THE DAILY TRANSCRIP

TERRELL, KAUFMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903.

SECRETARY IS HERE

MR. WILSON AND PARTY OF SCIENTISTS ARE SPENDING THE DAY IN TERRELL.

INTERESTING SPEECHES

SECRETARY WILSON TOLD OF DEPARTMENT'S WORK AND OTHERS MADE SPEECHES.

Ennis, Texas, Nov. 4.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and his party arrived here last evening at 7:30 p. m. The gentlemen were met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and together they visited the crysanthemum show now being held by the ladies. Later the party was entertained with a banquet at the King hotel, where addresses were made by Secretary Wilson and other members of the party.

On emerging from the banquet room the secretary was introduced to the members of a reception committee who came to Ennis to accompany Mr. Wilson and party to Terrell, who arrived on the belated Midland train about the time the banquet was over. The secretary affected to be very much surprised when told that these gentlemen had come for this purpose, and asked:

"Did you gentlemen come here to escort us to Terrell?"

Upon being answered affirmatively, he said:

"I'm afraid that you folks are attaching too much importance to us plain farmers."

Mr. Wilson was somewhat wearied from his long trip from Houston and he and his party retired early.

On arising this morning his first inquiry of the hotel clerk was as to how the elections of yesterday resulted, but the hotel clerk had heard nothing. "I am little concerned as to how New York or Maryland go, but if Massachusets and Rhode Island go wrong, then there is something doing."

The secretary and his party accompanied by the committee from Terrell left Ennis for the latter city on the northbound Midland at 6:50 a. m.

REACHES TERRELL.

Secretary Wilson and party arrived this morning at 8:18 o'clock.

The first member of the president's official family ever to visit Terrell reached this city this morning on the northbound Midland train from Ennis. Accompanying him were Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the division of plants, Mr. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist, or "grass man," Mr. Arthur W. Edson, assistant physiologist, and Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent. all members of the agricultural department over which Mr. Wilson has the honor to preside. The trip was made from Ennis to Terrell without incident, and at Kaufman the secretary was supplied with a paper and enabled to gratify his desire to learn yesterday's election results. He expressed some gratification over the results, but the item in the paper which he noted with the greatest interest was the revolt of Panama. This movement, he declared, was fraught with the greatest interest to the United States in that it might mean the early construction of the isthmian canal.

On arriving in this city the party was taken to the Elks' hall, from which

NEW YORK FIGURES

ALL PRECINCTS HEARD FROM AND McCLELLAN'S PLURALITY OVER LOW IS 63,617.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC

IN OHIO IT WAS A LANDSLIDE TOWARD HANNA AND HERRICK. OTHER RESULTS.

Special Dispatch.

New York, Nov. 4.—George B. McClellan, democrat, was elected mayor of Greater New York, defeating Mayor Low by a plurality of 63,617, complete returns having been received from every precinct in the city.

Edward M. Grout for comptroller and Charles F. Fornes for president of the board of aldermen, defeated their fusion opponents by 66,790 and 64,972 plurality respectively.

This sweeping democratic victory was accomplished in the five burroughs of the municipality.

DEMOCRATS WON.

Special Dispatch.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—Warfield, democrat. carried the state for governor by a majority of 7000.

IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—Virginia was swept by the democrats.

IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats Won in Blue Grass State By a Handsome Majority.

Special Dispatch.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Returns received from eighty-three counties, a number of which are incomplete, give Beckham. democratic candidate for governor, a majority of 26,500. The figures, however do not indicate the real majority, for the reason that most of the thirty-six counties remaining to be heard from are normally republican. Seven of these counties are in the Eleventh district and each will give a majority of 800 or more. Many other counties are mountain counties in remote sections and cannot be heard from readily. It will be two or three days before the complete returns are obtained.

JOHNSON A DEAD ONE.

Hanna Will Remain the Whole Show in the Politics of Ohio.

Special Dispatch.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4.—More complete returns indicate that the plurality of Herrick, republican, over Johnson, democrat. for governor, will exceed 125,000, but the plurality for the rest of the republican ticket will not be so large.

The republican majority on joint ballot in the legislature for the re-election of Senator Hanna is now placed at ninety out of a total membership of 143, almost three times as many as two years ago.

Chairman Dick says "Hanna's personality did it."

Today efforts are being made to ascertain if Johnson carried one-fourth of the counties, twenty-two out of eighty-eight.

The republican plurality in Ohio has never exceeded the 100,000 mark but twice before—once during the civil war, when Brough was elected governor on the republican ticket by 101,049, and in the panic of 1894 when the demo-

DEPUTY SHERIFF RESI

Forney, Texas, Nov. 4.—Sheriff Strealy resigned hi yesterday.

DRINK GOOD COFFE

We take pleasure in annou our friends and the public that we have secured the ag the New York company's fin coffees.

They roast the finest coffe Breakfast Bell, specially

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On arriving in this city the party was taken to the Elks' hall, from which place they left soon after in carriages and buggies for the Porter Demonstration farm north of the city. There the entire farm was gone over and the work explained to Mr. Wilson by Dr. Knapp and Superintendent Porter. Mr. Wilson manifested the deepest interest in every detail of the work which has been prosecuted under the direction of Dr. Knapp. The inception of the demonstration farm, how the citizens of this community guaranteed the money necessary for the conduct of the farm in the event of failure and how these experiments had proven successful and that no loss to Mr. Porter had been entailed, were all duly explained to Mr. Wilson. At the experimental cotton fields Mr. Wilson personally conducted a search for boll weevil, and was glad when he was unable to find any. Neither was any other member of the party able to discover a single specimen of the pest. During all the proceedings the secretary made himself a regular interrogation point, asking questions in regard to every phase of cotton and plant life in general on the demonstration farm. On leaving the farm he expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the farm, and it is safe to say that it will hereafter be a part and parcel of the numerous institutions of a like character now under the fostering care of the agricultural department.

