them. Usually its efforts were successful, though often not until after a long and hard struggle.

Years ago some statistical genius sat down before an array of figures which he added, multiplied, subtracted and divided and then drew a line on the map across the South. He called it the southern limit of profitable manufacturing enterprise. Waterpower, yellow fever epidemics and various other things were incorporated in the theorem. In the direction of Jacksonville this theoretical line dipped to Augusta, Ga., and to a certain extent there did grow up in the North an idea that big business enterprises would not be profitable in the far South as a year-round proposition, with the result that Northern capitalists were timid about investments here. In the years before the fire of 1901, the efforts of the Board of Trade hit this theoretical line and hammered it hard; since then its activities have swept it from the map.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the organization in a specific line was the part it played in river and harbor work for Jacksonville. From the very beginning its full power was constantly exerted for river and harbor appropriations. It was the father of the county bond issue of 1891 for deepening the channel at Dame's Point so that the full benefit of the government work at the mouth of the river might be available for this city. It carried the agitation for deeper, and still deeper water for Jacksonville to a successful end. It originated the idea for municipal docks and advanced the money, $8,300, for a special session of the Florida Legislature in 1912 to authorize a bond issue for their construction.

As to its other activities its committees are designed to cover all the phases of industrial activity. Welded together in one body the Chamber of Commerce is a powerful factor in the advancement of Jacksonville as well as the State of Florida. It is generally considered one of the most progressive organizations in the country. In 1924 a membership campaign was inaugurated which resulted in increasing the active membership to 3,100.

For the first ten years the Board of Trade had no permanent home, holding its meetings in rented halls in the business section. In 1894, what was known as the "Union Building" was built at the northeast corner of Main and Adams Streets for the joint occupancy of the Board of Trade, Library Association, and Elks’ Club. The arrangement did