

Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 28, 1902.

S. A. Knapp, LL.D., Special Commissioner,
United States Department of Agriculture,
City.

My Dear Sir,-

In answer to your various queries relative to the Coffee Industry in Hawaii, kindly permit me to submit to you the following statements based on the knowledge which I possess on this subject.

Question 1. How many pounds of coffee can be produced per acre under good cultivation on Hawaii? (on an average).

In order not to overestimate the yield, it is necessary to state that localities differ in yield according to conditions of soil, namely, depth and richness of same, and under good cultivation with fertilization, a yield of 1100 to 1400 pounds should be obtained annually. Some years the yield would be heavier than herewith mentioned, while at other times it would be less, making the average as stated. It must be understood that the seasons have also to be favorable as regards rainfall to produce this average.

Question 2. In your judgment, what is at present the average product per acre?

If I understand this question correctly, I presume you mean without intense cultivation and absence of fertilization. I believe the yield would not run over 500 to 700 pounds per acre according to location and soil conditions.

Question 3. Are the coffee plantations healthy?

There seems to be no disease or fungus ~~pests~~troubling any of the plantations as far as I can see. In poor localities, however, one can see coffee dying from improper physical conditions of the soil, namely, where the soil is very shallow and under which lies

a solid bed of rock. Whenever the tap root strikes this character of formation, it turns up and the tree dies. A great many plantations have been started years ago on this character of land with fatal results. In other localities where the drainage of the sub-soil is poor and the clay sub-soil holds the water continually, the coffee will die of what is termed "wet feet". As stated previously, I know of no blight diseases attacking the coffee, and believe, to the best of my knowledge, that all unhealthy conditions are due to improper physical conditions of the soil.

Question 4. Give total annual product of coffee in these Islands.

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM HAWAII.

Year	Quantity	Value	Average Price
1897	337,158 lbs.	\$99,696.62	29¢
1898	733,285 lbs.	115,944.89	15.8 ¢
1899	824,864 lbs.	132,347.43	16 ¢
1900 (#)	321,139 lbs.	49,553.45	15 ¢
# From January 1st to June 14th.			

How much is consumed in Hawaii, I am unable to ascertain, but I should think that the amount would not reach over 300,000 lbs. annually. The value on the above coffees is placed altogether too high, and should like to state that 25 per centum less on these values would be correct. These values have been obtained most probably from consular invoices and insurance values and are not correct. It is only after coffee is sold on the market and returns realized that correct values can be determined, but as these are private matters of business, they are, therefore, not obtainable. According to my best judgment, Hawaiian coffee to-day in the American market would not average over ten cents per pound. Account sales which I have received from consignments have even gone below this figure.

You see by these figures that values have declined enormously from 1897 to 1900 and under the present prices the product can not be raised at a profit any more and I believe that all the growers are running at a loss.

Question 5. Give cost of production per pound?

Question 6. Give cost of marketing per pound.

In answering these two questions, I am only able to give figures of the district where I am located, namely, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, and the following figures do not take into consideration the amount of money expended to bring a plantation to full bearing. In order to have a basis to figure coffee production, I should like to state that it takes about five pounds of cherry coffee to produce one pound of parchment coffee. The parchment coffee, when being hulled, loses about, on the average, nineteen percent (19%) in weight, before clean coffee is obtained. On this basis I will make my calculation.

COST OF PARCHMENT COFFEE AT PLANTATION AT RATIO OF
FIVE POUNDS OF CHERRY COFFEE TO PRODUCE ONE POUND OF
PARCHMENT COFFEE.

Picking and conveying one hundred pounds of cherry coffee to pulping house (cost 65 ¢ per 100 lbs) for five tons cherry coffee - - - - -	\$ 65.00	
(Equivalent to 1 ton parchment coffee)		
Drying and pulping same at dry house at 1 1/2¢ for parchment coffee, (per pound), 1 ton - - -	30.00	
32 bags for bagging 1 ton parchment coffee at 12¢ per bag, - - - - -	<u>3.84</u>	\$ 98.84
One man can care for 8 acres of land, rate of wages, \$18 per month, making per annum \$216, or per acre, - - - - -	27.00	
Fertilizer for 1 acre, - - - - -	15.00	
Applying same, - - - - -	<u>5.00</u>	
		\$ 47.00
As 1 acre would produce 1730 lbs. of parchment coffee, the fertilizing and care to produce 1 ton of parchment coffee would therefore cost, on the above basis, - - - - -		<u>54.33</u>
Total cost of one ton of parchment coffee at plantation - - - - -		\$153.17

The equivalent of this in clean coffee is 1620 lbs., making cost of one pound of coffee at plantation, 9.46¢.

We are under an enormous disadvantage in getting to the port of shipment, being located fifty miles north of Hilo, from where I have made my shipments and the coffee must be hauled in by teams over rough and unmacadamized roads.

EXPENSES AT PORT OF SHIPMENT (HILO)

Teaming one ton of parchment coffee to Hilo,	\$ 10.00	
Milling one ton parchment coffee at Hilo, - -	15.00	
Rebagging in new bags after hulling, 16 bags at 12¢, - - - - -	1.92	
Cartage to wharf at Hilo, - - - - -	.40	
Fire insurance on coffee at Hilo for one ton,	1.30	
Marine insurance on coffee to San Francisco, (Rate 80¢ on \$100 valuation) - - - - -	1.35	\$ 29.97
<hr/>		
Adding the cost of one parchment ² ton ¹ or 1620 lbs. clean coffee (see previous page) - - - - -		<u>153.17</u>
Making the cost of 1620 lbs clean coffee before leaving port of Hilo - - - - -		\$ 183.14
Or, for one pound of clean coffee, 11.3¢. at Hilo		

Add to the above

Freight to San Francisco on 1620 lbs at \$3.50 per ton, - - - - -	-\$ 2.65	
San Francisco selling charges (Commission 2 1/2% Brokerage, 1% or a total of 3 1/2%) on a valuation of 12¢ per lb. on 1620 lbs coffee, - -	6.79	
Warehouse charges until sold, say 6 months at 3 cents per month, on 16 bags weighing about 1600 lbs. - - - - -	2.88	<u>12.32</u>
		\$195.46

This makes the cost of a pound of coffee, covering all charges of production, milling and selling a trifle over twelve cents (12¢) per pound. It may be also fair to add minor charges at San Francisco as fire insurance, weighing, warehouse, cartage, etc. which would bring the average up to about 12 1/4¢ per lb.

Knapp - 5.

Brazilian coffees, Rio No. 7, are today selling in the New York market at between five and six cents per pound and the disparity between these figures and the cost of production on our coffee is simply appalling. Hawaiian coffees are to-day selling below cost of production and immediate relief is necessary to avert total bankruptcy in this enterprise.

I believe that in Brazil, Indian labor does not receive more than eight dollars per month and this in a debased silver currency. If the United States cares to see prosperity rule in her tropical possessions, then no wiser measure could be adopted than to protect the struggling industries.

Sugar, which is our main industry, will also in the near future be on the decline, owing to the competition of Cuban and mainland beet sugars and it is necessary for our future prosperity, that the just claims of coffee be given recognition. Coffee is an ideal white man's industry, an industry that can homestead the tropics with a white population. White farmers from the mainland would never think of coming to engage in this enterprise with such unfair and uneven conditions against them. We shall look forward to our government to protect her citizens in the development of her industries and trust help will soon be forth coming.

These Islands have all the way from 30000 to 50,000 acres of land available for coffee and with our other tropical territories will in time be able to supply the demand of the whole nation. A protective tariff on coffee would mean the Americanizing of our tropics ^{speedily} more than any other line of agriculture could accomplish.

Trusting I have not tired you with this lengthy communication and thanking you for seeking my views on this matter, I remain

Yours respectfully,

A. L. Louissou

Coffee Planter.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

VEGETABLE PATHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS—
ALBERT F. WOODS, Pathologist and Physiologist.
BOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS—FREDERICK V.
COVILLE, Botanist.
GRASS AND FORAGE PLANT INVESTIGATIONS—F. LAMSON-SCHENKER,
Agrostologist.
POMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS—G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU.
SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION,
ERNST A. BESSEY, ASST. IN CHARGE.

Lake Charles, La. March 6th. 1903.
~~Washington, D. C.,~~
XXXXXXXXXXXX

W.C.Porter, Esq.

Terrell, Texas.

Dear Sir:-

The following instructions will possibly cover your field work until I shall be able to visit you.

Plowing.

We cannot try any special experiments in plowing this spring. We will reserve them for the fall work, hence plow everything as you have been accustomed to do. Make your own selections of the portions of the field to be planted to each crop, only have each crop in a solid block with the rows not too long. My plan has always been to plow and harrow flat because I could do faster work that way, then bed up as necessary. Some farmers keep their land bedded simply shifting beds in their plowing. I want you to pursue your usual way. If you pursue the flat preparation method then take one-half of your corn land, say the east half, and sow on broad cast, before you disk, 200 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre. Sow it by hand just as you would wheat or anything else only get it on evenly. *Then disk the land lengthwise and across thoroughly* Then bed up as you usually do for corn, making the rows 4 feet apart and plant in drills, about one foot apart. The object is to have only one stalk in one place. After the corn is up I shall expect to apply additional fertilizer of a special kind for corn. The object in this corn culture is to show the effect of fertilizers and we will plant one-half of the whole corn plat, using fertilizer and one-half without fertilizer, putting on each side a certain number of rows of each

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SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION,
ERNST A. BESSEY, ASST. IN CHARGE.