AT THE ELKS' HALL.

From the demonstration farm the city's guests were driven to the Elks' hall, where they were tendered an informal reception. A large party had been assembled at the hall, but as the party did not return until a few minutes past 12, many of those present had gone to dinner. A considerable crowd remained, however, among whom were several ladies.

The secretary and his party were welcomed by Mayor T. R. Bond on behalf of the citizens. At the close of

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IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 4.—Barnes, republican, probably elected over Sullivan, democrat, for supreme judge.

STILL CLIMBING.

Special Dispatch.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.—The latest estimates from the country districts indicate that the republican state ticket has a majority ranging between 225,000 and 230,000.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

Special Dispatch.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—The democrats re-elected Governor Garvin yesterday by a reduced plurality. Other leading cities sent democratic rdeaoi state officers went republican. The cities sent democratic delegations to the legislature.

SCHMITZ ELECTED MAYOR.

Special Dispatch.

San Francisco. Nov. 4.—Schmitz, the union labor candidate, was elected mayor. The republicans are in the minority at almost every point of contest, the democratic and union labor people capturing every office.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 4.—The Texas pastors' conference and women mission workers of the Baptist church held a session today. The pastors elected Rev. W. S. Splawn of Bonham, president, and T. B. Harrell, San Augustine, secretary.

You have to put off some things till tomorrow or sleep with your clothes

DEPUTY SHERIFF RESIGNS.

Forney, Texas, Nov. 4.—Deputy Sheriff Strealy resigned his office yesterday.

DRINK GOOD COFFEE.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public generally that we have secured the agency for the New York company's fine line of coffees.

They roast the finest coffees grown. Breakfast Bell, specially selected

ITH THE EXCHANGES.

e convention of nut growers re-held, there is no mention of the ut tree, yet the doughnut is one favorite nuts of America.—ille Banner.

u can just raise the dough, there no trouble about the nuts.

color question is social and not l, and Gorman must be hard an issue to try to jam it into dlines.—El Paso Herald.

s not a political question, Theo- osevelt has simply failed in t studied efforts to make it one. e Herald deny the truth of this?

up in Wyoming a newspaper en established by a man who nces that it will be conducted view of making money. The emer! It would not be surpris- that man would refuse to give chunks of his advertising space e theater tickets, and also pass itations for free "feeds" and pay for his clothing and groceries. umont Journal.

at an original man!

BRIEF VERSE.

the folks were candidates this world would soon become od we'd scarcely feel the need of a millennium;
everyone would wear a smile throughout the livelong day by his deeds of kindness scatter sunshine on the way.

wonderful unselfishness must surely be admired;
eneral welfare would be all that any one desired.
nan would seek another's ill throughout this glorious land nly noble sentiments would sound on every hand.

hildren would be happy, for each one who came along d try to entertain them with a story or a song.
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—Washington Star.

SHORT STORIES.

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SHELLING THE CITY

WARSHIP BOGOTA OF COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED TO BE FIRING ON PANAMA.

CHINAMEN ARE KILLED

U. S. GOVERNMENT IS ASKED TO RECOGNIZE PANAMA AS NEW GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Vice United States Consul Ehrman, at Panama, cables the state department under today's date that the Colombian government warship Bogota is shelling the city and that eleven Chinamen had been killed.

Mr. Ehrman has been instructed to protest against the bombardment.

Special Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The United States government this morning received a cablegram from Panama asking it to recognize the new government. The officials are ignorant of what the new government consists and have taken no action.

SENT TO PANAMA.

United States Collier Has Orders to Proceed There at Once.

Special Dispatch.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 4.—Captain Shurtleff of the United States collier Nero, which arrived a week ago and which was awaiting the arrival of the Pacific fleet to discharge her 3400 tons of coal, received orders to sail for Panama. It is supposed that the Pacific fleet, which is now at Capulco, has also been ordered there, and that the Nero will coal the vessels there.

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(Continued from page 1.)

the mayor's remarks Secretary Wilson arose and said:

"I came to Texas for information. It is the duty of the department of agriculture to gather statistics for the information of the people. In other words, it is our duty to tell the people the value of the crops. In December of each year we make an estimate of the cotton crop. The object of this is to give the farmer information that is of vital importance to him in the marketing of his crop. We are here for the purpose of learning something of the boll weevil. I do not know how long this pest has been ravaging the cotton in Texas. I learned from Mr. Borden, down at Pierce, a few days ago, that to his certain knowledge it has been there for the past fifteen years. For the past two years the department of agriculture has had men in that district making investigations. So far these investigations have not been attended with satisfactory results, for the reason that the people become excited, and where the pest has been great in one locality the people seem to imagine that it is the same throughout the cotton belt. I came down to make an investigation myself. I desired to compare the mischief wrought this year with that of last year.

"You have a fine state and a fine people. It is dangerous to come to this state, for the reason that your hospitality redounds so. A man, after he has gone home, is likely to feel worse than when he came. He wants to come back again. It is lucky for the people of Texas that they do not depend upon one crop. You grow in this state nearly one-third of the cotton produced in the United States. Notwithstanding this, there are other interests you should study. You are losing many millions of dollars because of the ravages of the boll weevil but you are also losing many more millions of dollars because of the apathy shown toward other staple crops. For instance, take forestry and the other interests; none of them has the attention which it should have.

"The department of agriculture feels an interest in what is going on in Texas, and takes an interest that is not possible for individuals to take. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that if the boll weevil gets a hold in Texas the other cotton states are doomed. You in this state can better afford to lose your cotton crop than can the other states. This is so, for the reason that you have other crops to fall back upon that the other state have not.

