

MEETING OF RICE MEN

DIRECTORS OF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA MEET IN CROWLEY.

All Directors Nominated at Annual Meeting in Houston Elected, with One Exception—Major Lee and Dr. Stubbs Speak in the Interest of a Creditable Exhibit of the Louisiana Rice Industry at the World's Fair.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Crowley, La., March 12.—The directors of the Rice Association of America met in the Canal office at 9:30 o'clock this forenoon.

The following directors were present: S. A. Knapp, president, Lake Charles; Miron Abbott, first vice president, Crowley; S. Locke Breaux, fourth vice president, New Orleans; A. B. Allison, secretary, Crowley; H. L. Gueydan, W. R. Farmer, New Iberia; C. Reymershoffer, Galveston; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake, Tex.; A. P. Borden, Pierce, Tex.; John Green, Crowley; C. J. Bier, Crowley; J. B. Foley, Crowley; R. N. Sims, Jr., Donaldsonville.

The following were absent: H. C. Drew, treasurer, Lake Charles; Oswald Wilson, second vice president, Houston; D. E. L. Evans, third vice president, Houston; J. P. Haber, Jennings; C. A. Lowrey, Lowrey; E. Daboval, Jr., Rayne; J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; W. H. Hunter, Jr., Milton, La.; F. N. Graybe, Houston; S. F. B. Morse, Houston; W. C. Moore, Liberty, Tex.; Henry Kahn, New Orleans; John Screven, Jr., Savannah; J. L. Shepard, Charleston, S. C.; Isadore Marks, Bay City, Tex.; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake, Tex.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President Knapp described the methods and the success of the rice kitchen in the store of Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, giving about the same report as previously published in The Times-Democrat.

Prof. W. C. Stubbs, requested that the association co-operate in making a suitable exhibit relative to rice matters of various kinds at the St. Louis Exposition. Action on this matter was deferred until the meeting of the general association.

Secretary Allison made a statement of accounts to date, as follows: Cash on hand Jan. 19, 1903, \$465 50; cash membership fees from Jan. 19 to date \$387; cash subscription for support of Chicago kitchen by J. Reymershoffer, \$200; error in former balance with treasurer 5 cents; total \$872 55; cash paid out from Jan. 19 to date, Chicago kitchen expenses, \$279 77; postage, \$10; salaries \$50; deposit Siegel Cooper & Co., to apply on expenses, \$120; balance on hand March 12, \$412 78.

The directors then adjourned to attend the meeting of the general association.

The general association met in the Crowley Social Club Hall at 11 o'clock. Dr. H. A. Knapp and A. B. Allison were elected chairman and secretary, respectively. When the election of directors was taken up the question was raised as to whether the present meeting was obligated to elect the directors nominated at the annual meeting in Houston, Jan. 20 and 21. It was concluded that there was no legal obligation to do so, but that there was something in the nature of a promise given by those at the former meeting. The assembly was of the opinion that since Texas mill interests, among others, were not satisfied with the nominations made, the Texas representatives should be allowed to retire and arrange the matter to suit themselves.

While the Texans were absent Major J. G. Lee of the Louisiana Board of Agriculture and Immigration addressed the meeting, suggesting what the Rice Association could do to make a creditable showing at the St. Louis Exposition. He said it was of great importance to Louisiana to have represented at the world's fair the grain that is doing so much to draw immigration to this place. Major Lee referred to Prof. Robert Glenk, assistant to and representative of Dr. Stubbs of the Louisiana Experiment Station. On being introduced to the audience, Prof. Glenk said:

"We should like photographic illustrations covering the ground well. We should like to have every feature of rice work covered by models, as far as practical. Irrigation plants would attract interest. If a model of a rice mill was

president, fourth vice president, a secretary and a treasurer."

A motion was made by Mr. Breaux, seconded by Mr. Sims, to appoint a committee to take up the preparation of an exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition, as requested by Major Lee and Prof. Glenk. The motion was carried.

It was the sense of the meeting that, if Texas ricemen desired to prepare an exhibit for their State, they should have the sanction and encouragement of the association. The meeting then adjourned.

At 2 o'clock the new directors met. Senator H. C. Drew of Lake Charles, treasurer of the association, arrived on the noon train and was present at the meeting. The newly-elected officers are as follows: S. A. Knapp, president; A. B. Allison, secretary; H. C. Drew, treasurer; S. Locke Breaux, first vice president; Miron Abbott, second vice president; J. R. Westmoreland, third vice president; Joe Broussard, fourth vice president; executive committee, S. A. Knapp, A. B. Allison, H. C. Drew, John Green, Charles J. Bier, Miron Abbott, J. B. Foley and J. B. Westmoreland.

The directors met at 2:20 o'clock. An informal discussion was indulged in regarding raising money. Mr. Breaux said that since Feb. 26 he had raised \$146 by soliciting subscriptions for membership, and he stated that every other director could do as much. Senator Drew made a motion that the directors should not meet in April, but should meet at the regular date in May. The motion was carried.

It was agreed that the president should decide on the place of meeting, and notify the directors. Mr. Breaux, on behalf of the New Orleans Board of Trade, Mr.

was called to order, Messrs. Knapp, son, Green, Drew, Bier, Foley and bott constituting the committee. Matters in connection with the Siegel-Cooper rice kitchen were disposed of by motion was carried electing, President Knapp and Treasurer Drew a committee to take up with Col. Eggleston the matter of his returning to Chicago to with the kitchen. The meeting then adjourned.

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"We should like photographic illustrations covering the ground well. We should like to have every feature of rice work covered by models, as far as practical. Irrigation plants would attract interest. If a model of a rice mill was set up so that it could be put in motion, that would be effective. The State will meet the association half way in carrying the preparation of an exhibit. We want to make such a showing as will interest people, and as far as possible show them practical rice work."

The Texans made a report to the effect that, in consideration of the fact that a director should not be dropped after having been active and efficient in the work of the association, they would recommend that F. N. Gray be retained on the board, provided somebody would voluntarily resign and make room. The number of directors is limited to thirty. If somebody did not resign there would be no chance for Mr. Gray to be on the board.

The following members were named at the Houston meeting, to be elected directors: Seaman A. Knapp, Lake Charles; Miron Abbott, Crowley; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; H. L. Gueydan, A. B. Allison, Crowley; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia; John Green, Crowley; C. J. Bier, Crowley; J. B. Foley, Crowley; H. E. Heald, Welsh; E. C. McMurtry, Jennings; George Sears, Rayne; R. N. Sims, Jr., Donaldsonville; Henry Kahn, New Orleans; Edward Marchesseau, Abbeville; Oswald Wilson, Houston; J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake; A. P. Borden, Pierce; S. F. B. Morse, Houston; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake; Victor Latulle, Bay City; W. C. Moore, Liberty; C. E. Lackland, Houston; Ross L. Clark, Port Lavaca; W. E. Bradley, Port Arthur; J. W. Leech, El Campo; John Screven, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Shepard, Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Westmoreland said he desired to resign in order to give his place to Mr. Gray.

The association would not hear to this, and set about to find a way out of the difficulty. Mr. Westmoreland had shown an interest in the work of the association, and had been faithful. That he should remain on the Board of Directors was settled first.

After much discussion, it was concluded that J. L. Shepard of Charleston would not be elected, contrary to the recommendation of the Houston meeting.

With the exception of the substitution of Mr. Gray for Mr. Shepard, the election was made in accordance with the Houston nominations. It had been in the air that Texas mill interests were dissatisfied with the nominations that had been made, and the association concluded that leaving the selection of Texas representation to the Texas men would pass it up to Texas to settle her own troubles.

One of the most important events of the session was the amendment of the first paragraph of article 5 of the charter, so as to read as follows:

"The Board of Directors of this association shall consist of not less than ten nor more than thirty members, in good standing, elected annually, by a majority of the members of this association present, in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting on the third Tuesday in the month of January of each year; and, in case of failure to hold said election on the date named, the president shall call a special meeting within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, and each thirty days thereafter until the election shall have been held, and the board shall, from their number, at the same time, elect a president, first vice president, second vice president, third vice

president, fourth vice president, a secretary and a treasurer."

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It was agreed that the president should decide on the place of meeting, and notify the directors. Mr. Breaux, on behalf of the New Orleans Board of Trade, Mr. Kahn and himself, extended an invitation for the directors to meet in New Orleans at any time. Senator Drew gave a like invitation for a meeting in Lake Charles.

A bill of \$355 20 from Litcher and Moore Lumber Company of Orange, for lumber, was taken under consideration. The lumber was used for the rice kitchen for the Buffalo Exposition, and Orange had agreed to pay the bill but failed to do so. Director Gray had formerly had charge of making the collection, and a resolution was passed to ask him to make a report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet the third Friday in May.

Immediately after the Board of Directors adjourned, the executive committee

was called to order, Messrs. Knapp, son, Green, Drew, Bier, Foley and bott constituting the committee. Matters in connection with the St. Cooper rice kitchen were disposed of. motion was carried electing, Presl Knapp and Treasurer Drew a comm to take up with Col. Eggleston the c tion of his returning to Chicago to with the kitchen. The meeting then journaled.

TO MORROW

RICE INDUSTRY.

trust, formed and maintained for the robbery and oppression of the people? A coterie of men to be crushed and driven away?

"What goes to make up a great commonwealth?" In the case of Texas, the most remarkable instance of commonwealth building in the history of our land, we answer, "Nothing has gone to the making up of a great commonwealth to a greater degree than the Lumber Industry." And we prophesy that it will not be long before such will be "the voice of the people" in this grand and growing State!

which Secretary Wilson was a professor under him, and afterwards president—and he has edited a number of leading agricultural journals.

"The one ambition of my life," said Dr. Knapp, on one occasion, "is to help to put Southern agriculture on a practical basis and to help to teach the Southern farmer to make the most of his opportunities." Already he has accomplished more than any other man toward realizing this ambition."

DR. KNAPP HONORED.

According to Washington dispatches, President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the work being performed in the Southwest by Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, who is now in Washington. Dr. Knapp recently dined at the White House, and at the President's request gave him a detailed account of his work in the Southwest in promoting improved methods of agriculture. We endorse heartily the following comments by the Rice Journal:

"In this section Dr. Knapp is known as the greatest living authority on matters connected with rice; but outside the rice belt he is known as the man who successfully fought the boll weevil in Texas and who has done more for the promotion of good farming than any other living man. Dr. Knapp is known in Europe and the Orient as the father of the Gulf Coast rice industry and its chief exponent. He is the recognized American authority on rice matters, and his bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture carry weight and unquestioned authority. He is familiar with rice conditions not only in this country, but in Japan, India and the Philippines, having been sent to the Orient by the Department of Agriculture as an agricultural explorer.

"It is as a practical authority on good farming methods that Dr. Knapp is best known in the South. While other experts on farming were exporting bugs from Guatemala and ants from Mexico to devour the boll weevil, Dr. Knapp was formulating what has since become known as the Knapp cultural system of farming to circumvent the destroyer of cotton. Briefly summed up, this system is merely intelligent farming. Dr. Knapp's knowledge of agriculture is drawn from an experience of more than half a century as an agricultural expert. He has been president of a great agricultural college—the one in

RICE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The Rice Producers, Millers and Dealers
Flock to Houston.

AN ILLEGALITY PREVENTS AN ELECTION.

Domicile of Rice Association of America Is in Crowley, La., and Business of Annual Meeting Held in Texas Not Valid—Proceedings.

The third annual meeting of the Rice Association of America convened in Houston yesterday. The meeting promises to mark an epoch in the history of this society, which has accomplished more for the rice industry in the United States and has been productive of more financial benefit to the rice grower and the handler of rice than any factor in existence today, regardless of the short period of time that has elapsed since its organization.

The delegates and members of the association began arriving early yesterday morning. They were preceded by President Seaman A. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., and Secretary Alexander B. Allison of Crowley, La., who arrived Monday night.

The local committee on arrangements had made every preparation for the comfort of the visitors, and headquarters were established at the rooms of the Business League, where the reception committee greeted each arrival and badges were issued. The frequency with which these badges were encountered on the streets, in the hotels and public buildings was indicative of the large attendance. It is a splendid appearing body of men and their forces are an index to the cause of the phenomenal success of the work of the Rice Association of America, which has accomplished gigantic results with a membership limited to 400 men interested in rice.

MORNING SESSION.

The program called for an executive session of the board of directors at 10:30 yesterday morning and promptly at that hour President Knapp called the body to order with the following officers and members present:

Miron Abbott, first vice president, Crowley, La.; Oswald Wilson, second vice president, Houston, Texas; S. Locke Breaux, fourth vice president, New Orleans, La.

much good he felt that the joint ownership of ships and railroads would prevent a reduction of shipping rates that would benefit the producer. He advocated caution in selecting land for rice culture and adequate preparation for its cultivation. He closed by saying: "You are here in a praiseworthy cause, may your efforts be crowned with success."

When the applause that greeted the mayor's warm welcome died away Mr. Henry L. Gueydan, proprietor of the Gueydan, La., News, and a director of the association, was called upon to respond, he said, in part:

In the name of the Rice Association of America, I salute Houston through her worthy representative, Hon. O. T. Holt. Houston, the railroad center of Texas; Houston, surrounded by vast rice fields; Houston, the enterprising city of the rich gulf coast country—open-hearted Houston bids us welcome. Every member of this association expected this generous welcome, for the fame of Houston's hospitality is known all over the land. Besides, is not the Rice association at home in the good city of Houston, the rice center of Texas, the city that has done and is doing so much toward developing the growing rice industry? Have we not come here as brothers in work to unite our efforts for the good of the industry? Yes, we were sure of this fraternal welcome from Houston, and the good fellowship we found here will cement even closer the bonds that bind all members of this association to a common cause for the good of all.

Fostered by the good will and material assistance of every member, irrespective of locality, the Rice Association of America will grow in importance until it becomes the greatest power in the rice belt, subservient only to the laws of the land. From it will be expected protection; it must obtain for us just laws adapted to our needs, and it must zealously safeguard our interests. To it will we go for advice and information; for experimental farms; for reliable statistics concerning our industry. All the important matters of disagreement among our planters, land owners, water purveyors, millers and buyers will be brought

ment store on January 1. Thousands of people visit this store daily and great results are expected from the operating of this kitchen.

A committee of three members from the board of directors has been appointed to secure a site and make arrangements for the opening of a rice kitchen at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

The value of the rice kitchen work as a medium of advertising and popularizing rice to increase the consumption is inestimable. Since the close of the rice kitchen at Buffalo in 1901, the association has been receiving letters from every State in the Union soliciting the extension of this work. It has been the ambition of your board to extend this work into the principal cities throughout the United States, but on account of the lack of funds, they were not in a position to do so. The funds entrusted to the officers of the association, I believe, have been judiciously expended, and the results of the past year's work will no doubt be appreciated.

On November 12, 1902, in Crowley, La., the association gave a rice dinner to a party of forty-five capitalists, representing the Illinois Manufacturers' association. As evidence of their appreciation of the kind treatment given them, and the result of the work done by the association, I quote the following from a letter received from Mr. J. M. Studebaker, president, Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing company:

"South Bend, Ind., December 31, 1902.—Rice Association of America, Crowley, La. Gentlemen: I was one of the party of Chicago gentlemen who made the tour of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi some time ago, and had the pleasure of stopping at your place, partaking of a rice dinner, which I want to assure you was enjoyed by every one in the party. The writer was very much interested in your rice industry and also in your rice mills. It showed prosperity, system and good management throughout, which is always a pleasure for me to see when I go through a factory, and I talked to a good many about that wonderful industry."

J. M. Studebaker.

Much credit for the success of the past year's work is due to the press of the rice belt, which has always responded promptly and lent every assistance possible to carry out the objects of the association.

Following I beg to submit financial report of receipts and disbursements from January 17, 1902, to January 19, 1903:

CASH RECEIPTS

From January 17, 1902, to January 19, 1903:	
Cash on hand January 17, 1902....	\$3,066 68
Membership fees, 335 members....	1,005 00
Sale seven pockets rice not used at Dallas	29 75
Receipts Washington rice kitchen..	3,665 69
Interest on bank deposits.....	97 65
Total	\$7,864 77

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

From January 17, 1902, to January 19, 1903:	
Back salary Oswald Wilson, ex-secretary, 1901	\$100 00
Equipping and operating Washing-	

publisher of a newspaper as well as an active rice man.

Mr. S. Locke Breaux, ex-president of the New Orleans board of trade, is one of the most active and influential members of the board of directors. He is losing no opportunity to impress upon the members the necessity of a good supply of cash before attempting a display at the St. Louis Fair.

Mr. John E. Green, president of the Crowley rice mills, is a man whose advice is much sought, while the words of Senator H. C. Drew of Lake Charles, treasurer of the association and the counsel of Mr. Henry Kuhn of New Orleans and a member of the board of trade of that city have great weight with their fellow members.

Of the Houston members of the association, Messrs. Oswald Wilson, W. C. Moore and E. N. Gray are kept about as busy as three men can comfortably be.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

The program for today, including the addresses carried over from last night, is as follows:

MORNING SESSION 9 A. M.

Music.

Address: "Rice Area of Louisiana and Texas; How it Can Best Be Developed." W. C. Moore, Liberty, Texas. Rice planter and pioneer of the industry in Texas.

Address: "By-Products of Rice; How They Can Best Be Utilized." W. D. Gibbs, College Station, Texas. Dean of Agriculture, State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Music.

Address: "Consumption of American Rice; Where and How It Can Be Increased." E. N. Gray, Houston, Texas. Editor Rice Industry.

Address: "Rice Distribution; Milling and Transportation; Lower Prices to Consumers; Quickest and Surest Way to Increase Consumption." C. J. Bler, Crowley, La. Prominent rice miller and general manager People's Independent Rice Mills.

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:30 P. M.

Address: "Undeveloped Resources of the Rice Belt." H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas. Superintendent Southern Pacific industrial exhibit.

Address: "Newspapers of the Rice Belt." Frank Randolph, Crowley, La. Editorial staff of Rice Journal and Gulf Coast Farmer.

Address: "What a Farmer Can Do." J. W. Leech, El Campo, Texas. Rice planter. Address: "Rough Rice, Touching Upon Better Methods of Maintaining Quality; More Care in Harvesting and More Economical Methods of Marketing Same." S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans, La. Rice commission merchant and ex-president of New Orleans board of trade.

Address: "Rice Milling; Past, Present and Future." I. Marks, Bay City, Texas. President Bay City Rice Milling company. Adjournment.

The meeting will close with a grand banquet to be given this evening at the Rice,

terday morning and promptly at that hour President Knapp called the body to order with the following officers and members present:

Miron Abbott, first vice president, Crowley, La.; Oswald Wilson, second vice president, Houston, Texas; S. Locke Breaux, fourth vice president, New Orleans, La.; Alexander B. Allison, secretary, Crowley, La.; H. C. Drew, treasurer, Lake Charles, La.; Directors—Seaman A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La.; Miron Abbott, Crowley, La.; Oswald Wilson, Houston, Texas; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans, La.; Henry Kahn, New Orleans, La.; De L. Evans, Houston, Texas; A. B. Allison, Crowley, La.; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles, La.; Henry L. Gueydan, Gueydan, La.; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia, La.; John Green, Crowley, La.; C. J. Bier, Crowley, La.; J. B. Foley, Crowley, La.; F. N. Gray, Houston, Texas; S. F. B. Morse, Houston, Texas; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake, Texas; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake, Texas.

When the annual meeting was called to be held in Houston at a regular meeting held in Eagle Lake sixty days ago, it was for the purpose of electing officers, but when that subject came up at the morning session, it was taken as the sense of the directors, after a discussion covering a period of two hours, that no legal election of officers could be held at this meeting for the reason that the organization is constituted under the laws of the State of Louisiana with Crowley fixed as the home of the association, and such formal matters can only be transacted in that State. The charter makes no provision for elections on a date other than the third Tuesday in January and offers are to hold over until their successors are qualified.

While there was no disposition to be technical, the majority of the directors felt that since the association was contracting debts and handling large sums of money that it should only proceed according to a strict legal interpretation of the charter provisions. The following motion, presented by H. L. Gueydan of Gueydan, La., was finally adopted: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the president call a meeting of the stockholders at Crowley, La., on March 24, 1903, to elect officers and change the charter to meet such emergencies as are now presented."

President Knapp in calling the meeting to order made a brief report and stated that the rice demonstration booth in the department store of Seigel, Cooper & Co. at Chicago was ready for the opening, which should have occurred yesterday.

Treasurer Dow submitted a brief report showing a small fund on hand and President C. J. Bier of the Louisiana and Texas Millers' and Distributors' association reported that the fund being raised for the Chicago rice kitchen was growing rapidly. The local arrangement and program committee reported the program as previously published, which was adopted.

The directors adjourned subject to the call of the president.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1:40 the members of the association and a number of interested spectators assembled at Turner hall. The room was beautifully decorated with National colors and potted palms and ferns.

President Knapp called the assembly to order and Mayor O. T. Holt was introduced to deliver the address of welcome. He said: "Mr. President and members of the Rice Association of America, it is a rare pleasure for me to extend to you a welcome to the city of Houston and a pleasure for me to see such a delegation representative of such an important product to the State and the nation." He quoted figures showing the stupendous growth of rice production, dwelt upon its transformation of the plains of the Gulf Coast country and upon its importance as a wealth producer. He strongly advocated government support of the industry and said the money spent in foreign wars could have been far better utilized if devoted to the fostering of agriculture and irrigation the country over. While the Nicaragua canal may result in

it will be expected protection; it must obtain for us just laws adapted to our needs, and it must zealously safeguard our interests. To it will we go for advice and information; for experimental farms; for reliable statistics concerning our industry. All the important matters of disagreement among our planters, land owners, water purveyors, millers and buyers will be brought before it as a high tribunal of justice.

It behooves us to look squarely in the face at the all important questions—production and consumption. Texas, with her vast rice fields in cultivation and her threateningly vaster areas subject to rice culture, is destined to violently disturb the heretofore peaceful equilibrium existing between supply and demand. It is my honest conviction, however, that if the means of rice were properly presented to the intelligent American public, that all the available rice lands in the United States could not supply the demand for our wholesome cereal.

Citizens of Houston, we thank you heartily for your cordial welcome; we gladly grasp your hand of friendship and frankly tell you that we are glad to be with you.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The paper of President Knapp was an exhaustive treatise upon rice culture and a comprehensive report of the work of the Rice association. He declared agriculture to be the greatest source of thrift, patriotism and power in the nation. The rice lands of the United States produced but little of value until by dint of effort the cultivation of rice was brought to its present high standard. In the past eighteen years the unattractive prairies of the coast have been thickly settled and beautiful homes abound, all due to rice and rice industries. In praising those who were largely credited with the success of rice culture in America, he mentioned the special rice journals, Colonel S. F. B. Morse of the Southern Pacific railway and the aid of the United States department of agriculture.

He spoke of the successful effort of the association in introducing rice to the public through its rice kitchens at the Buffalo exposition, Washington, D. C., and now in Chicago. He regarded Cuba and Porto Rico as the most available rice markets outside of this country, but gave it as his belief that the home market was the one to be depended upon, and advocated systematic advertising of rice until the per capita consumption advances from four and one-half pounds to forty or fifty pounds per annum. He stated that the object of the rice association is to make rice a staple, not a luxury. He believed the millers and handlers of rice could bring the cost to 5 cents per pound. The millers' association should solve the question of cost and the producers see that only the highest grades of rice are grown. The association will foster production, immigration and increased consumption. He stated that rice has a wide habitat and will rank with wheat as the cereal of the people. "Let us overcome difficulties and place rice among the great cereals of our country."

The report was received and referred to the committee on resolutions.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Allison submitted his report, which was adopted and referred to the committee on resolutions. The report:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At this, the third annual meeting of the Rice Association of America, it gives me great pleasure to address you after a year of most successful work accomplished by this association in advertising rice, the harmonizing of different rice interests, and the drawing closer together of the members of the association, and the people generally throughout the rice belt. Never before in the history of the rice industry has there been such a united action and harmonizing of the rice interests of the States of Texas and Louisiana.

The plan adopted by the board of directors of holding regular monthly meetings and the holding of these meetings at different places throughout the rice belt of Louisiana and Texas, is no doubt partially responsible for the unity of action and the plan a very commendable one, and one which should be continued by the new directory to be selected at this meeting. Your present board held eleven meetings during the past year, with an average attendance at each meeting of twelve members. These eleven meetings were held at the following places, viz.: Crowley, Houston, Beaumont, Galveston, New Orleans, Eagle Lake, Jennings. The executive committee held twelve meetings.

Under the efficient management of Miss Ella Whitney Gould, the association operated a rice kitchen in Washington, D. C., from February 17 to June 12, 1902, with very flattering results as a medium of advertising rice. Many senators and congressmen visited this kitchen, and were very much surprised to learn the many ways in which the best food cereal on earth could be served. A great many of the best hotels and restaurants of Washington sent their chefs daily to the kitchen for instructions in the art of cooking rice. In June this kitchen was closed and the kitchen furniture and fixtures shipped to Des Moines, Iowa, at which point it was intended to open a kitchen, but on account of not being able to get a suitable building, this was abandoned and the furniture stored.

In April, through the kind offices of Mr. A. J. Richter, a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, a rice kitchen was established and operated at Dallas during the Confederate reunion held at that place.

In November, a six months' contract was closed with Seigel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago to open a rice kitchen or demonstration booth in their mammoth depart-

ment.

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

From January 17, 1902, to January 19, 1903:

Back salary Oswald Wilson, ex-secretary, 1901	\$100 00
Equipping and operating Washington rice kitchen	5,405 82
Salaries, secretary and assistants	308 85
Postage	63 00
Recording charter	5 00
Printing and stationery	151 15
Telegrams and express	17 99
Dallas kitchen	68 68
Rice dinner at Crowley, La.	263 35
Chicago rice kitchen, to date.	795 36
Mrs. Sawyer on account, employee Chicago kitchen	20 00
Cash in hands of treasurer, H. C. Drew	465 50

Total

In conclusion, permit me to impress upon every member of this association the importance of soliciting your friend and neighbor to join the association, and thereby swell the fund in the treasury, for as often expressed by our fellow director from the Crescent City, Mr. S. Locke Breaux, "Without the sinews of war we can do nothing."

Treasurer Drew's report was a very brief verbal statement that the amount on hand yesterday was \$532. The treasurer renders a monthly report, hence the difference between his report and that of the secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The committee consisting of Messrs. S. L. Breaux, Miron Abbott and H. C. Drew, appointed a year ago to plan for proper representation at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904, says the fair authorities would welcome the opening of a rice kitchen and that the cost to the association would be \$12,000, to \$18,000.

The report was received for comment and it was finally decided after much discussion, upon motion of Colonel Robinson, that the association would be represented at the World's Fair, but that no funds would be taken from the membership fees to establish the kitchen.

The question of ways and means was left with the board of directors, to be elected later. Treasurer Drew suggested the hiring of an assistant secretary and trying to collect 2 cents per acre for rice under cultivation as a special World's Fair fund.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The following committee on resolutions was named by the chair: H. L. Gueydan, F. N. Gray, J. B. Foley, O. W. Hall and James Neibert. The committee will report today.

A committee of seven was named to nominate officers and directors for next year and these nominees will be recommended to the directors' meeting at Crowley for election. The committee, Oswald Wilson, C. J. Bier, W. R. Farmer, B. L. Vineyard, W. C. Moore, H. C. Drew and H. L. Gueydan.

Mr. S. Locke Breaux, director, suggested two amendments to the charter of the association tending to cure the difficulty encountered today.

The amendments could not be adopted inasmuch as the meeting is without legal status, but they were indorsed and will be recommended to the meeting to be held at Crowley within sixty days by the old board of directors before they retire from office. The first amendment gives stockholders, every member being a stockholder, to be represented by proxy and gives the president authority to call meetings every thirty days following the regularly appointed dates for such annual election in case of a failure to hold the election on that date until such election occurs.

There were two addresses on the program for the afternoon, but in both instances letters of regret were read from those assigned subjects and unable to be present. An adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock in the evening.

NO NIGHT SESSION.

When the hour for calling the evening session arrived the pouring rain prompted President Knapp to postpone the session until today and the evening was spent by the members at the Rice hotel in social intercourse and in talking trade and rice prospects.

The resolution and nominating committees were busy preparing the reports that will go before the body today.

It was authoritatively stated last night that there would be few changes in the board of directors. The nominating committee can only suggest a list to the members, and if accepted that list will be recommended to the meeting to be called at Crowley for ratification and formal election. The old directors will be retained and changes will be made only where present directors find it impossible to serve or have not been able to actively participate in the work of the association in the past.

These directors elected at Crowley at a later date will elect the new set of officers for the ensuing year.

President Knapp is pleased with the interest displayed at the present meeting and feels that great good is being accomplished. He is very busy with government work and will be forced to leave Houston today before the banquet tonight in order to keep an important engagement. The president expressed sincere regret at being unable to be present at this pleasant feature of the third annual meeting.

Said Mr. H. L. Gueydan of Gueydan, La., last night: "I doubt if an annual meeting in Louisiana would have had as many residents of that State present as are assembled in Houston. We wanted to assure Texas that we are all one community when it comes to rice." Mr. Gueydan is

commission merchant New Orleans board Address: "Rice and Future," I. M. President Bay, City Adjournment. The meeting will quiet to be given th at, which many suffered and responde

ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete treatment, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle.



CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood

humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails,

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

helpful to even the most experienced growers of fancy rice wherever located. Local conditions prevent like methods being used in the various sections, but the intelligent grower can often see how the methods of another section can be modified so as to be suited to his own needs. A rice in every way suited to the Gulf Coast conditions is as necessary as other grains, fruits, and vegetables that are suited to the local conditions under which they are grown. Much time and care have been profitably spent in developing new varieties in these latter classes. Whoever is intelligent enough and progressive enough to develop a rice as well suited to Gulf Coast rice growers and their conditions as Carolina rice is suited to Carolina growers and their conditions should be able to profit by the experience of this old Atlantic Coast rice center; likewise, by the experience of the Mississippi River rice territory.

Men who do things are in a position to tell others how. Studious observers of methods such as S. L. Breaux and others who discuss the questions that follow, are also fitted for reporting how desirable ends are brought about.

THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

The questions sent to Mr. Breaux relative to the Mississippi River rice and methods were the same, except some slight changes, as those sent to well-informed men of South Carolina. The questions sent to them are as follows:

- (1) Do the progressive rice growers in your section use imported seed?
- (2) If so, how often?
- (3) What proportion of them raise superior rice from year to year without ever using imported seed?
- (4) Is there a Carolina rice in the sense of being a distinct variety, as contrasted with rice grown in the Carolinas from recently imported seed?
- (5) What do the most progressive growers do to keep their rice from deteriorating or running out?
- (6) What in the way of preparing the land and doing field work is practiced to produce beans of good size and shape?
- (7) What do your most intelligent growers do to keep weeds and red rice out of the crop?

THE REPLIES RECEIVED.

The replies reveal that the Carolina growers have special reasons for using the variety of rice they do. Among other reasons, is the one that other than Carolina varieties shatter too much in being harvested. This shattering is also objectionable in the use of these varieties on the Gulf Coast. The harvester reel knocks off many grains if the grain is cut when very ripe and dry. When a new variety is developed for use on the Gulf Coast, it would be desirable to have the grains so firmly set on the head that shattering would not occur. There is a difference, as regards the gold seed and white rice of the Carolinas, as there is between Honduras and Japan. Thus, it is seen that varieties now grown vary in this quality, which may be of help in developing a new rice.

Though the Carolina rices are unexcelled, and though they are preferred to other varieties for growing in the Carolinas, the replies of Mr. Breaux show that on the lower coast the river growers several years ago used the Carolina bean almost entirely, but now Honduras is grown almost entirely by these growers.

This last point is interesting, because the river growers of Louisiana have conditions rather similar to the conditions that the Carolina growers have, yet, after growing the Carolina bean, they prefer another. To one aiming to devel-

op a new variety, it is possible this will be of some aid.

BY SAMUEL G. STONEY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The progressive growers of this section do not use imported seed.

Our planters procure the best seed that can be purchased in this section, if the seed raised on their own plantations is not up to a high standard—viz, a large, full grain; free from foreign seed, such as grass seed and the seeds of various weeds usually found in rice lands; free from red or volunteer rice, or not more than four to six grains of it to 1,000; free from chalky or immature and mow-burned grains.

Our best Carolina rice is a large, full, heavy bean, with light, thin, hulls, only a small percentage of chalk to the grain, a hard-enameled surface susceptible of taking a high polish. Any first-class foreign seed will be reproduced, and in some instances improved upon, by our methods of cultivation and owing to our climate and soil which are particularly adapted to the highest development of this grain.

The rice is kept from deteriorating or running out by thorough preparation of land, thorough cultivation of the plant, careful and intelligent irrigation, careful cutting at the right stage, careful drying before making up the sheaf, careful stacking and threshing after the rice is thoroughly cured.

The preparation of the land and the other field work to produce beans of good size and shape consist of thoroughly drying off and clearing up the stubble; breaking up the land with plows early in the season and running over it with harrows and cutters. The planters also use seed that has been whipped off or threshed by a machine. Some of our planters will not use seed that has been threshed by a machine, since machine-threshed rice is frequently cracked or fractured by the machine.

Our most intelligent growers keep weeds and red rice out of the crop by resting the land at times, alternately flowing the land to kill out dry grasses and weeds, and drying and draining the land to kill water grasses and red rice, and by breaking up the land at certain stages of the growth of volunteer rice.

BY JOHN P. SLATTERY, GREEN POND, S. C.

The growers of this section do not use imported seed. They use only Carolina rice. A few planters raise seed rice.

The celebrated Carolina seed is a different variety from all the various Japan rices and is equalled only by the Louisiana river Honduras rice.

What our progressive growers do to keep their rice from running out was answered by me on page 3, of the January Rice Journal. Purchase pure seed from local seed growers. Cultivate during growth. Plant only heavy pure seed.

The way of preparing the land and doing other field work to produce beans of good size and shape may be described as draining the soil well, freeing it from acidity. Good drainage permits the air to permeate the soil.

Our most intelligent growers keep weeds and red rice out of the crop by working as follows: They plant pure seed in drills, then apply cold steel in the form of hoe or horse cultivator to the soil between the rows. To make this plan feasible, the land must be properly ditched. I do not refer to our system of watering rice, which also materially assists in destroying weeds and grass, as this system cannot, I think, be used on the Gulf Coast.

BY WM. M. HAZZARD, GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The progressive growers of this section do not use imported seed, because the grains are too small and shatter off the head in harvesting, which makes red rice.

All our planters raise superior rice

from year to year without ever using imported seed.