#2.W.C.P.

Washington, D. C.,

variety of corn you plant. We will say that there is room for 24 rows on the fertilized half of the field and 24 rows on the unfertilized and that you have 4 varieties of corn, then there would be 6 rows of each variety on the fertilized side and 6 on the unfertilized. If you have more varieties there would be more or less of each.

Cotton.

Treat the cotton land the same as the corn except use only 100 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre and make the rows 3 1/2 feet apart. Plant rows of every variety on the fertilized portion and the unfertilized

I see we have made no provision for Irish potatoes hence the cotton and the corn are all that need be discussed till I see you.

Staking.

Take ~~one by~~ 1 x 3 strips and saw into lengths 18 inches long, sharpen one end. Get a stencil brush and with black paint mark on the stake ^{a letter, name and} a number. Set one stake at the ^{end of the} first row and the last row of each variety/ For instance, for corn, stake ^{marked a corn} No. 1 would stand at the end of the first row and of the last row of variety ^{to corn} No. A. And stake No. 2 at the end of the first and last row of variety B. and so on through the ^{fertilized} field. In your book you make a record of what variety A stands for etc. In keeping your book I should open an account on a certain page with each variety of seed planted, using a page for each experiment, so you will have room to explain in full.

I have opened the book by heading a page A Cotton No. 1 which would mean a certain variety of cotton on the fertilized side of the field

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Washington, D. C.,

#3 W.C.P.

The next page is marked A Cotton No.2 which means the same variety of cotton on the unfertilized side of the field. B Cotton No.1 would be another variety on the fertilized side of the field and B Cotton No.2 on the unfertilized side of the field. In every instance the letters ~~for~~ of the alphabet stand for variety and No.1 stands for fertilized and No.2 for unfertilized. I send a plat showing just how the field would be layed out.

General Remarks.

In all cases I advise disking and harrowing about twice as much as you usually give a field. This applies to the land whether fertilized or not. The object is to get the field in the best tilth for seeding. I will write a letter to the Committee about securing special fertilizer which should be bought immediately. I will make all arrangements for it to be ordered at Memphis, Tenn., as soon as I hear from you. I think it will cost about \$17.50 per ton laid down

Hoping everything will be satisfactory I remain,

Yours truly,

P.S. I have ordered for you two celebrated varieties of corn, White Wonder Seed Corn, one bushel, Reid's Yellow Dent, one-half bushel. Under another cover I send you an account book for field crops also a small book you can carry in your pocket to take notes.

Truly yours,

Truly yours,

can carry in your pocket to take notes.

cover I send you an account book for field crops also a small book you
Seed Corn one bushel, Reid's Yellow Dent one-half bushel. Under another
P.S. I have ordered for you two celebrated varieties of corn, White Wonder

Yours truly,

Hoping everything will be satisfactory I remain,

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needed fertilizer which should be bought immediately. I will make all

for seedling. I will write a letter to the Committee about securing

fertilized or not. The object is to get the field in the best

much as you usually give a field. This applies to the land whether

In all cases I advise disk and harrowing about twice as

General Remarks.

be laid out.

No. 2 for unfertilized. I send a plat showing just how the field would

of the alphabet stand for variety and No. 1 stands for fertilized and

on the unfertilized side of the field. In every instance the letters look

another variety on the fertilized side of the field and No. 2

The next page is marked A Cotton No. 2 which means the same variety of

W.C.P.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU
SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1903
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INTRODUCTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*I was instructed
Sent Porter
Mr. Selmons
Tulsa
May 1903*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

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SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION,
ERNST A. BESSEY, ASST. IN CHARGE.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Lake Charles, La.,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Washington, D. C., March 6th. 1903.

Dear Sir:-

The following instructions will possibly cover your field work until I shall be able to visit you.

Plowing.

We cannot try any special experiments in plowing this Spring. We will reserve them for fall work, hence plow everything as you have been accustomed to. Make your own selections of the portions of the field to be planted to each crop, only have each crop in a solid block with rows not too long. My plan has always been to plow and harrow flat because I could do faster work that way, then bed up as necessary. Some farmers keep their land bedded, simply shifting beds in their plowing. I want you to pursue your usual way. If you pursue the flat preparation method then take one-half of your corn land, say the east half, and sow on broad cast, before you disk, 200 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre. Sow it by hand just as you would wheat or anything else only get it on evenly. Then disk the land lengthwise and across thoroughly. Then bed up as you usually do for corn, making the rows 4 feet apart, and plant in drills, about 1 foot apart. The object is to have only one stalk in one place. After the corn is up I shall expect to apply additional fertilizer of a special kind for corn. The object in this corn culture is to show the effect of fertilizers and we will plant one-half of the whole corn plat, using fertilizer and one-half without fertilizer putting on

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#2.

Washington, D. C.,

each side a certain number of rows of each variety of corn you plant. We will say that there is room for 24 rows on the fertilized half of the field and 24 rows on the unfertilized and that you have four varieties of corn then there would be six rows of each variety on the fertilized side and six on the unfertilized. If you have more varieties there would be less of each.

Cotton.

Treat the cotton land the same as the corn except use only 100 pounds of cottonseed per acre and make the rows three and one-half feet apart. Plant rows of every variety on the fertilized portion and the unfertilized portion.

I see we have made no provision for Irish Potatoes hence the cotton and the corn are all that need to be discussed till I see you.

Staking.

Take 1 x 3 strips and saw into lengths 18 inches long, sharpened at one end. Get a stencil brush and with black paint mark on the stake letter name and number. Set one stake at the end on the first row and the last row of each variety. For instance, for corn, stake A. corn No. 1, would stand at the end of the first row and at the end of the last row of variety A. And stake B. Corn No. 1. at the end of the first and last row of variety B. And so on through the fertilized field. In your book you make a record of what variety A. stands for, etc. In keeping your book I should open an account with each variety of seed planted, using a page for each experiment so you will have room to explain in full.

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#3.

Washington, D. C.,

I have opened the book by heading the page A.Cotton No.1, which would mean a certain variety of cotton on the fertilized of the field. The next page is marked A.Cotton No.2, which means the same variety of cotton on the unfertilized side of the field. B.Cotton No.1, would be would be another variety on the fertilized side of the field and B.Cotton No.2, on the unfertilized side of the field. In every instance the letters of the alphabet stand for variety and No.1 stands for fertilized and No.2, for unfertilized. I send a plat showing just how the field should be laid out.

General Remarks.

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Hoping everything will be satisfactory I remain,

Very truly yours,

Washington, D. C.,

121
Amelanchier
fruticosa
Fernald



FORM 16.

(34719)

TELEGRAM

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

OF TEXAS.

This Company transmits and delivers messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

S. M. ENGLISH, General Manager.

11 H0 N BX 13 ^{paid} 1150am

Received at

Houston Tex June 30th 1903.,

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Dr S. A. Knapp.

Lake Charles La.,

Lawrences che k to us returned unpaid this and other
claims must be paid without delay or else everything
will get into court answer.

Maxcy & Anderson



POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY OF TEXAS.

This Company transmits and delivers the within Message subject to the following
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it **REPEATED**; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for confirmation. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** message beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or or non-delivery, of any **REPEATED** message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be **INSURED** by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within ninety-one days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

S. M. ENGLISH, General Manager.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL OFFICES:

TEXAS,			LOUISIANA,		ARKANSAS,
AUSTIN	EL PASO	NAVASOTA	ARDMORE, I. T.	MORGAN CITY	CLARENDON
BASTROP	ENNIS	NEW BRAUNFELS	ALBERTA	NEW IBERIA	FT. LYNN
BEAUMONT	FT. WORTH	ORANGE	ASHLAND	NEW ORLEANS	FT. SMITH
BELTON	GALVESTON	PALESTINE	COTTON VALLEY	RAYNE	GERMANIA
BONHAM	GAINESVILLE	PARIS	CROWLEY	SAREPTA	HELENA
BRENNHAM	GREENVILLE	SAN ANTONIO	DIXIE	SHREVEPORT	HOPE
BRYAN	HILLSBORO	SHERMAN	GILLIAM	SIBLEY	HOT SPRINGS
CALVERT	HONEY GROVE	TAYLOR	GUEYDAN	SPRING HILL	LITTLE ROCK
CLARKSVILLE	HOUSTON	TEMPLE	JAMESTOWN	UNI	LONDSDALE
CORSICANA	LA GRANGE	TEXARKANA	JENNINGS	Arkansas	PINE BLUFF
DALLAS	McKINNEY	TYLER	LAKE CHARLES	BAUXITE	STAMPS
DENISON	MEXIA	WACO	MINDEN	BENTON	TAYLOR
DENTON		WAXAHACHIE	MIRA	BOGGY	TEXARKANA

AND DIRECT CONNECTION WITH ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANK B. TOBEY, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

MAIN OFFICE:
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

NORTH GALVESTON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

OWNERS OF NORTH GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DIRECTORS:

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THOMAS B. BRYAN	WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
FRANK B. TOBEY	JOSEPH V. CLARK
L. F. MENAGE	GEORGE M. SARGENT
JAMES MOLONEY	

CHICAGO,

May 23rd. 1903.

Mr. Seaman A. Knapp,

Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir,

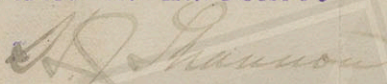
Upon receipt of your telegram of yesterday's date I wired you as follows:- "Some money has been sent will await particulars".