"The progress made along the lines of experimental stations have been gratifying. We have scholars in the land making investigations. The people of Texas should have more education along agricultural lines. It should be remembered that the state is an empire. The people should know more about the climate. They should study this in order that they may know something of the different crops that can be grown in the different localities and the time of their maturing. When I first went into this department under the administration of President McKinley no attention was given to scientific knowledge along agricultural lines. Now we have fourteen colleges in the country that are giving training along the lines of agricultural science. The people of Texas should know something of the value of the soils. I never saw such magnificent fields as I have seen in Texas. Recently I saw one solid field of 30,000 acres of the finest cotton and and rice lands, and it is virtually lying idle. A few cattle are grazing upon it. This land will grow alfalfa, as well as cotton and rice. Alfalfa is a very valuable crop. You can feed your hogs on it and they will become fat and then you can harvest several crops from it. Dr. Stubbs, over in Louisiana, told me a few days ago that he had cut his alfalfa once a month.

"One becomes amazed when he contemplates the possibilities of Texas. Within an area of 700 miles long and fifty miles wide you can produce enough from your lands to supply the two-thirds through with your yell pine. Your oak and other trees are fa going. It is estimated that within fo years our forest industries will ha been gone through with. You shou plant trees.

The most important thing is the ed cation of scientists in agricultu knowledge. Foreigners do not m the requirements. We must ha American-born and educated men this work owing to the vast variety soils and climatic conditions. If th is something needed in the Southe country the department takes m from the Southern farms and lets th make the investigation. If from t Northern country the same method pr vails.

"The great canal across the isthm means much to the farmers of Tex because your products will go throu it to supply the world. You will n have to send drummers to the Nor in order to dispose of your crops. T people of other countries are clamorc for them. It is your business and y should take an interest in the gr canal. Your cotton products, no m ter whether raw or manufactured, w find a ready market in the vast ar which will be opened up through t building of this canal.

"Coming back to the soils of Tex It is time that the people should kn something about them. Down in t Brazos valley I noticed that there w alkali lands. The state should educa young men in the science of getti rid of this alkali. In some places this country, I am sorry to say, people do not realize the value of sci tific education along agricultural lin The money appropriated by the gove ment is spent in educating men dentists and physicians and lawy However, I am glad to say that y are doing better in this state. If y will give the agricultural college your state the amount of money should have the benefits will be grea

"On fifty acres of land we produ thirty-five bales of cotton, which sold at 9 cents per pound. The cost production amounted to about 4 1 cents per pound, together with ta wear and tear on implements made aggregate cost of about $7000, leav a net return on the fifty acres of $1 or $25 profit per acre.

"The point which the departmen agriculture has succeeded in dem strating in this instance is that i possible to produce cotton profita despite the boll weevil. It may no possible to exterminate the boll v vil, but extermination is not esse to the production of cotton. It be raised where the pest has existed years."

In addition to these remarks the retary outlined in a very interes way the work of the various bur in his department. In speaking of work of the chemistry bureau he s

"We find that your cottonseed o being sent to Italy and there give high-sounding name and returne be sold as olive oil, we simply sen back. We believe the people pr buying the oil from first hands."

Mr. Wilson took occasion to em size the need of American educa for Americans. "I have no faith this foreign education," said he. "E cate your boys and girls at home make Americans of them."

DR. GALLOWAY SPEAKS.

Dr. Galloway was called upon he responded by telling those pre something of his work as head of plant division. He described the in which the department is seeking new and better things in agricult through a system of breeding ar search of the various countries of globe. He told something of the partment's efforts to produce a co that will thrive in spite of the weevil, remarking that good re were being obtained, results that calculated to give hope to the farm in the boll weevil districts.

Dr. Spillman, who is now on fourth visit to Texas, said that he just beginning to realize somethin the state's greatness. He called at tion to the fact that with only 11 cent of its lands improved. Texas

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James Lane Allen tells this story of n old bachelor living in Kentucky, who, having determined to get mar- ied, sought the advice of a married riend on this serious step. He spoke f his farm and money and the mate- ial advantages of a union with a lady f his choice, but sentiment seemed o have no place in his consideration. After listening carefully to what he had to say on the subject, the married friend asked:

"What if your tastes differed great- ly? Suppose, for instance, that she liked Tennison, and you didn't?"

"Well," responded the bachelor, "un- der those circumstances, I suppose she could go there."—New York Times.

Andrew Carnegie, at the opening of the autumn conference of the Iron and Steel Institute at Barrow-in-Furness, in England, told an odd little story from his vast collection of Scottish anecodtes.

"A Scot," he said, "was unhappy be- cause he had lost his money. He bor- rowed a loaded gun, and with a des- perate look started toward a dismal fen. The owner of the gun, a little anxious, bawled after him to know if he was going to commit suicide. He bawled back:

"Not just that. I'm only thinkin' o' gangin' doun to the fen to gie' mysel' a confoonded fricht."—Kansas City Journal.

Two merchant travelers met in the reading room o fthe Bohemian house one evening last week and over their cigars fell into conversation. One carried a line of novelties, which he insisted on showing to his newly made acquaintance.

"Fine goods, don't you think?" he asked.

"Ver good," said the other, "but you can't hold a candle to the goods we make."

"Same line, eh?" the other asked, his temper rising.

"No; our house makes gunpowder." —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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Mrs. Lincoln's husband is a manu- facturer of picture frames in this city and well-to-do. While his wife was working on her invention he often wondered what kept her so busy, but never found out until one day Mrs. Lincoln handed him a batch of papers from the patent office at Washington, giving information that her contriv- ance had been recorded in the govern- ment records.

"My patent will save the school children from being scolded for soil- ing their books," said the fair paten- tee, "as I have protected the books in my carrier with a strong covering. I am working on two more articles which I hope to have perfected and entered in the patent office within the next year.

Mrs. Lincoln explains that her ef- forts as an inventor are confined to articles for women and children. Friends of Mrs. Lincoln say that she is of a creative mind and will make her mark.—New York World.

BUBBLES.