We have two distinct varieties known as Carolina rice—gold seed and white rice. The gold seed is the most popular, since it does not shatter in harvesting.

To keep their rice from deteriorating, the growers occasionally change their seed for Carolina gold seed grown further north, on Cape Fair River, North Carolina. Those planters to the south of us change their seed for rice grown in this country.

The way of preparing the land and doing other field work to produce beans of good size and shape is as follows: The land is plowed dry—being drained thoroughly—and seed is planted in which the red does not exceed one per cent., and the water is changed every seven days until the grains are matured, this change of water commencing from the time the rice shoots.

Our most intelligent growers do not kill their land by plowing it wet. They plant first-class seed and work the rice in water, pulling up all weeds by the roots. Coffee, or senna, or indigo bean is carefully pulled up and taken out of the field. The little that escapes the field workers is taken out of the grain by screens. The difference between the farmers on the Gulf Coast and those on the Atlantic Coast is the former go for acreage and big yields, while our planters go for producing a high-grade rice with a pearly grain. When the rice is cut it is allowed to remain on the stubble two or three days; then it is placed in small windcocks where it remains for a week or two; it is then taken out of the field and placed in large stacks or threshed. The stacking is all-important to get a hard pearly grain. The threshing is done by the threshers used on the Gulf Coast, but the threshed rice passes through screens and fans that clean it absolutely. When it is ready for the pounding mill—that is, in the rough—it weighs from forty-five to forty-eight pounds per bushel.

As soon as the rice is removed from the field, a shallow flow of water is put on the land. This, being done in hot weather, sprouts the shattered rice which would become red rice if it remained in the land all winter. As soon as this rice is sprouted, the water is drawn off; and, when the land is dried and if it will burn, the field is cleared by burning. Otherwise, the stubble is turned under deeply and the surface made smooth for the grain by harrowing.

The seed is planted in drills and covered with a free tooth harrow, or it is clayed, and, with blocks under the boot of the drill, it is sown on top of the land. The fields are flooded; and, when the rice has two roots, the water is taken off for a day. The rice takes root and the field is flooded again. Water is kept on for twenty-one days, then drawn off and the rice is thoroughly cultivated until about the 1st of July. At that time water is turned on again and is changed every seven days until the field is dried for cutting.

I have never seen mention made of this excellent system of irrigation except for producing our pearly grain. It produces a rice that doubles its quantity when cooked.

nomical feed than wheat bran, with the price of the two nearly the same. It is a feed especially rich in the carbohydrates, or starches, and should be very highly digestible because of the low fiber (woody matter). The oil is especially high in both the bran and polish and is probably easily digestible. In chemical composition the straw is slightly better than the chaff, although it is probable that, owing to the finely divided state of the latter, it would be more digestible and the better feed stuff. It appears that the straw is slightly less valuable than oat straw, which is regarded as the best of the small grain straws. The bran appears slightly superior to alfalfa hay. At the prevailing prices on the car at the mills, namely, \$19.50 per ton for polish and \$12.50 per ton for bran, these seem to be desirable feed stuffs, especially the bran, when compared to such standard feeds as alfalfa hay and wheat bran. It should be said that the composition of the bran is quite variable. That given above is the average of four analyses from different mills, one sample out of five being so abnormal that its analysis was not included in the average. The analysis of the polish is the average of five samples. The composi-

tion of the polish seemingly runs much more evenly than that of the bran. The chaff is sometimes put on the market as "star bran" and is quoted at from \$6.00 to \$6.50 per ton. It is said to have a fuel value at \$3.00 per ton. It is probably not an economical feed at \$3 per ton. It seems fair to assume that by a thorough trial of molasses and the rice by-products, they will entitle themselves to high esteem as a source of carbohydrates for highly nitrogenous foods.

ten sacks, or forty bushels per acre. The crop is about harvested. Government reports show the average yield in Texas to be forty-five bushels per acre, which is twenty bushels greater than the Louisiana yield and fourteen bushels greater than in any other state. After having been equipped to grow rice the expense of raising an acre is about \$12. An acre will produce ten bags, or forty bushels of rice, worth \$30, leaving a profit of \$18 per acre. Improved rice lands on canals sell from \$22 to \$50 per acre, unimproved, \$8 to \$15. The length of the rice belt from La Fayette, La., to Victoria, Texas, is 300 miles and extends inland from the gulf from 50 to 80 miles.

"Rice straw, when properly cured, makes an excellent cattle food and finds a ready sale to local demand at \$7 per ton. Extensive experiments in feeding rice straw are now being made in Texas and the state recently made an appropriation for making tests of its value at the agricultural experiment station. It is expected that rice straw, sugar cane and waste from the sugar mills will be largely used in future in feeding cattle, which will cause the products of the oil mills to decrease in price and make the cost of fattening cattle much lighter and a great deal more profitable than at present."—Kansas City Drover's Telegram.

Advantages of Well Irrigation.

Heretofore the Republican Idea has quite extensively discussed the topic of the deep well as a permanent and paying investment for the farmers. To show what it is worth as a profitable investment a few items figured into the facts will lead to the plain truth.

Rice is a profitable crop if water can be supplied to the plant, in such abundance and at such times as will bring it to maturity without fail. The cost for water through the canal is a fair estimate of what water is worth; this charge has been two sacks to the acre. What these two sacks are worth in the market, therefore, is the price of water per acre. The worth of two sacks last year, at the average price, was six dollars. If the farmer puts in 100 acres his water rent is \$600 for the season. A deep well with pump and engine with capacity to water 200 acres can be provided for \$1,000. The operating expenses for one season is about \$200, making a \$1,200 outlay for one year. He saves one-half the first year. In two years he has paid for his plant and made two crops. These are not fancy figures, they are stubborn facts.

And it must not be forgotten that the deep well improvement is a per-

manent improvement and goes with the realty like the dwelling house and the barn. And the fact that the water below the earth in this portion of Louisiana, is in inexhaustible supply and so easy of access, and rises to the surface, rendering it easy to pump, is what will make the farm here so much more valuable than in any other portion of the world. Land here is worth now on an average about \$30 per acre. Six years ago when the Republican Idea began it was worth \$5. In five years more it will be worth, on an average \$100, and nothing will have brought this about but the fact of the deep well, and the possibilities of the deep well.

There is another priceless consideration attached to the deep well, it is the assurance to the farmer of a good crop while he works. It is buoyant hope on the wing prophesying a full harvest. This alone gives courage to the man with the hoe, and the fellow in the furrow ahold of the plowhandles, "who looketh not back" but forward to the close of the year's labor. It is a good old biblical truth, which says: "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." And when the heart is sick through misfortune, often the hoe hangs in the tree and the plow rusts in the furrow. The deep well dispels fear, gives courage and hope, a sure sign of the farmer's reward. Five years more and Vermilion parish will have a thousand deep wells.—Republican Idea.

RICE MEN SELECTED A NEW DIRECTORY

TO BE FORMALLY ELECTED BY MEETING AT
CROWLEY, LOUISIANA, IN MARCH.

Important Session of Association This Morning in a Cold Hall—Some
Excellent Addresses—Delegation Going to Austin for Farmers
Meeting—A New Board of Directors Chosen.

Because the storm of last night resulted in an abandoned session, the members of the Rice Association of America convened early this morning. By noon the program had been completed and the assemblage was up to date. Before adjournment the nominating committee reported upon a directorate for the ensuing year and their report was adopted. It contains 16 Louisianians, 12 Texans, one gentleman from South Carolina and one from Georgia. The action of the committee is nothing more than a recommendation or nomination, ratified informally by the organization, to be formally acted upon at a meeting at Crowley in March. These proposed directors, after being duly installed, will meet and elect officers of the association.

The list: S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles; Miron Abbott, Crowley; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; A. B. Allison, Crowley; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles; H. L. Gueydan, Gueydan; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia; John Green, Crowley; C. J. Bier, Crowley; J. B. Foley, Crowley; H. E. Heald, Welsh; E. C. McMurtry, Jennings, La.; George E. Sears, Rayne; R. N. Sims, Jr., Donaldsonville; Henry Kahn, New Orleans; Edward Marchessean, Abbeville, La.; Oswald Wilson, Houston, Texas; J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake; A. P. Borden, Pierce; S. F. B. Morse, Houston; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake; Victor La Tulle, Bay City; W. C. Moore, Liberty; C. E. Lacy, land, Houston; Ross L. Clark, Port Lavaca; W. E. Bradley, Port Arthur; J. W. Leech, El Campo, Texas; John Screven, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Shepard, Charleston, S. C.

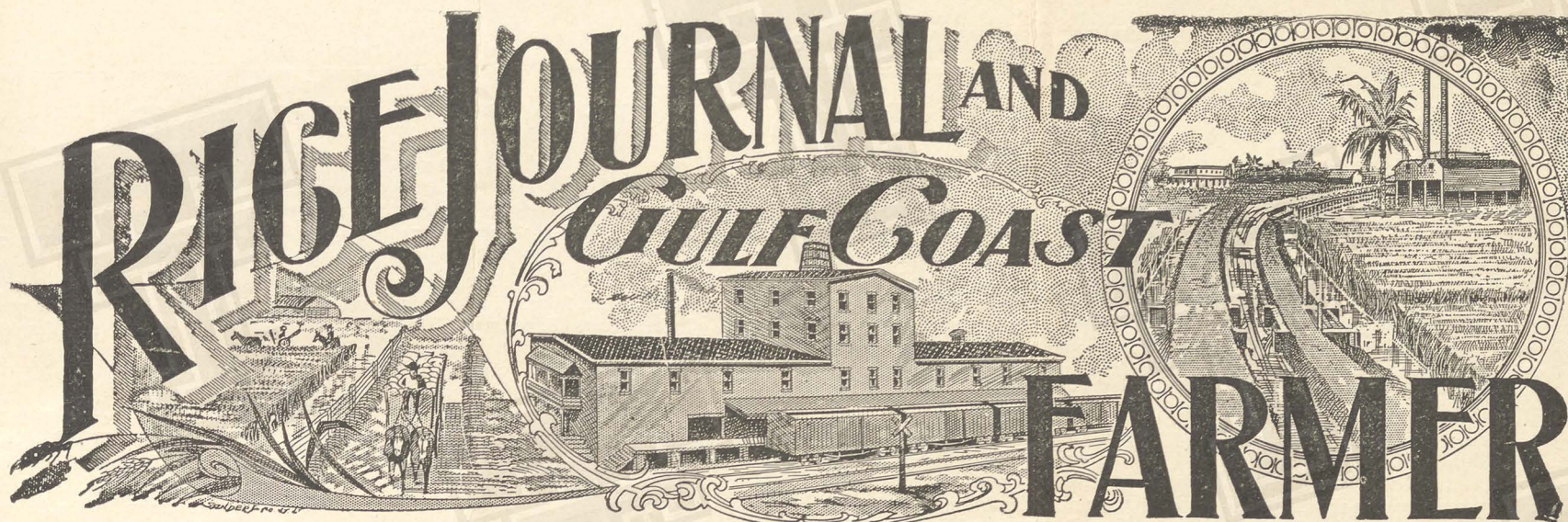
Stack Your Rice.

Rice farmers have lately been accustomed to thresh their rice from the shock instead of stacking it as formerly. Is this sound farm economy? An experienced rice farmer said to me this week, "It always pays to stack rice, in the better quality of the grain, if no other way." Well stacked rice has a better color and is lintier than rice threshed from the shock.

The experience of the past season demonstrates that it pays to stack as a matter of insurance against storms. In many cases it would have prevented the loss of half the crop. Take the average small farmer planting 100 to 200 acres of rice; it is less expense to stack than to pay for extra teams to haul from the shocks to the thresher, and economy requires that as much as possible the work on the rice farm shall be done by the regular month employees—i. e., if the farm be a two-hand farm, then all the work should be done by two men, unless in an emergency they exchange work with somebody else.

It violates the principle to hire so many extra teams and hands in threshing. Rush work is always expensive, and that is what threshing is—"rush work." Some one says, "that is all very well in theory, but suppose it rains so constantly that the sheaves of rice are never dry enough to go into stack." This rarely occurs and would never occur if the rice fields had proper drainage, which should be secur-

RICE JOURNAL AND GULF COAST FARMER



Devoted to the Rice Industry in particular, in all its branches, and to Gulf Coast Agriculture in general.

VOL VI. NO. 5.

CROWLEY, LA., APRIL 1, 1903.

Subscription, per year, 50 cents
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.00

VARIOUS FARM TOPICS

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP

RICE LAND DRAINAGE.

It is a pleasure to note that the experiences of last season have deeply impressed rice farmers with the importance of drainage and that they begin to realize it is as imperative for rice farmers as for others. Farming of any kind is not safe without it.

The North American Land & Timber Company of Lake Charles has, however, taken the initiative in one of the most rational drainage systems yet devised. To properly understand the system, the difficulties to be overcome must first be considered.

In constructing the canals it has been found impossible to avoid crossing in some places the natural drainage of the country. If any culverts were constructed in such places they have been inadequate to rapidly drain the land; and the cost of providing larger culverts would be considerable.

Wide and deep channels must be excavated to rapidly remove the surplus rain water that occasionally falls. It may be safely asserted that the cost of adequate drainage for 20,000 acres of land is more than the cost of the canals to irrigate that area. The plan adopted by Mr. Chalkey, superintendent of the North American Land and Timber Company's canal, is to locate a Menge pump at the low places where the natural drainage crosses the canal, to pump the rainwater into the canal. The Menge pumps will be operated by electric power driven from a dynamo located in the canal pump-house. For this purpose, about ten miles of copper wire is to be stretched along the canal, to operate the motors as required.

This plan has the twofold advantage of using the surplus rainwater for irrigation, by pumping it into the main canal at a lift so low that the expense of pumping is very slight, and by the use of the main canal for drainage purposes, as well as for irrigation. When this water is not required for irrigation, it can flow through the canal back to the stream which supplies irrigation water and forms the main drainage of the tract of land.

This plan saves the construction of any main drainage canal, but it has the disadvantage of requiring pumping the entire year in case of surplus drainage water, which with modern machinery and a low lift is not serious, but it is something.

On the farther end of a long canal, it is unquestionably cheaper and better to

adopt this system, than to construct ten to fifteen miles of main drainage canal for back water; and this is especially applicable to our undulating Louisiana rice lands. Rice lands with a uniform fall toward the Gulf should be drained by a different system.

The irrigating canals having been located along the side of the greatest elevation, the surplus water naturally falls from the higher to the lower fields, which enables the planter to use it repeatedly and finally allow it to run into some creek or river.

Even in such cases the fall is so slight—generally about twelve inches per mile—that large cross drainage ditches should be constructed once in two miles to receive and remove surplus water, otherwise the water in case of excessive rains will flow so slowly that damage may be done by sluggish water.

Good highways and good drainage are the two problems of almost supreme importance that confront the Gulf Coast farmers at the present time.

GO SLOW.

Owing to the lateness of the season, a great many rice farmers will be tempted to slight their work, in order to plant a certain number of acres. It is hard for the average man to divest himself of the idea that profits depend upon the number of acres planted, instead of quality of the crop. Quality is the great factor in all grain values, but is more essential in rice than in most others, on account of the milling. A little off quality greatly reduces the price. Last fall, I venture to say, nearly every rice farmer made a promise to himself that he would do better farming in the future and save his crop in good condition, if he made less.

It was a good resolution and should not be forgotten. Resolutions ought not to rot quicker than seed rice. Resolutions that cannot last long enough to make one crop, cannot have much vitality in them. Put a little fertilizer on your resolutions, if you find your mental grip is a little weak and let them sprout. Let us see what they look like.

1. You promised to use good, clean seed and plant it in the best way. Now is your time. Stick to it.

2. You promised to apply water as soon as the plant required it, and to keep every field well watered during the season. Stick to it.

3. You promised to harvest as soon as the grain required it; to shock prop-

erly and to stack your grain as soon as cured. Stick to it.

4. You promised not to be in such a hurry to thresh that you allowed the thresher to break quite a per cent. of the grain and to dump a larger per cent. into the straw pile. Stick to it.

5. You promised to house your rice in a dry, safe place and reclean before selling. The thresher should do this, but it does not. Stick to this also.

If your memory is short, nail up these resolutions where you will see them three times daily. They are a good tonic for breakfast, good solid food for dinner and an excellent dessert for supper; and they are the finest kind of a narcotic to make a farmer sleep well, have pleasant dreams, and wake up with some money in his pocket—after he has sold his rice and paid all bills.

Recalling the resolution to apply water as soon as the plant required it; that is, when the rice is very young—four or five inches high. After 4 o'clock in the afternoon, apply water to the young rice and shut it off as soon as enough has been applied to thoroughly soak the soil, and no more. There must be no standing water in the morning.

Repeat this on two or three days, depending on the weather, and continue for nine days; then flood. This gives the plant a chance to grow and stool. Allowing the plant to stand dry and, in many cases, partially stunted till it is fifteen inches high before applying water may give a crop, but not the best crop.

Men owning their own irrigating plant can follow this plan of early watering, but how about the farmers along canals? Canal owners are quick to see their interests, and it is undoubtedly their best interest to supply water as soon as any rice requires it. The rice farmers along every canal should be organized and agree when to commence planting and when the planting season should close.

This would promote a good understanding and secure the best results.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The kind of crop has not been discovered that can be grown on a field every year for a long period to advantage. The soil requires change, not rest, as some suppose.

It is reported that many old rice fields will not be planted this year; that they will be turned out to rest and to destroy the red rice by grazing. This is better

than continuous cultivation in rice, but it is rather a poor makeshift. If such fields could be properly drained there are many ways better than to let a field remain fallow—better for the destruction of the red rice and better for the renovation of the soil. Either of the following plans is better than the idle and rest plan:

1. Plow early, in lands, not more than ten feet wide, disk and plant to corn: rows five feet apart. Fertilize with cottonseed meal and acid phosphate. At the last cultivation of the corn, drill in four rows of cowpeas in each row space between the corn. Use 200 pounds of cottonseed meal per acre with the cowpeas, on sandy loam land and less, according to the quality of the soil. Plow everything under after harvesting the corn and plant to winter oats.

2. Plow early, rather shallow. When the red rice is all sprouted—about the first of June—plow deep and disk. Throw into narrow lands as plowed; plant the cowpeas, turn under in the fall, and follow with oats.

This system of handling land should be repeated once in four years. More rice will be raised in the three years upon this plan than in four under the systems of continuous rice cropping.

In my judgment the second plan, or cropping to cowpeas alone, is the better. Most any system is better than no rotation.

You may be in a little doubt about your promise to stack, but that is right. It is an insurance against damage by floods. It saves money at threshing time, and it aids in making good milling rice.

THE ELCAMPO RICE MILL.

The contracts for the El Campo Rice Mill have all signed. The contracts call for the expenditure of the following amounts: for power, \$7,500; building, \$11,382.50; machinery, \$13,600; unnamed items, \$5,000; making a total of \$37,482.50. The building will be four stories high.

The work of construction will begin the first week of April. The aim is to have the mill ready to handle the present season's crop. Large storage capacity will be provided. All rice men in and around El Campo are rejoicing, some because the mill is purely an El Campo enterprise and all are glad that a home rice market is established. The El Campo territory produced rice of superior quality last year. Further development there is sure to follow.

RICE AS A POPULAR FOOD

BY REV. HENRY S. CLUBB*

My friends and members of the Vegetarian Society:

My attention was called to the subject of rice, by observing the great muscular development and strength of the athletes of Japan, who are said to train chiefly, if not entirely, on a diet of rice. A correspondent in Connecticut inquired if I could procure him a sample of Japanese rice, as he had understood it was richer in portein or flesh-forming element than the South Carolina rice commonly grown in this country.

Wheat in this country is considered so much richer in flesh-forming elements than rice in the Middle, Western and Northern States is used only as a dessert, in the form of puddings, or blanc mange, whereas in the Southern, or rice-producing, states it is served daily as a vegetable, largely taking the place of white potatoes in the daily meals.

Our investigations have led us to believe that the more general use of rice as an article of daily food, not merely as an occasional dessert, would result in a diminution of dyspepsia and an increase of health, vigor, and vivacity throughout the continent of America.

The fact that the Japanese are the most artistic, humane, vivacious, and happy on the face of the earth; and that their chief food is rice, is on its face, a strong argument in favor of the more extensive use of that cereal.

Finding a good sample of Japanese rice in Philadelphia, I sent it to the Agricultural Department in Washington, inquiring if it had been analyzed, and received a very courteous reply from Mr. Ernst A. Bessey, Assistant in Charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who wrote from Washington, April 19, 1902, that: "So far as I know, no comparative analysis has been made to determine whether Japanese rice contains more nitrogen than South Carolina rice. The fact is that the American method of milling rice so as to give it a high polish, as shown by the sample you enclose, loses about 90 per cent. of the nitrogenous matter in the grain, as this is contained in the fine polish which is taken off. In Asia, however, rice is not polished, so that the nitrogenous matter remains on the grain, and, as a result, the grain is much more nutritious."

The United States Agricultural Department kindly referred my letter to Prof. Knapp, of Lake Charles, La., who in due course sent the following valuable and interesting reply:

"Lake Charles, La., April 22, 1902.

"Rev. Henry S. Clubb,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Dear Sir:—At the request of the Department of Agriculture, I will undertake to answer your letter of April 7, 1902. I have not the analysis of the Japan rice before me, but my recollection is that it is richer in fats than other rices, but not in protein compounds, or flesh formers.

"Being richer in fats, it has more flavor than other rices. The reason the Japanese are so muscular is that they do not polish their rice. In American mills the outside coating of the rice kernel is rubbed off. The process is as follows: 1st. The outer husk is removed. 2nd. The bran, just within the husk, is removed. 3rd. The solid kernel is then rubbed, to remove the

rough portein surface and to give the kernel a gloss. This is called polishing, and the material removed is called polish, one of the most nutritious substances in all the cereals. Polishing removes more than three-fourth of the flavor and about one-fourth the fiber material. In Japan, China, and India polishing is not done, except for foreign markets.

"The Japanese army in the advance on Peking out-footed the armies of Russia, Germany, England, France and America. The Japanese soldier is fed on rice, with a ration of beans and fish. He can double-quick for fourteen hours, and repeat it for days.

"The Japanese or Chinese may be shot through the body, and if no vital part is cut, they scarcely notice the wound.

"If you will send to Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Audubon, New Orleans, La., I think you will get an analysis of Japan rice.

"Very truly yours,
S. A. KNAPP."

Agreeably to Prof. Knapp's suggestion, I wrote and received from Dr. Stubbs the following reply, dated "Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., May 1, 1902:

"There is no perceptible difference between analysis of Japanese rice and South Carolina rice. We make them indiscriminately and have made both quite a number of times. A few years ago, we undertook an examination of the by-products of the rice mill, and published the results in Bulletin No. 24. Unfortunately, this edition is exhausted, but I sent you a later bulletin on rice, on page 400, of which you will find the analysis of the different products. By adding to the rice, the polish, analysis of which is given, and turning to page 399, you will see the amount of polish obtained there from 95 pounds of clean rice, and by putting the two together you can easily get the analysis of the rice after the bran is removed. If you desire the analysis of the rough rice with the bran and polish, you can simply take the rough rice, the amount of hulls with their analysis, and the remainder will be the rice with the polish and bran thereon.

"I should imagine that you could make arrangements with any of the rice mills in this city or state to complete the process of cleaning the rice at any point you desire it. At present it is not a merchantable article, but arrangements might be made with any of our mills to furnish you with the rice just simply hulled, as you desire. By writing to any one of the rice mills in this state, of which we have over fifty, you can doubtless make such arrangements.

Very truly yours,
WM. C. STUBBS."

These letters led to correspondence with rice millers and others engaged in the rice industry, and we received from the Agricultural Department, Washington, and from the Milling Companies in Louisiana, a mass of information on this subject, of which the following is a condensation:

In the rice districts of the United States rice is used as a vegetable, or in place of Irish potatoes. In other parts of the country rice is used chiefly boiled, flaked, rice puddings, croquettes, fritters, cakes, etc.

One hundred pounds of cleaned rice contains 87.7 pounds of nutrients, consisting of eight pounds protein—flesh-forming—3 fat, 79 carbohydrates, .4 ash. In comparison with this 100

of nutrients, 10.8 of protein, 1.1 fat, 74 carbo-hydrates, .4 ash.

Rice is easily digestible. The tables of Prof. Atwater and Woods in Bulletin No. 7 of the Storrs Experiment Station, September 1891, show that rice is fully digestible as wheat flour, (fine) Maize meal, and more so than bread or potatoes. (Amory Austin B. S.)

It is claimed that rice digests in a healthy stomach in one hour, while two hours is the average time required for digestion of food.

Among cereals and grains, rice unquestionably stands first in importance in regards to the number of persons who consume it, the area devoted to its cultivation, and the amount annually produced thereof in the whole world. It has been stated that rice forms the principal, and, in some cases, the only food of from one-third to one-half of the whole human race." (Amory Austin B. S.)

"The population of other rice-consuming countries in Asia and Africa may be roughly estimated at about 80,000,000 and the total of all the rice consuming countries reaches 796,000,000 people, or 54.2 per cent. of the total population of the earth." (Amory Austin B. S.)

China and its dependencies have a population of 404,000,000, or 27.5 per cent. of the total population of the globe, and rice certainly forms the principal food supply of its people. The same may be said of India, with its population of 273,000,000, or 18.6 per cent. of the total population. In Japan, with a population of 39,000,000, rice forms 51 per cent. of the total sustenance." (Amory Austin, B. S.)

Even in America, Europe and Australia, where wheat, rye, maize, and other cereals are largely used, there is a large quantity of rice consumed.

Sir Wm. Berkeley, governor of Virginia, caused half a bushel of rice (probably brought from England whither it had been received from India,) to be sown in her colony, and it produced sixteen bushels of good rice. This was in 1647. Rice was introduced to South Carolina in 1694. An English or Dutch ship was driven by stress to seek shelter in Charleston Harbor, and the captain visited Governor Smith, whom he had met in Madagascar. Smith expressed a desire to experiment with the growing of rice upon a low patch of ground in his garden; whereupon the captain presented him a small bag of rice seed which happened to be among his ship stores. The seed was brought from Madagascar, but may not have been grown here. It was planted in the garden in Longitude Lane, Charleston—the spot is still pointed out—and thus originated the important industry of rice cultivation, still flourishing in South Carolina.

There is a story that the Earl of Shaftsbury sent 100 pounds of the rice seed to Charleston about the same time, from the produce of which sixty tons of paddy was shipped to England in 1698.

Lowland rice was introduced to Louisiana in 1718, and upland rice into South Carolina, in 1772, from Cochin, China.

In this way the rice plant from its Asiatic home has made the circuit of the earth, and is now cultivated throughout the torrid zone and in the warmest parts of both temperate zones wherever there is abundant water supply.

Its geographical limits are said to be 45 degrees N. and 38 degrees S. latitude in the Eastern and 36 degrees N. to 38 south latitude in the Western Hemisphere. It is believed that it

sey, as well as all the states south of that state.

In China, Japan and Java soy sauce, soy bean cheese, or a similar product, is eaten with rice in considerable amounts, and furnishes a large part of the protein necessary for the daily diet of laborious people.

Dr. S. A. Knapp in Farmers' Bulletin No. 110 states that "Fashion demands rice having a fine polish, which removes some of the most nutritious portions of the rice grains. The Oriental custom, much used by farmers in the South, of removing the hulls and bran with a pounder and using the grain without polishing is economical and furnishes a rice of much higher food value than the rice of commerce. In the process of polishing nearly all the fats are removed. Upon the theory that the flavor is in the fats, it is easy to understand the lack of flavor in commercial rice and why travellers universally speak of the excellent quality of the rice they eat in Oriental countries."

The Engelberg Huller Company, of Syracuse, writes: "The people of the Northern part of the United States do not know the value of rice as a food. Two hundred times as much should be used as there is now."

The Star Rice Milling Company, of Crowley La., wrote, May 8, 1902: "We do not sell rice in the unpolished state for the simple reason that it is not saleable. Rice is an article that is sold entirely on its appearance, although we are candid to say that the unpolished rice contains more nutriment. But the public demands polished rice, and we have to give it to them. You could probably make arrangements to buy unpolished rice if you desire it. Rice is the greatest food in the world."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 110, United States Department of Agriculture, speaking of the polish, or rice flour, says: "This polish is the germ and cuticle, and, like all other grains and fruit as it comes next the skin is the sweetest part of the grain or fruit." The Engelberg Huller Company, commenting on the above, wrote, "I am satisfied that, if they would grind into flour what they save for the rice of commerce and analyze it, they would find it worth less than the polish. But that is not the style."

The Engelberg Huller Company, engaged in the manufacture of rice mills, wrote April 29, 1902, "You are correct in your surmise as to the publishing of rice. There is no question but what the high finish, or polish, given rice is at the expense of both quality and quantity. In rice-eating countries, where they use rice as a staple article of food, they do not ask for this high polish that people of the North especially, demand, as they want the dish to look nice."

I understand from the same company that the griddle cake flour known as "Aunt Jemima's" is made of one-third rice, one-third wheat, one-third corn and baking powder. All that is required is milk enough to make it the right consistency for muffins, etc. It is exceedingly good."

The Crowley Rice Milling Company, in kindly furnishing samples, wrote under date of Crowley, La., May 8, 1902: "If you could make this country a visit, you would get much valuable information that would assist you in your lecture and would be interesting to your audience. Crowley is the largest rice-shipping station in the United States, and it is claimed by a great

* A lecture delivered before the Vegetarian Society of Philadelphia, Jan. 5, by Rev. Henry S. Clubb, President of the Vegetarian Society of America, and of the Philadelphia branch of that Society; also Vice President of the Vegetarian Society of America.

PRODUCING RICE ECONOMICALLY

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP

STACKING RICE.

Rice farmers have lately been accustomed to thrash their rice from the shock, instead of stacking it as formerly. Is this sound farm economy? An experienced rice farmer said to me this week, "It always pays to stack rice, in the better quality of the grain, if in no other way." Well-stacked rice has a better color and is flintier than rice thrashed from the shock.

The experience of the past season demonstrates that it pays to stack, as a matter of insurance against storms. In many cases it would have prevented the loss of half the crop. Take the average small farmer, planting 100 to 200 acres of rice; it is less expense to stack, than to pay for extra teams to haul from the shocks to the thrasher, and economy requires that as much as possible the work on the rice farm shall be done by the regular month employees—i. e., if the farm be a two-hand farm, then all the

the farm would naturally drain if no levees had been constructed.

In Japan this difficulty is overcome by hanging the rice on bamboo poles. In India and the Philippines rice is cut in the dry season, but in the United States once in a period of years excessive rain-falls at the inopportune season endanger the harvest. In old times in Louisiana, the rice farmer was accustomed to make very small stacks on a board base. Another plan is to make a stack of a single tier of rice bundles, with heads in a hollow center and butts to the weather. Very damp rice will dry out, stacked in this way. I have never seen so wet a fall that the rice crop could not be saved, unless a farmer had too large a crop, or lacked diligence.

GOOD HIGHWAYS.

If there is a good country road—that is a road properly graded, drained and bridged—in the rice belt of Louisiana

the rules of the United States Senate. Where contracts for a specific height of grade have been let, the inspector has allowed the contractor to measure the height from the bottom of the ditch; and the same grade is applied to ridges, where no grade is necessary, and to bottom lands, where it should be quadruple.

The side ditches and the culverts answer admirably in dry weather, but are inadequate for a good shower. Shell roads or gravel roads are matters of the future; for the present we must get along with dirt roads, but they should be good dirt roads, constructed substantially after the following plan:

An engineer should go over the line and determine the necessary cut and fill to place the grade permanently above water; give the height and width of all bridges and culverts; and furnish plans for their construction. All road work should be done subject to the inspection

a difference in the farm accounts of several hundred dollars per annum, if the distance is ten miles or more. The difference between hauling ten sacks at a load, or thirty sacks, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles, would be fully \$600 on a crop of 3,000 barrels. The additional travel for all purposes would add 200 more to this amount, making a total of \$800.

No account has been taken of the quicker time made on the good roads; hence, to say that bad roads are a damage of \$800 per annum to the 300-acre rice farmer is conservative.

There are always periods of fair weather and good roads. By taking advantage of these the above amount can be reduced, but, with all reductions and economies, the annual loss to the farmers by poor roads in a fully settled country, is sufficient to build a good road and maintain it each year.

Hence, if the ordinary taxes, are not sufficient to construct good country roads, it is better to vote special taxes or issue bonds. The value of a farm depends on its accessibility. Many things could be produced at a profit, which are not now, because the cost of transportation is too great, and the most formidable of these barriers is the impassable mudholes between the farm and the market town.

* * *

PROFIT IN RICE.

Men have engaged in rice growing and failed, but the number who fail is very small, when

compared with the number of failures in other lines of farming. A comparison with similar lines of work is the best test of safety and profitability. One of the most common causes of failure among rice growers, is, they attempt more than either they or their capital is able to handle. The hope of getting rich enough in a year or two, to retire arouses presumptuous ambition that is likely to result in failure. Rice is not to be blamed for such failures. If growers will do their part, by using good seed and proper methods generally, they are almost certain to have growing bank accounts. Without some help, rice will make no one rich.



CANAL OF THE RIVERSIDE IRRIGATION COMPANY DURING FLOODING SEASON.

work should be done by two men, unless in an emergency they exchange work with somebody else.

It violates this principle to hire so many extra hands and teams in thrashing. Rush work is always expensive and that is what thrashing is, "rush work." Some one says, "That is all very well in theory, but suppose it rains so constantly that the sheaves of rice are never dry enough to go into stack." This rarely occurs and would never occur if the rice fields had proper drainage, which should be secured at all cost. If drainage outlets cannot be obtained, then the surface water on a farm should be conducted to one place, and pumped out where

or Texas, I have not seen it; and, if any one can tell me where such a road can be found I will go 100 miles to look at it, and will travel 500 miles to shake hands with the men who had the boldness to construct it. In most sections, the so-called highways are simply mud canals, which are supposed to have bottoms, but the luckless farmer who attempts to find them is generally thankful that he has escaped with his life and he regards his mules, if recovered, as a present from someone. There has been money enough expended on these roads to have had something for it, but whoever constructed them was as ignorant of roadmaking as a Comanche Indian of

of an engineer. If a road cannot be built in this way, nothing should be done, except to fix the impassable places. A dirt road, with a crown twenty-four feet wide clear of the ditches and a grade above all possible floods, with ditches wide enough to carry all water that falls and with ample bridges and culverts well built and up to grade, will enable a farmer to reach his market town with reasonable loads and in good time. Such a road should be kept in constant repair. The question of profit or loss on the farm frequently depends on the cost of transportation to the market town. Whether one-half a ton, or four tons, or six tons, are hauled at a load, makes

if he carefully cemented the outside of the wall with good cement. If he preferred not to spend so much money for brick, he could have the foundation extend only as far as required, for the good of the house; dig out the cellar so as to give it sloping sides; face the sides with bricks placed on edge; and cement the brick after they are in position. This would be an aid in keeping water from seeping in.

