture might be less effective in winter, or at any time when the larvae are well matured. It is, therefore, suggested that whenever it is found difficult or impossible to obtain fungus with which to infect the spring brood of whitefly larvae, the trees should be sprayed with some contact insecticide. This should reduce the numbers of the whitefly and allow the trees to thrive. Later in the season, when the young larvae are again abundant, the trees may be sprayed a second or a third time; or fungus may be introduced. These suggestions upon summer spraying with insecticides are also made for the benefit of those who may prefer to experiment with spraying before trying other measures. By spraying, of course, thorough spraying is meant. Whale-oil soap, as a spraying mixture, will probably be the least injurious to the fungus diseases of scales and whitefly.

Chinaberry and Umbrella Trees.

If all Chinaberry and umbrella trees in a citrus-growing community have not yet been eradicated, this should not be delayed beyond April. The reasons why these trees should be destroyed were given in these columns last February.

A State Law.

It is not generally known to citrus growers that Florida has what is practically a local option law for the protection of citrus groves and other orchards against the whitefly and other insect pests and diseases. (See Chapter XIII, Statutes of Florida, 1906). This law empowers the county commissioners to appoint a board to carry out its provisions. Any county wishing this law put into effect can have the board appointed when 40 per cent. of the fruit growers sign a petition to that effect. This board can compel the destruction of such food plants of the whitefly as Chinaberry and umbrella trees, and otherwise inaugurate repressive and quarantine measures against the whitefly.