Even a moon-faced boy may be call- ed "sonny."

To repeat compliments paid you is vain repetition.

The weight of a lover does not de- pend upon his sight.

In some cased the works of a watch are not satisfactory.

The "young hopeful" generally hopes that he will live to be old.

Experience is the best teacher in all classes of school life.

Money talks. Of course, it does. Isn't even a penny a tail bearer.

The umbrella mender can give the surgeon points on setting a broken rib.

When a magazine comes uncut it is likely to be the subject of cutting re- marks.

The odds are about even between two football elevens. It's ten to one on both sides.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A change in duty on sugar in France resulting from the Brussels beet sugar conference reduces the cost of that art- icle to the consumer from 10c to 6c a pound.

The increase of the death rate in the army to 15.49 per 1000 during the fis- cal year is chargeable to cholera, which carried off three and a half men to the 1000.

other staple crops. For instance, take forestry and the other interests; none of them has the attention which it should have.

"The department of agriculture feels an interest in what is going on in Tex- as, and takes an interest that is not possible for individuals to take. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that if the boll weevil gets a hold in Texas the other cotton states are doomed. You in this state can better afford to lose your cotton crop than can the other states. This is so, for the reason that you have other crops to fall back upon that the other state have not.

"The progress made along the lines of experimental stations have been gratifying. We have scholars in the land making investigations. The peo- ple of Texas should have more educa- tion along agricultural lines. It should be remembered that the state is an em- pire. The people should know more about the climate. They should study this in order that they may know some- thing of the different crops that can be grown in the different localities and the time of their maturing. When I first went into this department under the administration of President McKin- ley no attention was given to scien- tific knowledge along agricultural lines. Now we have fourteen colleges in the country that are giving training along the lines of agricultural science. The people of Texas should know some- thing of the value of the soils. I never saw such magnificent fields as I have seen in Texas. Recently I saw one solid field of 30,000 acres of the finest cot- ton and and rice lands, and it is virtu- ally lying idle. A few cattle are graz- ing upon it. This land will grow al- falfa, as well as cotton and rice. Al- falfa is a very valuable crop. You can feed your hogs on it and they will be- come fat and then you can harvest sev- eral crops from it. Dr. Stubbs, over in Louisiana, told me a few days ago that he had cut his alfalfa once a month.

"One becomes amazed when he con- templates the possibilities of Texas. Within an area of 700 miles long and fifty miles wide you can produce enough from your lands to supply the United States. So far you are hardly scratching the lands. You grow a lit- tle sugar. Yes, some rice and some cotton. You should know the value of diversification in its true sense. When one crop is grown on lands year after year it deteriorates in its producing value. You should plant different crops. The soil should have more study. The agricultural college of your state should have more money. There is scarcely a college in America that studies the soils. You have so many different soils in Texas that one would not dare esti- mate how many kinds there are. I will take the liberty of saying that there are at least 1000 different kinds. A few years ago the department of agriculture wanted a soil that would grow a fine filler tobacco. Scientists were sent to Cuba and the soils on which this tobacco was grown were brought to this country. Agents of the government were ordered to go forth and find this soil, no matter where it was. It was the desire to find it if it was in America. There is small won- der that this soil was found in Texas. Think about it. we are paying $8,000,- 000 per year for that kind of tobacco. That is yours if you want it. We are ready to give it over to you.

"A few years ago a man from Texas came to us and stated that there was a soil in Texas that would grow rice. He stated that he needed a certain kind of seed. We sent a scientist to the Orient and found this seed. Since then a vast territory has been opened up for the culture of rice. You people in Texas must remember that we of the North do not know much about rice, but you can educate us along these lines. You must remember that we can't afford to eat rice at 8 and 10 cents a pound when flour is cheaper. You will have to get it down to a more reasonable price.

"You should pay more attention to your agricultural college. You should have more education along the line of pathology and forestry. Do you know what the forestry industry of this state means? A few years ago you had in this state 300,000,000 feet, now you have only 35,000,000. You are more than

aggregate cost of about $7000, a net return on the fifty acres or $25 profit per acre.

"The point which the depar agriculture has succeeded in strating in this instance is t possible to produce cotton p despite the boll weevil. It ma possible to exterminate the b vil, but extermination is not to the production of cotton. be raised where the pest has ex years."

In addition to these remarks retary outlined in a very int way the work of the various in his department. In speakin work of the chemistry bureau

"We find that your cottonse being sent to Italy and there high-sounding name and retu be sold as olive oil, we simply back. We believe the peopl buying the oil from first hand

Mr. Wilson took occasion to size the need of American e for Americans. "I have no this foreign education," said he cate your boys and girls at h make Americans of them."

DR. GALLOWAY SPEAI

Dr. Galloway was called u he responded by telling those something of his work as hea plant division. He described in which the department is see new and better things in agr through a system of breedin search of the various countri globe. He told something of partment's efforts to produce that will thrive in spite of weevil, remarking that good were being obtained, results calculated to give hope to the in the boll weevil districts.

Dr. Spillman, who is now fourth visit to Texas, said tha just beginning to realize som the state's greatness. He call tion to the fact that with on cent of its lands improved, T more men engaged in argicult suits than any other state in t Illinois coming next. The la has practically all of its land ed, while Texas still has a r 89 per cent.

Dr. Spillman said he caugh falfa fever in the western cou eral years ago, and that the di become chronic with him; in never expected to recover fro believed alfalfa to be the sa th farmers in the boll weevi and hoped to see the alfalf vastly increased in Texas.

Mr. Edson told somethin manner of breeding plants, the operation of breeding a n ferent cotton plant. He is gaged in that particular work and he informed those presen work had already made co headway and promised good

All of the speeches were listened to and well receive

At the conclusion of the sp ing the party was taken to t hotel for dinner.