If it was desired to dispense with brick in the walls of the cellar, it could be done, provided the cellar was placed where it would have good, solid clay banks to cement to. The inexperienced may be inclined to doubt the practicability of cementing a clay bank in this way. For those who have doubts in the matter, it is to the point to state that many good cisterns have been made in the earth, by dispensing with brick except for forming the neck, or arch, of the cistern, and cementing the clay sides. It is not every kind of soil that can be successfully treated in this way; but there can be little doubt that the clay of the rice belt is well suited to this end.

proposition that has two sides. A cemented floor makes a nice appearance and can be kept clean, if it can be prevented from cracking owing to a pressure of water underneath—something that is not always possible when the cellar is in a wet place. An earth bottom will become hard from being tramped, and can be kept clean, if it is dry. Keeping it dry is where the auger-hole drain comes in.

There are two ways that such a drain can be used. The more simple way is to have the drain go straight down from the bottom of the cellar, and have the floor slope toward the drain. This will insure the draining off of all water that gets into the cellar. Provision must be made for keeping trash and small animals out of the drain. This matter should receive careful attention.

A still better plan is to place the auger-hole drain some distance away from the cellar, and have a tile lead from the cellar to the auger-hole. In this case the floor of the cellar can be made slightly lower at the corner where the tile enters. In laying the tile, it must be remembered

into the cellar. Its virtues are that the cellar is kept dry and sweet and low in temperature. Evidently, if air can be drawn into the cellar, through tile buried in the ground, the air will reach the cellar, with approximately the temperature of the earth through which it passes. To make sure that the incoming air will be cool on a hot day, it should be made to pass through a considerable length of tile before it reaches the cellar, tile that is so deep in the ground that the sunshine does not warm the earth around it. Three or four 4-inch tile will cool the air more than one 8-inch tile, but will allow less air to be drawn through them.

What means is to be used to draw this air into the cellar? A very simple and cheap contrivance. A 6-inch iron pipe rising from the cellar and extending into the air will create a good draft. The hotter the day, the stronger will the draft be. The sunshine and the warm outer air will heat the iron pipe and it will heat the air inside. As soon as the air inside of the pipe becomes warm, it will rise, and cool air from the tile will be drawn into the cel-

lar. Rats and mice are also likely to stop up the tile with trash.

Tiles can be used in this way for tempering the air, without using the auger-hole drain, provided the cellar is in a high place from which the tile can be made to slope down to the surface of lower ground; but in a flat country, the auger-hole drain will solve the problem of freeing the cellar from water and of allowing tile to be used for supplying the cellar with air of a suitable temperature.

There will be those who will say that a cellar in this part of the country is undesirable, on account of the dampness; but that argument is answered by the statement that a current of air passing through the cellar will carry out dampness. This territory has great need of cellars. If it is thought that the summers are too warm, that idea is false; for the thermometer rises higher in the North than here. A wide use of cellars in the rice belt would reduce the cost of living by keeping much food from spoiling; and would make the struggle of life less severe.

A BROKER'S SUGGESTIONS

BY MORTIMER S. BATE.

It is perfectly natural that the advanced prices for rice should have curtailed the demand somewhat, yet we brokers, who have the placing of it, have no particular cause for complaining. Business has been fairly good with us, and with the probability staring us in the face, of a still further enhancement of value, it looks as though our buyers and dealers will be able to unload their carryings, leaving a fair balance on the right side of the ledger, thus making everybody happy and begetting a willingness to take hold of the new crop when time brings it along.

While an adjustment with the new terms has taken place without any particular friction, yet there has been engendered some feeling over a few points. The fraction of profit, at the best, is so small that a few short weights produce a minus, instead of a plus quantity, when the balance is made. While impugning the integrity of none, yet owing to the negligence in sewing or carelessness on the part of the weigh-master, short weights of one pound to two or three pounds per pocket have by no means been of infrequent occurrence. In fact, cases have been known where the loss amounted to over one-quarter of a cent per pound on the entire shipment. This being so and the margin of profit being invariably small, it does not take an eagle eye or massive brain to see that the encouragement for handling the product is not enhanced. In ordinary years this would be most discouraging, owing

to the fact that prices would be either steady or on a declining plane. With a shortage now enhancing prospective values, the buyer's opportunity for profit is naturally greater, and, while still rebelling, he is not so apt to take as much notice of these drawbacks. Unfortunately with the average crop or, as is now probable, a largely increasing one from year to year, the drawbacks are most apt to be magnified. I would consequently suggest to the millers that they take such pains with the quality of the bags, sewing, weighing, etc., as to eliminate as far as possible all cause for complaint in regard to short weights. I wish to lay particular emphasis on this.

Again, sight draft attached to bill of lading has produced a few disagreeable experiences. A mixed car comes forward, i. e., two or more lots in one car, one of which is up and the balance rightly rejected. The buyer wishes to get immediate control of the approved lot for the purpose of disposing of same, but is unable to do so, as the sight draft is staring him in the face and the bank will not release. This necessitates telegraphing and writing to the mill, thus causing delay and frequently militates against the proper disposing of the approved goods. Mildly speaking, this is aggravating. As to taking up the draft, thus getting control of the desired lots, and drawing on the South for the balance, this ties up money for a week or two. Our buyers do not care to act as bankers. Pending adjustment, the Southern Pa-

cific has taken the arbitrary position of running goods into store, without consultation with parties concerned, as to their wishes or preferences in regard to any particular warehouse, etc. I wish to call the Association's attention to this matter, as it seems to be impossible to regulate it at this end.

One other point, and I am through. It does not seem just that our buyers of the East, when they are willing to carry thousands of packages, should be continually brought into contact with consigned goods, these being sold in picayune lots on exactly the same basis as car loads, and frequently at a lower figure. This discourages the man who carries and is willing to carry a large stock. Verbum sap. It is, or should be, unnecessary for me to enlarge upon this or any of these subjects to good business men. My welfare, my livelihood are dependent upon the rice industry. To me, as to you, and all rice men—be they millers, farmers, or what not—it is of importance to do everything to advance the enterprise, and eliminate as far as we possibly can every hindrance, cause for complaint, or reason for criticism. We want to see the wheels go round, and to go round as smoothly as possible. I am speaking from my own standpoint, and am ready to listen to those who are wiser.

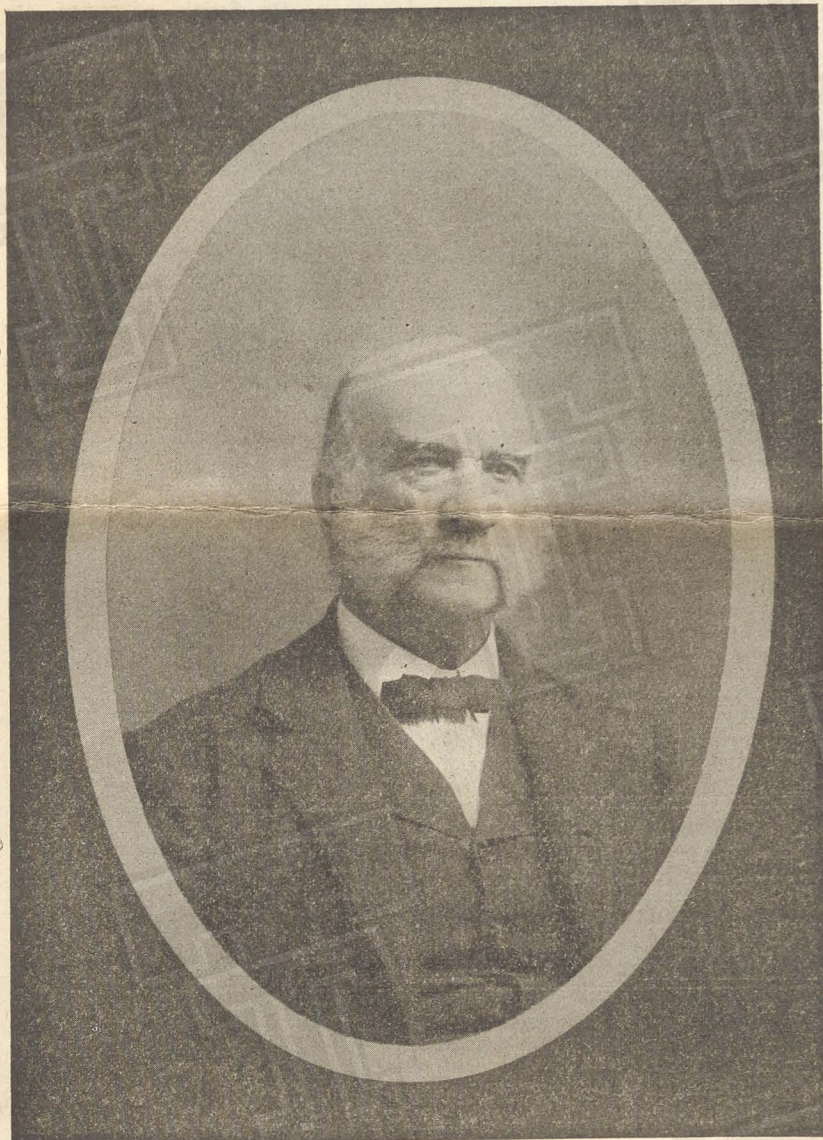
FOR PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

No other grain offers a careful, progressive farmer such an advantage over the careless class as does rice. Other grains command prices according to the grade, but not to the extent that rice does. The

reason for this difference will be seen from the following: When other grains are milled, the value of the finished product is not to a very great extent influenced by the size and shape of the rough grain, while the size and shape of clean rice depend directly on the size and shape of the rough grain. Again, a careful farmer will produce rice that is more free from red rice and weed seeds than a careless farmer will, increasing the value of his crop not far from \$1 per bag. On a 10-bag yield, this causes an extra profit of \$10 per acre over the average—\$1,000 on 100 acres. There are several other elements that, in a lesser degree, give the careful rice grower an advantage. All these facts are the basis for the assertion that no other grain gives such an advantage to the grower who farms thinkingly.

UNREASONABLE PREJUDICE.

The average person is likely to be prejudiced against any section of the country he is not acquainted with. He is inclined to think what he is not used to, is inferior. For his own best interest, he cannot afford to be unreasonably prejudiced. As regards the rice belt, he will find that many of the differences between it and its home in the North or the West are in favor of the Southland. Certainly he would not say the cold winters of his old home are blessings in disguise. There are many other things in favor of the rice belt. The trouble is, the average man of other sections does not have the facts in the case and cannot decide intelligently. This is why prejudice has such an influence over him.



Dr. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La., President of Rice Association of America.

PRESIDENT KNAPP'S ADDRESS.

"The Rice Association, Its Object, Its Work, and the Fruits Thereof." Handled in a Strong and Masterly Manner.

President Knapp then, in conformity with the program as published, read his address, as follows:

The limited time allotted me to prepare a paper upon so broad a subject, must be my apology for presenting it in mere outline. The charter of the association clearly defines its objects as follows: "To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States; to create an organized bureau for the compilation of

statistics, and the dissemination of information and data connected therewith; to use all available means and methods to make known the value of rice as a food product, and the various uses of which the same is susceptible.

"To find and secure markets for the sale of all such rice products, to the best advantage of the rice grower and manufacturer; to encourage the investment of capital in all rice enterprises.

"To induce immigration in the rice growing sections of the United States,

and for said purposes to use all lawful means to promote and further the happiness and prosperity of the people engaged in the said industry wheresoever in the United States."

Comment on the Object.

It devolves upon me to mainly comment upon what was so broadly inaugurated. To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States, is certainly broad, for it covers an area of over three and a half million square miles in its production and consumption, and deals with more than ninety million of people, including our dependencies. No more patriotic purpose could be formed than the fostering of agriculture, which is not only the greatest source of our national wealth and thrift, but of our contentment as a people, our energy, our patriotism and our power.

The lands in the United States, which are devoted to rice, produced little of value till some bold knight of the soil conceived the idea of draining them, planting them to rice, and irrigating them. This was a creation of wealth by the application of waste water to unused lands. Eighteen years since, few lands in the United States could be found less attractive to the agriculturist than the prairies of the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and Texas. Rice production has transformed these sodden prairies into profitable farms, where an intelligent and industrious people have made delightful homes. Statistics show that the nine or ten millions of dollars annually received by the rice farmers of the United States are almost a clear addition to the wealth of the country.

So far as can be determined, just as much of other agricultural and manufactured products were produced as if there had been no rice farming, which shows the capability of a people to remain idle when work is not pressing, and to wonderfully increase their energies when profitable production invites. Since the formation of the association, the extension of the rice industry has been marvelous, especially in Texas. From all indications the area planted in Texas in 1903 will be three times that planted in 1900. In the past two years more than thirty rice mills have been built. By the close of 1903, the aggregate capital invested in irrigating canals and pumping plants in Southwest Louisiana and Texas will be double the investments of 1900. With the growth of the rice industry, associated capital has come into the country. Manufacturing factories have been established, banks have been organized, merchants have prospered, railroads have been constructed, and many-handed enterprises have invaded the territory.

This part of the association's work has been prosecuted with all requisite vigor.

What Has Been Done.

The funds necessary to the creation and organization of a bureau of information for the compilation of information in regard to the rice industry, have not been available to the extent desired; but it must not be un-

derstood from this that nothing has been done.

Since the inception of this association two creditable journals devoted to the rice industry have been established—The Rice Journal and Gulf Coast Farmer, of Crowley, La., and The Rice Industry, of Houston, Texas. Rice Industry was established prior to our organization, but it became a distinctively rice journal as a sequence of our work. I want to call special attention to the great work done by these journals, and commend them to the support of the general public, as well as the millers and rice producers. Their maintenance is just as essential as that of the farm.

Col. S. F. B. Morse has given a large amount of time to the promotion of the rice industry and the dissemination of facts relating to it. The publication of the Rice Cook Book by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was an element of strength to the cause at an opportune moment. In no other way could the value of rice as a food have been so impressively and so permanently disseminated. The United States Department of Agriculture for the past four years has taken a deep interest in the development of our rice industry, and has given most essential aid in securing the best varieties, and calling public attention to the rice grown in the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture has on every occasion expressed a desire to aid this industry in every way practicable.

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Retail Price Too High.

One of the objects of this association is to take rice out of the luxury class of food and make it a staple. If this cannot be done there is no use in enlarging our rice farms; there is too much land devoted to its cultivation now to supply the demand for a food of luxury. As a staple, it must compete with other staples in price. It can not begin to compete on the standard food basis, till it can be retailed at an average of five cents per pound. Ten pounds of rice are equal in nutriment to a bushel of potatoes, considering the waste in the potato. With rice at five cents per pound, potatoes would stand at fifty cents per bushel, an average price in Northern markets. If rice could supplant Irish potatoes, to which it is far superior as food, it would make a market in the United States for two billion pounds annually—over twelve million barrels. An average of five cents, retail, would allow fancy rice to sell at six cents and lower grades at three and one-half to four and one-half cents. Unless we can reduce the retail price of rice in Northern markets from ten and twelve cents per pound, to about the figures mentioned, the future of the rice industry is under a cloud.

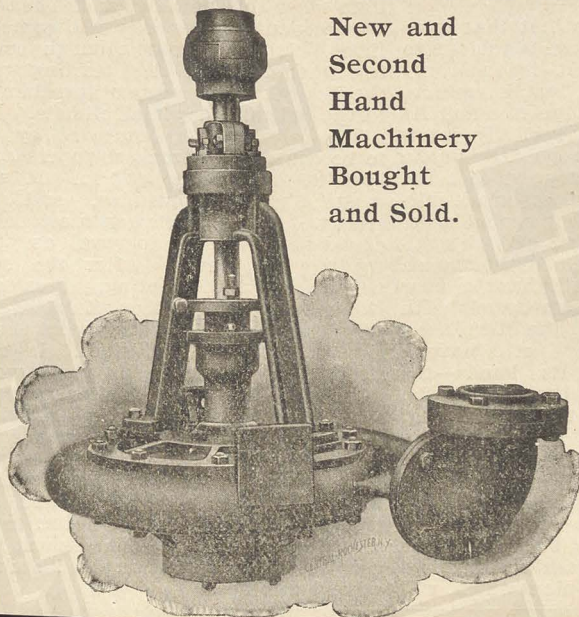
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The rice farmer could receive \$3 per barrel for good rough rice, then

RICE INDUSTRY.

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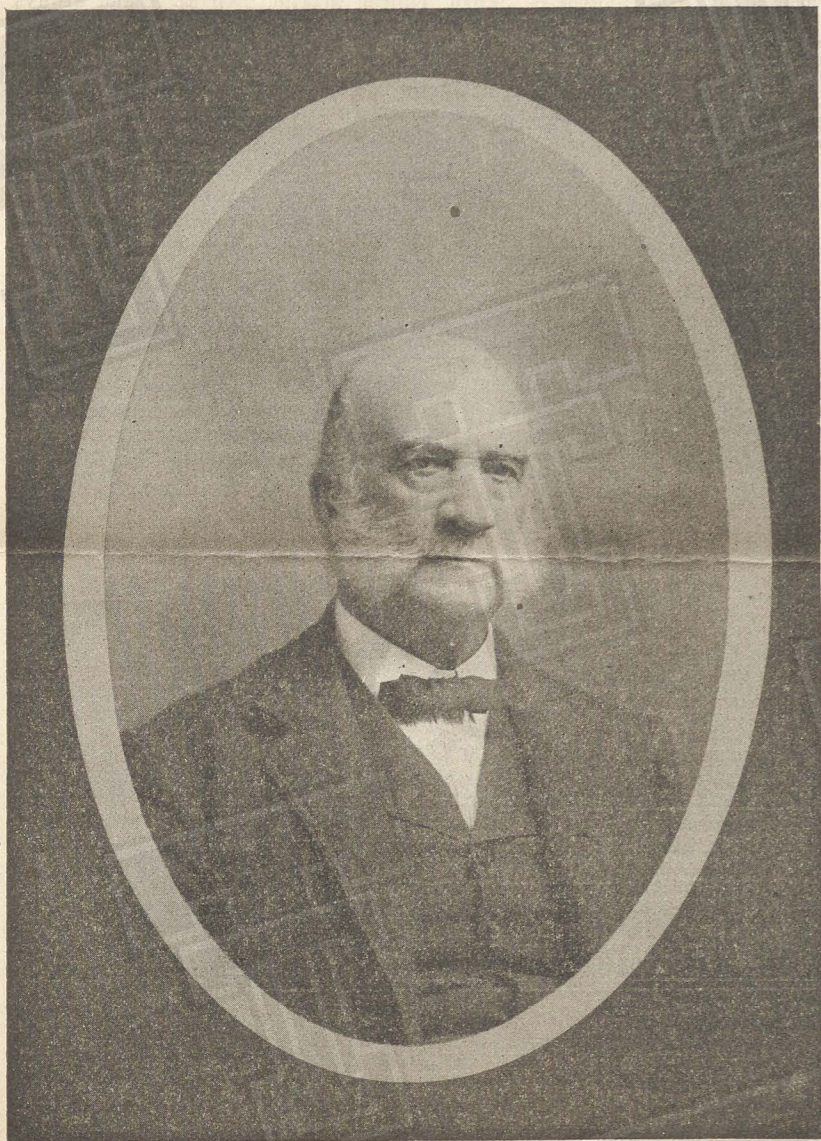
allow 100 per cent. more for purchasing, milling, distribution and retailing, then the wheat trade receives, and still rice could be sold at retail in the markets of the United States at an average of five cents per pound.

This is the issue now before us, and I commend it to the Millers' Association. It seems to me that that association, rather than ours, is the one to solve the problem. It is the only party that can do it, for the millers ultimately control all the rice and its distribution. They are vitally interested and have the requisite public spirit. Allow me to suggest that the rice producers have an important mission in this result. They should make every effort to raise rice of high quality and uniform grade. Without such a basis the millers will have a poor start and a hard road to travel. With this division of labor, the Rice Association of America will still have a stupendous work on its hands—the fostering of the industry, the promotion of immigration, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to rice as a food and kindred subjects, which will engross all the time and energies of its officers. It will require liberal contributions of money to sustain the rice industry. It is wise and opportune that measures have been taken to inaugurate a financial plan which will

systematize and distribute the necessary contributions.

Gentlemen, We have barely made a commencement in the rice industry. The superlative value of this great cereal will be recognized; then the consumption of rice in the United States will be over ten times as great as it is today, and our production will then meet this new demand. Then an unprecedented prosperity will come to those sections of our common country, when fields of rice, bending with the heavy-headed harvest, proclaim a fertile soil and a genial climate.

This address was conceded by all to be one of the strongest papers ever read before the Association. It was most liberally applauded, and its strongest points greeted with evidences of admiration and approval as the reading progressed. After the conclusion of the reading, President Knapp was warmly congratulated and complimented, and praises were showered on him from all sides. In this address as well as in his grand work in behalf of the Association, and of the development of the industry, which has taken such wonderful strides in advance, President Knapp has shown that the Rice Association of America, with its aims and objects as declared in the charter, made no mistake when it placed him at the head of the Association as its chief executive office.



Dr. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La., President of Rice Association of America.

PRESIDENT KNAPP'S ADDRESS.

"The Rice Association, Its Object, Its Work, and the Fruits Thereof." Handled in a Strong and Masterly Manner.

President Knapp then, in conformity with the program as published, read his address, as follows:

The limited time allotted me to prepare a paper upon so broad a subject, must be my apology for presenting it in mere outline. The charter of the association clearly defines its objects as follows: "To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States; to create an organized bureau for the compilation of

statistics, and the dissemination of information and data connected therewith; to use all available means and methods to make known the value of rice as a food product, and the various uses of which the same is susceptible.

"To find and secure markets for the sale of all such rice products, to the best advantage of the rice grower and manufacturer; to encourage the investment of capital in all rice enterprises.

"To induce immigration in the rice growing sections of the United States,

and for said purposes to use all lawful means to promote and further the happiness and prosperity of the people engaged in the said industry wheresoever in the United States."

Comment on the Object.

It devolves upon me to mainly comment upon what was so broadly inaugurated. To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States, is certainly broad, for it covers an area of over three and a half million square miles in its production and consumption, and deals with more than ninety million of people, including our dependencies. No more patriotic purpose could be formed than the fostering of agriculture, which is not only the greatest source of our national wealth and thrift, but of our contentment as a people, our energy, our patriotism and our power.

The lands in the United States, which are devoted to rice, produced little of value till some bold knight of the soil conceived the idea of draining them, planting them to rice, and irrigating them. This was a creation of wealth by the application of waste water to unused lands. Eighteen years since, few lands in the United States could be found less attractive to the agriculturist than the prairies of the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and Texas. Rice production has transformed these sodden prairies into profitable farms, where an intelligent and industrious people have made delightful homes. Statistics show that the nine or ten millions of dollars annually received by the rice farmers of the United States are almost a clear addition to the wealth of the country.

So far as can be determined, just as much of other agricultural and manufactured products were produced as if there had been no rice farming, which shows the capability of a people to remain idle when work is not pressing, and to wonderfully increase their energies when profitable production invites. Since the formation of the association, the extension of the rice industry has been marvelous, especially in Texas. From all indications the area planted in Texas in 1903 will be three times that planted in 1900. In the past two years more than thirty rice mills have been built. By the close of 1903, the aggregate capital invested in irrigating canals and pumping plants in Southwest Louisiana and Texas will be double the investments of 1900. With the growth of the rice industry, associated capital has come into the country. Manufacturing have been established, banks have been organized, merchants have prospered, railroads have been constructed, and many-handed enterprises have invaded the territory.

This part of the association's work has been prosecuted with all requisite vigor.

What Has Been Done.

The funds necessary to the creation and organization of a bureau of information for the compilation of information in regard to the rice industry, have not been available to the extent desired; but it must not be un-

RICE INDUSTRY.

derstood from this that nothing has been done.

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VOL. VI. NO. 10.

CROWLEY, LA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

Subscription, per year, 50 cents.
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.00.

PLANS FOR THE RICE FIELD

BY S. L. WRIGHT.

As a raiser of seed rice, I have been asked to write of work in the rice field. The subject is so broad that I cannot cover it in one article, so shall mention a few things that I regard as of great importance.

When I came to Southwest Louisiana about thirteen years ago, we all thought that levees should be run for six- to eight-inch falls between cuts. About six years ago we began to think of three-inch falls; and some of us began to use them. I was among that number. My observation has shown that the change was a wise one.

I am firmly convinced, however, that the change did not go far enough. I made my levees closer together for the present crop than for any other, but feel

the more water weeds and water grasses will be found growing in the field. They are often seen growing as thick as the hairs on a dog's back. With a two-inch fall to a levee, water could be turned on the young rice before the grass got out; while the larger fall would kill the small rice in the lower side of the cut, or fail to keep down the weeds and grass on the upper side. Land cannot grow a crop of weeds or grass and good rice too.

Keeping down grass and weeds is only one of two important advantages gained by early stooling in shallow water. The ground and water will also be kept cooler, and less young rice will be injured by hot sunshine. The present season I have seen considerable late-planted Japan dry up under a hot sun. Hon-

flooded with water. I shall set gauges in the water, that have marks on them every two inches, as two-inch marks are indicated on a rule. When the gauges are set in the water one mark will be just at the surface of the water, the next one two inches deeper. Then, by drawing off the water till the second mark is even, with the surface, a level will be had that is two inches lower than the first. To run the levee for any level, it will only be necessary to draw a furrow along the thin edge of the water. That will locate the levee more accurately than any other method. It is a cheap method. The farmer can do the work, without hiring a high-priced man for several days. Running a levee by the edge of the water, one is better able to tell just when it is safe

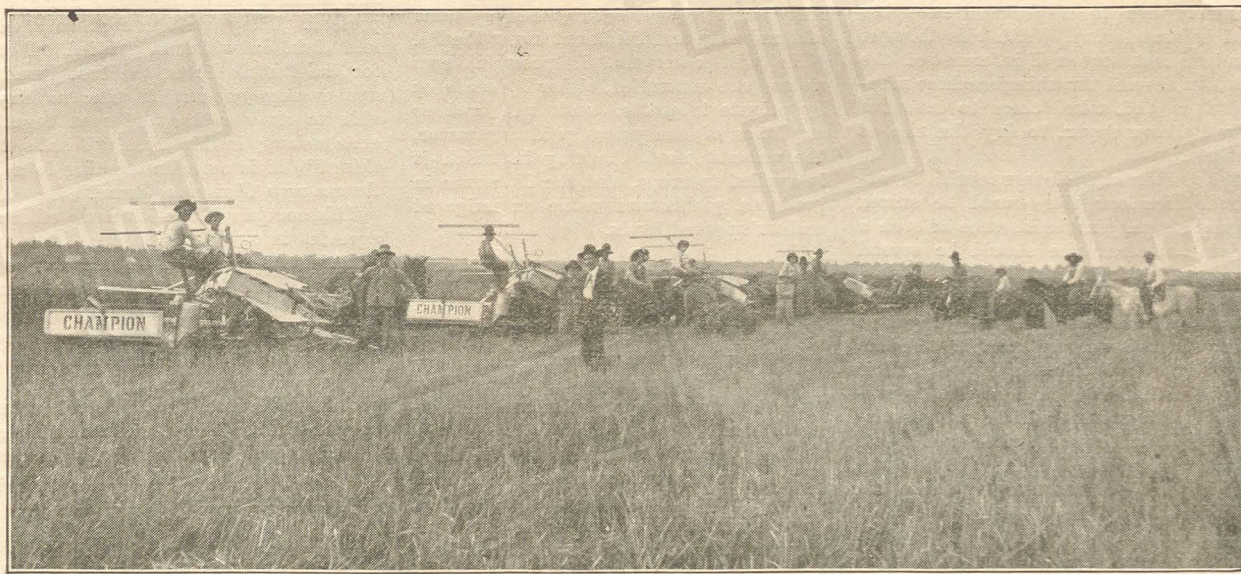
depth would be of service. I regard water in rice growing valuable largely as a means of holding weeds in check. For the needs of rice itself a depth of two inches is sufficient until after the stooling season.

By having levees for two-inch falls, the number of levees will be increased. They will be so close together that it will be convenient to shock the grain on them. Then there will be little chance for the field to become so wet that the rice will be injured while in the shock, provided proper attention is given to opening drains in and out of the field. Drains are as important one place as the other. A drain will be of little value either place if there is not one at the other place to make it valuable.

I have good success in pushing up levees after the rice is planted. The rice then grows all over them. One can scarcely tell that the levees have been pushed up after planting. My practice is to begin farthest from the levee to push up earth. Then I am able to push the earth along on a level all the time; while those who begin next to the levee to push up earth, always have to push it up hill. By pushing it in the latter way six horses are usually required—I have seen some using eight, and they needed them, too. With my method three horses are sufficient. This year I used only two.

After rice is matured, there are three important things to use care with. (1) Do not drain the field till the crop is made, till the grains begin to harden. Then draw the water off quickly. To do this, it will be necessary to have good drainage facilities. See that they work. They are likely to fool you. (2) Do not cut the grain till it is ripe. The low grade of much rice is due to the grain being cut too early. It is robbed of some of the elements necessary to its curing well. (3) Do not thresh till rice is dry. This is to avoid rotten, musty, and stack-burnt rice. By observing these three points, it may happen that the farmer will market his rice a little later, but on the whole he can afford it. On the average he will make a better profit, and his profit is surer. Sure profits should be the aim.

Reverting to the need of cuts with a two-inch fall, I will say I have this year observed new kinds of grasses in rice fields, in addition to an increase in the old kinds. Grasses and weeds must be controlled, and I know of no better way to control them than to have cuts with a two-inch fall.



CHAMPION RICE BINDER WORKING ON THE SOKOLOSKI FARM, SOUTHEAST OF CROWLEY.

they are not yet close enough. I aim to levee my land this winter for a two-inch fall, being certain that it will pay me. It will control weeds better than cuts with larger falls. Rice gets out of the ground sooner than weeds, but weeds will get out of the ground little later and overtake the rice. With a big fall, it is impossible to flood the upper side of a cut so as to kill the weeds, without getting water over the top of the rice in the lower side of the cut in some cases, which kills the rice. In other cases the water will not submerge the rice, but will always cause it to grow higher before stooling. It cannot shade the ground, well and keep down grass till it does stool.

The longer land is used for rice,

duras stood the sun better, partly, perhaps, because it was planted earlier, but more, I think, because it stands the sun better. The injured rice died back like it had been burned. Some of it that was sowed in June was killed, while some sent out new shoots later. This last may make good late rice, but at the best it is sure to be late.

No doubt someone is going to say: It will be difficult to run levels for cuts with a two-inch fall and then push up the levees so that so small a fall will be obtained uniformly. If the work was to be done in the ordinary manner of the surveyor, that criticism might hold; but I am not in favor of locating the levees by that method. This winter I shall close up my levees, so that the field will be

to straighten a levee so as to avoid some of the sharp angles that would appear in the line run by a civil engineer.

In addition to the levees that are to secure the two-inch falls, I have others that are larger. After rice has finished stooling, having had shallow water four to six weeks, it needs four or six inches of water. I have observed that deeper water produces deeper mud. Just what the reason is, I cannot say. Possibly hydrostatic pressure has something to do with it. Whatever may be the means by which deeper water produces deeper mud, I am certain it does it. Rice does better when the ground is soft to the greater depth.

If by chance weeds or grass should get to a height that their tops would reach above the two-inch water, a greater

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP.

THE RICE HARVEST.

The Rice Journal has published a number of excellent articles upon the subject of harvesting the rice crop. The farmers have read them with more or less care, but it takes a lot of printers ink to turn a farmer from his accustomed ways; yet something ought to be done. The evil of carelessly harvesting rice is almost universal. In dry falls most any plan works successfully and secures grain of good quality. Last year the fall was wet and there was not enough first quality of rice saved to furnish seed for the present crop. The low grade and loss was mainly due to the harvest. The loss undoubtedly amounted to several millions of dollars. Is any farmer so delighted with it that he has planned to repeat the mistakes so he can enjoy a similar loss this fall? I think not, and yet he may do so unintentionally.

Let us state the case. We may differ in our methods, but all intelligent farmers agree that rice bundles must be properly dried to secure good grain. Where cut by hand the straw is allowed to cure some before binding. This is the old custom of the Oriental farmer, and is followed in the Atlantic rice sections. Now, how can a similar result be secured where the grain is cut with a twine binder?

1st. The field should be well drained. To shock in mud and water, or in even a few inches of water, or in a field that will retain the water from a shower is sure disaster. The straw is a natural conductor of water and where the butt stands in water enough will be conveyed to the kernels to produce chalkiness, if not mould and disintegration. The only successful way of handling rice, if the water can not be fully removed from the field, is to have wagons accompany the binder and remove the bundles as cut to a dry shocking yard, without allowing them to touch the water. Even this plan is not as good as a dry rice field; for as long as there is water on the field the rice straw will hold some of it in solution to the detriment of the kernels. When the rice is harvested the straw should contain nothing in its tissues but the partially dried sap.

2d. The bundles should be small, the smallest that can be made by the binder. They will more readily cure. As a matter of business the shocker should keep up with the twine binder; but for the good of the grain the bundles should dry two or three hours before shocking. Some excellent farmers stand the bundles for a shock, as soon as they fall from the binder, in two rows east and west and bracing each other. If the weather is fair they are allowed to stand thus twenty-four hours and then are put in round, compact shocks and carefully capped. If the weather is dry and the grain ripe immediate shocking is preferable to most any other plan. The farmer must be the judge of what is necessary under the conditions. Successful curing in the shock is a very critical point in the rice crop.

What is the next step? It may pay some farmers to thresh from the shock, but it is an expensive way for the average farmer and does not as a rule secure grain of as high quality as stacking.

The world's experience appears to favor small stacks—six or seven to the acre—as affording better conditions for curing than the large stack, and the most careful farmers use a board or rail foundation for the stack. Otherwise more or less rice is injured by absorption of moisture from the ground. It is the wet and exceptionally adverse weather that the rice farmer should provide against. The objection to the small stacks is that they are not so economically handled at

thrashing time as the large stacks. This is fully offset by the increased safety of the plan, because there is little danger of the rice heating in the small stacks, especially for seed.

THRESHING.

Possibly the present plan of threshing rice is fairly economical for the purely commercial farmer—i. e., one who hires everything done upon the farm—and for large plantations with plenty of tenants; but for the small farmer, who seeks to use his own labor and that of his month hands as economically as possible, there are better methods. All things counted it costs the farmer about forty cents per sack to thrash and sack his rice. This includes his own labor, his teams, cost of machine, extra hands and teams, board and sacks. This rush of work generally leaves the straw in poor condition for resisting storms. With rice well stacked two neighboring farmers can purchase and use a small thresher, completely manned by six hands, which will do excellent and economic work, saving all cash outlay for men and teams. The thrashing will be done when they want it and as they want it.