There is no uncertainty regarding my financial affairs. The suit filed against me has all been settled and the case dismissed and I am responsible for all debts that may occur.

I have instructed Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Houston that all goods delivered at North Galveston will be given immediate attention and that no difficulty will arise over financial matters as this trouble has been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled.

Yours very truly,

James A. Lawrence.



Secretary to Mr. Lawrence.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANK B. TOBEY, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

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FRANK B. TOBEY	JOSEPH V. CLARK
L. F. MENAGE	GEORGE M. SARGENT
JAMES MOLONEY	

CHICAGO,

June 27th. 1903.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Lake Charles, La.

My Dear Doctor,

Your letter was a very great surprise to me. Maxcy and Anderson's actions in this matter are unwarranted as I instructed them they were to take charge of putting down this well and until now they have never even intimated that this was other than a fact. They were to consult you in all matters and I think this was very well understood when I was down there. I wired you that you had full authority to act for me, and I give you full power to complete this job. Let me know how much you want and when you want it and I will send it to you.

It will be impossible for me to leave here at the present time.

I enclose you bills from Maxcy & Anderson and have written them that no bills would be paid without your O. K.; that you had full power to act for me in every particular.

I am,

Yours very truly,

James Lawrence

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at

26NO.JD.WM.26 Paid

Chicago, Ills June 27th.03

Dr. S. A. Knapp

Lake Charles

You have full authority to

act for me in any

way have so wired maxy

and anderson will must be

complete no excuse on their

part.

Lawrence.

3:20PM.

Vlaardingen 15 Jun 1903.

Professor Knapp.

Lake Charles

Texas. U. S. A.

Dear Sir

Your address
is my ex. Mr. Poits to hand
member of the Transvaal Boer
reconquête who this winter in
your country pass through. I tell
me that in Texas for a dairy
farmer good work is there are
plenty cows very great farmers
what is your opinion thereof.
I will come to Texas but please
I well from you know is there good
place for a servant and is the cli-
mate good sound.

In your neighbourhood is the
place Nederland near Beaumont
there live much fellows of me
but Mr. Roetz is there through
ride but can not name of this
peoples will you are so good to
informed for me there to a good
respectfully person also for good
advice. I hope that you me
write a letter and remain
In awaiting yours truly

H. Quakkelsteijn.

I hope that you that bad English
understand.

N.B.

I am a man with not money
and hope there to make profit
for my self and that I with the sim-
ple work upon to begin am content.

I speak a little English but I hope
that is not overwhelm.

The address is.

Mr. H. Quakkelsteijn

36 Schied. weg.

Vlaardingen.

(Holland.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Lake Charles, La ~~July~~ 1st. 1903.

Postmaster at Nederland Texas.

Dear Sir:-

You will confer a favor on me and also on some people in Holland
by sending me the names of a few of the Hollanders who are in your
vicinity.

Awaiting your reply ,

I am very truly yours

S. A. Knapp.

Please place the names below and accept my thanks.

S.A.K.

<i>A. T. Kilsdonk Jr.</i>	<i>W. Janszousius</i>
<i>Pete Koelmay</i>	<i>A.A. Benders</i>
<i>B.H.J. Laus</i>	<i>B. Westertorp</i>
<i>K.U. Westertorp</i>	<i>D. Ballast</i>
<i>Jac. Doornbos</i>	<i>H. Reinstra</i>
<i>P. van Beekman</i>	<i>D. Rienstra</i>
<i>G van der Weg</i>	<i>H. W. Groeneveld</i>
<i>C " " Plas</i>	<i>D. Hooijenga</i>
<i>C " den Bout</i>	<i>J. Joritzma</i>
<i>Carter Bros.</i>	<i>G. Terwey</i>
<i>P.S. The Envelope requires no stamp</i>	

North Galveston July 14, 03

Dr. Stkynapp

Dear Sir

Yours of the 13^{inst}
received,

The engine played out
on us on Sunday, I
wired for the engineer to
come back & start it
up he is not back yet
so I wired again this
P.M. have no answer yet
Our leviels are all in
good shape so we ^{can} run
day & night,

We got the seed from
Dickinson yesterday

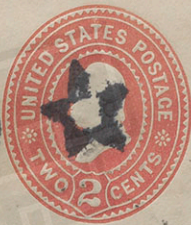
Will write again
tomorrow

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

After.....¹.....days, return to

Box 25

NORTH GALVESTON, TEX.



*Dr S A Knapp
Care Great Northern Hotel
Chicago
Ill*

MAXCY & ANDERSON,
CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
CONSULTATIONS, REPORTS, DESIGNS, SUPERINTENDENCE & TESTS.
SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

July 14 - 1903 -

Dr. S. A. Knapp
Great Northern Hotel
Chicago Ill

Dear Sir:-

We have your note of yesterday advising that you start to Chicago this morning to straighten out North Galveston matters and we assure you that we are very glad to receive this information.

As instructed to do by you we, on last Friday morning sent all labor bills down to Mrs. Smith, but so far we have had no word from her.

Pullman and Brooks came in on yesterday for their pay and I sent Pullman down to see Mrs. Smith (paying his expenses) and he is back and reports that Mrs. Smith not only refused to pay but was inclined to be ugly.

JOHN WHARTON MAXCY, C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, M.E.
MEM. AMER. SOCIETY OF
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE
POWER TRANSMISSION
STEAM HYDRAULIC &
ELECTRIC PLANTS.

MAXCY & ANDERSON,
CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
CONSULTATIONS, REPORTS, DESIGNS, SUPERINTENDENCE & TESTS.
SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Pullman left this morning saying that
he was going to see an Attorney and
file a lien to secure his claim -

Hoping you success -

We are Very respectfully

Maxcy & Anderson

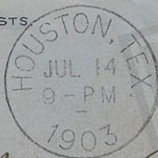
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SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Great Northern Hotel,
Chicago, Ills.

MAXCY & ANDERSON,
CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
CONSULTATIONS, REPORTS, DESIGNS, SUPERINTENDENCE & TESTS.
SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

June 19, 1903.

North Galveston Irrigation Proposition.

Mr. Jas. A. Lawrence, Pres.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to hand you herewith bills which have been paid by
us as follows:

J.E. Hooper for hauling	\$47.50
G.H. & N. R.R. for freight on engine	12.00
Wm. Heiman for labor, himself and sons	36.40
Wm. Heiman, for board of engine erector	10.00
Gust. Warnecke on account of drilling well	125.00
Total - - - - -	\$230.90

With which please credit our account.

Mr. Warnecke's bill amounts to \$398.88, and there is a balance
due him of \$274.88. The items of \$1.00 drayage and \$6.50 express
are on strainer. A price of \$3.00 a foot was originally quoted us
on strainer, which was F.O.B. Houston. We will have to pay labor
bills on to-morrow amounting to ^{about} the sum of \$40.00.

So far as the writer was informed, our work in connection with
the sinking and equipping of this well was ended when we selected
and ~~constructed~~ *Contracted* ^{and ordered the material needed in erection} for this equipment. We did not under-
stand that we were to superintend the work on the ground, or to at-
tend to the payment of the bills connected therewith. From time
to time Dr. Knapp or his representative has called on us to supply
men or material for this work, and we have always given these re-
quests our promptest attention. We know that there has been a great
deal of delay in this work, but we fail to understand that this is

#2.

chargeable to us. We have now taken ahold of the matter, and expect to have ~~the~~ well in operation within the next few days.

Dr. Knapp has advised that this well is to be operated at your expense, and apparently he expects us to furnish fuel and supplies, and to employ a man to run this pump. We have already ordered six barrels of gasoline shipped, and would very much appreciate your fully advice in this matter.

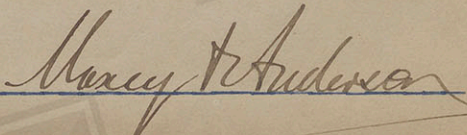
Mr. Anderson was at North Galveston on last Sunday, and goes again to-morrow.

The indications are that the well will be very successful, provided of course, that the water does not get too salty, and Dr. Knapp thinks that there is no danger on this score.

Your check for \$250.00 was promptly received, and the draft was cancelled and returned to us.

Mr. Warnecke has requested us to say to you that he will greatly appreciate a prompt remittance of the balance due him on the well.

Very respectfully,



Marcy Anderson

Dict. WEA-FK.

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO

SOUTHERN

Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Company, Limited,

LAKE CHARLES, - LA.

L. A. M. M. M.



S. A. Knapp L.L.D.
Chicago
of "Great Northern" Ills.
Hotel.

Dear Seaman .

I inclose a letter from Mrs Smith which she wishes forwarded.

This Thursday morn'g finds us well and moving. Already the barn is groaning on the rollers. All is smooth thus far. The Gov. and party

Came in at 11 o'clock
last night. There are
quite a number of let-
ters in but this morn-
Arthur stopped and
answered them all
before leaving for work.
They were not of im-
portance. One from
Mr. Peters asks what
to do with sorghum seed
sent you by Latham &
Co Bombay. You will

soon be there to answer.

I hope you will have
a good journey and keep
your strength and cheer
until your safe return

Yours

Maria,

Lake Charles La
July 16th 1903.

FIRST EXCLUSIVE IRON DEALERS IN TEXAS.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1903.

F. W. HEITMANN COMPANY

HARDWARE, MILL SUPPLIES, METALS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, July 3, 1903.