At 3 o'clock the party took from Hotel Shelby for th where they will spend the of the time allotted to them ing the institution and grou

They will leave on this train for Dallas, where Secr son and his accompanying will attend the boll weevil c From there the secretary wi rect for Washington, havin an urgent summons from Roosevelt to return to the c at once.

POINTED PARAGRA

No man has property to b it is fully insured.

The actions of a phonogra lot of unnecessary talk.

Tears will often win a ju ed up by sufficient good loo

Sometimes a cigar draws the actor it's named after.

It takes more than a visi wife's mother to make a n

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO

SOUTHERN

Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Company, Limited,

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Hines Band -
visit to Natchez
Sept 1903

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ville

, THURSDAY MORNIN

SEC'Y JAS WILSON GUEST OF HONOR

Distinguished Visitor Arrives in Nashville.

GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME HERE

Speaks Highly of Tennessee and Her Resources.

Pays a Visit to Belle Meade, Col. Shook Being Host of Party, and at Country Club He Makes a Short Address.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, arrived in Nashville Wednesday afternoon and was given a royal reception. After lunch at the Maxwell House, a visit was paid to Belle Meade and a banquet at the Golf and Country Club was tendered him by Col. A. M. Shook, at which covers were laid for thirty guests.

At 9:30 o'clock the special train which had been procured by Felix Ewing pulled out from the Nashville Terminals having on board a committee of ten to meet the Secretary and his party at Springfield, where Secretary Wilson addressed a meeting at the Tabernacle. Those on board the special were W. C. Collier, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Capt. A. J. Harris, L. C. Garrabrant, W. K. Phillips, Prof. J. D. Blanton, Dr. Willis Lincoln, who attended college under Secretary Wilson; J. H. Bruce, Dr. R. A. Halley, Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, and Dr. W. C. Rayen. Dr. Lincoln was elected Chairman of the committee and W. S. Kane, Secretary.

RETURN TO NASHVILLE.

On arriving at Springfield, the committee was conducted to the Tabernacle, arriving there at the close of the speech of Dr. S. A. Knapp. The party returned to Nashville on the special train, the party on the return being composed of the committee and Secretary Wilson, his son, Jasepr Wilson, is his private secretary, Prof. S. A. Knapp, ex-Gov. McMillin, Hon. J. W. Gaines, Mayor Stratton, of Springfield, and several others. The special arrived in Nashville at 1:50 o'clock and the visitors were met by the reception committee.

The reception committee was composed of Mayor Head, James Palmer, Overton Lea, Matt Williams, T. C. Hindman, J. M. DeMoville and a number of other prominent citizens of Nashville. Carriages were in waiting and the party was taken to the Maxwell House, where lunch was served.

The guests at the lunch in addition to Secretary Wilson and his party were Mayor J. M. Head, ex-Gov. Benton McMillin, Senator W. B. Bate, Overton Lea, Maj. W. C. Tatom, Hon. J. W. Gaines, Dr. Willis Lincoln, Dr. W. C. Rayen, W. C. Collier, T. C Hindman and J. A. DeMoville. The table was tastefully decorated with pink carnations and light wines were served.

TRIP TO BELLE MEADE.

At 4 o'clock, the trip to Belle Meade, with Col, A. M. Shook as host, was taken. The party was composed of Secretary Wilson, Jasper Wilson, Prof. A. S. Knapp, Dr. W. L. Dudley, W. C. Collier, G. H. Baskette, Col. J. B. Killebrew, T. C. Hindman, Jos. H. Thompson, Mr. Oglesby, Maj. E. B. Stahlman, Gov. J. B. Frazier, J. C. Bradford, J. W. Gaines, F. O. Watts, Whiteford Cole, Dr. Willis Lincoln, Percy Warner, E. A. Price, Dr. Noble, Col. A. S. Colyar, Nat Baxter, Maj. W. C. Tatom, ex-Gov. Benton McMillin, Mayor J. M. Head and Col. A. M. Shook. The party were shown through the barn and creamery of Belle Meade, and were taken to see the famous stud. Secretary Wilson greatly praised the appurtenances and was enthusiastic over the stock. Blackburn, Loyalist, the Commoner and others of the famous stud were brought out and received the close inspection of the party. Secretary Wilson and Prof. Knapp spoke highly of Belle Meade and Secretary Wilson referred to his former visit to the estate in 1897.

AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

After a thorough inspection of Belle Meade the party repaired to the Golf and Country Club, where Col. A. M. Shook had prepared a banquet in honor of Secretary Wilson. Thirty plates were set, and the entire party sat down to a menu of seven courses.

Acting as toastmaster, Mayor Head welcomed the visitors, expressing his regret that the time was all too brief to allow of a proper exposition of the incomparable advantages and resources of Tennessee and Nashville. He stated that Tennesseans knew the resources and possibilities of the State but that Secretary Wilson could tell them how best to utilize the possibilities and how best to develop the resources.

Gov. Frazier, having been compelled to leave because of a previous engagement, Mayor Head called upon ex-Gov. McMillin, who spoke of the pleasant memories he held of the guest of the evening. He referred to his own service in Congress and to his association at that time with Secretary Wilson. He recalled his own statement when the appointment of Secretary Wilson to the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture was announced, which was that President McKinley had secured the one man most competent of any in the whole country to manage what was the most important of all the important offices in the President's Cabinet. Time, he said, had shown the correctness of his statement as to the value of Secretary Wilson's services. Concluding he said: "We rejoice that you have come amongst us; we regret that you must leave us so shortly, and we hope and believe that you will return at no distant date to the grand old Volunteer State, where we would be happy to keep you always."

Secretary of Agriculture Oglesby followed Gov. McMillin, seconding his invitation to Secretary Wilson to return to Tennessee and expressing the conviction that the visit would be of incomparable benefit to Tennessee.

Secretary Wilson was then called upon by Mayor Head, and made a short but graceful speech. In part he said:

SECRETARY WILSON'S SPEECH.