It pays to run all paddy rice through a fanning mill and sorter before selling it. It will bring enough more to pay all expenses and the screenings are needed on the farm for pig and chicken feed.

DRYING PADDY.

In Japan, China and India all rice is dried in the sun before storing. The germ is so small in rice that for seed it is weakened if the rice is sacked even slightly damp. Northern farmers will recall the great care taken to dry seed corn. They generally hung it braided, in the kitchen attic where it was subject to a moderate heat. The greater germinating power of foreign rice seed is undoubtedly due to its being thoroughly dried before storing. With this thought in mind, last season I interviewed the agents of several thrashing machine manufacturers and asked them to invent a cyclone steam dryer, to dry the rice as thrashed.

If a sorter and cleaner could be attached, then our rice would be stored in good shape. In the absence of such a machine all seed rice should be spread upon a floor and dried before sacking. A good farmer said to me the other day, "I believe we all ought to buy imported seed." That is not my opinion. We can raise better seed than we import, and if we will take the necessary pains to preserve it, the results will be more satisfactory. Our domestic rice last year made poor seed. Why? Because the fall was wet and the rice went into the sack damp.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

After all other departments have received the full benefits of scientific discoveries agriculture is about to be invaded at all points by hordes of scientific investigators. They are welcome; better late than never.

For years the man of science walked around the domain of agriculture, stood in the edge of it, drew his salary from the farmers but looked the other way, talked about the ignorance of "hayseeds" and did nothing to promote the interests of the men who paid him. Our agricultural colleges for many years were almost pure pretenses to conciliate the farmer, doing some work that related to the science of agriculture, but not close enough so the farmer could hitch the relation onto the thing itself and make it useful.

At last there has been a radical change;

the agricultural colleges are not only attempting to do some practical work but are succeeding and deserve the earnest support of farmers. It was intended that they should supplement the farmer, taking up the work where he left it by reason of his crop necessities and reaching conclusions that would be helpful. This line is now being energetically prosecuted and it pays to keep in close touch with the agricultural colleges.

The practical side of these colleges is indicated by the large number of professors who annually resign their positions to engage in some line of husbandry. For several years the Iowa Agricultural College has been noted for the excellence of its department of animal husbandry. The Hon. James Wilson, now Secretary of Agriculture and his successor Prof. C. F. Curtiss gave an impetus to the agricultural lines in this college which placed it among the world's most successful institutions for helping farmers. The fast stock from this college won so many prizes at the fat stock exhibit of Chicago and showed such excellence in all points that there was a great demand by the stock men of the country for young men trained at this college to take charge of herds of cattle destined for high-grade beef. Recently F. R. Marshall, assistant professor in animal husbandry, resigned to take charge of the herds at the celebrated Brookmont Farm, Odebolt, Iowa, the largest farm in that state.

The great impetus, however, which has been given to agricultural investigations in late years is due to the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its present secretary, Hon. James Wilson. Apparently every problem in agricultural science has a man after it and searching the world for data.

I note that Edward Mead in charge of irrigation investigations has gone to Italy to study the irrigation systems of Lombardy and Piedmont along the Po.

He will ascertain, if possible, how rivers are controlled, either by state or by private interests, and will gather statistics of the prices paid for water, the amount used, the way in which it is applied to crops, and the difference in products, yields and value on irrigated and unirrigated lands.

GERMANS VISITING US.

The great prestige of the United States in foreign countries owing to the enormous annual export of agricultural products incited Germany to send forty scientists to inspect agricultural conditions here.

Their report is interesting reading. They were eminently practical in their observations. One writer states, "they gave slight care about using fine stallions, and great track records impressed them but little; they mainly wanted to find out how a colt is reared, broken and sold; how much it costs to produce a horse and what is realized from him when placed on the market. In looking over draft horses, their interest was centered less on imported animals than on the generations produced on American soil and under American management." The beet sugar industry was an object of interest and they were favorably impressed with our field and factory operations; but considering labor conditions here they were confident Germany could successfully compete. Our forest conditions attracted considerable attention and they expressed the opinion that our management of forests was exceedingly wasteful—so much so that America would in a short time be compelled to import timber.

Upon the whole they thought that very

little they saw here could be successfully applied to German agriculture.

MACARONI WHEAT.

Macaroni wheat is a highly glutinous wheat from which macaroni is manufactured.

Besides being rich in nitrogen it is a wheat that thrives in semi-arid countries.

It produces better where the annual rainfall is from ten to twenty inches than where it is from thirty to forty inches. It is therefore especially adapted to the semi-arid eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The introduction of this wheat by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has extended the wheat crop two hundred miles westward across a table land extending from the Rio Grande to the British possessions. A sample of this wheat was milled and gave 6.38 per cent. bran; 20.83. per cent. shorts and 71.54 per cent. flour.

The bran contained 16.3 per cent. protein, the shorts 17.4 per cent., and the flour 16.9 per cent. American spring wheat flour contains 11.3 per cent. protein, shorts and bran about 12.3. This wheat appears to improve under American conditions.

BUFFALO PITTS CO. HAS BUGS.

The Buffalo Pitts Company has bugs. If a stranger comes in contact with a Buffalo Pitts man, he too will soon have bugs. The bugs are big. They are noisy.

This company is as aggressive in advertising and selling threshing machinery as it is progressive in manufacturing it. Feeling that their threshers and engines are good enough to have all the truth told about them, the management spends money freely for printers ink. Their efforts for publicity do not stop here, however.

They are distributing bugs about an inch and a half long. They are of metal and make a shrill snapping noise when pressed. They are attached to a celluloid disk, on which is printed, "I chirp for the Buffalo Pitts, the best threshers and engines on earth." The novelty is able to draw a knot of men together, each asking in his turn, "What's that thing?" It is more interesting to a boy than a new Christmas drum.

This company from its home office and agencies is also distributing free a very superior thermometer. Grandpa does not have to have his spec's to see from a distance how high the red liquid has climbed up the heat scale. The thermometers would cost a neat sum, and certainly are worth asking for. It is expected, of course, that matter advertising the Buffalo Pitts Engine and Niagara Thresher will be asked for at the same time. One of the bugs will make Johnnie forget all about tying the cats' tails together.

ATTACHMENT FOR SHOCKING.

A recent dispatch from Goshen, Ind., states that a man of that town, named William Doering, has received letters patent on a grain-shocking device. The device is intended to be substituted for the bundle carrier of the self-binder; and will carry eight or ten bundles, as the driver of the binder may desire, and automatically place them on the ground in the form of a shock.

It is claimed that the device can be used for shocking any kind of grain that is cut and bound by a self-binder. If the claims made for it hold true in practice, it will do much toward solving the harvest labor problem, and for no class of small grain growers will it do more than for the rice farmer who has a scarcity of labor to contend with and must rush his harvest work whenever an opportunity offers.

RICE JOURNAL AND GULF COAST FARMER

Devoted to the Rice Industry in particular, in all its branches, and to Gulf Coast Agriculture in general.

VOL. VI. NO. 1.

CROWLEY, LA., DECEMBER 1, 1902.

Subscription, per year, 50 cents
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.00

RICE THE FEED FOR THE SOUTH

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP

Usage has a force peculiar and tenacious, the bonds of which it is almost impossible to break. We are accustomed to feed corn and oats to our work stock, and corn to our hogs to mature them. By long usage, we know the strength of these grains for food, can feed them to best effect, and it is natural to try to continue the use of them under changed conditions.

A large portion of the world does not have corn to feed stock, and has learned to use other grain with economy and efficiency. They also believe in their methods of feeding. How frequently we have heard a Scotchman say, "Corn does very well, but there is nothing can give the swine a lift like peas." The people of India praise with equal zeal rice, sorghum, and millet.

We are in the rice zone of America,

feed his teams off the products of the farm they work, there is something radically defective in the soil of the farm, or in his method of cultivating it. Close competition must ultimately preclude such a large expenditure in making a crop. It is certain to bring great depression in case of failure in the home crop. What should be done? There should be an immense increase in the amount of winter oats raised. If a persistent effort was made to sow oats in the fall, enough could be raised to supply all the grain requirements for the work stock. The winter crop of oats is almost a clear gain to the farm. Valuable as are oats for food, they are not a general purpose grain, like corn, and even corn is poorly adapted to meet all the requirements of farm animals. If fed too freely, especially in warm weather, horses, pigs, and

and the same is true of corn. A small horse-power gristmill attached to a farm is good property. Rice straw, with molasses and water sprinkled on it, then a few quarts of ground rice sifted on and the horses or mules will imagine they are at the broad side of a pie counter. Refuse molasses should be used, costing only a few cents per gallon. A half pint for each animal is sufficient for a start. The molasses is added mainly for flavor. For swine, soak the ground rice two hours and add a pint of molasses to ten quarts, always adding it at the time of feeding. In case of swine, the molasses is not essential, but is an advantage.

No sweeter pork was ever made than that fattened on rice. "Well," some farmer replies, "that plan of feeding makes too much labor." That is the sore place—too many farmers are afraid of

of rice bran is equal to \$1.46 per barrel delivered at market, not making allowance for the superior quality of the whole rice. If the hulls are ground with the bran—quite customary—it is better to pay \$2.40 for rice to feed than to pay \$15 per ton for bran.

Let us make a corn comparison. The same care and the same cost that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre will secure twenty barrels of bull, or Egyptian, rice. In the fifty bushels of corn, there are 2,800 gross pounds of food, and, in the twenty barrels of rice, there are 3,240 pounds. Allowing nothing for the greater ease of digestion of the rice, there are two considerations in favor of the general use of rice for animal food in the South, that should be carefully considered. The great importance of keeping the system of the ani-



By courtesy of the Advance Thresher Co.

A DAY'S RECORD THRESHING RICE.

but we have not learned to adjust ourselves to the products of the country. Train loads of corn and oats are transported from distant states to our barns, with such a reckless disregard of economy that one might be inclined to believe in a general combine to depress the markets for home products and to boom those of distant states. It is best to look the situation in the face, and state facts, though they may not be agreeable in all cases.

If the farmer in any country can not

chickens are liable to suffer from its use. On the contrary, paddy rice can be fed to such animals with impunity. On a trial of one year, under my own observation, a certain lot of chickens were fed no grain but rice. They were healthier and produced more eggs than with any other grain, except wheat. For poultry food, paddy rice is superior to corn at equal weight. If corn is worth fifty-six cents per bushel, paddy rice is worth more than \$1.62 per barrel. For horses and pigs, the paddy should be ground;

labor, and the majority of farmers do not put their extra labor at the right place. The outgo must be guarded as carefully as the income. Sometimes the careless or lavish spoon, pitchfork, bucket, or grain measure is more responsible for an annual deficit on the farm than any failure in crop production.

Many farmers are paying three-fourths of a cent per pound for rice bran. A barrel of rough rice at three-fourths of a cent per pound would bring \$1.21. Adding sack and hauling when sold, the price

mal in the highest vigor is the first. No machinery out of repair can do economical work. The boiler that has its flues encrusted and soot jammed can not make steam economically. How much worse is the condition of the farm horse or mule, with liver enlarged, kidneys inflamed, and intestines coated with febrile products? Food gives little strength and rest restores no vigor. This is the condition of too many corn-fed draft animals, and it is responsible for the heavy per cent. of losses during the working

season. This is especially true of Northern corn. Southern corn is much less injurious, showing that the climate tries to adjust the food to the environment of the animal. Rice is more perfectly adjusted. It does not produce the intense heat of corn in the consumption. It yields its nourishment without injury to the organs, and leaves them in condition to do the most efficient work. In very hard work, it might be well to add a small ration of cotton seed meal, or corn, to be removed as soon as lighter work follows. The main grain ration should be rice.

A further reason for the general use of rice is that rice is a crop universally adapted to the Gulf States, and can be raised on land that will not produce corn. A patch of prairie, or piece of hummock land too wet to produce any thing but coarse grass, and not easily drained, may

be used for rice. Of course, it would be better drained, but it can be used wet and its use is almost a clear gain to the farm. In the near future all through the pine woods and among the fertile hill lands, we expect to see small fields of rice for human food and for stock food, rendering the farm capable of carrying more hogs and more cattle than at present. In the Gulf rice zone, these train loads of Northern corn and pork will disappear, and the rice farmer will use the products of his farm. If the rice could be properly cleaned and graded, removing the light and small grains, the remainder in most cases would sell for as much as the entire product, and the residuum would be clear gain.

This season, owing to the excessively wet fall, there is considerable damaged or discolored rice. This, with the light

and small grains and the red rice, would come near furnishing all the grain necessary for the farm stock the ensuing season. This would be a relief to the market, and the choice rice would immediately respond in price.

Instead, doubtless, much of this inferior rice will be forced on the market at a low price, to the great detriment of better grades and to the disadvantage of the rice farmer who sells it, for he will pay more for corn to replace it. Corn is not going to be cheap the ensuing year. As near as I can ascertain, seventy per cent. of the corn crop of Iowa, Nebraska, and Northern Illinois is soft, and must be fed on the home farm. Thirty per cent. of the merchantable corn in those great corn states means dear corn for a year. The Northern oat crop was large, but it was served, while in the shock, the same

as our rice. It stood in water to the bands in many cases, and oats do not like much water after harvest. We face the situation of being obliged to make another crop of rice on high-priced grain. We shall be wise if we govern ourselves accordingly.

Some relief could be secured by planting sorghum early. We are not using this valuable plant as much as we should. Two crops a year of sorghum can be raised as early as one of corn. The stalk is a valuable fodder and the seed, properly cured, is excellent for domestic animals. Millions of people in India subsist mainly upon it. Some farmers object to its use, on the ground that it effects the kidneys unfavorably. This is only the case where it is fed too freely, with the seed on the stock. All valuable foods must be fed with some judgment.

RICE GROWING IN ARKANSAS

BY GEORGE SIBLY

For the past fifteen years there has been a great deal of upland rice grown around Lonoke, Ark., for use by the negroes from the rice states. They plant it in small patches of refuse land, as in slavery they used to plant their tobacco. They make from forty to sixty bushels per acre. A few white people also raise it for feed, because of its abundant yield. One man, a Mr. Robinson, of old Austin, this county, raises it for that purpose, the yield on the sandy upland hills being from eighty to one hundred bushels, rough, per acre. The negroes clean up small quantities for their food and some for sale. They hollow out a stump for a mortar and make a maul for a pestle, and with these beat it out. Rice has thus been grown for many years in the counties of Lonoke, Prairie, Jefferson, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips, every one planting the upland variety according to his notion or necessity for food or feed.

Our prairies are much better adapted to its culture, however, than any of the low lands, I think. The Director of the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark., told me he had had the soil analyzed, and found it well adapted to the production of rice. There is hardpan subsoil that holds water well and the most of the land lies so nearly level that it can be circled with a plow for ditches. The same authority says the climate is ideal for its growth.

As for water, it is inexhaustible, and of the best quality of temperature suited for irrigation. We have some streams, viz., the White and Arkansas Rivers, Watersaw Bayou, Bayou De View, and Bayou Two Prairie, from which water in unlimited and inexhaustible amount can be conveniently taken for the prairie—of which there is approximately a million acres. Besides the rivers and bayous, water in inexhaustible supply can be had from wells. At the depth of sixty-five or seventy feet, we come to a stratum of blue clay that is impervious to water. This is four or five feet thick, and below that is a bed of the finest white and colored gravel in the world. The depth of it is unknown, but, in putting down our well last year, when the tool passed through the clay and struck the gravel, the water rose seventy feet in the well, and with such force that it threw the tool with which we were drilling a ten-inch well clear out of the hole. With a suitable strainer of sufficient length, all the water that a pump can raise can be obtained for a ten-inch well anywhere on this prairie. The temperature of the water is such that it will not chill the young plant.

Last year we planted forty acres on the prairie, but, owing to the mistake of putting it in charge of a man who knew nothing about it—supposing however that he did—we lost our crop for the want of irrigation during the dry spell of the

summer. It grew finely until about the middle of July, then it was ruined, it is said. This year the same party put in first twenty acres, which he abandoned for want of a stand, as he said; then, June 4, he seeded five acres with Japan, which, though too late to do well, made a fraction over sixty-four bushels to the acre, of first-class rice grains. Had it been put in sooner and properly attended to, I have no doubt it would have yielded double the amount, but the field was rough and cloddy and not half watered, when I saw it, and yet it yielded that crop.

So far as the crop growing and doing well here, there is no question.

The culture and irrigation questions have passed the experimental stage. We have demonstrated the fact that rice is an assured success on the prairies. The negroes—and some of the white people—had long ago demonstrated the practicability and profit of raising it in the bottoms, and a Mr. Robinson, living in the sand hills of old Austin, this county, has been raising it for feed for some years. He raises the upland variety, as he calls it, and his crops yield from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre all the time, the yield depending on the season. He cultivates it about the same as broom corn. I have a stalk of it in my office now, that is about five feet high with well filled heads about a foot long. He pulled it rather green, to keep it from shedding the seed. A young man, named Charley Rappick, near here, pulled up some stalks from Morris' abandoned field, set them out near his well, and watered them. They made stalks exactly seven feet long, with twenty ears to the stool, the heads twelve to thirteen inches long and well filled. I took them to the Little Rock board of trade, to exhibit at the State Fair, but the fair will not be held. It was estimated that the yield per acre of that specimen would greatly exceed a hundred bushels per acre.

Our prairie lands, with the rivers to draw from and the wells we can get, fulfill every requirement for the profitable culture of the crop. This we have thoroughly demonstrated. That fact is now well established. There is now no experimental question. It is simply a question of means to provide the pumping plants. Whenever means are available, the whole prairie will no doubt be planted in rice.

Prairie lands are not so cheap now as a year ago. Then there was no trouble to buy at three to five dollars per acre. I had some difficulty two years ago to sell a first-class half section at \$4. Now, if you get good prairie for ten dollars per acre, you are lucky.

Having accomplished all that the company was organized for, the Arkansas Rice Company will liquidate, and the several members will now take up the culture of rice on a business basis. They

organized for experimental purposes, and, having accomplished that, will raise rice.

DESIRABLE IMPORTATIONS.

No feature of the foreign commerce of the United States is more interesting or more suggestive, than the figures which show the growth in importations of manufacturers' materials. The September report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the importations of manufacturers' materials in the nine months ending with September, 1902, were not only larger than in the corresponding period of any preceding year, but formed a larger percentage of the total imports than on any preceding occasion. The total importation of manufacturers' materials in the nine months ending with September, 1902, amounted to \$325,771,211, and formed 46.39 per cent. of the total imports. A comparison of these figures with those for the corresponding period of 1890 shows an increase of 60 per cent. in the importations of manufacturers' materials during that time, the total importation of manufacturers' materials in the nine months of 1890 having been \$206,724,960. The share which manufacturers' materials formed of the total imports in 1890, was only 33.03 per cent., as against 46.39 per cent. in the corresponding months of 1902.

The table which follows shows the total importations of manufacturers' materials in the nine months ending with September of each year from 1890 to 1902 and the share which they formed of the total imports in the nine months of each year:

Nine months ending September 30	Imports of Manufacturers' Materials	Percentage of total Imports.
1890	206,724,960	33.03
1891	225,512,735	35.96

Articles Imported.	Nine Months Ending September 30—		
	1890 Dollars	1896 Dollars	1902 Dollars
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	34,845,336	34,747,542	43,137,779
Hides and skins	18,388,072	14,665,291	43,115,882
Silk	14,029,439	9,355,897	30,525,629
Fibers	14,507,379	9,918,199	26,743,859
India rubber	12,637,467	10,146,658	18,353,505
Tin	4,887,566	3,948,695	16,560,168
Copper	273,930	950,592	16,049,381
Wood and lumber	10,672,415	12,659,591	15,814,312
Wool	11,579,098	16,028,774	14,836,587
Tobacco	16,852,750	8,648,237	11,537,519
Cotton	1,165,277	4,645,217	7,752,263

TACKS IN POLISH.

Wm. M. King, of 1410 Bacon street, Washington, D. C., sends a communication to The Signal that may be of more than passing interest to the rice territory.

It says, "I read of the loss of Mr. J.

W. Clark's mules by reason of their having eaten tacks that were presumably in the rice polish they had been fed. To prevent the possibility of tacks, nails, etc., finding their way into the feed, set a strong magnet in the proper place to attract and hold them. I have been told that millers have such a device."

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RY 24, 1903.

RECOMMEND A NEW DIRECTORATE S

Rice Association Suggests Officers to the Real Meeting.

At the meeting of the Rice association at Houston yesterday, the nominating committee reported upon a directorate for the ensuing year and their report was adopted. It contains 16 Louisianians, 12 Texans, one gentleman from South Carolina and one from Georgia. The action of the committee is nothing more than a recommendation or nomination, ratified informally by the organization, to be formally acted upon at a meeting at Crowley in March. These proposed directors, after being duly installed, will meet and elect officers of the association.

The list: S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles; Miron Abbott, Crowley; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; A. B. Allison, Crowley; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles; H. L. Gueydan, Gueydan; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia; John Green, Crowley; J. B. Foley, Crowley. H. E. Heald, Welsh; E. C. McMurtry, Jennings; La.; George E. Sears, Rayne; R. N. Sims, Jr., Donaldsonville; Henry Kahn, New Orleans; Edward Marchesseau, Abbeville, La.; Oswald Wilson, Houston, Texas; J. E. Brotsard, Beaumont; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake; A. P. Borden, Pierce; S. F. B. Morse, Houston; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake; Victor La Tulle, Bay City; W. C. Moore, Liberty; C. E. Lackland, Houston; Ross L. Clark, Port Lavaca; W. E. Bradley, Port Arthur; J. W. Leech, El Campo, Texas; John Screven, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Shepard, Charleston, S. C.

Trust Company

The report of the executive committee consisted in the minutes of a meeting held in Crowley recently when the action of President Knapp in sending Colonel Eggleston to Chicago was ratified.

The report of Treasurer H. C. Drew showed a balance in treasury of \$252, together with the expenditure of over \$500 in establishing the rice kitchen in Chicago. The committee on arrangements and program reported on the details of entertainment as already published.

It was then that the legal opinion upon the status of the third annual general meeting of the rice association of America was sprung. It was received with no surprise, as most of the directors were fully conversant with the situation. The decision to hold the annual session in Houston was reached on the supposition that there would be no friction and no question taken as to the validity of whatever action might be taken.

The way suggested out of the difficulty is to go ahead with the selection of officials at this session. Later the constitution will be amended at a special meeting in Crowley, the domicile of the association, so that an election may be held later. Then the gentlemen selected in Houston will be regularly and formally elected to hold office during the coming year.

It was authoratively stated last night that there would be few changes in the board of directors. The nominating committee can only suggest a list to the members, and if accepted that list will be recommended to the meeting to be called at Crowley for ratification and formal election. The old directors will be retained and changes will be made only where present directors find it impossible to serve or have not been able to actively participate in the work of the association in the past.

These directors elected at Crowley at a later date will elect the new set of officers for the ensuing year.

President Knapp is pleased with the interest displayed at the present meeting and feels that great good is being accomplished. He is very busy with government work and will be forced to leave Houston today before the banquet tonight in order to keep an important engagement. The president expressed sincere regret at being unable to be present at this pleasant feature of third annual meeting.

We supply and print lithographed stock certificates.

AMERICAN JOB OFFICE.

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Weekly American
July 24-1903
LAKE

Successor to Lake Charles Co

VOL. 22.

JUST HAVING A GOOD SOCIAL TIME

Real Business Meeting to be Held
in Crowley March 24

Rice Association Hears Report of President Knapp—Large Attendance—Much Interest Shown.

By Associated Press.

Houston, Jan. 21.—At the meeting of the Rice Association of America yesterday, it was decided to call a meeting of stockholders for Crowley March 24, there to amend the charter and select officials. This action taken was to all purposes informal, but will probably be adhered to. The program for the two days' session in Houston remains the same except for the elimination of formal and regular business transactions.

The first formal business was a report of the president. His remarks were pertinent to the establishment of a rice kitchen in the department store of the Siegel-Cooker company of Chicago. The Rice association, with the assistance of the Millers' association, has pledged itself to the maintenance of the institution, which will be in operation within a short time. The firm fostering the enterprise has already ordered two carloads of rice and anticipates an increase in the use of the food product amounting to about 100 per cent.

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SOUTHERN

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Rice Industry
December 1902
From January 1902
S. K.
Organization of Rice
from 1902. Rice State Union
By Products of Rice
from January 1902 to 1903

FARM LESSONS FROM THE YEAR 1902.

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP.

(Special Correspondence Rice Industry.)

Experience is very costly and should be worth something as an asset for future use. Generally rice farmers forgot old time conservative methods of farming and financially launched into commercialism: that is, they bought teams, and grain to feed them, they invested in tools and improvements and they employed day labor as the exigencies of the farm appeared to require.

This seemed very reasonable and once started there was no way but to continue until the crop was harvested. It is the way other lines of business are conducted, then why should not a farm follow methods generally found successful in business lines?

The first reason is, that there is a greater degree of uncertainty in farm crops than in most other products.

The merchant or the manufacturer can generally plan his business so as to yield a sure profit unless overtaken by some wide spread financial disaster. The farmer has to contend with deficient or excessive rainfall, armies of insect enemies, with death dealing plant and animal diseases in addition to financial cyclones. It therefore behooves him to be much more conservative than the ordinary business man.

Conservative rules of good husbandry require not only that the farmer who tills the soil should be mainly fed from the farm which he tills, but that the farm should furnish the hay and grain for the teams and that the laborers employed should obtain their principal food from the farm granary and store house. This should be so adjusted as to be to the advantage of both parties.

Admitting that there were years when the farmer could make more money by purchasing food supplies; in a series of years he will find it to his advantage to produce them. The safe rule is, live off the farm and meet all ordinary expenses by the production of standard products; then make a cash crop—rice, sugar cane or cotton in the South. If the cash crop is short or fails, the planter has simply failed to make money; he is not ruined nor even embarrassed; he can live and make the next crop.

Such a farmer employs by the month just the number of men necessary to work the farm. If there is more land than his regular hands can till, it is rented to tenants. Tenant farmers should never attempt more than they have teams and labor to manage.

Rice farming is probably one of the safest lines of farming known, when well known; but it will not stand commercial methods of management. Especially will this be true for the coming season.

There is a scarcity of labor all over the country. Wages will be high. The advance in farm wages, in building material and in grain were greater than any probable increase in the price of rice. If a farmer will make his rice crop on a conservative plan he will be all right, whatever may occur. Such farmers have made money this year and will make money next year. From a review of the past season and the general statement of rice farmers I am inclined to believe that the small farmer will do better the coming season to put in only sixty acres of rice with one team (four horses or mules) and devote the remainder of his time to the production of corn, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, truck garden, chickens and pigs, than to attempt a hundred acres of rice and omit the rest. In the first place, by plowing and cultivating his land more thoroughly he will get as much rice from the sixty acres as he usually obtains from a hundred, and the variety will be better. The auxiliary crops will furnish a living and pay running expenses. The number of acres put in does not determine the rice crop in barrels or cash.

It is hard to undertake this, because every farmer talks about acres as if they meant barrels of rice. Try the plan of more thorough cultivation and better seed one year.

Of course these remarks refer mainly to the small farmer. When one man attempts to raise from 500 to 2,000 acres of rice it is a business proposition pure and simple, and does not involve to the same extent family considerations, except that the employees

should reside on the estate and live on the profits of it; but this is more on account of the employees than the farmer.

A transient population does not accord with the genius of country life, and every effort should be made to encourage the home and permanent employment. If there must be tramps, let them be products of the city.

HOW TO PLANT RICE.

Hints on Drainage and Sowing of the Crop, by Dr. S. A. Knapp in "Rice Culture in the United States."

Perfect drainage is one of the most important considerations in rice farming, because upon it depends the proper conditions of the soil for planting. It may appear unimportant that a water plant like rice should have aerated and finely pulverized soil for the seed bed, but such is the case. Thorough cultivation seems to be as beneficial to rice as to wheat. Complete and rapid drainage at harvest always insures the best conditions and reduces the expense of the harvest.

Thorough drainage is even more essential for rice than for wheat, because irrigation brings the alkali to the surface to an extent that finally becomes detrimental to the rice plant. Alkali sometimes accumulates in the soil just below the depth of the furrow to such an extent that any plowing is dangerous to the crop. Experience has shown that there is but one effective way of disposing of these salts, and that is by thorough drainage and deep plowing. As the water drains away the excess of soluble salts is carried off. Now if the ditches are no deeper than the ordinary furrow it is evident that only the surface of the soil can be cleared. Either tiling must be employed or there must be plenty of open ditches, the main ones at least three feet deep.

SOWING.

Selecting the seed.—Too great care cannot be exercised in selecting rice for seed. It is indispensable that the seed should be free from red rice, grass and weed seeds, uniform in quality and size, and free from sun cracks. Uniformity of kernel is more essential in rice than in other cereals, because of the polishing process.

Time to sow.—The best time to sow rice differs in different sections, and

varies somewhat with the varying conditions in the same section. It may be sown between the middle of March and the middle of May, but in most cases it should be sown by April 20 for best results. Sowing should take place as soon as possible after spring plowing. Care must be taken to plant the several fields at different periods, so that harvest will not be too crowded.

Amount to sow.—The amount of rice sown per acre varies in different sections, and with different methods of sowing, from 1 to 3 bushels per acre.

Germination.—Three different methods of treating the seed are followed. Some let on just enough water to saturate the ground immediately after sowing and harrowing, and at once draw off any surplus water. This insures the germination of the seed. Others sow and trust to there being sufficient moisture in the land to germinate the seed. This is sometimes uncertain and rarely produces the best results. A few sprout the seed before planting by placing bags of rice in water. This is sure to be a failure if the soil is very dry when the seed is sown. In case of planting in dry soil without following with water saturation, rolling the land after seeding

and harrowing has been found beneficial.

Drilling.—The rice should be planted with a drill. It will be more equally distributed, and the quantity used to the acre will be exact. The seeds will be planted at a uniform depth and the earth packed over them by the drill roller. It also prevents the birds from taking the seeds. The roller should precede the drill. If it follows the drill the feet of the horses, mules, or

at because it marks a new departure. It is being financed by men interested in the lumber business, and has for its object the utilization of lands that have been cut over and denuded of timber. While this canal begins eighteen miles east of Beaumont, at Indian Bluff, on the Sabine river, and runs fifteen miles southeast in Louisiana, it may be said to be a part of the Beaumont development. It is promised that the system of canals to be established will open about 50,000 acres of rice lands. While this is the pioneer enterprise of the kind, it is said that timber companies generally are now looking after the utilization of the lands after they have been cut over, a fact of great advantage to the country. Ditches are being cut and the lands are prepared for cultivation. Stump lands are said to make excellent pasture. The additional wealth brought to the section by the utilization of the stump lands can readily be appreciated. Such lands are now assessed at \$3 an acre. If brought into cultivation as rice lands they would rank up with the \$35 land at least.

It is believed in this rice country that the development of the industry will continue indefinitely, without any decrease in profits. It is expected

there will be a vast increase in the acreage of rice grown, and enthusiasts like Colonel Morse of the Southern Pacific talk of an extension of the rice belt till it takes in all the country that can be flooded and drained between the Mississippi and Colorado and for some miles inland. While

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The Emerson works perfectly either with or without the land-side; turns furrows of even width and depth, and in uneven ground works to uniform depth. Turns a square and level furrow first time around a new field.

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The Emerson, Junior, is a frameless, consequently a cheaper plow than the Emerson Sulky, yet, first-class in every respect, and a machine that can be depended on every time. It is made just as substantially as either the Gang or Sulky; has in it just as good material, and is simple and easy to handle.

When no great amount of plowing is done, and the farmer wants only a plain, substantial, yet easy working and simple machine, the Emerson Junior, is the plow to buy.

The rear wheel is automatically locked and unlocked, for turning corners, by the action of the team, and requires no attention, whatever, from the operator.

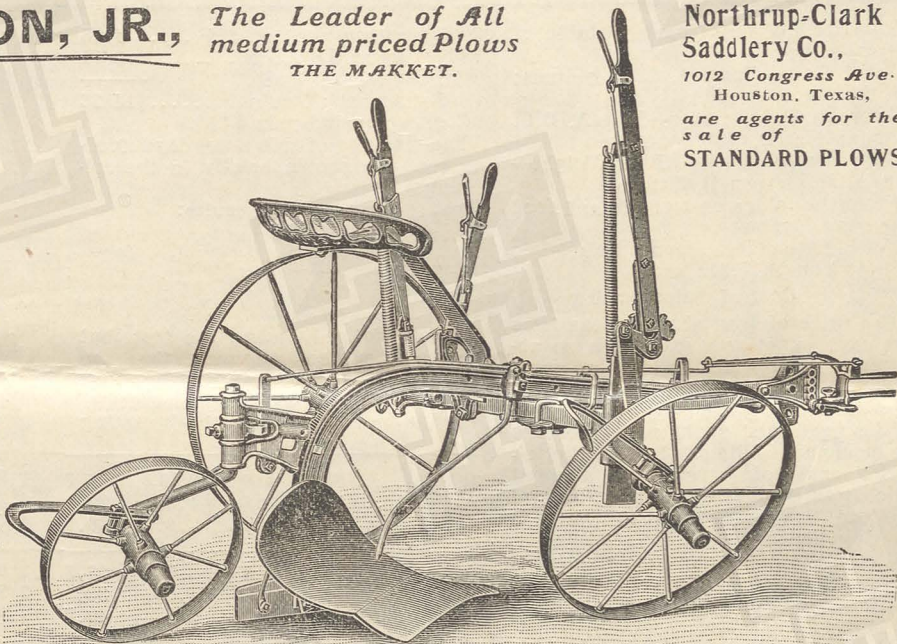
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points are derived from the table of weights:

Total Gain—Pen A, 366 pounds; pen B, 291.5 pounds.

Average Daily Gains—Pen A, 3.05 pounds; pen B, 2.43 pounds.

Gain Per 100 Pounds Live Weight—Pen A, 26.73; pen B, 20.88.

From the tables on weights and feed eaten we derive:

Feed Eaten Per Pound Gain—Pen A, 6.5; pen B, 7.11.

Cost of Gains:

The price of feed stuffs at the time this experiment was made was so abnormally high that the cost of gains calculated therefrom would be entirely misleading. A change in the price of the feed used could easily reverse the economic findings. Hence, the following scale of prices was adopted which was thought to be mean normal for localities contiguous to the rice growing belt:

Cotton seed, \$15 per ton; rice bran, \$12 per ton; corn and cob meal, \$20 per ton; rice polish, \$20 per ton; prairie hay, \$7 per ton.