Mr. S. A. Knapp,

Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir,---

Enclosed herewith we beg to hand you invoice in duplicate against Jas. A. Lawrence covering goods shipped as per your order 29th ult. Please understand that we are holding you personally responsible for the payment of this bill, hence, trust you will be kind enough to take the matter up in such a manner that payment may be made without much delay.

Yours truly,

F. W. Heitmann Company.



Treas.

HAN-C
Enc.

F. W. HEITMANN CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

HARDWARE, MILL SUPPLIES
PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS, ROOFING
....TOOLS, METALS....

TERMS:

PAYABLE IN FUNDS AT PAR IN HOUSTON.

Sold to

Jas. A. Lawrence

Town

Chicago

State Ill

Shipped to

F. Stockwell, Edgewater

Shipped via

W. F. Exp Prepaid

Salesman

7/3/03

QUANTITY	OUR ORDER NO.	YOUR ORDER NO.	6/29 ^{OF}	RECEIVED 6/30	EXACT WEIGHT OR MEASURE	PRICE	EXTENSION		
1		Pc 3/8" Blk Pipe 10"				2 1/4	02		
1		3/8" Cut 2 threads					10		
1		Pc 1 1/4" Blk pipe 13 1/2")							
1		- - 22"							
1		- - 4 1/2'							
1		- - 5'							
1		- - 11"							
2		- - 18') = 49' 4 1/2"				7.15	3 53		
7		1 1/4" Cuts 14 threads					1 00		
3		Ells 1 1/4"				9	27		
1		10-Lb Can Albany grease					1 50		
2		Pairs 8" Strap hinges with screws				20	40		
							6 82		
EXPRESS CHARGES TO FOLLOW									



All prices subject to change without notice. No goods exchanged. No claims allowed unless made within ten days from date of bill of lading. Transportation company's receipt being evidence of delivery in good order, we are not responsible for damage, loss or delay in transit.

GOODALL WORSTED CO.

SANFORD, MAINE.

Sanford, Maine. July 6, 1903.

S. A. Knapp, Esq.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Lake Chas. La.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the First received, and I note what you say in regards to getting a good quality of matting at a reasonable price. This is the object we are aiming at. If we can get a grass grown in this country, we will be able to put a matting on the market at a much less price than the Japanese. We find that we can undersell the foreign matting, even *if* we have to import straw from Japan, but with the American grown straw, we think it will enable us us to make it at a much less price.

While Mr. Sawyer was on the Pacific Coast he found a grass that we think is superior to that grown in Japan, as it is ~~tuffier~~ *Tougher* and has no odor. The sample which he brought home are too short for yard wide matting. If it was only 8" longer it would be ^a perfect fibre for our use. If you like I will send you samples of this grass.

I enclose a small sample of our finest matting, just to show what our loom will do.

Yours truly,

Geo. B. Goodall

Dict . G.B.G.

MAXCY & ANDERSON,
CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
CONSULTATIONS, REPORTS, DESIGNS, SUPERINTENDENCE & TESTS.
SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

July 11 - 1903

Mrs. Smith, Agent -
North Galveston Imp't Co -
North Galveston, Texas.

Dear Madam:-

Dr. Knapp told me last night that
you will pay labor bills for construction of
well and I am handing you herewith.

E. Pullman's bill for -	\$95.50
Labor for weeks ending June 25 th & July 5 th -	30.40
Various labor bills paid by Maxcy & Anderson	136.70.
Total -	<u>\$262.60</u>

In addition there is due B. Hancock \$4.00 balance
on week ending June 21st - also J.W. Sanders
claims a balance of \$3.30 per enclosed memorandum -

You will note that our receipts only cover
\$130.70, but \$6.00 have been paid W. Kozlek

JOHN WHARTON MAXCY, C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, M.E.
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SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

by Mr. Stockwell, out of money supplied by us, for
which we have no receipt - Mr. Kozlek will
doubtless give a receipt to cover this amount -

We will attend to paying Pullman and Brooks
and send you their receipts if you will send
us the money to cover their claims -

If you will kindly give this matter
prompt attention we will be greatly obliged -
Messrs Pullman and Brooks are making my
life a little troublesome -

Very truly

Maxcy & Anderson
Per W.E.A.

Mr N Herman	Shultz Board	2 —
Labor ^{bill}	working June 28	26.40
" " " "	July 5	14.00
William Krosby		6.00
Bradford Hancock		12.00
Maxey & Anderson		123.00
Tr Sam H ders	3.30 2	
3 1/2 3-4	E Pullman	10 1/2 days

H N Heiman - Shultz Board - \$ 2,00

Labor Walk Ending June 28 26.30

" " " July 5 14.00

Wilbur Krosby 6.00

E Pullman

Bradford Hancock 12.00

Marcy & Anderson 123.60

Mr Sanders 3.30 ?

284.00

E. Pullman 10 1/2

400

DeSoto Parish Mill Co.

Patronage Solicited.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A Supply of First-class Lumber
Constantly on Hand.

Spider, La. 7-16

1909

Mr S. C. Knapp
"Chicago Ill
Dear Sir

I am just in rec^t of your letter of the 13 ^{inst} contents noted will say that if you can arrange with a Party to bore a test well ^{on my land} I will set apart an acre of ground for them and take $\frac{1}{8}$ of the oil they get off of the acre and should they want to sink an other well to test the field out side of the first acre I will set apart an other acre for the other test well

I will charge $\frac{1}{8}$ of oil on all wells. There is oil here I know I have had 2 assays made one in New Orleans by Proff J B Mims No 825- Governor St this report is that the Skinings I sent him contained very quantity of oil and the water I sent contained tracings of Crude Petroleum

DeSoto Parish Mill Co.

Patronage Solicited.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A Supply of First-class Lumber
Constantly on Hand.

Spider, La.

190

Then the assay at the refinery
at Corsicana Tex was that it
contained 2 oz of Crude Petroleum
to the 9 lb of water I have bath
of these assays on file here
now

I also send you a little of the
mud from the settings where the water
has boiled up so you can see
a little about it

See what is the best you can
do and let me hear from you

Yours friend
W S Gullett

P.S
Excuse Pencil
as no ink pen

RETURN TO
AFTER 10 DAYS RETURN

DeSoto Parish Mill Co.

SPIDER, LA.



E 6 Hon S A Knapp

Chicago

for Great Northern Hotel } Ill



JOHN WHARTON MAXCY, C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, M.E.
MEM. AMER. SOCIETY OF
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SUITE 204-5-6, BINZ BUILDING.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

July 31- 1903.

Dr. S. A. Knapp.
Brazos Hotel

Dear Sir:- I sent Mrs. Smith a lot of receipts
labor bills that we had paid. Please
get these from her and bring them up with
you.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you
tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

I am - Very respectfully

W. E. Anderson



SOUTHERN PACIFIC
"SUNSET ROUTE."

IN REPLY PLEASE

REFER TO NO.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Ass't Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

NOV. 4, 1903.

Dr. S A Knapp,
Lake Charles, La.

My dear Doctor:

Referring to our conversation of some days since.

I hand you herewith sheet from the Times-Democrat of
Oct. 25th., regarding Japanese Laborers, written by one Albert S
Ashmead, M D. If the doctor cannot practice medicine any better
than he can raise rice, it is not surprising to me that there are
so many deaths in the district referred to by him.

Yours truly,

Enc:

Dictated TJA-

T. J. Anderson
B.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS IN THE SOUTH.

New York, Oct. 12, 1903.

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese consul general to the United States, believes the time is coming when rice will be shipped from this country to the Far East and sold at a profit.

To which the editor of the Evening Sun adds: "If the Japanese colonizing scheme progresses very far, the politicians may spring an exclusion law on the consul general."

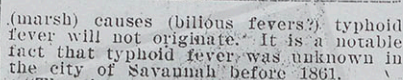
In my report to the Japanese government Sli-I-Kwan, or Society for the advancement of Medical Knowledge, on "Rice Culture in Japan, Mexico and the United States from the Hygienic Point of View," which I published in Science, July 20, 1892, I reviewed the three different customs. Col. John Screven of Savannah, Ga., gave me some very interesting details regarding his methods of raising rice, which I here reproduce:

The tidal lands lie in the deltas of the rivers and in their natural state are subject to overflow, certainly in the spring tides, and being extremely level may be covered by 'great tides' (this is an almanac term for the high spring tides caused by the union of new or full moon—not 'storm tides'), to a depth to hide the hummocks. As these lands are not irrigated, the drainage and cultivation, this advantage is increased after they are taken in.

They are embanked sufficiently to keep out the highest tides, and water gates, called "trunks," are laid, so as to admit or discharge the water, as the tides rise or fall. At these gates the drainage fall is from four to five feet in the Savannah river, where the mean tide-fall is about six and a half feet. The average drainage of the fields, however, will not exceed three and a half feet. To make the drainage as complete as possible, main ditches, say six feet wide by four feet deep, called quarter drains, cut parallel about seven or five feet apart. This ditch system is not all-important for irrigation. It combines greater value in the rapid and thorough drainage it affords; for rice is an amphibious plant, and while irrigation is very necessary to its successful growth, good drainage, the more rapid the better, is equally necessary, for reasons which need not be stated here, as we have to consider only its hygienic value."