"This has been a delightful experience to me in many more ways than one. I have come among you as a practical farmer, to familiarize myself solely

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

SEC'Y JAS WILSON GUEST OF HONOR

(Continued from First Page.)

with the conditions that confront the farmers and agriculturists of Tennessee—the men who work in your fields with their coats on. I have come to help them if possible—and I believe it is.

"This visit has been productive of many surprises to me—and they were pleasant surprises. I have never spoken to more earnest nor more intelligent audiences than those to whom I spoke at Clarksville and Springfield. I have been extended most cordial welcomes, and your receptions and your treatment of me have equalled the reception which Washington accords to visitors of distinction—not to plain, ordinary farmers like myself—for that is merely what I am.

"I was surprised, though I need not have been, at your progress. I overlooked the fact that while we in Iowa are just making a State you of Tennessee have been forming one since Jackson came over the mountains.

"I supposed at first that my reception at Clarksville, and afterwards my entertainment at Mr. Ewing's, was simply an exceptional one. I am now more than convinced that it was not an exception; that it is the general rule over the South—an example of the genuine Southern hospitality of which I have so often heard and read.

HINT TO FARMERS.

"You have a better soil here than I thought. In Iowa we do not have the rainfall that you have here, and our farmers would be glad indeed, too, if they did have an annual rainfall of 60 inches. I think your present productiveness can be improved. You spend too much money for commercial fertilizers and need, instead of fertilizers, a more complete system of agriculture. The farms of the country sell $850,000,000 of their products per month, and an amount equal to half of that you purchase yearly abroad. Stop it. There is no need for it.

"Half of the goods you import can be produced in the United States, while the other half, which comes from the tropics, could be produced in our own tropical possessions. If tropical possessions and brown men are to get our trade, I would rather it were our own tropics and our own brown men who received it."

Southern congressmen, he said further, sympathise more with his department than Northern congressmen, and were more helpful to them. He said that he wished the Department of Agriculture to become so firmly established in one trend of action that his successor would of necessity continue its operations as conducted at present. The work now being done should have been done 100 years ago. He finished with a tribute to Tennessee's resources and his own previous ignorance of it, and prophesied for Tennessee a grander and broader record as an agricultural State than possessed by any other State.

Col. A. S. Colyar was called on by Mayor Head, who stated that he could speak of a man who had always the welfare of the farmer at heart—Andrew Jackson. Col. Colyar stated that people had twitted him about being unable to say anything without talking about Jackson. He said that he would therefore make no remarks on this occasion, but he would say that he had a great admiration for Secretary Wilson, who had told him during the afternoon that he considered Gen. Jackson a great man. After several bright and witty anecdotes, Col. Colyar concluded.

Robertson County by Hon. H. C. True before an audience of a thousand people. Mr. True's remarks were eloquent and at the wind up he presented the Secretary with the key to the city, on which was tied an accompaniment of a large twist of tobacco and a bottle of "elixir," for the production of which "Old Robertson" is so famous.

Mr. Wilson was introduced by Hon. John W. Gaines in a few well-chosen and heartily-received words. Secretary Wilson spoke at length on the various topics connected with his office, showing that he was thoroughly familiar with his business and much wrapped up in his work. His talk was very entertaining to all present and very instructive to the large number of representative farmers who were present who seemed very much interested in what he said.

Prof. Knapp was then introduced by Senator Garrett in an appropriate address, and Prof. Knapp spoke at length on agricultural topics, which was well received.

Hon. John W. Gaines then asked Col. Charles H. Fort, one of Robertson's representative farmers, to respond, but Mr. Fort said he was thankful for the compliment, but he much preferred to have Mr. McMillin address the people, and Mr. McMillin responded in a very beautiful speech.

At the close of Secretary Wilson's address, in behalf of the ladies of Spring-field, he was presented with a handsome bouquet of Marechal Neil roses and carnations by A. L. Dorsey in a few well-chosen remarks.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, President of the Iowa University, of which Secretary Wilson was President before accepting his present position in the President's Cabinet, spoke for a few minutes on the wonderful resources of Tennessee, which he said he was only just beginning to realize. He referred to the fact that Japan, with only 13,000 square miles of arable land, supported a population of 45,000,000 people, and said that Tennessee was able to support at least 60,000,000 people within its confines.

Dr. W. L. Dudley responded upon the relation existing between the Agricultural Department and education, touching upon the scientific and technical aspects of agriculture.

T. C. Hindman responded to the toast "The Ladies" in his happiest vein. Mr. Hindman has a fund of humor and a most eloquent tongue, and upon both he made liberal demands during his remarks, which aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the guests, ending in the entire party drinking the toast standing. In the course of his remarks he stated that the difference existing at one time between the North and South was in but one letter, the South being C. S. A. and the North U. S. A. The differing letters "U. C." now indicated, he said, "United Country."

Jasper Wilson was called upon, but asked to be excused from making any response.

The banquet was brought to a close by Col. A. M. Shook, who spoke of the great work of the Agricultural Department and thanked his guests for their attendance. He also thanked Congressman Gaines for the part he had playred in bringing the Secretary to Nashville. He informed Secretary Wilson that within 200 feet of the building, there was phosphate rock containing 70 per cent. of phosphoric acid.

The party then returned to the Maxwell House, where the Secretary is stopping. To-night at 8 o'clock at the Capitol, he will deliver an address along educational and agricultural lines. Prof. Knapp will also make a short talk on agriculture. A large audience is expected to be present and a strong invitation is extended to farmers in particular.

An interesting incident of the Secretary's Springfield visit was the attendance of a farmer who stated that he had walked in fifty miles for the sake of attending the address. Another farmer walked over twenty miles, sleeping overnight by the roadside. These incidents give an idea of the interest which the farmers of Tennessee are taking in the Secretary's visit. Prof. Knapp, of Secretary Wilson's party, is the father of a former very popular student of Vanderbilt, Bradford Knapp, who is now practicing law at Belmont, Ia. He was a member of one of Vanderbilt's first foot ball teams.