At these prices the cost of gains were as follows:

Pen A.

1,089 lbs rice polish at \$20 ton..\$10 89
544 lbs rice bran at \$12 ton 3 26
744 lbs prairie hay at \$7 2 60

Total cost of gain\$16 75
Cost per pound of gain, 4.67.

Pen B.

680 lbs corn and cob meal at \$20.. \$6 80

630 lbs cotton seed at \$15 4.75
773 lbs hay at \$7 2 71

Total cost of gain\$14 26

Cost per pound gain \$4.89.

The findings of this sixty days' feeding test are shown briefly in the following:

Summary of Results:

en	Av. Kt.	Gain	Gain per day	Cost 1 lb.
A	1552.	336.	3.05	4.67
Ration—Rice bran, polish, hay.	1547.	291.	2.43	4.89
Ration—Cotton seed, corn, hay.				

It was noticed during the test, but especially at the beginning, that the droppings from pen A were rather soft. The laxative properties of the rice ration was probably due to the irritating

effect of finely divided cellulose upon the digestive tract.

Comparison with a Similar Trial.

In Bulletin 27 Texas Station, is presented an experiment which serves to show the value of Ration "B" as compared with two other rations—one cotton seed meal, hulls and silage, the other corn and hay. Three separate tests were made with common steers two and three years old. The steers were divided into pens of four each and fed for periods averaging eighty days.

The following table shows briefly the results obtained, and the comparison of these results with the results of my experiment:

1st	1	462	118	2.36	27.7	\$2.94	Cotton seed meal, hulls and silage
2nd	1	638	186	1.86	29.1	4.32	
3rd	1	513	266	2.66	36.9	4.77	
1st	4	413	118	2.03	28.5	2.36	Cotton seed, corn and cob meal, hay
2nd	4	576	192	1.02	33.3	3.29	
3rd	4	511	203	2.03	40.7	2.84	
1st	5	440	76	1.52	17.2	3.71	Corn and hay.
2nd	5	615	208	2.08	33.0	4.95	
3rd	5	522	193	1.93	36.9	4.77	
Exp. by "A" writer	776	183	3.05	26.73	4.67		Rice bran, polish, hay, cotton seed, corn, hay.
"B"	773	145	2.43	20.88	4.39		

The gain per head per day averaged from the three tests shown in the

THE BY-PRODUCTS OF RICE.

Rice Bran, Rice Polish and Hay for Fattening Steers.

Summary of Graduating Thesis By M. M. Carpenter, of the Texas A. and M. College, 1902.
(Farm and Ranch.)

The high prices of corn, oats, wheat bran, cotton seed, etc., in Texas the last few years, have led progressive feeders to look about for a cheaper substitute and many have made inquiries about the by-products of rice and their value.

In 1901 there were 125,000 acres of rice in Texas yielding 1,250,000 barrels or rough rice worth \$3,700,000. When this crop was milled it produced some 59,375 tons of cleaned rice, 5,000 tons of polish and 18,500 tons of bran.

Rice polish is the last coating removed from the kernel before it is put on the market. About eight pounds of polish is obtained from a 162-pound sack of rice.

Rice bran consists of the finely divided hulls with more or less of the poorer quality of rice and screenings ground with it.

In some rice mills all of the by-products are mixed and ground together, being then sold under such names as "rice meal," "rice feed," and "standard feed." Of course the value of this product rests with the miller, and from practical experience of the writer in feeding and handling it, the article varies from a palatable, nutritious feed that both cattle and horses thrive upon, to a worthless mixture of chaff and mill sweepings.

The value of rice bran and polish as a feed for cattle and horses has never been determined by extensive and systematic experiments, though rice polish as a feed for hogs has been tested at several stations with uniformly favorable results.

Under directions of Prof. J. H. Connell, then director of the Texas Experiment station, the writer during the winter of 1891-1892, conducted an experiment at the A. and M. College, using rice bran, rice polish and prairie hay for fattening steers.

The only practical way of determining the value of a ration is by comparing it with some other ration, preferably one better known. In this case the standard or check ration was raw cotton seed, and corn cob meal, two feed stuffs that go well together and are often used by practical feeders.

Compositions of Feed Stuffs Used.

The table given below, made up largely from the table of American Feeds in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding,"

shows the digestible nutrients in the feed stuffs used, and the composition of a ration of each group, using equal parts:

Table Showing Digestible Nutrients in One Hundred Pounds Feed.

Feed Stuff	RICE FEED.				
	Water	Ash	Protein	Ether	Carbohy.
Rice Bran	10.67	11.10	5.30	7.30	45.10
Rice Polish	10.63	5.45	9.01	6.50	56.40
Average	10.65	8.25	7.15	6.90	50.75

Feed Stuff	COTTON SEED AND CORN.				
	Water	Ash	Protein	Ether	Carbohy.
Cotton Seed	10.38	3.50	12.50	17.30	30.00
Corn & cob meal	15.19	1.50	4.40	2.90	60.00
Average	12.70	2.50	8.45	10.10	45.00

*Total ash or mineral content.
†Ether extract or fat.
‡Carbo-hydrates or starchy material.

It seems from the above that in the nutrients protein and fats, the cotton seed and corn meal are ahead of the rice feeds, but the latter are richer in carbohydrates.

Not yet having analyzed the prairie hay, the composition of the mixed grasses as presented in Texas Station Bulletin No. 55 was assumed for it, and on these analysis the two following rations were formulated approximating the Wolff-Lehman Standard Ration for fattening steers.

Table Showing Digestible Nutrients Per 1,000 Pounds Live Weight in Rations.

Feed	RATION A.				
	Dry Matter	Protein	Carbohy.	Ether	Nutri. Ratio.
20 lb hay	17.42	1.18	8.18	.24	
11½ lb rice pol.	10.93	1.09	6.48	.74	
5 lb rice bran	4.51	.26	2.28	.36	
Total	32.86	2.53	16.94	1.34	1:7.9

Feed	RATION B.				
	Dry Matter	Protein	Carbohy.	Ether	Nutri. Ratio.
20 lb hay	17.42	1.18	8.18	.24	
7½ lb cot. seed	6.72	.94	2.25	1.23	
8 lb corn	6.79	.36	4.80	.23	
Total	30.93	2.48	15.23	1.75	1:7.5

Wolff-Lehman Standard

These two rations are about equal in fattening value judging by their digestible nutrients as determined by experiment. No matter how widely the prairie hay may differ from "mixed grasses" in composition equal amounts were used in both rations so it cannot affect the comparison of the concentrates.

The Experiment Proper.

November 21st, four range steers, about three-year-olds, were selected, and after preliminary weighing were dehorned. Screw worms were troublesome and the steers' heads were soon full of them, which caused rapid loss of appetite and flesh.

By the 21st of December, however, the steers were in good condition and

eating heartily, so the experiment proper was begun.

The four head were divided into pens of two each, known as pen A and pen B. They were confined in stalls and turned out twice daily for water and exercise. Feeding was done twice a day at six o'clock. The hay was fed whole, the grain mixed together; the floury consistency of the rice polish makes it almost impossible for stock to eat it unless mixed with some lighter material as rice bran or cotton seed hulls. The initial weights taken December 21st, were, pen A 1,369 pounds, pen B 1,403.5 pounds and on these weights the first ration was based. The first rations were:

Pen A—Hay, 28 pounds; rice bran, 7 pounds; rice polish, 16 pounds.

Pen B—Hay, 28 pounds; cotton seed, 10 pounds; corn, 11 pounds.

These were increased from time to time until on February 6th, they were eating without waste the following rations:

Pen A—Hay, 20 pounds; rice bran, 9 pounds; rice polish, 25 pounds.

Pen B—Hay, 20 pounds; cotton seed, 14 pounds; corn 1.5 pounds.

Thus far the several nutrients in the two rations were kept as nearly equal as possible, but from February 6th to February 20th both pens were fed all they would eat. The feeds were mixed in the same proportions as previously used, and the number of pounds actually consumed by each pen was recorded.

In fourteen days pen A (two steers) consumed 518 pounds of rice bran and polish, pen B (two steers) consumed 390½ pounds cotton seed and corn.

The following table shows the amount of food consumed by each pen in the sixty day feed test:

Table of Feed Consumed:

	Hay	Grain	Total
Pen A	744 lbs	1,634 lbs	2,378 lbs
Pen B	773 lbs	1,309 lbs	2,072 lbs

Weights—Weights were taken after feeding, but before watering on Saturdays and Sundays, and the average of the two weights was taken as the weight at the close of the week.

Table of Weights.

	Initial	1st week	2d wk.	3d wk.	4th wk.
Pen A	1369	1413	1485	1535	1582
Pen B	1403.5	1395	1470	1538	1582

	5th wk.	6th wk.	7th wk.	8th wk.	9th wk.
Pen A	1590	1655	1690	1730	1735
Pen B	1610	1615	1635	1680	1690

Gains—All the steers made steady gains from the first. The following

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20 H. P. for 10 hours (one day) 20 Gallons
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 2 gallons of the crude oil being equivalent to one gallon of gasoline.

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20 H. P. for 10 hours (1 day) 25 Gallons
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Consumption of fuel with a STEAM PLANT burning Crude Oil (4 Barrels Oil—168 gallons—equal to one ton of coal), 2-3 Gallon Crude Oil per Horse Power per Hour:

20 H. P. for 10 hours (on day) 183 Gallons
 20 H. P. for 1 year (313 working days) 41629 Gallons
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Cost of operating a 20 H. P. STEAM PLANT using coal for fuel:

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Cost of operating other makes of Gasoline Engines on Gasoline....	939 00
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	\$688 60
Cost of operating Steam Plant on Crude Oil	\$32 58
Cost of operating Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines on Crude Oil....	250 40—
	\$582 18
Cost of operating Steam plant on Coal	1565 00
Cost of operating Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine on Crude Oil....	250 40—
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I am very well satisfied with the working of your machinery and will be only too glad to recommend your goods.

Wishing you the best possible success in this vicinity the coming season, Your respectfully,

E. G. STERNER.

El Campo, Texas, August 20, 1902.

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The Most Extensive Manufacturers of Gasoline Engines in the World.

IRRIGATION OF RICE.

Review of State University Bulletin No. 16--Both Canal and Well Propositions Well Covered.

The University of Texas has issued a pamphlet, "Rice Irrigation in Texas," as its semi-monthly bulletin No. 16. This pamphlet is a report on the subject of rice irrigation in Texas, prepared by Prof. Thomas U. Taylor, professor of civil engineering, and under the auspices and direction of the Hydrographic Division of the U. S. Geological survey. It is a very full and complete report, and the book, as issued by the State University, is very finely illustrated. The illustrations include maps of the rice belt of Texas, of Eagle Lake canals, canals below Wharton, shallow wells as Chester-ville; canal building by "humper" and by "grader," Lakeside rice mill, pumping plants of Orange County Com-pany's farm, Bay Prairie Rice Com-pany, Moore-Cortes Canal Company, Bay City Canal Company and Nile Valley Canal Company, together with other scenes in the rice belt, all of which add interest to the work. The little book is full of valuable informa-tion and many pointed suggestions and is very comprehensive. It begins with the statement that "The rice belt of Texas extends from the Sabine river to the Rio Grande and includes, at present, two well-developed zones, one known as the Beaumont section (including the counties of Jefferson, Orange, Liberty and Chambers) and the Colorado river valley section, ex-tending from Columbus, Texas, to the coast. While rice is raised in other sections of the State, these sections raise 75 per cent. of all the rice grown in Texas.

"In the Beaumont section, the land is a flat prairie which heretofore cut very little figure as an industrial fac-tor. It is very flat, some of which having a slope of only 1 in 5000, and generally requires small levees and small lifts at the pumps. This flat section extends all along the coast region from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. The 250-foot contour above sea level is from 50 to 125 miles from the gulf, while the strip twenty to thirty miles wide along the shore rises only a few feet above the sea level. But in addition to this coastal belt the rice section has, since 1897 been rap-idly spreading along the back from

the coast, until it has reached the Rio Grande to the west, and to Cuern, Columbus, and to Washington county on the north."

After a short dissertation on the cultivation of rice, the soil demanded, the methods, etc., the hydrographer takes the matter up by counties with a short general history followed by a general description of the plants, and, when possible, the idea of grow-ers will be given in reference to the time of sowing, disposal of the straw, nature of the land over the whole farms, and similar convictions drawn from experience. Regarding the dif-ferent counties, he says:

Jefferson County—Of all the coun-ties of Texas where the people have tried rice growing by means of irri-gation, Jefferson county undoubtedly stands first in extent of acreage and universal success. Rice has here been grown about as long as it has in any county in the State, and in addition the people seem to have shown more energy in trying to make it profitable, and increasing the acreage. The re-cent increase in the number and ca-pacity of the rice canals in Matagorda county has rendered it second only to Jefferson county in the acreage plant-ed.

The various rice farms and planta-tions lie in two general districts, one in the valleys of Taylor and Hille-brandt bayous above their junction in the southern part of the county; the other along the valleys of the Neches and the Pine Island bayou, northwest of Beaumont. There are seven rice growing companies, known as the Beaumont Company, the McFadden & Wiess, the Port Arthur, the Jefferson County Rice Company, the Southern Rice & Trust Company, the Gulf Rice Growing Company, and the Southwest-ern Company. The last three rice companies are small in comparison with the others, and their acreage is less than some individual planters. In addition to the canal plants in Jef-ferson county there are quite a num-ber of plants which derive their water from wells. These are located near Hampshire and China.

Orange County—Rice irrigation has been conducted in this county for

about ten years. The father of Dr. S. W. Sholars of this county was the pio-neer of raising rice by irrigation, hav-ing begun it in Jasper county in 1862—forty years ago. This was the first rice raised by irrigation in Texas. The land was situated on a clear flow-ing stream. It was covered at first with thick underbrush, which was cleared away. The land was broken by single teams, the rice sowed broad-cast, and when up several inches was flooded from the stream. A small dam provided with a gate deflected the wa-ter on to the land, the depth of wa-ter in the field being regulated by the gate. The manner of flooding was similar to that practiced today. The rice was harvested with reap hooks, was threshed by crude methods, and was milled by the original method of removing the upper stone of a grist-mill and substituting therefor a sec-tion of log whose under surface was sufficiently rough to remove the husk from the rough rice and produce a clean product. After the husk had been removed, the section of log which had replaced the upper stone was taken off, the stone replaced, and the clean rice was then reduced to flour.

The rice raised in Orange county is all irrigated by the canal system, the following companies conducting the business: Cow Bayou Canal Com-pany, Orange County Company, Des Moines Company, Samuel Wilson, Clark Canal Company and Giles Bros.

Chambers County—The Trinity Rice and Irrigation Company controls the rice culture in this county, and is the only irrigating plant in the county. It takes its water from Turtle bayou and Trinity river. It has 16 miles of main canals 100 feet wide, and 10 miles of laterals 40 feet wide. The plant cost \$130,000, and in a dry sea-son can irrigate 9,600 acres of rice with the usual evaporation. In 1900, 6000 acres of Providence rice were cultivated, producing 29,000 sacks of rice, which commanded \$3.00 per bar-rel. The company sowed 9000 acres in 1902. Generally they sow during May and June, using about 60 pounds per acre.

Liberty County—The Raywood Can-al and Milling Company has one of

RESUME OF CONDITIONS.

Much Valuable Information and Advice by Mr. S. Locke Breaux.

(Special Correspondence Rice Industry.)

The old year winds up with rice selling at the highest range of value for the season, with an excellent demand, and the trade generally in a satisfactory condition. All of this, in compensation, I should say, for the most unsatisfactory harvesting season that the industry has ever known.

Within my experience, the past two months in my many trips throughout the rice territory, I have seen fields where the owners had the rice in shock, and where they figured, we will say, sixty days ago, on 1000 sacks, out of which the entire outturn was only 200, and this of a practically damaged rice. In other instances, though, the thresher has been in the field, the rice is still to be put in sacks and put on the market. In the vernacular of the day, it has been something simply fierce. If we take the lesson to heart, the evil will not be an un-mixed one. My prescription would be to decrease your acreage and attempt less per unit of power, and you will find more money in the long run.

New Orleans to date has handled 765,000 sacks of rough rice, and practically 200,000 pockets of clean. We are commencing to fall behind, as compared with last year, in our receipts of rough, but, per contra, we are increasing in our receipts of clean. The importance of New Orleans as a large distributive center is bound to make itself felt, and out of the total crop, we are due to handle 50 per cent. If we get it in the rough, well and good, but if we don't get it that way, we are bound to have it in the clean.

It may be of interest to you to know that the Cuban congress has decreased its tariff on rice, on a reciprocal basis with the United States, 40 per cent. This will not enable us to get into this market on the present basis of value, but looking ahead, should we make a very big crop, it will help us just that much to use Cuba as an overflow market for our product, and it will be the same old story, if we start shipping rice into that country—we will continue to use it.

The Rice Association of America holds its next meeting in Houston on January 20-21, and, as the gentlemen having its detail in charge are thor-

oughly competent, an interesting program is assured, and I sincerely hope that every Texan who reads this will feel it his duty, as I am satisfied he will find it to his profit, to attend that meeting, and, incidentally, to become a member of the Rice Association, thus lending his mite towards helping in the work of increasing the consumption of rice in the United States.

Already on every hand we are hearing of preparations being made to enlarge plants and increase acreage. Certain it is that there is milling capacity enough now to take care of a 10,000,000 bag crop, but we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not all to make rice; we must know who to sell it to, when we get it made, and the process of assimilation in any territory is, perforce, from its very nature, slow.

Wishing the many readers of Rice Industry a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

S. LOCKE BREAUX.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1902.

GRAND MEETING EXPECTED.

Preparations for the Annual Meeting of the Rice Association of America.

The rice industry has grown into such bignitude and importance with such wonderful rapidity that it is difficult for those not directly interested in, and familiar with, the work and development, to realize the importance of the annual meeting of the Rice Association of America, which will be held in the city of Houston on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20 and 21, 1903. Nothing that has occurred in years has been of equal importance with this meeting. The industry, which the Rice Association of America was organized to, and has, successfully fostered, has proven to be the greatest wealth-producing industry, the grandest and best immigration incentive, the most rapid and permanent developer of heretofore considered almost worthless lands, the greatest builder up of other industries, manufacturing, etc., incident to the development of the country, and the promotion of the industry itself that has ever been attempted before. It has brought more capital in the way of investments in lands, in irrigating plants and machinery, in building rice mills, in building up colonies and

homes for the excellent class of people which it has brought to this country from the North, than all other industries. All this and much more has this great industry, which is yet in its infancy, done; and, looking at it from this point, and considering that it has all been done in so short a time, it is not hard to see why the people generally cannot grasp the importance of the coming annual meeting and of the rice industry in general.

The gentlemen who have the arrangements and preparation for this annual meeting, and the entertainment of the visitors to it, in hand, however, recognize the importance of the work, and will leave no stone unturned to make it a complete success. The Association in appointing these gentlemen to take charge of the general arrangements for this meeting, selected those who were not only familiar with the work of the Association, but who also have their heart in the work, and recognize its importance. This committee consists of

Committee on Arrangements.

De L. Evans, Chairman;

S. F. B. Morse,

W. C. Moore,

Oswald Wilson,

J. E. Broussard,

B. L. Vineyard,

R. M. Johnston,

H. W. Cortes,

M. E. Foster,

F. N. Gray,

B. F. Bonner,

C. A. Newning,

W. C. Gilmore,

T. H. Thompson.

After organizing and electing Mr. De L. Evans chairman, the following sub-committees were appointed:

Program—Oswald Wilson, W. C. Moore, Houston; and J. E. Broussard, Beaumont.

Public Comfort—M. E. Foster and F. N. Gray, Houston; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake.

Finance—B. F. Bonner, H. W. Cortes, W. C. Gilmore, T. H. Thompson and C. A. Newning.

Reception—The entire committee of arrangements, and such additions as may be hereafter suggested and named by the committee.

It is safe to say that with such excellent sub-committees in whose hands the various branches of the business entrusted to them has been placed, there can be no such word as fail. The personality of each sub-committee is a guarantee that its work will be well done and successfully managed. In the subjects discussed before the meeting, every phase of the industry will be covered, and the assignments as shown in another column show that every subject has been placed in the hands of able, intelligent gentlemen, each of whom is thoroughly familiar with the subjects assigned him. That there will be many valuable and able papers read before this meeting, is evidenced by a glance at the program. The committee on program has done its work well. No better selections, either of subjects to be discussed or the gentlemen chosen to discuss them, could have been made, and it is safe to say every other committee will perform its work as satisfactorily as has the committee on program.

the largest plants in Texas on the east side of the Trinity river, in Liberty county, the cost of which was \$200,000. The plant was installed in the latter part of 1900. The company, owing to the excessive rains raised a good average crop of Providence rice in 1900. There are 10 miles of main canal, averaging in width from 60 to 80 feet. There are three lifts aggregating 70 feet in all with a pumping station at each lift. In addition to this immense canal system, which will be materially added to by the building of another large canal for 1903, there are several successful well systems near Stilson, among which are Brown & Son, N. B. Sapp, Hill-Brown Rice Land and Irrigating Co., H. Gigstad and others.

Harris County.—Nearly 90 wells in Harris county are furnishing water for rice irrigation, over half of these being located in the vicinity of Clodine. The following is a list of the plants in this county: Sheldon Canal, Harris Rice Company, F. B. West, J. E. Ross, A. W. Wilkerson, W. H. Myers, Conrad Bering, C. L. and C. H. Bering, Baldwin H. Rice, Meadow Brook Company, S. P. Dickey, F. E. Markeley, J. H. O'Donnell, J. E. Cabaniss, A. Stockdick, E. Couthwaite; plants at Stella, T. G. Roberts, Mrs. Ida W. Baker.

Galveston County—Camp System.—Six miles east of Alvin, in Galveston county, near the junction of the Chigre bayou with Clear creek Berry W. Camp, of Houston, has in operation a rice farm of 1000 acres, producing, in 1901, 86 bushels per acre. The water is pumped out of an elliptical basin 40 feet across and 17 feet deep that was excavated in the banks of the bayou, and which was walled in with sheet piling and floored with heavy timber. The water is pumped into a flume 2x6 feet and 2000 feet long and delivered to the main canal, 25 feet wide and 2 miles long. Both the Japan and Honduras rice were sowed, 500 acres of each, the seed being imported for the purpose. The best machinery for handling the rice has been introduced. The thresher is the latest improved. It threshes, feeds itself, stacks the straw, sacks the grain (two sacks at a time), and has a capacity of 2000 bushels per 8 hours. During 1902, 800 acres were irrigated at this plant.

Brazos Valley Section.

Prof. Taylor, under this head, includes all plants that are in the counties which border on or through which the Brazos river flows. Regarding this section he expresses fear as to the supply of water from the

Brazos, and advises the husbanding and storage of the flow below old San Felipe. He says: "The minimum flow of the Brazos river at Waco was found to be, in April of this year, 19 cubic feet per second. The section where the measurement was taken above the new bridge was 24 feet wide, at an average depth of 7 inches, and had a mean velocity of 1.36 feet per second. While this low flow was not during the rice season, it is a fact that the period of low water is no respecter of seasons, as was shown fully by the experience of the power plant at the Austin dam. Below Waco the Brazos receives the Little river, with a minimum flow greater than that of the Brazos at Waco; the Little Brazos, the Navasota and other smaller streams. But their joint flow below old San Felipe will have to be husbanded and stored if the canals now in existence and those now being constructed receive sufficient water for their rice. The Fort Bend Company has 750 acres this year, the Brazos 2000, and the Brazoria 4800, making a total watered from the Brazos and its tributary bayous and creeks of 7550 acres. In addition to this, the Illinois Irrigating Company has projected a canal to be on the west side of the Brazos near old San Felipe; and the Texas Land and Irrigation Company has been at work on their canals near Wallis for months. When these two are completed the necessity of each company's constructing its own system of reservoirs will be emphasized. The Brazos Company has had the foresight to take advantage of Jones creek north of Richmond, and they have a storage reservoir practically 17 miles long that is now a very valuable franchise, and affords an excellent and sure protection against the low water and against the upper canal systems. Its reservoir could, with comparatively small outlay be enlarged if it is found necessary. This plant and the San Bernard have at present the only reservoir systems as such west of Houston. Two systems at least have reservoirs in Jefferson county, that of the Lovell Brothers and that of the Jefferson County Rice Company. Irrigation by storage is a coming factor in Texas irrigation, not only for rice, but for ordinary crops, and partial storage and partial river supply will force itself as a factor before two more rice crops are harvested, if the same rate of expansion continues.

The plants that are highest up on the Brazos river are located in Washington and Waller counties, near the crossing of the Houston & Texas Cen-

tral railroad in the neighborhood of Chappell Hill and Hempstead.

The floods about the first of August of this year practically ruined all of the rice in Washington county. The high water changed the course of the river and left the J. P. Buchanan pumping plant on the deserted channel, nearly a half mile from the new channel, and changed it from Waller to Washington county. The season was so far advanced that no attempt was made to transfer the plant to the water or make any other provisions for the crop of 1902.

The plants included in the Brazos Valley section and the counties as enumerated by Prof. Taylor, are as follows:

Washington County.—J. P. Buchanan, W. E. Buchanan.

Waller County.—Heber Stone, C. J. Nelson, W. Eule, T. G. Roberts.

Austin County.—Hackborth & Kay, Jahn, Steve Stone, Dr. Magruder.

Fort Bend County.—Fort Bend Company, Brazos Company, Brazoria Company, Willis & Young, Jones & Gordon, H. F. Ring, B. A. Evarts, H. Kempner, Trav. Smith.

Brazoria County.—J. A. Bent, W. T. Masterson, Munson Bros., Judge Walker, John Chase, R. B. Halley, Travers Smith.

Colorado Valley Section.

To this section, which draws its water from the Colorado river, the hydrographer devotes considerable attention and space.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the amount of flow of the Colorado river at various points and its capacity in rice acreage. The configuration of the country, the character of the soil, and the height to which the water would be lifted render the economical production of rice above Columbus on a large scale highly improbable. It is admitted by all that rice culture in the Colorado valley is in its infancy, and yet the river watered 52,000 acres of rice below Wharton during the season of 1902. That this is beyond the capacity of the low flow of the Colorado is well known to competent observers. But fortunately for the rice growers, the raft that extends from the Nile Valley pumping plant, just west of Bay City, for several miles down the river, forms a loose dam that impounds the waters of the Colorado and forms a storage reservoir. Thus at the ferry, the Nile Valley plant is 260 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and is practically 25 miles long. To this storage capacity may be added the contents of the

(Continued on page 33.)

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Annual Meeting of the Rice Association of America, Tuesday, January 20.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., by Dr. S. A. Knapp, President.

Music.

Address of Welcome—Hon. O. T. Holt, Mayor of the City of Houston.

Response to Welcome—Henry L. Gueydan, Gueydan, La., proprietor Gueydan, La., News.

Address, "The Rice Association, Its Object, Work and Fruits Thereof," Prof. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, President of the Rice Association of America.

Reports of President, Secretary and Treasurer, and any and all committees.

Address, "Model Rice Farm," C. B. Sloat, rice planter, Lissie, Colorado county, Texas.

Address, "Rice Distribution; Greater Economy in Production," W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans, La., director Sugar Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture for Louisiana.

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M.

Address, "Rice Area of Louisiana and Texas; How It Can Best Be Developed," W. C. Moore, Liberty county, Texas, rice planter and pioneer of the industry in Texas.

Address, "By-Products of Rice; How They Can Best Be Utilized," W. D. Gibbs, College Station, Texas, Dean of Agriculture State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

MORNING SESSION, 10 A. M.

Address, "Consumption of American Rice, Where and How It Can Be Increased," F. N. Gray, Houston, Texas, editor Rice Industry.

Address, "Rice Distribution; Milling and Transportation; Lower Prices to Consumers; Quickest and Surest Way to Increase Consumption," C. J. Bier, Crowley, La., prominent rice miller, and general manager Independent Rice Mills.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Address, "Undeveloped Resources of the Rice Belt," H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas, Superintendent Southern Pacific Industrial Exhibit.

Address, "Newspapers of the Rice Belt," Frank Randolph, Crowley, La., editorial staff of Gulf Coast Farmer and Rice Journal.

Address, "What a Farmer Can Do," J. W. Leech, rice planter, El Campo, Texas.

Address, "Rough Rice; Touching Upon Better Methods of Maintaining Quality; More Care in Harvesting and More Economical Methods of Marketing Same," S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans, La., rice commission merchant and ex-president of New Orleans Board of Trade.

Address, "Rice Milling; Past, Present and Future," I. Marks, Bay City, Texas, president Bay City Rice Milling Co.

Adjournment.

The meeting will close with a grand banquet to be given on Wednesday evening, at which many and suitable toasts will be offered and responded to.

NEWS AND NOTABLES AT THE NEW ORLEANS HOTELS.

Manufacturers Become Interested in the Rice Industry, and One Plan

Is to Build Rice Elevators at Several Points, Including New Orleans, and Boom the Product Extensively.

It is announced that as a result of the visit to Beaumont and other points in the Rice Belt of several manufacturers after the adjournment Thursday of the Manufacturers' Convention a \$10,000,000 corporation is to be formed for the establishment of a series of grain elevators along the railroad lines. It is said to be the intention of the promoters to capitalize the company at \$10,000,000, and pay in 10 per cent at once. With this \$1,000,000 eight elevators will be erected, the work to begin as soon as possible and to be completed within the year. The elevators are to go up at the principal rice centers, the largest to be at Crowley, Houston and New Orleans. The main offices will be located in this city.

The Company will not only operate in this section, but will establish connections elsewhere. A representative will be sent to Porto Rico, and a representative will also be kept in New York.

A committee of Beaumonters, headed by Mr. D. Woodhead, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, came here for the Convention of the manufacturers to arrange for a visit to Beaumont of such manufacturers as cared to go. Before the adjournment of the Convention they succeeded in interesting a number of the manufacturers, and they left for Beaumont Thursday evening. In that party were: Messrs. George N. Misner, of Buffalo; W. J. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Salmen, Ohio; N. G. Williams, of Toledo; J. S. Good, of Toledo; H. E. Smith, of New Hampshire; E. R. Torgler and Mrs. Torgler, of Toledo; H. M. Stock, of Scranton, Pa.; A. E. Macomber, of Toledo; Mr. Block, of Buffalo, N. Y., and B. Q. Meng, of New York. It is expected that the party will be back here to-day.

It was the intention of the Beaumont committee to show the party of manufacturers the general resources of east Texas, but especially the oil fields. It is said that they became more interested in the rice field than the oil field, and, as a result, they are contemplating the organization of this company for the erection and operation of a series of elevators along the lines of the Southern Pacific, which traverses the Rice Belt, for the handling of rice in very much the same way in which wheat and other grains are handled in the Central and Western States.

A number of telegraph and telephone messages were received locally yesterday from the manufacturers in Beaumont by their friends who are still here. It is said that another phase of the business will be to handle rice as wheat and oats are now handled in an advertising way; that is, it will be handled in popular-priced packages.

One of the ideas back of this enterprise is that by means of the movement contemplated it will be possible to gain control over the rice business that will insure the power of distributing according to prices. They will advance money to those who wish to put rice in the elevators, and there hold the grain so that too much will not be dumped on the market at a time.

Picayune office. Mr. Seckbach was astonished to hear of Mr. Moore's death and he at once went downtown. He said Mr. Moore came frequently to New Orleans and had been doing business with his firm for some time. Mr. Moore complained to Mr. Seckbach early in the day, and it was at the latter's suggestion that Dr. Levy was sent for.

Coroner Richard would make no statement regarding the cause of death until he could hold an autopsy. Mr. Moore was about thirty-five years of age, and apparently in good health. He was married and had many relatives in Alabama. The body was turned over to an undertaking establishment last night, and Mr. Seckbach telegraphed to Mr. Moore's relatives in Birmingham.

Japanese Labor Will Not Disturb American Conditions.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, special agent of the United States Agricultural Department, arrived in the city yesterday evening on his way to Clarksville, Tenn., to meet Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who will deliver an address there Monday.

Dr. Knapp said that Secretary Wilson is desirous of coming South, and would have come from Tennessee, but Southern agriculturists have prevailed upon him to come later in the season, because Southern agriculture cannot be seen at its best at this time of the year. In deference to the wishes of these Southern agriculturists Secretary Wilson has postponed his Louisiana visit until May. He will probably get here in the latter part of next month. A number of chiefs of Agricultural Bureaus will be here early in May. Among them are: Dr. Galloway, Prof. Spillman and Prof. Pieters. Dr. Knapp will leave for Clarksville to-day.

Speaking about rice matters, Dr. Knapp said that he thinks the idea of erecting rice elevators through the grain belt is a very good one.

"A great many rice people think so," said Dr. Knapp in the Commercial Hotel yesterday evening. "John Green, Manager of the Crowley Rice Mill, and several other prominent rice men have advocated it."

"As for any danger of spoliation in storing, rice has not as great a tendency to heat as wheat. It does not lie as solidly and it is protected by a dry husk. I think it can be done, because I have seen it done in the greatest rice country in the world--Burmah. They do not have elevators in Burmah, but they have a process of storing very much on the same order. They have much greater mills than we have here. I was in one plant there that milled 6,000 barrels of rice a day."

Speaking about the settlement of Japanese in the Rice Belt of Louisiana and Texas, which has already taken place in a small way at Port Lavaca, Tex., Dr. Knapp said that there was no need for fear of Japanese competition so far as we are concerned. The Japanese is smart. He raises the price of his labor as soon as he arrives in this country.

"I'll give you an example of that," said Dr. Knapp. "Mr. Fuzima, who was at the head of the Japanese colony at Lavaca, recently wrote to me, asking whether I would like to have two Japanese laborers for the experiment farm. I asked the Japanese how much they wanted. They said \$40 a month."

"That shows that we have nothing to fear from Japanese labor competition. The Japanese are greater utilitarians than we are. In Japan every product is utilized, and there is no reason why it should not be in this country. In Japan the bags in which rice is packed is made of rice straw, and they hold 133 pounds. When the bags are no longer of use they are manufactured into paper. In Japan there is none of the extravagance that exists here."

Dr. Knapp says that the Louisiana and Texas rice farmers are becoming more conservative. They are showing a great deal of energy. They are not increasing their acreage so much, but they are raising more rice to the acre.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Given a Joyous Reception in Old Robertson.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 22.—(Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture Hon. James Wilson, accompanied by his son, Jasper Wilson, Hon. John W. Gaines, ex-Gov. McMillin, Prof. Knapp and others, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from Glenraven, where they had been the guests of Felix Ewing, and were met at the station by the reception committee, headed by Col. C. C. Bell and escorted by a brass band to the Commercial Hotel. A large crowd was at the station to meet the Secretary and his party, and for two hours at the hotel crowds surged to meet him and those with him.