I had addressed to Col. Scriven a number of questions relating to this subject. I give them here with the answers I received:

1. Which is the least dangerous of the



"The situation in Cavanilla before 1891. Cavanilla, allied with Japan in many ways, in climate, in constitution of inhabitants, irrigation system, etc., is aptly described by Dr. Nazario Lomas, member of the Board of Health of the State of Morelos, director of the General Hospital, Cuernavaca (Morelos), Mexico, in his paper on the subject was read in Kansas City (United States) before the American Public Health Association, October, 1891. I give here the essential part of it: "During the last five years the cultivation of rice by irrigation has become one of the chief elements of the prosperity of this State (Morelos, Mexico). In consequence of these five years we have seen the plantations increasing rapidly, while a corresponding deterioration was observed in the salubrity of neighboring towns. And how could it be otherwise, seeing that the rice swamps are exposed to a mean temperature of 33 degrees centigrade in summer and 28 degrees in winter?"

"I think I need not here enter into any details about the cultivation of rice; in a general way, quite sufficient for my purpose, every one is acquainted with this subject. Let me only remind the reader that there are two systems of cultivation: Dry (on hills) and by irrigation. The latter has two subdivisions, irrigation by current and irrigation by flooding.

"The system of irrigation by flood, which, happily, we do not know as yet in the State of Morelos, but which is likely enough to be introduced by and by, as the rice culture progresses, is the worst of all. It is this system especially that is meant when competent authorities denounce the cultivation of rice as homicidal, declare its history to be one of blood, and contend that every sixteen hectolitres of rice are bought at the price of one man's life. This form of irrigation is said by experienced men to combine in the most effective manner all the evils of the very worst of sweet water swamps.

The rice is cultivated under the current system, now generally adopted in this State, is irrigated from February to September by means of currents, renewed according to the necessities of the plant, but generally fortnightly. Now as perfect dikes are rare, the water, if it is ever, complete, so that every field of any considerable extent presents hollows ready to receive swamps. Moreover, the want of canals and drains, or their imperfection, is cause that at the points of entrance and exit the irrigation water diffuses itself in lagoons. But supposing even this system to be carried out in the most perfect manner, without any flaw, there remains still the evaporation, on an immense surface, from a soil exceedingly rich in organic matter. The harvest begins in September. It leaves on the ground, more or less damp and swampy, a large quantity of vegetable detritus, whose decomposition fills the air with most pernicious, because ever renewed, poison.

"As to the dry system, which is used on hillsides, I am not practically acquainted with it. Of course, it is not as unhealthy as the two others, but then it is less productive.

"Now, if once we have created in our midst this class of artificial morasses, with a large superficial extension, we find safely established among us the paludic fevers and all classes of gastro-intestinal affections. These are always endemic in the districts where rice is cultivated.

"Each progress of the rice culture is followed by a correspondent advantage gained by the fever. More than 50 per cent of the field hands are attacked by it. It appears under all its forms, but mostly under those of daily intermittent, tertiary and continuous fever. In the first two cases it is accompanied almost at the onset with swelling and hardness of the spleen, and very frequently of the liver. It is to be observed that the continuous or remittent fevers do not at once appear as such, they are usually preceded by two or three attacks of daily intermittent fever, whose duration gradually increases until the disease becomes continuous or remittent. Notwithstanding its paludic nature, this fever is not amenable to any form of quinine. Neuralgia, especially in the form of trigeminal, urticaria and purple spots, is very frequent. Pneumonia becomes here an epidemic, and is cured, or very favorably influenced, by the use of salts of quinine; this observation is continually made in the battalions which come from the south. The day laborers who come down from the central tableland and the valley of Mexico are almost invariably affected with cachexia on their arrival.

I think this is the place to give a few details concerning the physical geography of the State of Morelos. It forms an inclined plane from north to south. Its highest parts are 2000 metres, and the lowest 500 to 650 metres above the level of the sea. The prevailing winds by day are from south to north, by night from north to south.

"There is an abundance of water, both from springs and rivers; the former is

large fraction of the people, at least, is exposed to all the dangers which arise from a careless, imprudent or slovenly system of cultivation, and the dangers, as every one knows, are very great, and, as every one knows, also little is done in Japan to obviate them.

"Rice culture is a watery business. Almost the whole population of Japan forms around its island a fringe, fifteen miles deep, leaving the interior a comparative desert. This fringe is exceedingly populous. From one town to the other you find scattered along the roads innumerable houses, so that it is impossible for a stranger to say where one village begins and the other ends; they dove-tail into one another, as it were. In the interior the rare population is concerned with silk, lacquer, pottery, etc.; but in this fringe there is scarcely anything but rice culture. The sea washes, penetrates, at times partly covers by its tides, the coast-land, and furnishes the constant dampness necessary for the growth of rice. The sea takes away multitudinous parcels of the rice coast by forming swamps, and sometimes seems to be intent on compensation by giving something of its own. Thus, for instance, a portion of the city of Tokio, now inhabited by 120,000 people, and which 200 years ago was under water, may be considered as a gift of the ocean.

The traveler in Japan is forcibly reminded of the cities of Egypt, perched upon their elevated seats during the overflow of their grand river. Here the inundation is an artificial one; the waters of the innumerable swamps formed, either by the sea or by the rivers, have been directed into the rice fields all around the villages, and the latter appear like islands. Even when the time of the flooding is ended shallow marshes remain everywhere, for the drainage is imperfect, to say the least. The stork, the king of the swamps, is the national bird of Japan, semi-sacred, and in olden times Mikados and Tycoons alone were allowed to eat of it.

We must also, in an article on rice culture in Japan, take into account the exuberant canal system of that country. The traffic of the country is almost all on the canals, which join one river to the other, and form a network of filthy water over the whole extent of the densely populated zone. I said of filthy water, for it contains all the surface drainage of the large cities. Garbage (however, it must not be forgotten that garbage in Japan is of a more simple and less lurid kind than ours; it consists chiefly of the refuse of fish and vegetable diet; no meat bones, no stale bread or other characteristics of our own garbage) is continually, or rather systematically, thrown into the deep, elaborately built, stone gutters in which there is a perpetual flow of water, so that even a regular eel fishery goes on in them. These gutters do the work of our sewers, without any cost to the city; they carry the city filth into the canals, and from the canals not only to the sea but also into the rice fields. A river is nowhere allowed to pass without paying toll in the form of public service; it enters into the sea only after it has washed the cities which it met in its course. On its surface it carries still more filth, if possible, than in its waters, for the contents of all the public closets, in the streets and in the houses, are daily carted to some boats and brought to the rice fields, to serve as manure. The rice field, the liquid manure is preserved in tanks until the proper time has come for using it, after the drainage of the plantation, when the farmer feeds the growing plant by pouring over its roots with a dipper. The solid part is applied to the soil before the planting.

"From all this it appears that the culture of rice in Japan is naturally a thorn in the side of the medical profession. "The first evil resulting from this occupation in Japan is impaludism, which is exceedingly frequent in all the rice plains until the monsoons of the spring and the autumn sweep away most of the paludic emanations.

"Typhoid fever and its complications, together with other pernicious types, and the diseases caused by the distoma, are due to the infection of drinking water by their deleterious system of manuring and draining."

It has occurred to several leprologists that there may be a connection between lepra and impaludism. It is a fact that the more malarious the situation of a seacoast the greater is the number of lepers there. Moreover, it may be considered as a significant fact that the first outbreak of leprosy is, in a large number of cases, in China as well as in Japan, preceded by one or several attacks of paludic fevers. It has even been suggested that the origin of leprosy might be in the malarious mud through which the rice laborers are continually passing.

"In conclusion, I gave in a few words such advice as was clearly suggested by the preceding facts. If, first of all, there is one thing that must be done by Japanese sanitarians if the culture of rice is not to remain what it is now, a public calamity; the immundities must be kept out of the water. Advocated the use of artificial manures—bone phosphates and American fertilizers. Thus the drinking water could be kept free of infection by typhoid fever, cholera, epidemic dysentery germs and the eggs of uncharals (hook-worm-anchylostoma duodenalis) and of the distomata hepatica and pulmonalis (worm (two mouthed)). I suggested that a trial be made to obtain negro labor from the American rice plantations.

"The negro is immune, or partially protected, against malarial influences (perhaps the mosquito does not like the smell of his body and therefore avoids biting him), and I asked this question might not colored laborers be imported into Japan from Georgia and the Carolinas?"

"There is still another danger to Louisiana and Texas if the Japanese capitalists succeed in introducing Japanese rice culture, that of carrying leprosy to that section of our country. I had some years ago a correspondence with Mr. Foster of the Daily Picayune regarding leprosy in Louisiana and know the exact situation of its existence there. Since its introduction in 1765 by Canary Islanders, also from France and Australia, it has

TWO ENACTMENTS T
OF THE LEGISL

**Birds Divided Into 4
Game and Nongame
Included with the
Regulation Sought
est of Protection.**

The Audubon Society of Louisiana recently prepared and presented two proposed laws, one for the protection of Louisiana deer and another for the protection of Louisiana wild birds.

These laws will be introduced at the next session of the General Assembly in Louisiana, and advanced to all the legislatures.

The feature of the proposed bird ordinance is that it forbids killing or catching or keeping alive, of any song or plumage bird, except for strictly scientific purposes, thus allowing museumly accredited naturalists to collect specimens.

The features of the proposed game bird law are that the State shall regard as proposes to stop wooded and prairie hen (not mars) for a period of five years, the natural increase in the store shooting conditions status, or as near it as birds treated as game birds ordinances are all in the goose-duck family, all mcoot (poule d'eau-marsh (mud-hen) family, all mployer-snipe-sandpiper-wood and all members of the prairie hen family; also a of the heron family, the

All spring shooting after
be abolished by the provisi
posed game law.