This morning Secretary Wilson will go to Overton Lea's home and will attend the races at Cumberland Park this afternoon as the guest of the Tennessee Breeders' Association. His address at the Capitol to-night will finish the programme and he will leave Friday morning for Pittsburg.

RICE JOURNAL AND GULF COAST FARMER

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

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SAFE FARM METHODS

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP

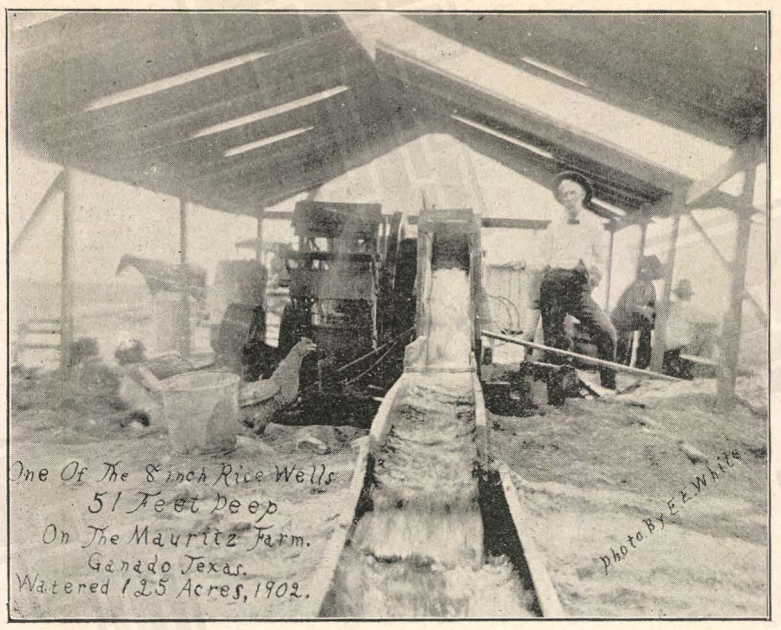
The general trend of agricultural thought in the Southern States is toward diversified farming and better tillage. The Southern farmer has come to the conclusion that he had better plant a smaller acreage in cotton, give it better cultivation, and devote the remainder of his land to crops for his family and for his stock, than to raise cotton and buy every thing else. Common sense ought to have told him this at the commencement of his career as a farmer.

The crops of greatest necessity on a farm are those that provide sustenance for men and animals. If these are his own products, the law protects him in their use; but the law does not furnish money with which to purchase them. The rule among farmers should be, provide a living first, then raise as large a cash crop a possible. The rule has been, raise as large a cash crop as possible, and live out of it if you can. This plan has kept the South relatively poor. Placing the average cotton crop at ten million bales annually, the total value at present prices would be 450 million dollars. Of this amount the South consumes possibly 60 million dollars, leaving for export to the Northern States and to foreign countries 390 million dollars. Such a sum ought to make the South fabulously rich in a few years.

Why has it not? Because most of this large sum is expended for articles of Northern or foreign production, leaving the masses of the South generally poor. Millions of dollars worth of butter, flour, pork, beef, corn, oats and other farm products are shipped into the Southern states annually, transporting cotton in payment. The patriotic cotton farmers are disturbed at the continuance of such conditions and are determined to produce on their farms what they consume. They have had spasmodic reforms before, but this time it has gone to the bone; and there are good reasons for more than the usual alarm.

In Texas the boll weevil invaded last year 129 counties. In some counties it almost destroyed the crop, and left the tenant farmers destitute and in debt. Take the Brazos valley, one of the most fertile portions of the South; the only crops produced were cotton and corn, and the farmers depended on buying every thing with the proceeds of the cotton crop. For a generation they had been doing this successfully. The boll weevil suddenly invaded their fields, destroyed profits and means of support, and last season there was little corn by reason of the drouth. We thus find this condition in one of our most fertile portions of the South. Thousands of carloads of corn must be imported to feed the mules while making the next crop and millions of money must be found to carry the farmers till they can realize on the next cotton crop. The men who are in easy circumstances are those that made a moderate crop of cotton and produced some food crops.

I am reliably informed that 90 per cent. of these, by actual tally, paid their debts, while only 20 to 25 per cent. of those who trusted to cotton alone were able to settle with their merchants; and this was in a section but slightly effected with the boll weevil. The farmers who are mainly engaged in raising alfalfa, tock, truck, and fruit never did better than last season. The great mistake among cotton farmers is lack of diversification and overcropping—i. e., planting more than they can pick. The cotton sections are determined to rectify this mistake.



EIGHT-INCH WELL WATERING 125 ACRES, MAURITZ FARM, GANADO, TEX.

My object in calling attention to the trend of cotton farmers is to impress on rice farmers that are following in the steps of the cotton farmers in their two great errors—lack of diversification and planting more than we can successfully harvest. The golden rule of farming is to produce on the farm, as far as possible, every thing necessary for the support of people and stock; then make as large a cash crop as the regular hands and teams of the farm can. This is the first step in diversification; the second step is to make enough minor cash crops to pay all the expenses of the farm, so that the main crop is a clear gain. This is the general statement. Now let us apply it.

1st. Make a garden for the farm—use none of those little kid-gloved affairs—make a garden in a farm way. Take an acre—select sandy loam—enrich the soil with plenty of well-composted stable manure; plow thoroughly; disk it and harrow it till it is loose as ash heaps. Then throw it into ridges and plant every thing in long rows of these ridges, so the main cultivation can be done with a single horse or mule and a small plow.