At 9:30 at the Tabernacle, Secretary Wilson was welcomed to Springfield and

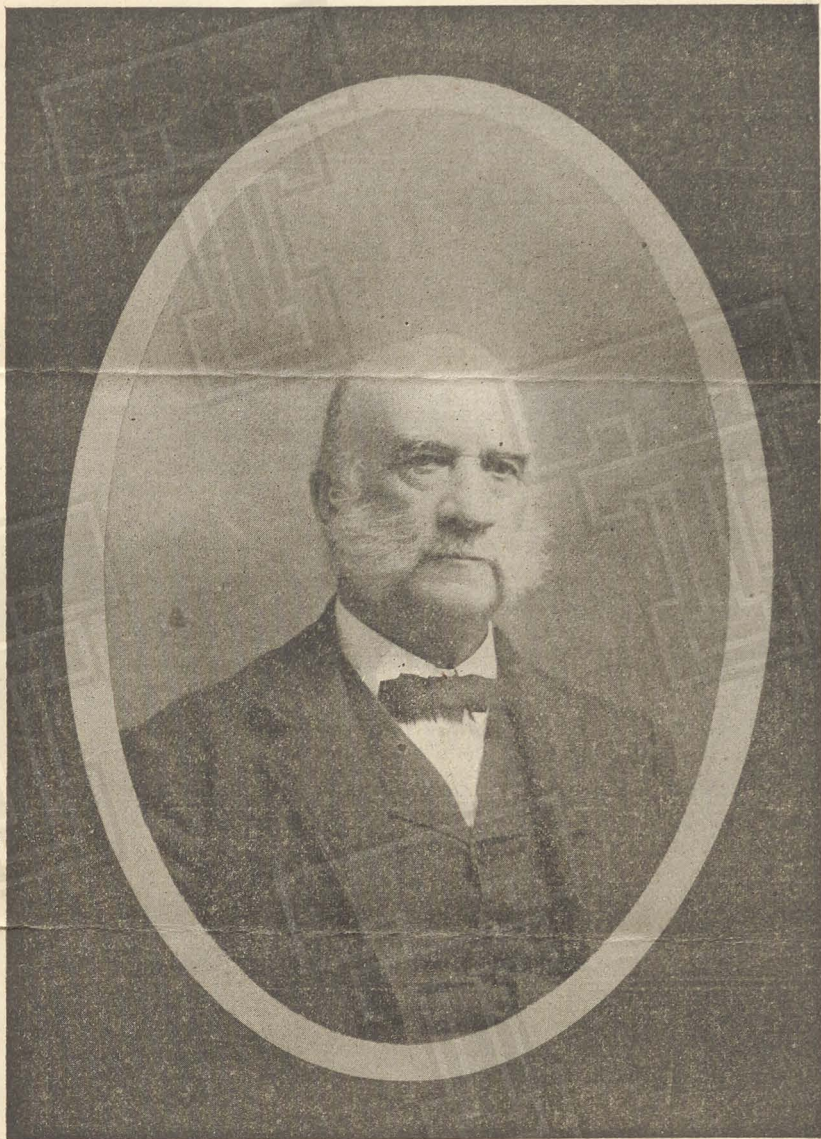
IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO

SOUTHERN

Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Company, Limited;

LAKE CHARLES, - LA.

Rice Association
Annual Meeting
Rice Kitchen.



Dr. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La., President of Rice Association of America.

PRESIDENT KNAPP'S ADDRESS.

"The Rice Association, Its Object, Its Work, and the Fruits Thereof." Handled in a Strong and Masterly Manner.

President Knapp then, in conformity with the program as published, read his address, as follows:

The limited time allotted me to prepare a paper upon so broad a subject, must be my apology for presenting it in mere outline. The charter of the association clearly defines its objects as follows: "To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States; to create an organized bureau for the compilation of

statistics, and the dissemination of information and data connected therewith; to use all available means and methods to make known the value of rice as a food product, and the various uses of which the same is susceptible.

"To find and secure markets for the sale of all such rice products, to the best advantage of the rice grower and manufacturer; to encourage the investment of capital in all rice enterprises.

"To induce immigration in the rice growing sections of the United States,

and for said purposes to use all lawful means to promote and further the happiness and prosperity of the people engaged in the said industry wheresoever in the United States."

Comment on the Object.

It devolves upon me to mainly comment upon what was so broadly inaugurated. To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States, is certainly broad, for it covers an area of over three and a half million square miles in its production and consumption, and deals with more than ninety million of people, including our dependencies. No more patriotic purpose could be formed than the fostering of agriculture, which is not only the greatest source of our national wealth and thrift, but of our contentment as a people, our energy, our patriotism and our power.

The lands in the United States, which are devoted to rice, produced little of value till some bold knight of the soil conceived the idea of draining them, planting them to rice, and irrigating them. This was a creation of wealth by the application of waste water to unused lands. Eighteen years since, few lands in the United States could be found less attractive to the agriculturist than the prairies of the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and Texas. Rice production has transformed these sodden prairies into profitable farms, where an intelligent and industrious people have made delightful homes. Statistics show that the nine or ten millions of dollars annually received by the rice farmers of the United States are almost a clear addition to the wealth of the country.

So far as can be determined, just as much of other agricultural and manufactured products were produced as if there had been no rice farming, which shows the capability of a people to remain idle when work is not pressing, and to wonderfully increase their energies when profitable production invites. Since the formation of the association, the extension of the rice industry has been marvelous, especially in Texas. From all indications the area planted in Texas in 1903 will be three times that planted in 1900. In the past two years more than thirty rice mills have been built. By the close of 1903, the aggregate capital invested in irrigating canals and pumping plants in Southwest Louisiana and Texas will be double the investments of 1900. With the growth of the rice industry, associated capital has come into the country. Manufacturing have been established, banks have been organized, merchants have prospered, railroads have been constructed, and many-handed enterprises have invaded the territory.

This part of the association's work has been prosecuted with all requisite vigor.

What Has Been Done.

The funds necessary to the creation and organization of a bureau of information for the compilation of information in regard to the rice industry, have not been available to the extent desired; but it must not be un-

derstood from this that nothing has been done.

Since the inception of this association two creditable journals devoted to the rice industry have been established—The Rice Journal and Gulf Coast Farmer, of Crowley, La., and The Rice Industry, of Houston, Texas. Rice Industry was established prior to our organization, but it became a distinctively rice journal as a sequence of our work. I want to call special attention to the great work done by these journals, and commend them to the support of the general public, as well as the millers and rice producers. Their maintenance is just as essential as that of the farm.

Col. S. F. B. Morse has given a large amount of time to the promotion of the rice industry and the dissemination of facts relating to it. The publication of the Rice Cook Book by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was an element of strength to the cause at an opportune moment. In no other way could the value of rice as a food have been so impressively and so permanently disseminated. The United States Department of Agriculture for the past four years has taken a deep interest in the development of our rice industry, and has given most essential aid in securing the best varieties, and calling public attention to the rice grown in the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture has on every occasion expressed a desire to aid this industry in every way practicable.

Special credit is due to the Secretary of this association for the efficient discharge of his duties and his success in securing data in regard to the rice crops. The treasurer and other officers of this Association have aided most efficiently in the prosecution of this good work. The attendance at the monthly meetings of the board of directors has been remarkable, considering the sacrifice of time and business necessarily made by men so fully occupied, in giving one to three days every month for the public good. A number of the directors have scarcely been absent from a single meeting during the year. Upon your president has devolved the duty, in addition to the usual routine work of such a position, of presenting to the public the various features of successful rice production and distribution, and the advantages to be derived from a more general use of rice as a food.

This has been done monthly through the columns of the rice journals; by specially prepared articles for Harpers Weekly and The Household, of New York; for Henry Taylor, Savannah, Ga.; B. T. Wood & Son, Richmond, Va.; Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago; R. M. Bartleman, U. S. Consul, Valencia, Spain; The Journal of Tropical Agriculture, Paris, France; and by personal correspondence with prominent parties in every state in the Union and nearly every civilized country of the world.

The work of our association has been recognized either officially or by letters from influential parties from the following nations: Germany,

France, Spain, Italy, Brazil, Japan, China, India, and Australia.

In the promotion of the objects for which the association was organized a rice kitchen was established at the Buffalo Exposition, and later one at Washington, D. C. In December, 1902, a contract was drawn with Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, Ill., to inaugurate a rice kitchen in their great department store. It is expected that this will be in full operation this week.

In the matter of securing markets something has been done as outlined above. The only foreign market practically available is that of Cuba, unless Porto Rico is considered a foreign market. In the fiscal year closing July 31, 1902, we exported to Porto Rico 52,633,700 pounds of rice. Every possible effort was made to secure the Cuban market for rice in the provisions of the so-called reciprocity treaty. It did not succeed fully.

It is more and more evident that we must place our main dependence on the development of home markets for the sale of Southern rice.

Rice as a Food.

With a consumption of four and one-half pounds per capita at the present time, it would seem that it might easily be increased to ten pounds, and ultimately to forty or fifty, which would be only a moderate and healthful use of this valuable cereal. Two years ago we thought the main obstacle to a more general use of rice was a lack of information on its value as a food, and we have persistently waged battle along that line. There was need of the information to overcome the prejudice fostered by years of misapprehension—persistently teaching that rice-eating nations were under-size, physically weak, lazy and mentally sluggish. Only two weeks since a very prominent Northern gentleman sent me an extract from the "General Membership Book of the Ralston Health Club," page 105, which reads as follows: "One who lives on rice can digest nothing else." * * * "Rice contains four-fifths carbohydrates and a very small proportion of nitrates. Rice eaters the world over are lazy and feeble, with inactive brains and sluggish bodies," and I was asked to answer.

My reply was that there were no people in the world that lived on an exclusive rice diet, any more than there were people who lived on an exclusive wheat diet. The charge that rice eaters the world over are lazy and feeble, with inactive brains and sluggish bodies, was false in every particular. There is no nation more industrious, and mentally more active, than the Japanese. In the advance on Pekin it was the rice-eating Japanese soldiers that out marched all the allied troops.

They double-quickd fourteen hours; ate rice and repeated the next day. The stalwart Russians double-quickd most of the first day; ate beef and were laid on the grass the second day. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the recognized authority on Chinese people, says, the Chinese people have incomparable industry, expressed by John Wesley's ed that Chinese examinations give the

church maxim, "All at it and always at it." As Dr. Smith expresses it, "Their industry has length, breadth and thickness." By length he means the number of hours employed. All classes work, and labor commences at an hour, which we would call unreasonably early, and is continued till an hour unreasonably late. At the Imperial palace, at Pekin, official work commences in many cases at 2 o'clock in the morning, and continues till 6 o'clock in the evening. This eminent author cites reports from various governors, showing the mental activity of the people. In 1889, at the examinations for degrees at Foochow, there were a number of candidates over eighty years of age, and several over ninety, who went through nine days' examination, wrote their essays perfectly, and showed no signs of failing years. In the province of Anhui at one examination, there were thirty-five candidates over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety. It should be stat-most severe test of strength of any known.

Our efforts to enlighten people in regard to rice as a food have brought its defamers to terms; now we are confronted with a more serious problem—the high retail price of rice to the consumer.

Retail Price Too High.

One of the objects of this association is to take rice out of the luxury class of food and make it a staple. If this cannot be done there is no use in enlarging our rice farms; there is too much land devoted to its cultivation now to supply the demand for a food of luxury. As a staple, it must compete with other staples in price. It can not begin to compete on the standard food basis, till it can be retailed at an average of five cents per pound. Ten pounds of rice are equal in nutriment to a bushel of potatoes, considering the waste in the potato. With rice at five cents per pound, potatoes would stand at fifty cents per bushel, an average price in Northern markets. If rice could supplant Irish potatoes, to which it is far superior as food, it would make a market in the United States for two billion pounds annually—over twelve million barrels. An average of five cents, retail, would allow fancy rice to sell at six cents and lower grades at three and one-half to four and one-half cents. Unless we can reduce the retail price of rice in Northern markets from ten and twelve cents per pound, to about the figures mentioned, the future of the rice industry is under a cloud.

Can it be done? I see no reason why rice should not be purchased, milled and distributed as cheaply as wheat. At the present time, differences between what the Northern farmer receives for his wheat, on the basis of flour at retail is only about three-fourths of a cent to one cent a pound. That is, the cost of purchasing, milling, transportation, sacking, and retailing wheat as flour does not exceed one cent per pound, while a charge of seven to nine cents per pound is made for handling rice from the farmer to the consumer.

The rice farmer could receive \$3, per barrel for good rough rice, then

RICE INDUSTRY.

allow 100 per cent. more for purchasing, milling, distribution and retailing; then the wheat trade receives, and still rice could be sold at retail in the markets of the United States at an average of five cents per pound.

This is the issue now before us, and I commend it to the Millers' Association. It seems to me that that association, rather than ours, is the one to solve the problem. It is the only party that can do it, for the millers ultimately control all the rice and its distribution. They are vitally interested and have the requisite public spirit. Allow me to suggest that the rice producers have an important mission in this result. They should make every effort to raise rice of high quality and uniform grade. Without such a basis the millers will have a poor start and a hard road to travel. With this division of labor, the Rice Association of America will still have a stupendous work on its hands—the fostering of the industry, the promotion of immigration, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to rice as a food and kindred subjects, which will engross all the time and energies of its officers. It will require liberal contributions of money to sustain the rice industry. It is wise and opportune that measures have been taken to inaugurate a financial plan which will

systematize and distribute the necessary contributions.

Gentlemen, We have barely made a commencement in the rice industry. The superlative value of this great cereal will be recognized; then the consumption of rice in the United States will be over ten times as great as it is today, and our production will then meet this new demand. Then an unprecedented prosperity will come to those sections of our common country, when fields of rice, bending with the heavy-headed harvest, proclaim a fertile soil and a genial climate.

This address was conceded by all to be one of the strongest papers ever read before the Association. It was most liberally applauded, and its strongest points greeted with evidences of admiration and approval as the reading progressed. After the conclusion of the reading, President Knapp was warmly congratulated and complimented, and praises were showered on him from all sides. In this address as well as in his grand work in behalf of the Association, and of the development of the industry, which has taken such wonderful strides in advance, President Knapp has shown that the Rice Association of America, with its aims and objects as declared in the charter, made no mistake when it placed him at the head of the Association as its chief executive office.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors of the Rice Association of America met in this city Friday afternoon to transact routine business and make final arrangements for the annual meeting of the Association, which takes place in Houston in January.

President S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, reported that the rice kitchen in the department store of Seigel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, is an assured thing, and that all of the necessary arrangements are completed and its installation commenced, Seigel, Cooper & Co. having agreed to furnish necessary floor and furnish all essentials to the enterprise with the exception of two demonstrators and assistant for general work, who are to be paid by the Rice Association.

Secretary Allison made his regular monthly report, which showed the Association to be in a good condition financially, with a rapidly increasing membership.

A vote of thanks was offered by the Association to Senator Foster and Representative Bob Broussard for their successful efforts in getting the bill through Congress for the locks at the mouths of Mermentau and Vermilion rivers as a protection to the rice planters against salt water.

The committee appointed to arrange a program and attend to other matters in

connection with the annual meeting at Houston consists wholly of Texas rice men, as follows: D. L. Evans, F. N. Gray, W. C. Moore, S. F. B. Morse, of Houston; J. E. Broussard, of Beaumont; B. L. Vineyard, of Eagle Lake. The committee promises that the program will be complete, covering all the phases of the industry.

The Southern Pacific Company has agreed to give reduced rates to this meeting.

S. Locke Breaux, of New Orleans, who was assigned to the duty of arranging for a rice kitchen to be conducted at the St. Louis Fair in 1904, read a letter from W. B. Stevens, secretary of the Fair Association, stating that space would be gladly given to the Association on the Fair grounds.

Those of the association who were present at today's meeting were Prof. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; H. L. Gueydan, Gueydan, La.; J. A. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake, Texas; F. N. Gray, Houston, Texas; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles, La.; W. R. Farmer, Orange, Texas; C. A. Lowry, Jennings, La.; A. P. Borden, Pierce, Texas; J. C. Bier, A. B. Allison, J. B. Foley and John Green, of Crowley, La.

* * *

Send us rice news.

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Can it be done? I see no reason why rice should not be purchased, milled and distributed as cheaply as wheat. At the present time, differences between what the Northern farmer receives for his wheat, on the basis of flour content, and what we pay for flour at retail is only about three-fourths of a cent to one cent a pound. That is, the cost of purchasing, milling, transportation, sacking, and retailing wheat as flour does not exceed one cent per pound, while a charge of seven to nine cents per pound is made for handling rice.

The rice farmer could receive \$3 per barrel for good rough rice, then allow 100 per cent. more for purchasing, milling, distribution and retaining, than the wheat trade receives and still rice be sold at retail in the markets of the United States at an average of five cents per pound.

This is the issue now before us, and I commend it to the Millers' Association. It seems to me that that association, rather than ours, is the one to solve the problem. It is the only party that can do it, for the millers ultimately control all the rice and its distribution. They are vitally interested and have the requisite public spirit. Allow me to suggest that the rice producers have an important mission in this result. They should make every effort to raise of high quality and uniform grade. Without such a basis, the millers will have a poor start and a hard road to travel. With this division of labor, the Rice Association of America will still have a stupendous work on its hands—the fostering

of the industry, the promotion of immigration, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to rice as a food and kindred subjects, which will engross all the time and energies of its officers. It will require liberal contributions of many to sustain the rice industry. It is wise and opportune that measures have been taken to inaugurate a financial plan which will systemize and distribute the necessary contributions.

Gentlemen, We have barely made a commencement in the rice industry. Then, the time must come when the consumption of rice in the United States will be over ten times as great as it is today, and our production will meet this new demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

WORLD'S FAIR RICE KITCHEN.

There follows a committee report to the recent annual meeting of the Rice Association of America.

We beg to report that we have communicated with the World's Fair authorities, who have signified a willingness to take up the proposition of the establishment of a kitchen on the lines of that which we had in operation at the Buffalo Exposition.

Beyond this, we have not gone, as the exploiting of this proposition, in our judgment, will call for an expenditure should we wish to make a creditable showing, of between \$12,000 and \$18,000. From \$6,000 to \$12,000 of this would have to be put in a building, and the residue would have to be used in operating expenses, fitting out the building, and getting the enterprise generally on foot, until such time as its revenue will make it self-sustaining.

It is the suggestion of your committee that, in order to make a creditable display, one that will attract attention and carry out, to its fullest purposes, the objects of increasing the consumption of rice, the maximum figure should be provided, and it is well to bear in mind that a reduction in this amount by profit and the sale of paraphernalia, the building, etc., at the Exposition, at the end of their service, will reduce materially the amount actually expended, and, if so desired, subscriptions can be gotten on a basis of refunding those who put up the money in the proportion as will be the residue in hand when the matter is finally closed up.

In the opinion of your committee, there is no way by which money and effort can be expended, that will bring about results in enlarged markets and increased demands, than by that of a Rice Kitchen at so important an exposition as will be that of the St. Louis World's Fair. It is, therefore, hoped that the association will take such action as will lead to the consummation of the object as outlined above.

Very faithfully yours

S. LOCKE BREAUX, Ch'm'n.,

H. C. DREW,

MIRON ABBOTT, per B.

} Com.

HOW TO RUN DISC PLOWS

Though the disc plow has been in use a considerable time, not every user fully understands how to get the best work from it. This may be due in part to his trying to manage it as he would a moldboard plow. The principles on which these two types of plows turn over earth differ as much as the constructions of the plows, and, to secure the best results, this fact must be considered.

The Implement Trade Journal published a meritorious article on this subject, by C. A. Hardy. It says a disc plow will work its own way and cannot be forced to do more than the underlying principles inherent in the tool will permit. If it is not handled under each condition in the proper manner, some fault will develop which would not occur if the tool were adjusted for that particular condition. In the first place, it is evident, from the fact that the disc is a round, concave furrow-opener, that it will not exercise the same turning action on the soil, as though run deeper. Right here many have found a stumbling block in the operating of disc plows. They have tried to run the plow cutting a furrow twelve to fourteen inches wide and less than five inches deep with each disc. A little reasoning along this line will show that the wider a disc of any certain diameter is asked to cut and turn, the deeper it will of necessity have to run.

Many makers of disc plows are careful

will generally obviate most of these troubles.

As a general proposition, the shallower it is wished to plow, the narrower should be the furrow, and the wider the furrow, the deeper it becomes necessary to plow. Increasing the size of the discs does not remedy these troubles, owing to the fact that at any given distance from the edge of a disc there is so little difference in the amount of disc covered by the soil, that increasing the disc within any reasonable size gives no more width to act on the soil, as it is only the bottom six inches or so of the disc which is cutting at any time, and then only that portion of it next to the land. Then, as is well known, the larger the discs the less penetration they have. Dealers have all learned this from the disc harrow business, as it is now a settled fact that a sixteen-inch disc harrow will penetrate better than a twenty-inch. The same principle applies to disc plows.

The varying conditions of the soil and the varying conditions to be met in the same field are almost innumerable. Frequently several different conditions are met in the same field, and these conditions also change from time to time during the plowing season, each requiring certain changes in the handling and adjustment of the disc plow in order to do the best possible work.

Frequently a field which will plow perfectly when dry and hard with a disc plow, will fail to handle or the plow will refuse to work well after a light shower. This is especially true of soils known as "gumbo." When dry the plow works nicely, but as soon as wet the rear wheels lift out and the plow draws sidewise and refuses to stay to its work. Under these conditions, the narrowing of the cut for each disc generally makes the plow work well, and frequently it is necessary to

reduce the cut to eight inches to the disc.

In stubble fields which have become "soddy" from the growth of "foxtail" or "crab grass," it is frequently found impossible to get the disc plow to cut through the heavy growth; the wheels lift, and ragged work is the result. This condition requires more judgment in handling than any other condition the plow is asked to meet. In the first place, the plow must be run deep enough to go below the sod, get loose dirt enough to properly cover the grass and sod, and allow the discs to get a proper turning action on the soil before it begins to break; so that the sod will not be turned part one side up and part the other. If running the plow deep does not properly effect this, then the cut of each disc must be reduced until the proper quality of work is obtained.

Naturally, where there is a large amount of such growth on the stubble, it is more difficult for the disc to cut through it, and the disc frequently shows a disposition to stop and only pushes along. When running in this manner, it will not cut at all. In such instances, setting the plow to run about two inches deeper will generally cause the disc to cut clean and turn well, for as soon as the disc is run deeper, the added friction of the soil on its face gives far more power to its cutting edge, as it keeps revolving and gives the drawing cut so necessary to a clean cutting of trash.

Some complaint is generally made that at corners it is difficult to keep a good even depth. This is easily obviated if the operator will drop the plow about two inches just before reaching the corner, and after turning raising it again to the old level. It is also well to run slowly at the corner and not allow the plow to be pulled forward when turning.

Good work can also be done by making a round corner and swinging around without allowing the team to stop.

In order to produce nice, even work through the entire field, it is absolutely necessary to so regulate the plow that both discs are cutting the same width of furrow, since if one is cutting ten inches and another thirteen, the entire field will be thrown in ridges, and, if there is any loose trash, it will not be nearly so nicely covered as when all discs are so regulated that they are cutting, not only the same depth, but the same width.

Disc bearings should be carefully lubricated with a heavy oil or axle grease, and the scraper should be so adjusted so that it does not bear too heavily on the disc. If one scraper bears heavily and one lightly, then a difference in the throw of dirt from the discs will be seen; the one which is held back by the scraper not showing so neat a turn as the free one. The same condition arises if one bearing is well lubricated and one is running nearly dry.

To sum up the points:

Do not try to cut a wide furrow without giving the plow depth enough properly to cover the trash and stubble and leave the bottom of the furrow level.

If the plow labors and tries to dodge out of the furrow, run it deeper; and if the same trouble shows, the width of cut for each disc should be reduced.

Plow deeper in soddy ground than in clean stubble, if you wish to cut and cover the trash cleanly.

Adjust your scrapers carefully, and keep the disc bearings well lubricated.

Adjust the plow carefully, so that both discs are cutting the same width of furrow and the same depth, if you want even plowing.

AGE RED RICE

ROMAINE.

cultivate, nor do we need to at present. Begin with clean land, plant pure white seed; then watch for red, and, when it does begin, cut it out before harvest. One man can carefully go over five to seven acres per day at a cost of twenty to thirty cents per acre. By sickling the levees; carefully handling the land between crops; letting no stock on it; proper drainage, as above suggested; cultivating the birds to assist in cleaning the land, you can keep your land free for an indefinite period, if you have no red rice in adjoining fields. For those who have red rice, I can only suggest planting the land to cowpeas, allowing no stock on them, and turning them under when in bloom. That will entirely clean your land, besides putting it in first-class condition for the next crop.

HOME TREATMENT FOR CANCER.

Dr. B. M. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last eight years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 462, Dallas, Texas.

S. P. RICE FREIGHTS.

Some idea of the growth and present size of the rice industry on the Gulf Coast can be formed by the rice freights. It is to be regretted that complete reports were not obtainable from other transportation lines that the one here given. The one given is from the Southern Pacific railway, which traverses the center of the rice belt from east to west. It should be remembered, too, that the figures given in this report are for only the Louisiana lines of the Southern Pacific system. The report is for whole tons of 2,000 pounds each and covers the period from 1895 to 1902, inclusive, the years ending June 30. The figures are as follows.

Years.	Tons.
1895	81,915
1896	65,367
1897	43,771
1898	51,405
1899	79,544
1900	123,166
1901	137,612
1902	133,962
Total	716,742

It should be kept in mind that many mills have in recent years been built in the smaller towns and this has resulted in a larger proportion of clean rice being shipped than formerly. This would cause a comparatively smaller tonnage, because, when the rice is milled near where it is grown, 162 pounds of rough rice is shipped as 100 pounds of clean. This reduces the comparative tonnage approximately thirty-eight per cent. on the portion that is milled previous to

shipment. To state the matter differently, what might have been shipped as 100 tons of rough rice is likely to be shipped as sixty-two tons of clean rice. A town that shipped 10,000 tons of rice in the rough, would, if all of it was milled before shipment, ship only 6,200 tons. Clearly, the preceding table would be misleading, if the influence of the country mill on tonnage is not remembered; and it is a good example of the old saw that says, "Figures won't lie, but figurers may."

THE OIL CURE FOR CANCER.

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 462, Dallas, Texas.

SEED RICE FOR SALE.

We offer you for seed the best rice harvested around Brownsville this season, grown on new land from our own last season's importation of Honduras and Japan. Write us for prices and samples.

TEXAS STAR FLOUR & RICE MILLS,
4t. Galveston, Texas.

RICE ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Rice Association of America held its third annual meeting, at Houston January 20 and 21. Those who pretend to believe the third time is the charm can point to this meeting as being the third in the series of annual meetings and as being by far the most momentous so far held. It was fruitful of a stronger feeling of fellowship and a more general unity of purpose of the members of the association than either of the preceding meetings. There was also manifested a determination to raise more money in 1903 than in any previous year, to advertise rice and create a demand for it.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The board of directors met at 10:30 a. m., Jan. 20, in the rooms of the Business League, with Pres. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, in the chair, A. B. Allison, of Crowley, secretary. The following officers and members were present: Miron Abbott, first vice-president, Crowley, La.; Oswald Wilson, second vice-president, Houston, Tex.; S. Locke Breaux, fourth vice-president, New Orleans, La.; Alexander B. Allison, secretary, Crowley, La.; H. C. Drew, treasurer, Lake Charles, La. Directors—Seaman A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La.; Miron Abbott, Crowley, La.; Oswald Wilson, Houston, Texas; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans, La.; Henry Kahn, New Orleans, La.; De L. Evans, Houston, Texas; A. B. Allison, Crowley, La.; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles, La.; Henry L. Gueydan, Gueydan, La.; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia, La.; John Green, Crowley, La.; C. J. Bier, Crowley, La.; J. B. Foley Crowley, La.; F. N. Gray, Houston, Texas; S. F. B. Morse, Houston, Texas; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake, Texas; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake, Texas.

When the meeting held at Eagle Lake, sixty days previously called this annual meeting at Houston, it was with the hope that officers might be elected; but since the meeting at Eagle Lake, an opinion of the attorney of the Association showed that an election of officers, or the transaction of the business elsewhere than at the domicile of the Association, would be illegal and void. In order that the technical requirements of the Louisiana law, under which the association is incorporated, might be met, the meeting of the directors at Houston decided to nominate officers and to suggest other business that would have been done at Houston if possible, this being done with the general understanding that there would be a meeting in Crowley March 24, which would carry out the suggestions and nominations made at Houston. Though the charter of the Association provides that the election of officers shall be held the third Tuesday of January, it was felt that, since officers are empowered to hold office till their successors are elected, it would be proper for the present officers to continue the work of the association till their successors are elected at the Crowley meeting sixty days later.

President S. A. Knapp stated that the demonstration rice booth in the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, was in operation, or would be before the end of the week.

Treas. H. C. Drew made a brief report, which, with other reports and addresses before the general Association meeting, is reproduced in this issue.

After the transaction of other routine business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1:40 p. m. the general Association met in Turner Hall. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting, palms and ferns.

After calling the meeting to order, President Knapp introduced Mayor O. T. Holt, who delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Henry L. Gueydan, proprietor of the Gueydan News, Gueydan, La., responded to the address of welcome.

Dr. S. A. Knapp then delivered the President's address, which was followed by the reports of Secretary A. B. Allison and Treasurer H. C. Drew.

Resolutions were passed recommending to the new board of directors that there shall hereafter be a secretary and an assistant secretary, the aim being that the secretary shall be located at a point at which he can keep in touch with the other officers of the Association, while the assistant secretary can travel about as much as an energetic prosecution of his duties require.

A resolution was passed recommending that a rice kitchen be established at the St. Louis Fair, the expenses of it to be paid from other sources than the fees of membership to the Association. The committee, consisting of S. L. Breaux, Miron Abbott and H. C. Drew, which had been appointed at the previous annual meeting to plan a proper representation at the fair, reported that the fair authorities would welcome the opening of a rice kitchen, and that the cost to the Association would be \$12,000 to 18,000.

The chair named the following committee on resolutions: H. L. Gueydan, F. N. Gray, J. B. Foley, C. W. Hall, James Neibert. The following committee was named to nominate officers to be elected at the director's meeting in Crowley: Oswald Wilson, C. J. Bier, W. R. Farmer, B. L. Vineyard, W. C. Moore, H. C. Drew, H. L. Gueydan.

Director S. Locke Breaux introduced two amendments to the by-laws, aiming to give the Association more freedom of action. The proposed amendments could not be legally passed, but resolutions recommending them to the board of directors were carried. One of the amendments will enable the members to be represented by proxy. Provision is also made that empowers the president to call a meeting of the directors every thirty days after the regularly appointed meetings at which no election has taken place, till an election is effected.

THE SECOND DAY'S WORK.

It was raining on the evening of the first day, and President Knapp announced in the Rice Hotel that there would be no meeting until morning. At 9:30 the next forenoon the meeting was called to order, Lewis' band furnishing the music for the day.

Hon. W. D. Gibbs, dean of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, talked on the by-products of rice, using tables that showed the composition of such products as compared with other feed stuffs.

He was followed by W. C. Moore, of Liberty, Tex., who spoke on the Rice Area of Louisiana and Texas: How It Can Best Be Developed.

Consumption of Rice: Where and How It Can Be Increased, was handled by F. N. Gray, of the Rice Industry.

C. J. Bier, general manager of the People's Independent Rice Mills, read a paper on, Rice Distribution; Milling and Transportation; Lower Prices To Consumers; Quickest and Surest Way to Increase Consumption.

S. Locke Breaux, rice commission merchant and ex-president of the New Orleans board of trade, handled the subject of Rough Rice, Touching Upon Better Methods of Maintaining Quality; More Care in Harvesting and More Economical Methods of Marketing Same.

Following these addresses the com-

mittee on the nomination of a board of directors made its report. Its report was accepted, the following names being recommended for election at the special meeting to be held at Crowley, La., for that purpose:

The list: S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles; Miron Abbott, Crowley; S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; H. L. Gueydan, Gueydan; A. B. Allison, Crowley; H. C. Drew, Lake Charles; W. R. Farmer, New Iberia; John Green, Crowley; C. J. Bier, Crowley; J. B. Foley, Crowley; H. E. Heald, Welsh; E. C. McMurtry, Jennings, George Sears, Rayne; R. N. Sims, Jr., Donaldsonville; Henry Kahn, New Orleans; Edward Marchesseau, Abbeville; Oswald Wilson, Houston; J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; J. R. Westmoreland, Eagle Lake; A. P. Borden, Pierce; S. F. B. Morse, Houston; B. L. Vineyard, Eagle Lake; Victor La Tulle, Bay City; W. C. Moore, Liberty; C. E. Lackland, Houston; Ross L. Clark, Port Lavaca; W. E. Bradley, Port Arthur; J. W. Leech, El Campo; John Screven, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Shepard, Charleston, S. C.

FINAL SESSION.

Frank Randolph, of the Signal editorial staff, Crowley, La., read a paper on the Newspapers of the Rice Belt.

He was followed by J. W. Leech, a very successful rice grower of El Campo, Tex., who read a paper on What a Farmer Can Do.

Prof. H. P. Attwater, of the Southern Pacific railway, talked on the Undeveloped Resources of the Rice Belt.

All the agricultural interests of the State are to be represented in Austin on February 12 and 13. A call stating the nature of the Farmers' Institute has been sent broadcast and the attendance promises to be large. A special committee, on motion of Oswald Wilson, was named to attend the meeting and also call upon the legislature in reference to irrigation and drainage bills that will be introduced.

This committee as announced by the chair is as follows: J. R. Westmoreland, C. C. Dusen, J. R. Cardiff, Ross Clark, J. W. Leech, J. E. Broussard, W. B. Dunlap, W. C. Moore, A. M. Waugh, S. A. Knapp, F. N. Gray, V. La Tulle, M. H. Townsend, H. W. Cortes and Jonathan Lane.

Upon the president's suggestion a committee consisting of Messrs. F. N. Gray, S. L. Breaux and J. R. Westmoreland, was appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of members of the association who have died within the past year.

Mrs. Oswald Wilson suggested that the rice belt is without a representative on the senate or house agricultural committees, and the association passed a resolution requesting Speaker-elect Cannon to appoint on the house committee one of the Texas congressmen.