The season for shooting would open Aug. 1; the season for shooting ducks, etc., would open Nov. 1. The deer season would be confined to the months of October, November and December. This provision was proposed by the committee on the basis of abundant evidence that deer are not in advanced pregnancy before November.

In proposing the abolition of shooting, the Andersons followed the practice of the game laws. While many of the game laws have even begun to pass in Louisiana first of April, it has been found that others are paired before the cases spring shooting is done. The breeding habits of birds are another, it is found to be in the nesting season.

Both laws, if passed, would tenet that game birds are the absolute property of the State. The proposed game law is

"An act for the protection of
in the State of Louisiana a
ties for violations thereof:
"Section 1. Be it enacted by
sembly of the State of Louis
wild deer and game birds, bot
migratory, found in this State,
are hereby declared to be, the
erty of the State.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted it shall be unlawful in this State to kill or pursue with such intent nor any of the following game geese, brant, river and sea ducks (ducks), coots (poule d'eau), gulls, snipe, sandpipers, chorollers, tattlers, curlews, plovers, grosbeaks, quails, doves, prairie birds and wood duck, or have same in their possession, or to attempt to kill or pursue them, hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, snare, trap, hunt with hounds, annoy or destroy any wild deer of time between the first day of the first month of the year 1900 and the first day of the year 1901."

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, it shall be unlawful for any person to set, place, lay, use, or employ any snare, trap, or in any way and means, any of the following named game birds, during the close seasons, to-wit: the dates of the close seasons, Doves, ralls (mud hens), coots, gallinules, surf birds, snipe, sarooks, tattlers, curlews, plover from March first to August first, ducks, swans, geese and brant from September first. Will mail from Memphis, Tenn.,

"Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or kill, or have in possession, any prairie hen, American woodcock, (branchu), at any time during the following years after the passage of this act.

"Sec. 6. Be it further enacted it shall be unlawful for any person to destroy the nest or eggs of any named in this act.

"Sec. 7. Be it further enacted it shall be unlawful to kill any named in this act in the open herein by any means other than a ordinary gun capable of being held from the shoulder.

"Sec. 8. Be it further enacted it shall be unlawful for any person to destroy more than twenty-five mentioned in section 2 of this act one day during the open seasons nor more than one wild deer in nor more than six wild deer during

20, 1892, I reviewed the three different customs. Col. John Screven of Savannah, Ga., gave me some very interesting details regarding his methods of raising rice, which I here reproduce:

"There are only two systems, tide-water and inland or back-water culture. In the latter system the water is derived from swamp or still-water reservoirs, formed by banking in the water of swamps and so retaining it convenient for the irrigation of adjacent fields. The culture of such fields is practically the same as in tide-water culture, the water being applied and removed at pleasure, provided the reservoirs or back-waters are sufficiently supplied, as may not be the case in seasons of drought. In the former, or tide-water system, a want of water supply can scarcely occur, certainly not at the periods of spring tides, on which the system of irrigation is commonly based.

"The tidal lands lie in the deltas of the rivers and in their natural state are subject to overflow, certainly in the spring tides, and being extremely level may be covered by 'great tides' (this is the almanac term for the high spring tides raised by the union of new or full and perigee moon—not storm tides), to a depth to hide summits. As these lands contract and settle under drainage and cultivation, this advantage is increased after they are taken in.

"They are embanked sufficiently to keep out the highest tides, and water gates, called 'trunks,' are laid, so as to admit or discharge the water, as the tides rise or fall. At these gates the drainage fall is from four to five feet in the Savannah river, where the mean tide-fall is about six and a half feet. The average drainage of the fields, however, will not exceed three and a half feet. To make the drainage as complete as possible, main ditches, say six feet wide by four feet deep, called quarter drains, cut parallel about seventy-five feet apart. This ditch system is not all-important for irrigation. It combines greater value in the rapid and thorough drainage it affords; for rice is an amphibious plant, and while irrigation is very necessary to its successful growth, good drainage, the more rapid the better, is equally necessary, for reasons which need not be stated here, as we have to consider only its hygienic value."

I had addressed to Col. Screven a number of questions relating to this subject. I give them here with the answers I received:

1. Which is the least dangerous of the different systems of irrigation? Answer. The tide-water system, because the water is not taken from stagnant reservoirs, and may be oftener changed.

2. What is the system of manuring generally adopted; are human excrements used? Answer. Commercial fertilizers are more commonly used—human excrements never.

3. What means are used to prevent the contamination of drinking water? Answer. Water from wells, sometimes artesian, is used, very commonly water drawn directly from the river, which, by the more careful, is cleared by settling, or is filtered.

4. What seasons are most unwholesome for the cultivators? Answer. The summer and anti-frost autumnal months, commencing with July and the harvest flow, and especially after that flow is removed, say, from Aug. 15, when it is cast off for the harvest, and the water-growth, animal and vegetable exposed to the sun and decay.

5. Do the hands live in the immediate neighborhood of the plantations or, perhaps, on higher ground? Answer. Either, as convenience dictates, or on the plantation itself. Very often higher grounds are more unwholesome than the level of the rice fields. Settlements close to the river shore, where the tides move the atmosphere, and the winds are least impeded, are often the most healthy. High grounds overlooking rice fields and not well shielded from them by vegetation, are considered most unwholesome. It should be stated that the cultivators (laborers) in the rice fields are negroes, who are constitutionally less liable to fevers than white. Ordinarily the white residents of rice fields abandon them from May 1 until frost the following autumn.

6. What system is used to dry the ground? Answer. The drainage method already described. The rice fields are never pondy or muddy when properly drained. During the dry stages they admit the plow, harrow, toothed roller, drill or any other appropriate agricultural implement and are sometimes even dusty, when stirred.

7. What is done to prevent the formation of swamps or lagoons? Answer. Effective drainage.

8. Is anything done to prevent infection from the rotting crops which have been beaten down by storms? Answer. When drainage is effective, serious infection is not likely to occur from crops beaten down by storms.

9. Are laborers permitted to work in the rice fields before sunrise and after sunset? Answer. The most dangerous time to laborers is in the harvest, when the hot sun raises noxious effluvia in the fields from decaying water vegetation and animalculae. At such times the laborers (negroes) seek their work in the early morning before sunrise, so as to complete their tasks before afternoon, when the sun is most oppressive. They fear the sun more than malaria.

10. What means are taken to obviate malarial and typhoid fevers? Answer. None specially; incidentally such drainage as is necessary to successful rice culture. Drainage and good health are as interdependent as drainage and good husbandry. As for typhoid fever, it is unknown in the rice fields, even among whites. Filth diseases are rare. If by 'malarial fevers' is meant fevers other than those from paludal (marsh) causes, I venture to assert that in the rice fields and on the southern Atlantic coast generally there is marked absence of them, and where fevers prevail from paludal

even this system, in most perfect manner, without any flaw, there remains still the evaporation, on an immense surface, from a soil exceedingly rich in organic matter. The harvest begins in September. It leaves on the ground, more or less damp and swampy, a large quantity of vegetable detritus, whose decomposition fills the air with most pernicious, because ever renewed, poison.

"As to the dry system, which is used on hillsides, I am not practically acquainted with it. Of course, it is not as unhealthy as the two others, but then it is less productive.

"Now, if once we have created in our midst this class of artificial morasses, with a large superficial extension, we find safely established among us the paludic fevers and all classes of gastro-intestinal affections. These are always endemic in the districts where rice is cultivated.

"Each progress of the rice culture is followed by a correspondent advantage gained by the fever. More than 50 per cent of the field hands are attacked by it. It appears under all its forms, but mostly under those of daily intermittent, tertiary and continuous fever; in the first two cases it is accompanied almost at the onset with swelling and hardness of the spleen, and very frequently of the liver. It is to be observed that the continuous or remittent fevers do not at once appear as such, they are usually preceded by two or three attacks of daily intermittent fever, whose duration gradually increases until the disease becomes continuous or remittent. Notwithstanding its paludic nature, this fever is not amenable to any form of quinine. Neuralgia, especially in the form of trigeminal, urticaria and purple spots, is very frequent. Pneumonia becomes here an epidemic, and is cured, or very favorably influenced, by the use of salts of quinine; this observation is continually made in the battalions which come from the south. The day laborers who come down from the central tableland and the valley of Mexico are almost invariably affected with cachexia on their arrival.

"I think this is the place to give a few details concerning the physical geography of the State of Morelos. It forms an inclined plane from north to south. Its highest parts are 2000 metres, and the lowest 500 to 650 metres above the level of the sea. The prevailing winds by day are from south to north, by night from north to south.

"There is an abundance of water, both from springs and rivers; the former is sweet, the latter sweet and salt. "The course of the waters is naturally opposed to the formation of lagoons or swamps, and the climate must have been very healthy in former times.

"It is in the lower part of the State that the rice is cultivated. It grows there in company with the sugar cane, another cause of paludism.

"The hygienic measures which the State Board of Health submitted to the approbation of the government through my initiative are as follows: "1. The cultivation of rice by the flooding system is, in no case, to be allowed, even as a trial.

"2. No new rice plantation shall be established without a license from the government, for the granting of which the Board of Health is to be consulted, the State engineer to be a member of such board. The board will appoint a committee to study the subject, composed of one of its members residing in Cuernavaca, a physician from the rice districts, who may be a corresponding member of the board, and of the State engineer.