The committee on resolutions made a report that dwelt on the increased acreage, and urged strenuous work to increase consumption, the need of more money for the rice kitchen, etc. The state legislature of the Gulf Coast rice belt were urged to establish experiment stations to investigate rice problems. The unreasonable cost of getting rice from the producer to the consumer was dwelt upon. A button badge for members was recommended, the design to be selected by the directors, and used on the stationary of rice men. The co-operation of the Association with the railroads was pledged and the work of the Southern Pacific in the interest of rice was commended. The United States Department of Agriculture was thanked for the work it has done for rice. The

thanks of the Association were extended to Mayor Holt, the citizens of Houston, and President Knapp.

Mr. Breaux presented a resolution against ticket scalping and asked that a petition for legislation against that practice be sent to the Texas legislature, as he believed the adoption of such a measure would bring larger concessions from railroads than are now obtainable. The resolution was carried.

THE BANQUET.

The serious work of the Association having been completed at the afternoon session, a large proportion of the members attended the banquet in the evening. It was held in the dining room of the Rice Hotel. The room and the extensive tables were tastefully decorated and a sumptuous repast awaited the guests.

Hon. Frank Andrews was toastmaster. Music, toasts and good humor made the evening a very pleasant one for all present.

It was a general feeling that this annual meetin. of the Association will be a powerful aid in developing the rice industry, and unifying the interests of the various sections of the rice territory.

The longer speeches, papers and reports presented before the various sessions of the Association are published in other parts of this issue.

THE RICE ASSOCIATION

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP*

The limited time allotted me to prepare a paper upon so broad a subject must be my apology for presenting it in mere outline. The charter of the association clearly defined its objects as follows: "To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States; to create an organized bureau for the compilation of statistics, and the dissemination of information on data connected therewith; to use all available means and methods to make known the value of rice as a food product, and the various uses of which the same is susceptible.

"To find and secure markets for the sale of all such rice products, to the best advantage of the rice grower and manufacturer; to encourage the investment of capital in all rice enterprises.

"To induce immigration in the rice growing sections of the United States, and for said purposes to use all lawful means to promote and further the happiness and prosperity of the people engaged in the said industry wheresoever in the United States."

It devolves upon me to mainly comment upon what was so broadly inaugurated. To promote and foster the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States is certainly broad, for it covers an area of over three and a half million square miles in its production and consumption, and deals with more than ninety million of people, including our dependencies. No more patriotic purpose could be formed than the fostering of agriculture, which is not only the greatest source of our national wealth and thrift, but of our contentment as a people, our energy, our patriotism and our power.

The lands in the United States, which are devoted to rice, produced little of value till some bold knight of the soil conceived the idea of draining them, planting them to rice, and irrigating them. This was a creation of wealth by the application of waste water to unused lands. Eighteen years since few lands in the United States could be found less attractive to the agriculturist than the prairies of the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and Texas. Rice production has transformed these sodden prairies into profitable farms, where an intelligent and industrious people have made delightful homes. Statistics show that the nine or ten millions of dollars annually received by the rice farmers of the United States, are almost a clear addition to the wealth of the country.

So far as can be determined, just as much of other agricultural and of manufactured products were produced as if there had been no rice farming, which shows the capability of a people to remain idle when work is not pressing and to wonderfully increase their energies when profitable production invites. Since the formation of the association, the extension of the rice industry has been marvelous, especially in Texas. From all indications the area planted in Texas in 1903 will be three times that planted in 1900. In the past two years more than thirty rice mills have been built in the progressive rice belt. By the close of 1903, the aggregate capital invested in irrigating canals and pumping plants in Southwest Louisiana and Texas will be double the investments of 1900. With the growth of the rice industry, associated capital has come into the country. Manufactories have been established, banks have been organized, merchants have prospered, railroads have been constructed, and many-handed enterprises have invaded the territory.

This part of the association's work has been prosecuted with all requisite vigor.

The funds necessary to the creation and organization of a bureau of information for the compilation of statistics and the dissemination of information in regard to the rice industry, have not been available to the extent desired; but it must not be understood from this that nothing has been done.

Col. S. F. B. Morse Morse has given a large amount of time to the promotion of the rice industry and the dissemination of facts relating to it. The publication of the Rice Cook Book by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was an element of strength to the cause at an opportune moment. In no other way could the value of rice as a food have been so impressively and so permanently disseminated. The United States Department of Agriculture for the past four years has taken a deep interest in the development of our rice industry, and has given most essential aid in securing the best varieties and calling public attention to the rice as grown in the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture has on every occasion expressed a desire to aid this industry in every way practicable.

Special credit is due to the Secretary of this association for the efficient discharge of his duties and his success in securing data in regard to the rice crops. The attendance at the monthly meeting of the board of directors has been remarkable, considering the sacrifice of time and business necessarily made by men so fully occupied in giving one to three days every

month for the public good. A number of the directors have scarcely been absent from a single meeting during the year. Upon your president has devolved the duty, in addition to the usual routine work of such a position, of presenting to the public the various features of successful rice production and distribution and the advantages to be derived from a more general use of rice as a food.

This has been done monthly through the columns of the rice journals; by specially prepared articles for *Harpers Weekly* and *The Household*, of New York; for *Henry Taylor*, Savannah, Ga.; *B. T. Wood & Son*, Richmond, Va.; *Siegel, Cooper & Co.*, of Chicago; *R. M. Bartleman*, U. S. Consul, Valencia, Spain; *The Journal of Tropical Agriculture*, Paris, France; and by personal correspondence with prominent parties in every state in the Union and nearly every civilized country of the world.

The work of our association has been recognized either officially or by letters from influential parties from the following nations: Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Brazil, Japan, China, India, and Australia.

In the promotion of the objects for which the association was organized a rice kitchen was established at the Buffalo Exposition, and later one at Washington, D. C. In December, 1902, a contract was drawn with *Siegel, Cooper & Co.*, of Chicago, Ill., to inaugurate a rice kitchen in their great department store. It is expected that this will be in full operation this week.

In the matter of securing markets something has been done as outlined above. The only foreign market practically available is that of Cuba, unless Porto Rico be considered a foreign market. In the fiscal year closing July 31, 1902, we exported to Porto Rico 52,633,700 pounds of rice. Every possible effort was made to secure the Cuban market for rice in the provisions of the so-called reciprocity treaty. It did not succeed fully.

It is more and more evident that we must place our main dependence on the development of home markets for the marketing of Southern rice.

With a consumption of four and one-half pounds per capita at the present time, it would seem that it might easily be increased to ten pounds, and ultimately to forty or fifty, which would be only a moderate and healthful use of this invaluable cereal. Two years ago we thought the main obstacle to a more general use of rice was a lack of information on its value as a food, and we have persistently waged battle along that line.

There was need of the information to overcome the prejudice fostered by years of misrepresentation—persistently teaching that rice-eating nations were under size, physically weak, lazy and mentally sluggish. Only two weeks since a very prominent Northern gentleman sent me an extract from the "General Membership Book of the Ralston Health Club, page 105, which reads as follows: "One who lives on rice can digest nothing else."

..... "Rice contains four-fifths carbohydrates and a very small proposition of nitrates. Rice eaters the world over are lazy and feeble, with inactive brains and sluggish bodies," and I was asked to answer.

My reply was that there was no people in the world that lived on an exclusive rice diet, any more than there were people who lived on an exclusive wheat diet. The charge that rice eaters the world over are lazy and feeble, with inactive brains and sluggish bodies, was false in every particular. There is no nation more industrious and mentally more active than the Japanese. In the advance on Peking, it was the rice-eating Japanese soldiers that outmarched all the allied troops.

They double-quickd fourteen hours; ate rice and repeated the next day. The stalwart Russians double-quickd most of the first day; ate beef and were laid on the grass the second day. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the recognized authority on the Chinese people, says, the Chinese people have incomparable industry, expressed by John Wesley's church maxim, "All at it and always at it." As he expresses it, "Their industry has length, breadth and thickness." By length he means the number of hours employed. All classes work, and labor commences at an hour, which we should call unreasonably early, and is continued till an hour unreasonably late. At the Imperial palace, at Peking, official work commences in many cases at 2 o'clock in the morning, and continues till 6 o'clock in the evening. This eminent author cites reports from various governors, showing the mental activity of the people. In 1889, at the examinations for degrees at Foochow there were a number of candidates over eighty years of age, and several over ninety, who went through nine days' examination, wrote their essays perfectly, and showed no signs of failing years. In the province of Anhui at one examination, there were thirty-five candidates over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety.

Our efforts to enlighten people in regard to rice as a food have brought its defamers to terms; now we are confront-

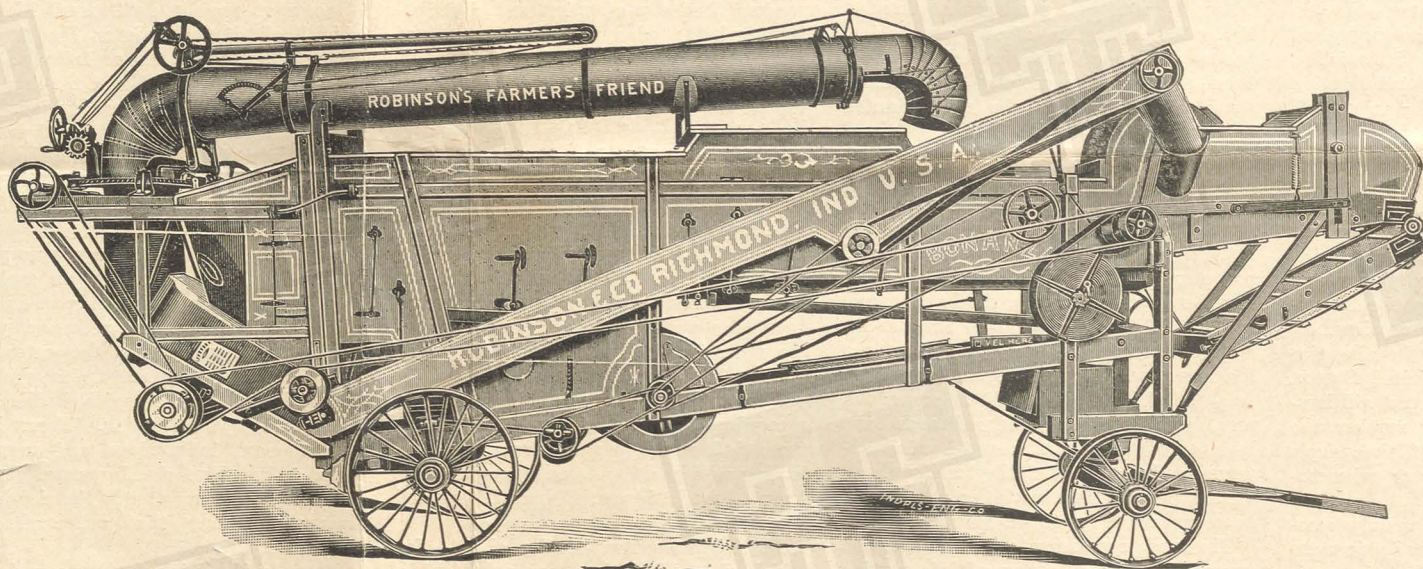
*Presented at the annual meeting of the Rice Association of America, Houston, Jan. 20-21.

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WHAT FARMERS CAN DO

BY J. W. LEECH.*

Mr. President and members of the Association:

In the discussion of my subject, I shall confine myself to the Southern farmer, and more particularly to conditions west of the Mississippi river. Throughout the great Gulf Coast plain stretching from the Mississippi in an arc southwestward to the Rio Grande and from the Gulf two hundred miles inland, can be found as fertile soil as that of the wonderful valley of the Nile. Within this belt is a climate rivaled by that of no other country in the world, with the possible exception of Southern California.

Warm, moist, free from extremes, it permits the almost continuous growth of the most profitable products of both the temperate and torrid zones.

er in this shining, sun-kissed South-land; and to none does she give so freely as to "the man with the plow." From him she exacts the labor and thought and care due from sons, to a prodigal mother.

We are told that we must have money that we may make money. This is true in a limited sense only. Much more depends upon foresight, integrity, industry and care of details. It is not altogether unjust that farmers have borne the reproach of careless unthrift. Could they but be brought to see that as much thought and care is necessary to successful farming as to successful management of any other business! When they do see it, there will be fewer mortgages at ruinous rates of in-

our presidents. What is it that makes for those qualities that give leadership in all the walks of life? What is it that, when wits and endurance and honor enter the great contest, places the palm of victory upon the brow of him who followed the plow?

It is because he, as did the fabled hero of old, draws from the earth nourishment and strength of mind and heart that in the contests of life lead on to glorious triumph. Thus, he may hold the welfare of thousands in his keeping, or he may mould the destiny of the nation. From the sweat of his brow and hands comes the necessities of all. His barns are the granery of the world, and all men are his subjects. In his prosperity all are interested; his failures are others' failures; his success are the successes of all other men.

What tremendous power he thus holds within his grasp, and what leverage it gives him to obtain the legislation so

his every aspect, with the honor of pure and noble living patent in his every act, he can give to us our best phase of civil and military life; enforce the enactment of just and beneficent laws; promote the educational and religious life of our people to its destined high plane; and make of us a nation of home-making, home-loving people, giants in the forum and the arena, and strong in those traits of simple manliness and truth that only the truly great possess.

RICE WILL CONTINUE PROFITABLE.

It is a generally recognized fact that irrigated crops are surer than crops that depend on the rainfall. Rice, being an irrigated crop, is more certain to yield well than any cultivated grain. The year of 1902 has been the worst on the Gulf Coast the industry has ever experienced since irrigation was introduced, yet the rice belt towns are continuing to put up fine public buildings. This shows that the off year was not a failure.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

BY SEC. A. B. ALLISON.*

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At this, the third annual meeting of the Rice Association of America, it gives me great pleasure to address you after a year of most successful work accomplished by this Association in advertising rice, the harmonizing of different rice interests, and the drawing closer together of the members of the Association, and the people generally throughout the rice belt. Never before in the history of the rice industry has there been such a united action and harmonizing of the rice interests of the states of Louisiana and Texas.

The plan adopted by the board of directors of holding regular monthly meetings and the holding of these meetings at different places throughout the rice belt of Louisiana and Texas, is, no doubt, partially responsible for the unity of action and the plan is a very commendable one, one which should be continued by the new directory to be selected at this meeting. Your present board held eleven meetings during the past year, with an average attendance of twelve members. These meetings were held at the following places, viz.: Crowley, Houston, Beaumont, Galveston, New Orleans, Eagle Lake, Jennings. The Executive committee held twelve meetings.

Under the efficient management of Miss Ella Whitney Gould, the Association operated a rice kitchen in Washington, D. C., from February 27th to June 12, 1902, with very flattering results as a medium of advertising rice. Many senators and congressman visited this kitchen, and were very much surprised to learn the many ways in which the best food cereal on earth could be served. A great many of the best hotels and restaurants of Washington sent their chefs daily to the kitchen, for instructions in the art of cooking rice. In June this kitchen was closed and the kitchen furniture and fixtures shipped to Des Moines, Ia., at which point it was intended to open a kitchen, but on account of not being able to get a suitable building, this was abandoned and the furniture stored.

In April, through the kind offices of Mr. A. J. Richter, a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., a rice kitchen was established and operated at Dallas during the Confederate reunion held at that place.

In November, a six-month contract was closed with Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, to open a rice kitchen or demonstrating booth in their mammoth department store on January 1. Thousands of people visit this store daily, and great results are expected from the operating of this kitchen. A committee of three members from the board of directors has been appointed to secure a site and make arrangements for the opening of a rice kitchen at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

The value of rice kitchen work as a medium of advertising and popularizing rice to increase its consumption is inestimable. Since the close of the rice kitchen at Buffalo in 1901, the Association has been receiving letters from every state in the Union, soliciting the extension of this work. It has been the ambition of your board to extend this work into the principal cities throughout the United States, but on account of the lack of funds, they were not in a position to do so. The funds entrusted to the officers of the Association, I believe, have been judiciously expended, and the results of the past year's work will, no doubt, be appreciated.

On November 12, 1902, in Crowley, La.,

*Presented at the annual meeting of the Rice Association of America, Houston, Jan. 20-21.

the Association gave a rice dinner to a party of forty-five capitalists representing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. As evidence of their appreciation of the kind treatment give them, and the result of the work done by the Association, I quote the following from a letter received from Mr. J. M. Studebaker, Pres., Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.:

"South Bend, Ind., Dec. 31, 1902.

"Rice Association of America,
Crowley, La.

"Gentlemen:—

"I was one of the party of Chicago gentlemen who made the tour of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi some time ago, and had the pleasure of stopping at your place, partaking of a rice dinner, which I want to assure you was enjoyed by every one of the party. The writer was very much interested in your rice industry and also in your rice mills. It showed prosperity, system and good management throughout, which is always a pleasure for me to see when I go through a factory, and I talked to a good many about that wonderful industry."

Much credit for the success of the past year's work is due to the press of the rice belt, who have always responded promptly and lent every assistance possible to carry out the objects of the Association.

Following I beg to submit financial report of receipts and disbursements from January 17, 1902, to January 19, 1903:

CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 17, 1902...	\$3,066 68
Membership fees, 335 members.	1,005 00
Sale 7 pockets rice not used at Dallas	29 75
Receipts Washington rice kitchen	3,665 69
Interest on bank deposits	97 65
Total	\$7,864 77

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

Back salary Oswald Wilson, ex-secretary 1901	\$ 100 00
Equipping and operating Washington rice kitchen	5,405 89
Salaries, secretary and assistants	508 85
Postage	63 00
Recording charter	5 00
Printing and stationery	151 15
Telegrams and express	17 99
Dallas kitchen	68 68
Rice Dinner at Crowley, La. ...	263 35
Chicago rice kitchen to date ..	795 36
Mrs. Sawyer, on acct., employe Chicago kitchen	20 00
Cash in hands Treasurer, H. C. Drew	465 50
Total	\$7,864 77

In conclusion, permit me to impress upon every member of this Association the importance of soliciting your friend and neighbor to join the Association, and thereby swell the fund in the treasury, for as often expressed by our fellow director from the Crescent City, Mr. S. Locke Breaux

"Without the sinews of war we can do nothing."

* * *

When one considers that the great recent development of the South has taken place in spite of the lack of diversification of agriculture, one must wonder what the Southland will develop into when its farmers employ rotation of crops and stock raising—two lines for which the South offers great advantages. Rotation of crops is as beneficial in the rice belt and others parts of the South, as in the North. Those who have made intelligent use of it best know it means greater profits and surer profits for this section.

Hunter Rice Mill Co., Crowley, La.

Capacity,
1,200
Barrels.

Warehouse
Capacity
80,000 Sacks.

Equipped with the Latest Improved and Most Modern Machinery.

We have a full line of representatives in the United States and on the Islands.

Best of Selling Facilities. Correspondence Solicited.

Products: Honduras and Japan Head Rices, Screenings, Brewers', Potash and Bran.

ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, prepared by the committee on resolutions, were adopted by the Rice Association of America, Houston, Jan. 20-21:

To the president and members of the Rice Association of America, in convention assembled:

Your committee on Resolutions beg to report as follows:

Whereas, In view of the rapid increase in the production of rice, in the United States, be it

Resolved, That we adopt suitable means of increasing the consumption of rice by widening our markets. Be it further

Resolved, By this Association, that in order to make rice better known to the masses of the United States, a campaign of education be undertaken by the establishment of more rice kitchens and further propaganda.

Whereas, As money is necessary for the carrying on of the propaganda above mentioned, be it

Resolved, That all interests connected with the rice industry, either directly or indirectly, should be asked to contribute of its means, for the promotion of said industry, according to amount of business transacted within the rice belt.

Resolved, That the Rice Association of

America urge upon different State Legislatures within the rice belt to present the great need of experimental farms, and that the different State Agricultural Departments be requested to give rice the attention its importance deserves.

Resolved, That the wide margin charged in getting rice from the producer to the consumer makes it a luxury, and that any proper means used to lessen this margin would tend to make of it a staple product, greatly increasing its consumption and not seriously affect the profit of their handling it.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that membership therein may be popularized by the using of a button as a badge of membership, to the end that most persons soliciting business from members of the Association, will feel it a privilege to belong to the same Association, and wear the button that indicates their mutual interest in an Association whose aim is their mutual benefit. And that the directors of the Association are hereby requested to select a design for an inexpensive button, which design shall also be used on the seal and letter heads of the Association; and to take such further action as shall be necessary to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this As-

sociation be given to the United States Department of Agriculture for the interest it has taken and is taking in the rice industry.

Resolved, That the Association thank its worthy President, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, for the efficient and constant work he has done for the Association, and we further thank him for his most able paper read on the first day of this convention, and, further, that the press throughout the rice belt be requested to publish same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby given to the Mayor and other citizens of Houston, who have contributed to our entertainment during our stay in the city of Houston, and we also extend our heart-felt thanks to our fellow members on the arrangement committee who have been instrumental in making this convention a success.

Resolved, That we recognize with great satisfaction and we commend the wise policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad in taking energetic measures to promote the rice industry, in Louisiana and Texas, by seconding and supplementing the efforts of the Rice Association of America, and by a judicious policy of planting immigrants and capital in the rice belt. The Rice Association of America will gladly co-operate with every railroad company in the South to further the interests of increased agricultural

production and a more general development of the rural interests.

Whereas, We are apprised that an anti-scalping bill is now being presented to the Legislature assembled at Austin, Texas; and whereas, We are in hearty accord with the principles involved, feeling certain that the elimination of the ticket broker will give us lower excursion and homeseeker rates, thereby increasing immigration and travel, all tending to the development of the Gulf Coast territory of Texas; Therefore, be it resolved, that the Rice Association of America assembled in annual meeting at Houston, Texas, this 21st day of January, 1903, respectfully petition the Legislature to take such action as will prohibit ticket scalping, and, further,

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Texas legislators and committee on railroads, or such committee to whom the bill is referred and in addition to the senators and representatives of those counties in which rice is being cultivated.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. GUEYDAN,
F. N. GRAY,
J. B. FOLEY,
C. W. HAHN,
J. B. NEIBERT,

Committee.

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When Writing
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WE THANK YOU...
...IN ADVANCE

OUTLOOK FOR THE RICE CROP OF 1903.

(BY DR. S. A. KNAPP.)

(Special Correspondence Rice Industry.)

Few things are more harmful to a slipshod at the heel is slipshod all farmer's nerves than "sitting still," over," and the same applies to men. and for a good reason, his expenses In general it is fair to judge men by continue with no returns. This has the housing of their machinery and been about the situation for three the condition of their farm buildings. months past. The fields have been When there are exceptions they do not lakes and the roads canals. There is remain such for any great length of another side to the situation. The time.

country has been short of rain for

nearly three years and needed just such a soaking.

The wet spring will prevent over-cropping. It will deter some people from embarking in the rice industry. Many fields will lie idle. Such as plant a crop will doubtless do better work. Better prices will be realized, and on the whole the rice producers will be the gainers. It is to be hoped that rice farmers will plant food crops for their families and forage crops for their teams, making a persistent fight to reduce the expense bills for the household and the teams.

Some people do not wake up till they are prodded a little. When I was a boy, if a man got crazy with whisky we sometimes gave him a ducking in the pond. Rice is a great product—one of the best cash crops known—but farmers got crazy about raising rice and planted nothing else.

They defied all the laws of prudent farming, and nature has given them a ducking.

It is in order now to get inside our common sense and go at farming in a way to win.

In traveling through the rice district of Texas, I note that a large portion of the farm machinery is without protection. This results in almost a total loss of the machinery in three years, when it might last ten or fifteen years. They cannot afford it. Suppose all such farmers write on a slip of paper, "Shingles are cheaper than machinery," and look at it every morning before breakfast. Let it burn into their brains, "Shingles are cheaper than machinery." The man who leaves his machinery out, rarely paints his farm buildings. He reasons that siding is cheaper than paint. In some cases it is, but the general wreck of the buildings by the decay of the siding must be considered. Appearances are also something. Nature believes this, or it would not construct things on lines of beauty and clothe them in robes of delightful color. It is an old saying that, "A woman that is

On the whole, I see no reason for special discouragement. Prices of rice have been good, and we hear many farmers talking like one who came into our office a few weeks since. In speaking of depression, he said, "I have no kick. Last season was my first attempt at rice farming. I planted a hundred acres and took good care of it, giving it plenty of water. I netted seven thousand dollars on my crop. That is more money than I ever received for a crop in my life. I intend to plant just one hundred acres this year—all with imported seed—and if I can keep on making \$7,000 per year you will hear no kick from me." This man has the right theory. He does not buy more land and try to double his crop, because he did well last year. He husbands his money, plants the same number of acres and generally pursues a policy that will make him rich.

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February 1903

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"Cultivating Tobacco"

Country Rice Journal

March 1903

April 1903

Rice Production Journal

April 1903

Nov 1903

THE RICE KITCHEN.

S.C. Daily Press March 30, 1903.

Col. Eggleston Writes Entertainingly of It.

Chicago, March 27, 1903.

EDITOR DAILY PRESS:

I arrived in the Windy City (Chicago) Monday after a slow and tedious trip—on account of high water. I found our rice kitchen at Seigel, Cooper & Co.'s big store—needed waking up which I proceeded to do by securing a colored orchestra; and we are now giving three demonstrations daily to immense crowds, who are intensely interested in rice. Mrs. Mary M. Sawyer, our expert cook, prepares some dainty and delicious rice dishes which we serve to the audience after each lecture which is delivered at each demonstration. Rice cooked as we cook and serve it tickles these Chicago peoples' appetite and they are buying lots of rice before leaving the store in order to have it ready for the culinary department in their homes. We are giving away a thousand cook books daily, which will certainly do much good and increase the consumption of this valuable cereal.

While I am writing this it is snowing hard, and I assure my Lake Charles friends I do not enjoy it a little bit. Chicago is a good city to do business in but give me southwest Louisiana to live in.

Your's truly,
J. W. EGGLESTON.

NEWS AND NOTABLES AT THE NEW ORLEANS HOTELS.

Rice Association Committee Leaves to Select a Site

July 15, 1903 at St. Louis

For the Establishment of a Rice Kitchen to Increase Knowledge of the Great Louisiana Cereal.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, rice planter and Special Agent of the Department of Plants of the United States Department of Agriculture, arrived in the city yesterday evening, and was joined later by Mr. John Green, of Crowley. Dr. Knapp, Mr. Green and Mr. S. Lacke Breaux, of this city, will leave for St. Louis to consult the Exposition authorities about the Louisiana Rice Kitchen and select a site.

At the meeting last month of the Rice Association of America, of which Dr. Knapp is President, the Board of Directors authorized the appointment of a committee to take charge of the rice kitchen. The Association is to stand the entire cost of the erection and maintenance of the kitchen. Dr. Knapp says that it is impossible to estimate the cost accurately, but it will be somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000, or even more. The kitchen will have no place in the Louisiana Building, but will be a separate structure. In speaking yesterday evening in the Commercial Hotel about the importance of Louisiana having a rice kitchen at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Dr. Knapp said:

"We have made the battle so far very successfully, and it has paid us. Our rice kitchen at the Buffalo Exposition gave excellent results, and was of great benefit to the rice interests. We expect every bit as much, if not more, from the St. Louis rice kitchen. There is no doubt that the investment will pay well. We have gone so far with it that we are in a position to say that it is a good thing."

"The rice kitchen will have to be completed in time for the opening of the Exposition. We shall try to secure a location on the present trip to St. Louis, and have the plans approved by the Exposition's architect. They will then be submitted to the Association here, and money will then be raised with which to carry out the plans. The kitchen will be very much on the same order as that at the Buffalo fair, but it will probably be on a somewhat larger scale."

Speaking about rice conditions in the Southwest, Dr. Knapp said:

"The rice crop is looking unusually good this year. At present the indications are for a fine crop, if the fall is favorable. It will not be an unusually large crop. There is very little more rice planted this year than there was last year."

"There will be just about the amount necessary to properly supply the market. The market handles more every year. There is far more rice consumed in the United States now than there was a few years ago. There will be no difficulty in raising a commercial crop of 4,000,000 barrels. Porto Rico, alone, requires about 250,000 barrels, and it is quite possible that Cuba will take more now. Cuba has not been taking so much because of tariff conditions, but the people of the island consume a great deal of rice. Heretofore they have gotten their rice supply from Europe. The estimated consumption in Cuba is about 100,000,000 pounds."

Dr. Knapp, as soon as his mission in St. Louis is accomplished, will go to Washington to take up some of the Southern plant problems with the Bureau of Plants. Tobacco culture is being developed in Texas, and it has been found that it can be grown very profitably. Dr. Knapp says, and also in Louisiana land has been found that can grow a tobacco just as good as that of Cuba.

The work on the tea farm, near Pierce, Tex., has been going along very satisfactorily, according to Dr. Knapp. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a demonstration farm for the semiarid West. There is a large area from the Rio Grande River to the British possessions that has but a very slight rainfall, but it has been found that this land can very satisfactorily grow certain plants that do not require a great rainfall. All arrangements have been completed for the establishment of the demonstration farm, and it will be established somewhere in the next few months. The exact location has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it will be somewhere in the semiarid belt of Texas. It is proposed to gather from all parts of the world plants that are adapted to growth in a country of light rainfall, and these will be experienced with

inaugurated this afternoon in the presence of many prominent State officials, including the Governor, United States Senators and Congressmen. Congressman Robertson and Congressman Broussard left last night with the Governor. Senator Foster left from Franklin, and will join the party to-day.

Governor Heard is not in very good health, but he would not miss such an opportunity to show his appreciation of the oyster industry, which he believes can be made to be one of the greatest industries of the State, and one that will not only pay those who go into it, but with proper management will provide the State with a considerable revenue. The Biological Station will greatly benefit the oyster industry, and Governor Heard expects good results to follow its opening.

The gubernatorial party left yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, and will reach Lake Charles this morning, where they will take a boat up the Calcasieu River for Cameron, reaching it in the early afternoon.

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JUNE 23, 1907.

THE SUNDAY NEWS: CHARLESTON, S. C.,

MADE TRIP TO THE RICE FIELDS.

DR KNAPP AND PARTY DOWN ON THE COMBAHEE.

Careful Investigation of the Methods Employed by Prominent Rice Planters — A Plantation Dinner —

Talks with Dr. Knapp and Commissioner E. J. Watson.

For the purpose of making an investigation of the rice industry and the conditions in the coastal region Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the department of agriculture, took his second trip yesterday morning, the destination being the plantations along the Combahee River. Accompanied by State Commissioner of Immigration E. J. Watson, Mr. Bamberge, a special agent of the department of agriculture, and a representative of The News and Courier, the rice expert boarded the early morning train over the Coast Line and went to Green Pond, where the party was met by conveyances from the "Newport" Plantation, which is a magnificent estate seven miles from the station, on the beautiful Combahee River. The drive through the sylvan country was very interesting, as in every direction Dr. Knapp pointed out some great future which, unthought of at present, was fair to be a decided benefit to this region.

The road passed through the magnificent estates of Col. Rawlins Lowndes, "Tupelo" and "Oakland," rice plantations which are kept up in the same order as the "white before the war." These great, splendidly cultivated tracts of rice land brought forth many words of praise from Dr. Knapp, who is a man among the leaders of the world's agriculturists. Next the party came to the Combahee River and here the old, primitive chain ferry boat caused much excellent wit to be brought into use. The river at this point is one of the prettiest streams that can be found in the State. The water was of a beautiful blue color and the effect produced by the contrast of it with the green rice which lined the banks on either side for miles was a treat to the eyes.

Arriving at Newport we were soon made welcome by Mr. Henry C. Cheves, one of the owners, and Mr. W. F. Colcock, the manager, both men of the truest Southern gentlemen type, to feel perfectly "at home," and from then on until the time for the start back to town had to be made, the party was literally immersed in genuine Southern hospitality. Horses were saddled and the party made an inspection of the plantation. Dr. Knapp, examining into the conditions with the closest scrutiny.

The learned agriculturist asked many questions of the two gentlemen above named as to the methods of cultivation, harvesting and marketing of rice, and their answers were most acceptable to him, as it showed that they, as representatives of the South Carolina rice planter, were agriculturists of the most enlightened intelligence.

The guests were treated to a typical South Carolina dinner, and each one declared that it was the finest repast that they had ever partaken of. This statement is hardly necessary, for all know, at least they should know, that a Carolina gentleman of the low-country is a prince of entertainers.

The party with much reluctance left the magnificent Newport plantation at 4.30 o'clock and arrived in Charleston about 8.40 P. M. The trip was in every way pleasant and very successful, and each member of the party declared that it was a red letter day. On the train returning to Charleston a great number of

It anticipated. I expect to become more and more acquainted with the State, and co-operate with the people in every way that it may seem advisable to promote her agricultural interest.

"While it is not directly our work, in an indirect way, our agent can be of considerable service in calling attention to the advantages of South Carolina and thus assisting in the colonization of a good class of people in this Commonwealth."

Commissioner Watson.

Commissioner E. J. Watson, who was a member of the party to visit the rice fields, in speaking of Dr. Knapp and his work, said:

"I am delighted that we have been able to persuade such a distinguished agriculturist as Dr. Knapp to make a visit to the coast region of South Carolina. The results of Dr. Knapp's work have been so noteworthy and conspicuous as to mark him as a man who 'does things.' He is the kind of man I always most cordially welcome to this State. I feel that his visit means much to us—much to the development of the coast country. I have spent to-day with him in the rice fields, and have consulted with him upon all matters relating to the development of the agricultural industry of the State. I have been much gratified to find that the policy of my department is in absolute accord with his ideas and I have assured him of our hearty co-operation. I do not yet know whether Dr. Knapp's visit will result in immediate material results, but I believe that in less than two months we will find that active agencies have been set at work, through him, that cannot but result in the greatest good to the agricultural industry of the State of South Carolina. I regret that I cannot be here on Monday evening when he will address the people of this section, but I trust that he will be heard by every person of the coast country who is interested in the development of this section."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TO MEET

Dr Knapp, Rice Expert, will Deliver Address To-morrow Evening.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina will be held Monday evening, June 24, at the Commercial Club, at 8.30 o'clock. Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States department of agriculture, will address the Society, and will make some remarks in regard to the cultivation of rice on the coast of South Carolina.

Invitations to be present at this meeting have been extended by the Society to the members of the Agricultural clubs of Christ Church and St. Andrew's Parish, James Island and Edisto Island, and also to all of the planters in those sections, and to all of the truck planters in the vicinity of Charleston. It is earnestly hoped that a large audience will assemble to hear the results of Dr. Knapp's investigations.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Movements of Charleston People and their Friends—Visitors in the City. City Folks Away from Home.

Mr. R. D. Powers, of Jacksonville, Fla., has returned to his home, after a pleasant visit to relatives in Charleston and on Sullivan's Island.

Cadet Raphael R. Nix, of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is in the city visiting his grandmother, Mrs. A. D. Fleming, and his aunt, Mrs. Jos. F. Norris.

Col. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, is spending several days in the city this week. He is stopping at the Charleston

Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of the demonstration work on the experimental farm at Lake Charles, has issued the following bulletin relative to the best methods of conducting the fight against the boll weevil:

"Reports from weevil infested districts, especially those in which the weevil is appearing in quantities for the first time, show considerable unrest among the farmers, and in many instances, there is a strong tendency to either abandon or plow up the cotton. Without for an instant discounting the seriousness of the situation, we think this feeling of panic is unwarranted.

"The experience of the past shows that despite the serious outlook, a good crop of cotton can yet be made. This is only possible, however, by persistent effort on the part of the farmers and this determination we expect will be strengthened by the weather conditions. Though a large acreage of the cotton is late, yet the same conditions that have proven adverse to the plant, have without doubt also retarded the rate of increase of the weevil, and in the race for the crop, the weevil has not much greater advantage than would have been theirs had the cotton been started at the usual time.

"It is now, of course, too late to remedy any mistake that may have been made in not giving sufficient width of rows to enable late cultivation, but much can be done by giving the plants in these narrow rows greater distance.

"From now on, the greatest enemy to the boll weevil is hot, dry weather and everything should be done to expose the punctured squares with their accompanying larvae or young weevil to the drying action of the hot sun. This is aided by giving greater distance in the row. Dependence should not be placed upon the sun alone for the destruction of the young weevil, however. This should be supplemented by persistent hand picking and the destruction of both the mature weevil and the infested squares. When the cotton is small, this can be done with comparative cheapness, and will accomplish much toward holding the weevil in check until the plants have matured a large number of bolls.

"The effectiveness of adopting every precaution to reduce the numbers of the weevil at this time of the year is strikingly apparent. Every pair of weevil that we destroy now, either mature or in the larval form, reduces the numbers that will be present a month hence by 50, and there are 50 more chances for bolls to mature then, than there would otherwise be. By all means then, hand pick and destroy both punctured forms and mature weevil.

"But do not forget that it is a race between the two: check the increase of the weevil in every way possible and at the same time stimulate the growth of the cotton and putting on of fruit. The land should previously have been well prepared and the cotton properly fertilized. This should now be supplemented by frequent and shallow cultivation. The cultivation should be not less than every ten days, and preferably once a week, because it not only saves moisture, destroys weeds and grass, and renders available a larger quantity of plant food and thus hastens the growth of the plant, but at the same time it destroys many immature weevils and also disturbs the adult insect in its attack upon the plant. Cultivation should of course be shallow, so as to avoid any injury to the roots and the consequent check such injury would give the plant.

"In the event that the cotton is small and slow to start off, a small application of fertilizer, just enough to give the plants a start, might prove a benefit. For this purpose, about 50 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre should be sufficient, or this might be mixed with an equal quantity of acid phosphate, especially on strong land. If used, this fertilizer should be applied on both sides of the row at a distance of about 6 or 8 inches from the plant and covered with a cultivating furrow.

"This is a year of bad stands and with the fear of the weevil before them, many farmers are at least anxious to put something in the gaps

between their plants. Unless the vacant places are extreme, we do not think this advisable, as the larger quantity of food left for the use of the cotton serves to hasten its maturity and growth. But if it should be desirable to occupy these spaces, the choice can be made of several crops. Probably the best are June corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes. The farmer whose corn crop is short will of course select the June corn. The peanuts, especially Spanish, will probably give more feed, however, and at the same time will leave the soil in an improved condition. One ton of peanut hay is the equivalent in feed value of about 19 bushels of corn, and land that will produce this much corn will produce a ton and a half of peanut hay. Potatoes can also be planted in these skips, but either of the others mentioned is preferable.

"That a good cotton crop can yet be made by a close observance of the methods outlined above is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation. It has been done repeatedly under conditions fully as adverse, and what has been accomplished once can be done again.

"Repeated tests have shown that even in the worst weevil sections, late planted cotton accompanied by the intensive cultural system and hand picking, will make a better crop than early cotton that has not been so handled.

"The apparent increased cost of the methods outlined may frighten some. A large portion of this is apparent, but not real. The cultivation is only such as should be pursued to secure the best results even were there no weevils present, and would pay for itself many times even in their absence. The only increased cost, then, is the hand picking.

"We recall an instance in which this was done on a field of 100 acres at a total cost of \$75, and 75 bales of cotton made. The neighboring fields in which it was not done, did not mature a lock of cotton. This cotton was secured, then, at an expenditure of \$1 per bale, and we think this case disposes of the question of the economy of this practice.

"Let every farmer get busy and make a crop. In case anyone has too large an acreage for labor that can be secured, reduce by plowing up the poorest, and make a full crop on the remainder.

"S. A. KNAPP, In Charge."

WHO WROTE THE RICE SCHEDULE IN THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW?

DR. KNAPP REFRESHES C. C. DUSON'S MEMORY AS TO TARIFF LEGISLATION

WRITTEN IN LAKE CHARLES

President of the Rice Association Shows That the Real Work in Securing Favorable Legislation For Rice Had Been Done Before the McEnery Incident Is Supposed to Have Occurred.

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 7, 1906.
Dr. S. A. Knapp, president of the Rice Association of America, who is recognized as the greatest living authority on matters pertaining to rice and the rice industry, this afternoon gave out for publication the following open letter:

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 7, 1906.
Hon. C. C. Duson,
Crowley, La.

My Dear Mr. Duson:
Upon my return to Lake Charles I found your letter of acceptance upon my table, and have read it somewhat carefully, because it relates largely to the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill upon rice, about which I supposed I was fairly well informed. There are many radical errors in your statement, due undoubtedly to lapse of memory. Some of the errors are such that it would not be possible for your statement to be correct, and I think it, therefore due to you that I should correct them; and it is also due to the public that they should know the exact facts in this matter of the Rice Tariff.

I will call your attention to two items: First, after stating that Speaker Reed said to you, that if Senator McEnery supported the entire tariff, then we could be assured of protection on Southern products, your statement is this: "If you will do so and can, meet us here and state to us that he will vote with us, and if he does so, Senator McEnery may write your rice and sugar tariff in open senate, without its going to the Conference Committee." Again you state, "when rice reached the call of the schedule, Senator Allison, who was handling the bill, sent a page to Senator McEnery in open senate, and with his own hand Senator McEnery wrote the rice

tariff, under which our industry prospers today."

The latter clause could not be true for reasons I will give, and Speaker Reed could not in my judgment have made the remarks you gave. My reasons are as follows: The Constitution requires that all revenue producing legislation shall originate in the house of representatives. In accordance with this, the rice schedule of the Dingley Tariff Bill was introduced into the house of representatives, months before it came before the senate for action. It was passed by the house and went to the senate for the senate's action. It was then considered by the committee of which Senator Allison was chairman, and was reported to the house for approval or amendment. The entire tariff bill including the rice schedule, had been printed for weeks and was lying on the table of each senator, with the amendments proposed by the senate committee. How, then could Senator McEnery write the rice tariff, when it had already been passed by the house and when the rice schedule was before the senate, not more than 20 minutes till it was placed upon the final vote and passed.

You may say that the house bill differs from the senate. The house bill was exactly the same as that passed by the senate and finally became a law, except one-fourth of a cent per pound increase on rice polish, which crept into the house bill through mistake, and was eliminated by the conference.

It is quite likely that Senator Allison sent a page to Senator McEnery on the morning that the action was taken on the rice schedule in the senate, to ask if the schedule was entirely satisfactory to him, because it would be senatorial courtesy to do so, and Senator McEnery informed me at the time that he did, but Senator McEnery made no modification in the proposed senate rice schedule, as Mr. Allison presented it. It may be well here to recall the facts in reference to that entire matter.

The Dingley Tariff rate on rice was prepared in my office in Lake Charles prior to the session of congress, and was published as a proposed bill. After the opening of congress, Lake Charles, Crowley, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., sent committees to look after their interests in Washington on the rice tariff. After remaining there some ten days, and finding it a long, wearisome business, it was agreed by the committees from the above cities that I should represent all of them in the rice tariff, and that they would contribute to my expenses, if I would remain and complete the work. This was faithfully

carried out and I received full authority from the boards of trade of the before mentioned cities, to solely represent their interests in Washington on the rice tariff, and they further requested the representatives of congress from their states to be governed by my judgment. In pursuance of this policy, I ascertain what member of the committee of ways and means in the house had charge of the rice schedule, and learned that it was Representative Dolliver from Iowa, whom I had known for many years. I placed my printed schedule into his hands, with the result that it was incorporated into the Dingley Bill, except the small error of one-fourth of a cent per lb. on rice polish as before stated.

A member of the cabinet called with me upon Senator Allison and arranged that when the schedule should come up in the senate. I should be notified by Senator Allison. Also at the same meeting the essential features of the house bill on rice were fully discussed. On the morning that the rice schedule was to come before the senate, Senator Allison sent for me and asked me what the rice people wanted in the way of tariff. I gave him the printed schedule which I had prepared and explained the error in increasing the duty 1-4 per cent on rice polish, and that if that error was incorporated in the senate schedule, it would cause strong antagonism to the whole bill for reasons not necessary here to explain. He took the schedule and it was passed by the senate exactly as given. Apparently there was no opposition to rice. Senator Tillman attempted to hold the house rate on rice polish, and I was obliged to write a brief note to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, stating that such a change would only amount to two or three cents per bbl. and was not sufficient to imperil the bill. My letter was read in open senate (see congressional reports of that date) and the schedule was immediately placed upon its passage. That some work had been done in Senate, was evident from the fact that the Dingley tariff had a nominal majority of two votes in the Senate, as shown at the time of the passage of the Sugar Schedule, but the Rice Schedule received a majority of nineteen votes.

I call your attention to the above facts in the interests of accurate history, and I feel sure that you will be glad to rectify your statements, which unquestionably are due to lapse of memory; and the further fact that you were not personally informed of the many steps taken in detail, to secure the Dingley rates on Rice. It is proper here to state that to Senator McEnery is due the lasting gratitude of friends of rice and sugar in the South, for his attitude on the Dingley tariff bill. I had many conferences with him early and late in the session and I am satisfied that his policy on the tariff question, at that time was due to high patriotic motives, and after months of consideration and not to the influence of any one man, or set of men. I have no doubt that you gave assurances to such parties

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You may say that the house bill differs from the senate. The house bill was exactly the same as that passed by the senate and finally became a law, except one-fourth of a cent per pound increase on rice polish, which crept into the house bill through mistake, and was eliminated by the conference.

It is quite likely that Senator Allison sent a page to Senator McEnergy on the morning that the action was taken on the rice schedule in the senate, to ask if the schedule was entirely satisfactory to him, because it would be senatorial courtesy to do so, and Senator McEnergy informed me at the time that he did, but Senator McEnergy made no modification in the proposed senate rice schedule, as Mr. Allison presented it. It may be well here to recall the facts in reference to that entire matter.

The Dingley Tariff rate on rice was prepared in my office in Lake Charles prior to the session of congress, and was published as a proposed bill. After the opening of congress, Lake Charles, Crowley, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., sent committees to look after their interests in Washington on the rice tariff. After remaining there some ten days, and finding it a long, wearisome business, it was agreed by the committees from the above cities that I should represent all of them in the rice tariff, and that they would contribute to my expenses, if I would remain and complete the work. This was faithfully

carried out and I received full authority from the boards of trade of the before mentioned cities, to solely represent their interests in Washington on the rice tariff, and they further requested the representatives of congress from their states to be governed by my judgment. In pursuance of this policy, I ascertain what member of the committee of ways and means in the house had charge of the rice schedule, and learned that it was Representative Dolliver from Iowa, whom I had known for many years. I placed my printed schedule into his hands, with the result that it was incorporated into the Dingley Bill, except the small error of one-fourth of a cent per lb. on rice polish as before stated.

A member of the cabinet called with me upon Senator Allison and arranged that when the schedule should come up in the senate. I should be notified by Senator Allison. Also at the same meeting the essential features of the house bill on rice were fully discussed. On the morning that the rice schedule was to come before the senate, Senator Allison sent for me and asked me what the rice people wanted in the way of tariff. I gave him the printed schedule which I had prepared and explained the error in increasing the duty 1-4 per cent on rice polish, and that if that error was incorporated in the senate schedule, it would cause strong antagonism to the whole bill for reasons not necessary here to explain. He took the schedule and it was passed by the senate exactly as given. Apparently there was no opposition to rice. Senator Tillman attempted to hold the house rate on rice polish, and I was obliged to write a brief note to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, stating that such a change would only amount to two or three cents per bbl. and was not sufficient to imperil the bill. My letter was read in open senate (see congressional reports of that date) and the schedule was immediately placed upon its passage. That some work had been done in Senate, was evident from the fact that the Dingley tariff had a nominal majority of two votes in the Senate, as shown at the time of the passage of the Sugar Schedule, but the Rice Schedule received a majority of nineteen votes.

I call your attention to the above facts in the interests of accurate history, and I feel sure that you will be glad to rectify your statements, which unquestionably are due to lapse of memory; and the further fact that you were not personally informed of the many steps taken in detail, to secure the Dingley rates on Rice. It is proper here to state that to Senator McEnergy is due the lasting gratitude of friends of rice and sugar in the South, for his attitude on the Dingley tariff bill. I had many conferences with him early and late in the session and I am satisfied that his policy on the tariff question, at that time was due to high patriotic motives, and after months of consideration and not to the influence of any one man, or set of men. I have no doubt that you gave assurances to such parties

as inquired of you, and I did the same, after full conference with Senator McEnergy, in which he explained his position.

But Senator McEnergy could not have written the Rice Schedule or the the Dingley tariff in open Senate at the time the Schedule was upon its passage. 1st. Because this identical Rice Schedule in the Dingley bill was written and printed in Lake Charles before the session of Congress. 2nd. Because Tariff legislation must originate in the House, and did in this case originate in the House long before it came up in the Senate. 3rd. Because Senator McEnergy never amended or altered the measure as outlined by Senator Allison, which was identical with the Schedule I handed him. 4th. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. Reed, as Speaker of the House, would pledge the action of the Senate in not sending a Bill to "Conference," when the law requires it to be so sent, in case of difference between the two Houses and as a matter of fact the Rice Schedule was sent to Conference. I have ample proof of every statement here made by me. Do not understand me as even supposing that there were any intentional errors in your statement. But errors they are and should not pass unchallenged.

Ever your friend,
S. A. KNAPP.

Need a good cathartic. A pill is best. Say a pill like DeWitt's Little Early Risers. About the most reliable on the market. Sold by J. H. Mathieu, both stores.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between myself and Fred Cady has been dissolved by mutual consent and that it will not be responsible for any future contracts or indebtedness in the name of said late firm.

JOHN WOLF.
d-31-10t

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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January Rice Industry.
General Address at Houston

"Confessions of a Rice
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perty."

Crosby Rice Journal
+ Gulf Coast Farmer:
January 1903

CONFESSIONS OF A RICE FARMER

BY S. A. KNAPP

The first of January is the proper time to make plans and good resolutions, and in the list of plans about all sorts of things the farm should have a prominent place. Of course, the first thing is to rectify the mistakes we made last season. I am going to be frank with you, brother rice farmer, and acknowledge some of the mistakes I made.

The greatest mistake I can think of now was in attempting to do more than I ought to have undertaken. I laid out last spring a third more work than my men and teams could do—if it was to be well done. This mistake led me into any amount of trouble. First, I was obliged to work the land every day, whether it was in proper condition or not, and I failed to till it as much as I knew was necessary for a good crop. I never planted a crop with so little good husbandry and so many good promises to do better in the future. I noticed that rice seed sprouted better with plenty of fine, well packed dirt around and over it than when it was covered with fine, well packed promises. The promises did not hold moisture; they dried out beyond all account—sometimes before the seed was fairly planted. All that is necessary to secure a poor stand is to work the soil less and the promises more. Second, it compelled me to hire too much day labor, and at about double the cost of my regular hands. It was necessary to hire additional teams or overwork my own farm teams. I could scarcely afford to hire, so I tried the overwork plan.

It is astonishing how soon a mule knows when he is over-worked. Overwork is like rheumatism; it goes first to the feet and then spreads over the entire body. Pretty soon you can take your choice between giving a mule rest or attending a mule funeral. Overworking teams may be better than hiring, for it involves only an occasional funeral, whereas hiring mules is funereal all the time. Then again, mules are so contrary they always die when it will do the most damage.

We rushed the planting until we got more rice in than we could water. Of course, I depended on the rain to help out with the supply. It has generally been reliable, but last season there were not clouds enough to pass around to the rice farms, and my farm was forgotten. I tried stretching the drops so they would water more land, but this was a failure.

Then my difficulties multiplied as we commenced to harvest. The rice matured early, and I was short of men, teams and binders to cut and stack the grain properly. Had it not been for all this my rice would have been cut,

threshed and in the warehouses before the severe rains commenced. But I had learned something about straw rafts, and am not prepared to give them a high recommendation for general navigation purposes. For some reason the buyers are not willing to pay as much for this damp rice as for bright, dry rice. They do not appear willing to allow anything for the extra labor and expense which it cost me to stack my rice in water before threshing. This is conclusive evidence that buyers always try to take advantage of farmers. My wife told me in the spring that I was undertaking too much, but I was always of the opinion that

the seed, but the crop showed about thirty per cent. My neighbor Smith, told me after harvest that red kernels sprouted at both ends and in the middle; hence the crop always showed four times as much as the pure seed. If he had told me that before planting, or if I had let my wife guess the result, it would have been more valuable to me. However, I now know something about red rice; but education is expensive where tuition has to be paid for out of a rice crop. In future I am determined to plant good seed, if it does cost. The rule here involved does not work both ways. Poor cultivation may make poor

is good logic, but it did not work out that way with me. The canned goods, bacon, groceries and truck garden products we hauled from town this season and the time we spent going after them took the stuffing out of a good-sized pocketbook. I offered to bet my wife that she could slice a forty acre farm and fry it for breakfast quicker than I could plow it. A home market is a good market. No bad roads and no freight rates, and always spot cash.

Next year I intend to raise all the eggs, poultry, pork, fruits and garden supplies we consume, and all the fodder and grain required for my teams. There will be no store bills, and if I have but one load of rice to sell I shall have the pleasure of putting the money in my pocket and holding it until I get home. They say paper will keep a person warm. I judge it is so, for the papers those store people fired at me kept me red hot all the year. I am tired of trading eight pounds of paddy rice for a pound of pork, when I can raise a pound of pork as cheaply as a pound of rice on my farm. I have learned that if you open the front door of a grocery store and stick one corner of a hundred and sixty acre farm in, the whole farm will slip in quicker than a small boy will crawl under the canvas of a circus tent.

My fourth mistake was in neglecting to drain my farm. I worked all summer to put water on it, and when it came fall I wanted water off more than I formerly had wanted it on. Last summer it would soak into the soil, evaporate, or get into most any little old crack. This fall you could not drive water away with a snake whip. It had habit of getting into the fields where the best rice was and spreading itself around as if it owned the whole farm. For a while it held a blanket mortgage on most of the land. There will be some ditches on my farm in the future, and the water must get off if I have to pump it off. I want to be able to press a button and have a dry farm, or a wet farm, as I please.

My fifth mistake was in the failure to build tight wire fences. There are three to five dollars worth of grain and seed and grass on every acre of rice stubble if it can be harvested by chickens, pigs and mules. A fence should be pig-tight and mule-high. Then a farmer commands his situation and is able to harvest all his soil produces.

I might add other mistakes, for I cannot say "lastly and finally," because I am sure I have made neither my last nor my final mistake. I will therefore stop at this point.

TIM JONES,
Rice Farmer.



JEANNE GUEYDAN, granddaughter of J. P. Gueydan, breaking a bottle of champagne into the first furrow of the twenty-four miles of Drainage Canals to be dug south of Gueydan.

women did not know anything about farming, and I think so still; but I am bound to admit now that they can make some pretty shrewd guesses. In fact, my wife has hit the bull's eye more frequently by pure guess work than I have by shooting with both eyes on the target.

The second mistake I made was in failing to plant the best seed. I held over some seed from last year's crop that was fairly good—some small grains and trash in it, to be sure, and a few red grains; but I concluded it would be cheaper to plant it than to pay a high price for pure seed. Those were the liveliest red grains I ever saw. I am sure there was not over five per cent. of red in

seed out of good; but good cultivation will not make good seed out of poor. An inferior kernel has a tremendous grip on the future grain. It shows the power of a bad example.

My third great mistake was in planting nothing but rice. I was too busy with my rice crop to make a garden, or to plant a corn, oat, or fodder crop for my stock. I figured that it was cheaper to put all my energies into the one crop and buy the rest. The land agent, that philosopher of practical agriculture and encyclopedia of soil knowledge (while you are trading), told me that rice was the most profitable crop on earth. It always pays to raise the most profitable crop and buy the least profitable. That

and because of its excellence it is very necessary that the first ones to attempt to grow the plant be successful, for if they fail others will not try it, and the cause of alfalfa will be set back many years. There are important conditions necessary for success—these we have observed in our experiments, and they will be briefly mentioned in this circular.

The plant is perennial, grows upright, and is resistant to both cold and drouth in this state. The seeds are kidney shape, rather thin, and about one-twelfth inch long. The leaf is broader at tip than base. Western-grown seed are better for sowing, as they are perhaps more resistant to drouth and freezing than local or Eastern-grown seed. The root is perennial, and from the crown passes straight down into the subsoil, and if not prevented by rocks, to eight feet and beyond. Hence the subsoil must be open or penetrable, well drained, not water-soaked. It must be fertile, since a few inches of fertile top soil on a poor subsoil would be of no value to alfalfa, as the roots would be beneath it. Therefore the subsoil must be fertile and well drained, or alfalfa will fail absolutely. In this state the branch, creek or river bottoms are the soils for alfalfa. They are "made soils," and the subsoil is usually deep and as fertile as the top soil. It is perfectly useless to plant alfalfa on uplands with a hard, poor clay subsoil. But the bottoms described are ideal for

in spring, but not as advantageously, because when fall sown it comes up and makes a good root and top growth before cold checks the growth. Then in March it begins rapid growth and attains considerable height and covers the ground before crabgrass and other weeds start. Then, also, the root growth is sufficiently deep to withstand any ordinary summer drouth, but at planting there should be enough water in soil to bring up the seed.

The best preparation of soil is to sow cowpeas broadcast on soil in spring, cut off for hay in August, then with a disc harrow or shallow cultivator loosen the top two inches of soil thoroughly—not deeper than three inches—smooth with tooth harrow, and sow the seed at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. Cover with tooth harrow and then roll the ground; then brush off the surface with a brush drawn by horse—this to prevent rapid drying out of soil after rolling. Seed covered one to two inches is about right; the latter if soil is rather dry or open. If the seed are known to be all good and the soil in prime, moist condition, fifteen pounds of seed is sufficient. The germinating power of seed can be tested by placing a few between wet cloth with one end or corner resting in water to maintain saturation. If a heavy rain occurs immediately after sowing and a hard, dry crust forms, this may be broken with a light tooth harrow or

work of extermination. The sickle bar should be raised so as not to cut too close to the ground. Under extra favorable conditions mowing every two weeks may be necessary. Frequent mowing checks the growth of weeds and grass, causes alfalfa to branch or multiply new stalks and increase its vigor, and are essential, especially if growing slowly. Whenever the plants stop growing a clipping will be beneficial.

The second year the same precaution in mowing and clipping should be observed as during the first. But after the second year, when well established and a good root development, it is hardy, and crabgrass and weeds cease to trouble.

Hogs may be grazed on alfalfa the first year, but not cattle. After first year, if alfalfa shows less vigor and ground is packed, a disking in fall with a disc harrow will be necessary, and will restore the vigor.

When a few blooms appear over the field is the proper stage for best hay for stock, except perhaps work stock. In that case a little later is better, but not better for the vigor of the alfalfa. It should be raked into windrows and then into cocks, then stored. A little salt aids in preserving the hay if yet a little uncured when stored. Air spaces under the hay and through it are advantageous, if it is not perfectly cured when stored.

Alfalfa hay is valuable for and is relished by all stock. It is a rich hay, and

bottoms. Fine fields may be seen in Washington county, Mississippi county, Hempstead county, Jackson county, and in Pulaski county. And in all cases it is highly regarded and considered essential by every grower for profitable live-stock.

Every farmer who may have branch, creek or river bottoms other soil having suitable subsoil should grow a field of alfalfa. Five acres will be enough for most farms. Hogs on alfalfa pasture are very unlikely to have cholera, whereas hogs allowed the outside range with all the hogs of the country are likely to have cholera. Rings in the nose will prevent rooting; likewise, some grain, some mineral food and shade will most generally prevent rooting and greatly increase the income.

If after treating alfalfa as above and the plants begin to yellow and fail to grow either the first or second year, examination might be made to ascertain whether the small nodules (nitrogen bacteria) are on the roots, and if none can be found after carefully examining many plants, then the failure of the alfalfa to grow may be attributed to the absence from the soil of the alfalfa bacteria, and the remedy would be to supply the soil with the bacteria. Leguminous plants, cowpeas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc., have been found to fail on some soils because of the absence of the proper bacteria, and to succeed after the application of the bacteria.

THE RICE SITUATION

The movement of rice during the past few weeks has not been so brisk as is generally the case at this season of the year, but the cause of this is no matter of secret. The millers and owners of rice in Southwest Louisiana are sure that the market must advance on all grades and that such an advance is not to be long forthcoming. The rice crop of Southwest Louisiana, with possibly the exception of a few small straggling lots, is now under cover and by far the major portion of the yield has passed from first hands into the channels of trade and consumption.

Henry Kahn, the well known president of the National Rice Milling Company of New Orleans, which operate mills at that place, and in Crowley, was interviewed by a Journal representative early in December as to his opinion of existing conditions, and what he thought of the outlook for a more favorable disposition of what stock is still held by the mills. Mr. Kahn has a reputation as being a close observer, and very conservative in his estimates, and his "size-up" of affairs in Southwest Louisiana will undoubtedly be read with interest by those connected with the industry:

"As we all know," Mr. Kahn said,

"at the opening of the season there was a wide variance of opinion as to what the total yield of this season's crop would amount to, but it is now generally conceded that the total production of the two states (Louisiana and Texas) will fall short of 5,000,000 bags. This is now admitted by those who were the most enthusiastic at the outset of the season, and who really believed that the yield would greatly surpass that figure. So, you see, the question of what has been turned out by the two states is a pretty much settled fact. And now we can state without the slightest fear of contradiction, that over two-thirds of this amount has gone out into the trade for retail distribution.

"Looking at this state of affairs, as it really exists," continued Mr. Kahn, "from an honest and unbiased standpoint, it seems strange to me, as well as others in the business, that the outside world cannot comprehend the situation and thoroughly understand its significance. We have not over one-fourth of the rice in sight now that we had this time last season, and the best posted rice men in Louisiana and Texas will tell you that over seventy-five per cent.

of what is still held is more or less damaged. Our mills have practically completed their season's business, and we know this to be the case with most of the other mills in the country."

GOOD FARMING.

When it said, Make all the hay and forage you can, the Southern Ruralist was giving some good advice. Do not be afraid of getting too much, but while you are doing this be sure to have some good steers and milch cattle to consume it. Be a manufacturer. Manufacture the raw products of your farm into the concentrated forms—beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs. This leaves all the manure on the farm to be used for soil enrichment to grow larger crops to be again manufactured. That is the secret of profitable farming. That is the kind of farming the South needs.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

W. H. Adridge, of Beaumont, a live real estate agent, a progressive rice planter and a successful man of affairs, who is known as one that aims at something definite and then carefully selects suitable means to accomplishing his ends, says, "I think your Rice Journal is 'the thing,' and, after my leases are made, I shall send each of my tenants a copy of same as long as they are my tenants."

TO RAISE SEED RICE.

Another big rice company has been organized in Texas. S. M. Scott, of the S. M. Scott Realty Company, is the promoter. The new company will be known as the Oriental Seed Rice Company of Orange, and is capitalized at \$100,000. A large portion of this stock is owned by Beaumonters and the remainder is divided among a number of northern investors.

The new company will cultivate 4,000 acres of land in Orange county. Mr. Scott is of the opinion that the plan of the new company is to use only imported rice for seed on the lands of the company. Continuing, Mr. Scott said that one of the greatest drawbacks to rice farming in the coast country was the use of poor seed, and the difficulty in producing pure rice from the inferior seed. The trouble is that farmers as a rule figure their profits from the wrong end of the crop. In cases where the land owner furnishes the land, seed and water to a tenant he usually contrives to get the best seed possible from a common stock because he can buy this seed at from \$4 to \$5 per barrel, while the imported seed costs from \$6.75 to \$7.50 per barrel. The cost per acre for the common seed is about \$1.50, while the cost of planting with imported seed is from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per acre.

VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY

BY PROF. S. A. KNAPP.

The remark has been frequently made of late that it is a good time to sell because property is high. If any one has more real estate than he can safely carry, it is always a good time to sell, and he cannot be too prompt about it; but the man who owns a farm in Louisiana or Texas, and is free from debt, he should consider twice before he offers to sell. Land is higher than formerly, but it is still far below its intrinsic value. Land values are determined by demand and supply.

In the next thirty years, the population of the United States may reasonably be expected to increase by eighty million. This will require about 6,000,000 additional farms. There were, in 1900, 5,737,657 farms for a population of 76,303,387 people. In other words, more farms must be provided for the increasing millions in the next thirty years than have been developed in the two hundred and eighty-two years since the landing of the Pilgrims. Nearly all

the best lands have been taken, and to meet this increasing demand the hill lands and the stump lands must be improved, and the marshes must be drained. There is, and must be, a steady advance in the price of lumber, and the cost of all improvements is increasing. The 200,000 new farms to be required every year will be mainly made in the South for the next ten years. Already the tide of immigration, which is to cover the South with prosperous farms, has commenced. In the last decade—from 1890 to 1900—there was a decrease in the number of farms in the North Atlantic States, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, of 3.4 per cent., aggregating a total decrease of 35,704 farms. In the South Central Division, including the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas, there was an increase of 40.3 per cent. in the aggregate, making 800,462 farms; while the

North Central Division, including all the states from Ohio to Dakota and south to Kansas, increased only 12.5 per cent., or a total of 377,525 farms.

This is sufficient to show where the bread producers will go in the next decade. The next question is, when these lands are fully settled, what will farms be worth. Well improved farms of good lands in the older states are worth \$100 per acre. When the states are fully settled, there are substantial reasons why the lands of South Louisiana and Texas should bring more than that. It does not, therefore, seem advisable to sell for one-fourth, or even one-half, that sum.

Some Doubting Thomas may affirm that farms may not increase in proportion to the population. This is supposable, and there is another supposition quite like it, viz.: that farming may go out of fashion in the next generation, and there will be no demand for farms. It is pretty safe to say that people will want bread and meat for some years to come.

The decrease in the number of farms in the Northeastern States was accom-

panied by an increase in the size of the farms, showing that the smaller farmers had sold out to their more prosperous neighbors and moved South or West. This will continue to be the case. The ten, forty and eighty acre farmers of the densely populated Northern States will be, by a mutual evolution, transformed into the prosperous owners of a quarter section, a section, or a thousand acre tract in the Gulf States, where such superlative possibilities await the enterprising farmer.

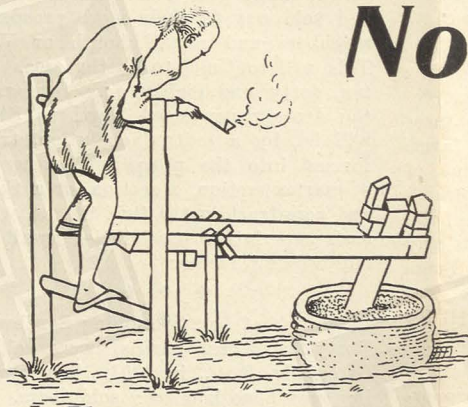


The wheat belt is moving Southward. Forty-five wheat drills were sold at Greenville, S. C., in 1901. The preceding year none had been sold there.



RICE PLANTER WANTED

for our plantation in Mexico; man who understands planting and harvesting; we do not want a machinist nor plantation manager; we want a man to work in the field with assistants. Address, Republic Development Co., Tuxtepec, E. de Oaxaca, Mexico. 1t



JAPAN

Notwithstanding

JAPAN is situated only a short distance from China the Japs in their National history conceived a way of hulling Rice by a rude device known at the present time as a ' Jump On, Jump Off ' Pounder, which enabled the "Engineer" to enjoy a pipe while operating the mill. For hundreds of years this was the most advanced machine they had for this purpose. When the natives began studying Western ideas it was an easy matter to interest them in advanced methods, and now they are using

The Engelberg Rice Huller and Polisher

in various parts of the country, and with a 10 H. P. engine, hulling 100 bushels per day, separating the hulls from the berry and polishing the rice all in one operation. What the Japs are doing every Rice Planter in Louisiana and Texas can do, and get rich. Write for catalog.

The ENGELBERG HULLER CO., BOX A.A.
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OR BOLAND & GSCHWIND, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH

Rice Culture.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, La., special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his article "Rice Culture," a bulletin issued by the Department, gives the following valuable suggestions regarding the "selection of seed," and "the time to som." Inasmuch as this work is now being done by our farmers, the Doctor's very valuable opinion is well worth reproducing:

Selecting the Seed.—Too great care cannot be exercised in selecting rice for seed. It is indispensable that the seed should be free from red rice, grass and grass weeds, uniform in quality and size, and free from sun cracks. Uniformity of Kernel is more essential in rice than in other cereals, because of the polishing process.

Time to Sow.—The best time to sow rice differs in various sections, and varies somewhat with the varying conditions in the same section. It may be sown between the middle of March and the middle of May, but in most cases it should be sown by April 20 for best results. Sowing should take place as soon as possible after spring plowing. Care must be taken to plant the several fields at different periods, so that harvest will not be too crowded.

Panta	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panta, in bond	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3
Japan	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Java	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Rangoon, in bond	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice flour	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3
Rice Polish	\$1 00@1 10
Tone—Firm and unchanged.	

European Rice Market.

Germany, Holland, Liverpool and London Quotations.

January 27, 1903.

Bengal	2.35@2.50	2.70@3.00
Japan	2.40@2.50	2.70@3.00
Bassian	1.60@1.80	2.20@3.75
Siam	1.50@2.00	2.30@2.60

Tone—Quiet and firm, unchanged.

...RICE...

SELLER

ROUGH AND CLEAN,

ALSO

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC,
HONDURAS AND JAPAN
SEED RICE.

BEST ON THE MARKET.

Apply to me if you want your Rice
well sold and want good seed.

HENRY GEHL,

Brokerage and Commission, N. O.
Board of Trade and 217 North
Peters, New Orleans, La.