"3. If the ground in which it is proposed to cultivate rice is situated to the south or north of any village or town, and distant therefrom less than 3000 metres, the petition shall be at once rejected, unless, in the opinion of the health experts, not less than three in number, the three being unanimous, an intervening hill or forest or other such natural feature removes the danger.

"4. Any rice planter who shall commence his harvest with the ground in a soaked condition, if such condition is due to bad management or carelessness, the waters not having been removed in due season, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50, the amount to be fixed in consultation with the Governor, and to be deposited with the funds of the State.

"5. The cultivation shall be suspended on any plantation, in which, in the opinion of the engineer of the board the irrigation waters form swamps or lagoons, either at the entrance or at the outlet. Once these defects removed, the permission to cultivate may be renewed.

"6. Any person may denounce before the board, or its correspondents in the district, any defects in the irrigation or cultivation, which may cause the formation of swamps.

"7. Whenever the rice is beaten down by strong winds, hailstorms, etc., it must at once be cut, and especially if it is in the water.

"8. The laborers employed in the rice culture will begin work after sunrise, and will leave the fields before sunset.

"9. The overseers will, under no circumstances, allow the wives of the laborers to bring them their meals or visit them in the fields. This prohibition applies with still better reason to children.

"10. The owners and administrators of rice plantations, who have the well-being of their laborers at heart, may apply to the State Board of Health and obtain from it a pamphlet setting forth the rules to be observed for the prevention and cure of paludic fever."

"As to Japan and Japanese system of culture of rice, I had this to say:

"One of the most important problems to be solved by the Japanese medical profession is the application of a rational and efficient hygiene to the culture of rice. This culture lies, so to speak, at the very foundation of Japanese life. When the rice crop is abundant Japan is well fed, healthy and content; when it fails Japan droops and starves. Japan almost lives on rice, and consequently, a considerable part of its population is employed in the culture of rice. This

the first evil resulting from this occupation in Japan is impaludism, which is exceedingly frequent in all the rice plains until the monsoons of the spring and the autumn sweep away most of the paludic emanations.

"Typhoid fever and its complications, together with other pernicious types, and the diseases caused by the distoma, are due to the infection of drinking water by their deleterious system of manuring and draining."

"It has occurred to several leprologists that there may be a connection between lepra and impaludism. It is a fact that the more malarious the situation of a seacoast the greater is the number of lepers there. Moreover, it may be considered as a significant fact that the first outbreak of leprosy is, in a large number of cases, in China as well as in Japan, preceded by one or several attacks of paludic fevers. It has even been suggested that the origin of leprosy might be in the malarious mud through which the rice laborers are continually wading."

"In conclusion, I gave in a few words such advice as was clearly suggested by the preceding facts. 1. First of all there is one thing that must be done by Japanese sanitarians if the culture of rice is not to remain what it is now, a public calamity; the immundities must be kept out of the water. I advocated the use of artificial manures—bone phosphates and American fertilizers. Thus the drinking water could be kept free of infection by typhoid fever, cholera, epidemic dysentery germs and the eggs of uncinariasis (hook-worm-anchylostoma duodenalis) and of the distomata hepatica and pulmonalis (worm (two mouthed)). I suggested that a trial be made to obtain negro labor from the American rice plantations.

"The negro is immune, or partially protected, against malarial influences (perhaps the mosquito does not like the smell of his body and therefore avoids biting him), and I asked this question might not colored laborers be imported into Japan from Georgia and the Carolinas?

"There is still another danger to Louisiana and Texas if the Japanese capitalists succeed in introducing Japanese rice culture, that of carrying leprosy to that section of our country. I had some years ago a correspondence with Mr. Foster of the Daily Picayune regarding leprosy in Louisiana and know the exact situation of its existence there. Since its introduction in 1765 by Canary Islanders, Alsatians from France and Acadians from Nova Scotia, Louisiana surely does not want now another inoculation of that scourge from Japan! The most dangerous leprosy center in the United States today is Louisiana because of her nearness to our eight or more million negroes, a race peculiarly susceptible of leprosy. Since the emancipation that race has steadily degenerated; the leprosy germ always finds a large field of development in degenerating human tissues.

"If once those millions of negroes in our Southern States shall become contaminated by the Japanese germs of leprosy (there are 100,000 known lepers in Japan), there will result a hundred thousand cases of leprosy in a very short time here. Heaven forbid that Japanese rice planters should introduce two such scourges to Louisiana—their filthy method of rice culture and their old leper germ with which their tissues are saturated. "Congress should pass a Japanese exclusion act."

"ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D., Late Foreign Medical Director Tokio Hospital, Japan."

SALE OF BILTMORE LANDS.

Asheville Officials Know Nothing of New York Rumor.

New York, Oct. 24.—A large portion of George W. Vanderbilt's vast estate in the wilds of North Carolina, known as Biltmore, is about to be converted into an exclusive hunting and fishing club, which will include in its membership some of the most prominent clubmen of the land.

A proposition has recently been submitted to Edgar G. Moore of Kenilworth Inn, N. C., whereby if present plans are carried out 130,000 acres of the Biltmore estate will be used as a hunting and fishing ground by the Biltmore Club, now being organized. The plan does not include the 10,000 acres immediately surrounding the private mansion of Mr. Vanderbilt.

The waters of Biltmore are well supplied with fish. In the forest many quail may be found, and wild turkey, pheasants, deer and even black bear roam.

A feature of the new club now being formed by Mr. Moore will be a number of lodges and camps which will be provided for the use of members throughout the various sections of the forest.

"I expect to organize a sportsman's club of from seventy-five to a hundred members," said Mr. Moore, "and the club will include in its membership some of the most prominent clubmen in the country, devotees of the rod and gun."

Asheville Knows Nothing of Deal.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 24.—Officials at Biltmore and Kenilworth disclaim all knowledge of the reported Moore option on the Vanderbilt estate. Edgar B. Moore has been absent from this city for some time. It is pointed out that the addition of land to the Biltmore estate made Thursday would indicate that G. W. Vanderbilt had no intention of disposing of his estates. Manager McNamee of Biltmore is expected home from Europe in a week or ten days.

the absolute property of the sea.

The proposed game law is as follows: "PROPOSED GAME LAW."

"An act for the protection of game in the State of Louisiana and fix penalties for violations thereof:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, that any person who shall hunt, kill, or take any wild deer or game birds, both migratory, found in this State, shall be hereby declared to be, the absolute property of the State.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful in this State to kill or pursue with such intent any nor any of the following named game birds, geese, brant, river and sea ducks, (bent), coots (poile deau), gallinules, snipe, sandpipers, chorooks, tatters, curlews, plovers, grosbeaks, quails, doves, prairie hens, and wood duck, or have same in possession, they have been killed or caught, hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to snare, trap, hunt with hounds, or annoy or destroy any wild deer in or time between the first day of the first deer season and the first day of the first deer season.

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to snare, trap, or in any way annoy any of the following named game birds: Doves, rails (mud hens), coots (p. gallinules, surf birds, snipe, sand geese, curlews, plovers, quails, and snipe, from March first to August first. R ducks, swans, geese and brant first to September first. Wild quail from March first to November first.

"Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or kill, or have in possession, prairie hen, American woodcock, (branchu), at any time during the following years after the passage of this act.

"Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to destroy the nest or eggs of any named in this act.

"Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful to kill any of named in this act in the open season, herein by any means other than a dinary gun capable of being held from the shoulder.

"Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to destroy more than twenty-five mentioned in section 2 of this act one day during the open season, nor more than one wild deer in nor more than six wild deer during of September, October, November member of any one open season.

"Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, exchange, expose or offer for sale, or have in his possession any of the game animals mentioned in this act in the period during which they are intended to be protected. If any person shall violate this provision, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. It shall also be unlawful for any person or any corporation acting as carrier, its officers, agents or ship, carry, take or transport any animals enumerated in section which shall have been killed in violation of the provisions of the State.

"Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, that any person without the license to hunt herein during time of any one open season for game animals is allowed by a license fee of \$10 to any one judges of the State. Such applicant the written indorsement of citizens, and shall make affidavit that he will only shoot for own pleasure, and that any which he may kill shall not be himself or any other person, as abide by all the provisions of shall be amenable to the fines.

"Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the throughout the State to cha juries as to the provisions of opening of each session of the and any person or persons, or violating any of the provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the prosecution and be fined \$100 for each killed, or had in possession of seasons noted herein, and at judges be imprisoned in the pen less than ten days nor more than six months.

"Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, that the police juries of each parish shall have the right to appoint a citizen to act as game particular parish, with right out warrant any violator of search without warrant any vessel, vehicle or package which may be led to believe any of named in this act may be contravenient with the provisions of the game warden to app the right to confiscate all game he may find in the possession of persons or corporations in which said game animals under the provisions of this a spective of the time or place may have been killed or caught, persons or corporations dress at law for such seizure lawfully had in possession.

"Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, that any person or persons report warden or other officers the laws of the State to instigate against any person or persons, for violations of the act, shall receive for such violation of the fine levied and collected on persons, or corporation of the said fine levied and to the game warden herein.

"Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, that all laws or parts of laws in or on the same subject-matter repealed.

"Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, that this act shall go into effect its passage."

The nongame bird law is: "PROPOSED NONGAME

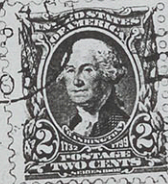
An Act for the protection of game birds, and their nests. "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, that any person who shall hunt, kill, or take any wild birds other than game and migratory, found any season of the year, shall be declared to be, the absolute property of the State.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted,

SUNSET ROUTE.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOUSTON, TEX.

Love 1/2p

Dr. S A Knapp,
Lake Charles, La.



R. R. B.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SPI

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1903.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Lake Charles, La.

Dear Dr. Knapp:

Your letter expressing your willingness to be appointed a temporary special disbursing agent of this Department was received a few days ago.

The details of the appointment have been looked up and I find it will be necessary for you to furnish a bond for whatever amount you wish to draw in advance. This bond can be furnished either by a regular bonding company or satisfactory individual sureties will be accepted. The usual charge of a bonding company for a two thousand dollar bond is ten dollars per annum, which expense would have to be borne by you as there is no provision in the appropriation bill providing for the payment of such charges. Probably an advance of two thousand dollars would be a sufficient amount to begin with as more could be drawn as needed upon your sending in vouchers made out in the usual manner. This amount could be placed to your credit at any of the Sub-Treasuries, or could be sent in the form of a Treasury warrant which you could

(Dr. S. A. Knapp,-----2)

deposit in your bank at your own risk unless that bank is designated as a U. S. depository. In case you decide to have a deposit in the Sub-Treasury you could pay your bills by checks against that deposit. I understand that most banks charge for collecting checks on all Sub-Treasuries, excepting the one in New York, just as they make a charge for collecting personal checks on banks, so that there might be objection on the part of some people to accepting such checks on the same ground that objection is made to personal checks on banks. So far as making out the accounts is concerned there will be very little difference excepting that it will be necessary to make certain changes in the wording of the vouchers, such as striking out Mr. Evans' name and inserting yours as Special Disbursing Agent. In addition to the vouchers it will be necessary to submit quarterly "Account Current Statements" showing the condition of your account at the end of each quarter. It is also necessary to submit "Abstracts" showing the different vouchers made out and the amounts to be credited you on each one. These details can be attended to without difficulty in this office, the papers being sent to you for signature. I enclose some old forms made out for use in presenting Mr. Bessey's accounts but never used as it was necessary to revise the accounts.

(Dr. S. A. Knapp,-----3)

These will show you the forms used. As the matter stands, it makes not the slightest difference to this office whether you are appointed Special Disbursing Agent or whether you continue to submit reimbursement accounts as the work will be practically the same. If the delay in settling your accounts does not cause you serious inconvenience there is no special argument in favor of your assuming the responsibility for money advanced you, but if it does we are perfectly willing to have the appointment made. The people in the Disbursing Office promise to pass all your accounts just as soon as possible but state that it is not practicable for them to make your accounts special as there are a good many others who have an equal claim to preferential treatment. I believe that the present congested condition of the affairs in the Disbursing Office will be straightened out before many months, it being partly due to changes in the office force.

Trusting that I have made it clear that the whole question is one of your personal convenience, I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. P. Peters
Botanist in Charge.

5813
enclosures.

SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman.

John Dalzell,
Charles H. Grosvenor,
James A. Tawney,
Samuel W. McCall,
Joseph W. Babcock,
Victor H. Metcalf,
Ebenezer J. Hill,
Henry S. Bontell,

James E. Watson,
Charles Curtis,
John S. Williams,
Samuel M. Robertson,
Claude A. Swanson,
Geo. B. McClellan,
Sam Bronson Cooper,
Champ Clark.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., November 28, 1903.

Hull Greenfield, Clerk.

Arthur E. Blauvelt, Asst. Clerk.

Dict. by S. E. P. to B.

Mr. S. A. Knapp,

Prest. Rice Association of America,

Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir:-

I am very glad to receive your letter, although it came very late, as we had, as you know, already passed the Cuban Reciprocity measure. However, it would have made no difference, as it was too late to amend the bill and the treaty. I am very much interested in the development of Rice industry in the State of Louisiana, because I had looked into it when we were framing the Dingley Act in 1897, and came to the conclusion that we ought to produce rice not only for the United States but largely for the markets of the world. I knew that our people were claiming that this year they would produce sufficient to supply our own market, but hardly looked for the production of 500,000,000 pounds, as you state in your letter. I am much surprised by the statement that the production of this rice gives employment and support to more than a million people. I hope that you may get the entire market of Cuba at an early day. Your proximity to that market is certainly a great point in your favor, to say nothing of the reciprocity treaty.

Yours very truly,

Sereno E. Payne

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
WASHINGTON.

Nov. 26, 1903.

S. A. Knapp, Pres.,
Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir:-

I have yours of 23d, enclosing paper representing the views of rice producers respecting the Cuban reciprocity treaty. I will refer the same to Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has charge of the bill in the Senate. I have no doubt the bill to approve the treaty will pass the Senate on the 16th prox.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Allison

N. 9. July 13/03

My dear Mr Knapp -

I send a few lines, in hopes it will reach you before you leave for the north -

I received the bills from Mr May - Saturday with letters to pay at once, he received the bills. I had the funds on hand -

I shall write to Mr Clark tonight giving him an outline of facts, & writing of your visit. I wish you would talk frankly with him he can be thoroughly trusted -

I want very much that Mr Lawrence well fully understand how his credit is injured from not paying the bills - and that you have had to be secure for materials in order to get them - it is necessary for him to know these disagreeable facts - in order to save N. 9. from disaster - I am at my wit's end, for money, for expenses & for myself - No attention

paid to four letters written about -
but need of it. Try if you can, to
find how this is circumstanced in
money matters - so that we will
know how to manage - I can't go
on this way - it is a delicate matter
& not many could approach him
with it; as he is sensitive, & will
only deal in generalities

Hoping a successful trip to
you I am as always

Sincerely
M. R. Smith



Dr Knapp -
Lake Charles
La

If not there please
forward



Dec 22nd 1903

J. W. Beck Esq

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find Opt- to your
order for fifty dollars (\$50⁰⁰) to pay
Nov Salary. I wrote you from
Houston about planting the live
oak acorns. Hope you found
in the past office - Also
other plants from Wash.

Truly yours

S. A.

Dec 22nd 1903

2

Dear Mr. Hildebrand

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find \$20.00 To you
for \$2.00 to pay to pay claim of Clay
Applegate for work done in Nov 1903
Just now - will work up other
bills during the day. Will close matters
with Washington just as possible and
then put your Station on its feet

Truly Yours

L. Hildebrand

Dec 21 1903

Thalloway Seed & Grain Co
Wallas Id
Opuntium;

I enclose find \$15 to your
order for Sixty Seven $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars in per per
bill rendered for Algalpa Seed:

Truly Yours L A. Knapp

Dec 22 1903

4

Col E. S. Peters

Cabaret Tr

Dear Col Peters:

Enclosed find Apts. To your
order for \$27.29 to pay for amounts
due as follows

C. P. Jones & Co	2.70	200 lbs cotton seed meal
E. S. Peters	4.59	Seeds
E. S. Peters	22.00	1 Ton C Meal
	<hr/>	
	\$27.29	

The Apts. to C. P. Jones & Co is made
separate but is part of the whole
apc Very Truly
S. H. Knapp

Lt. Charles L. 6
Dec 26th 1903

W H Collis Esq Greenville Tex

Dear Sir: I promised to write you in regard to

the composition of fertilizers. Capital Bone meal
potash contains total phosphoric acid 12 to 15 per cent
- Bone phosphate of lime 26 to 32. Potash Sulphate
4 to 6. Potash K_2O 2 to 3. These are the valuable
materials, but as all fertilizers are manufactured there
are other ingredients. Magnesia, soda &c not so valuable
but unavoidable. Phosphoric acid is obtained by
treating phosphoric rock with sulphuric acid. The rock
has only a small per cent of phosphorus. Kanit is not
pure potash. In every 100 pounds you get considerable
that is not of special value, except as a dilutant

Truly Yours

S. A. Knapp

Fred Stockwell Esq

Lake Charles La Dec 28
1903

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find check to your order
for sixty dollars (60) as requested. When I was at
your house you spoke of a 10 dollar check - I do
not find that I sent you one - on Dec 5 I sent
one for \$10⁵⁰ to pay B Hancock. This is fine
weather and I hope you are able to push the
plowing - Mr Haines of Chicago talked very favor-
ably of North Galveston and I hope Mr Tobey
will take the matter up. It will then be
handled in a business way

Truly yours

L. A. Rupp

Lake Charles La
Dec 31 1908

Dear Addie Swan.

Yours in regard to horse at hand
I just got in this morning from Houston
and have not time to get the money and
send it. Close the Trade and I will send
the money tomorrow. We will arrange
to move early next week.

Truly Yours

S. R. Knapp

L C Dec 24th 1903 5

Settlement of Drew & Knapp rice a/c for present season

Cost of rice	4 2 26.24	Receipts	4 10 7.88
Expenses	1 26.01	Drew rice	180 19
note Winter Walter & Mac	1 86.70	Knapp	295.00
Total Exp a/c	<u>4 453 8.95</u>		<u>4583 07</u>
Profits	44.12		

Drew rice	180.19	Knapp	295.00
Profit	14.71	Profit	29.41
Due Bank	<u>165.48</u>	Due Bank	<u>265.59</u>

Due Bank	5.50
Less Drew	<u>165.48</u>
note to be given	384.52

made up of cost of rice and 100 used by Arthur