2nd. Plant some corn this season, if not more than five acres. Bed it up so the soil will drain well; fertilize at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds of cotton seed per acre, or use stable manure; plow early and cultivate frequently, deep at first and shallow later. Avoid cutting roots. The latter half of April, plant one to five acres of Kaffir corn and two to five acres of sorghum. Bed for sorghum the same as for corn, then drill two rows of sorghum, one a foot a part, on each ridge or bed. The first time the sorghum is worked, plant cow peas at the rate of one bushel per acre. The sorghum will act as poles to hold up the cowpeas, and the whole can be cut for green fodder or hay. The cowpeas with the sorghum make a good ration.

3d. If a place on the farm, that will produce alfalfa, can be found, no farmer should be without a small or a large field. The feeding of this superb hay to farm teams reduces the grain ration one-half during the working season, and no grain is required at other times. When not at work horses and mules keep in good flesh on alfalfa.

If alfalfa cannot be produced, then resort should be had to the use of the vetch, sheef oats, sorghum hay, rice straw, and refuse molasses. There is considerable nutriment in rice straw, but it lacks agreeable flavor. Agreeable flavor aids digestion and incites an animal to eat more. That is the effect of molasses and water sprinkled on straw.

A very intelligent discussion of this subject, from a sugar standpoint, is reported in the last issue of that able journal, the Louisiana Planter. Mr. A. M. Sobral stated before the Ascension Planters Club that, by the use of alfalfa, grass and molasses, he held his feed bills for stock at less than $500 for the entire year, 1902; whereas in 1901, on the old plan of feeding corn and oats, his bills amounted to $500 per month in the working season. Or, stating it more exactly, his feed bills in 1901 amounted to $4,000, and in 1902 were less than $459. Fifty-one mules and four horses were fed on the place.

Mr. Tucker said, "For about six weeks during last summer, we fed no grain to our mules, giving them only hay, corn-tops, and molasses." Col. McCall said, "If we can get the feed question solved, there is hopes for our industry. We have greatly reduced the cost of cultivation, and now if we can effect anywhere near such a saving in the cost of feeding as Mr. Sobral has described, we might almost regard it as the salvation of the Louisiana sugar interest."

This is the time to plan for the season's crops. Let every rice farmer make an earnest effort to get from under the load of feed bills.

❖ ❖ ❖

DECIDES FOR IRRIGATION.

The Nebraska supreme court recently rendered a decision of interest. The decision favors the irrigation farmer, saying that the use of water from a stream for agricultural purposes gives such user a vested right which may hold good if prior to a riparian right. In some ways the common law relating to riparian rights is superceded.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE
BY MAIL

With the approach of the planting season, it is particularly timely to discuss questions relative to the seeding of rice and the use of fertilizers in the rice field. The proper seeding of any crop is of such importance that no one can afford to use any method than the one that is best under given circumstances.

The matter of using commercial fertilizers for rice is one that has not had enough attention from practical men. An experienced grower is not often found who says it will not pay to use fertilizer, however. Occasionally a man is found who says that the soil of his territory or of his farm does not need fertilizing at present, and in rare instances a man is heard from who expresses the belief that the soil he speaks of will never need any fertilizer. The question if using fertilizer for rice is only another form of the question of maintaining soil fertility, which is as old as agriculture itself. By clearing a new plot of land for cultivation and abandoning the land formerly cultivated, primitive man frequently showed that he recognized the need of securing fertility of soil. In parts of the world where land was so scarce and the population was so dense that it was impossible to clear a fresh plot of land, agriculturists many, many centuries ago were busying themselves with the problem of keeping rich the soil they cultivated.

In this country land has been so plentiful that a large proportion of agriculturists of all lines have thought only of immediate returns. They have acted as though they thought that soil fertility was something that could probably be drawn on indefinitely. When abused and exhausted nature withheld bounteous crops from the man who was farming on the get-rich-quick scheme, he, like primitive man, frequently sought virgin soil elsewhere. If he did not follow the plan of the primitive farmer, he began to talk about there being no money in farming. Often he has failed to ascribe his poor crops and small profits to exhausted soil.

Whether it has been grain, vegetables, or fruit, the result has been the same in all countries and in all ages. If one crop has been produced year after year, the soil has sooner or later ceased to produce it bounteously. Illinois land is often spoken of as typical of fertility, but progressive Illinois farmers have two aims in their work—one aim is to produce good crops at present and the other is to maintain such soil fertility as will yield good crops in future years. A diversification of crops or the use of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers—or sometimes better still, all of them—are used on this rich Illinois land by progressive farmers, to increase the present profits and to keep the land in such tilth that similar profits can be expected indefinitely. For a rice grower to feel that either he or his land is above the world-wide law that requires something to be put in the soil that yearly yields a certain crop, is for him to invite misfortune. At first, this misfortune in the form of smaller yields and poorer quality will not be very serious; but year by year it will grow.

One delusion that is composed of a mixture of truth and untruth is that the water used for irrigating rice carries enough fertility to keep a rice field in good tilth. That water from streams carries some fertilizing elements cannot be doubted, but, unless the water is so muddy that it deposits a heavy sediment on the soil, it is improbable that it can maintain fertility under continual cropping in rice. Water from streams often deposits a slime of considerable volume, but of little substance. When such slime dries, it shrinks almost into nothingness. If seen when its volume is greatest, it is very deceptive. There are canal owners who are good business men that use fertilizers. This shows what they think about the water they pump being able to furnish all the fertility it is necessary to add to the soil. Other rice growers can well follow their example. Better quality is one of the good results of a suitably fertile soil, and the grade of rice is scarcely second to the quantity of grain.

The amount of fertilizer recommended per acre varies from forty to 400 pounds, from forty to eighty being the amount generally recommended on the Gulf Coast. One writer, however, recommends 200 for this territory. Mr. Morrison, of McClellanville, S. C., reports that it payed him to use 400. Supposing there have accidently been no mistatements, the profitable use of ten times as much per acre in South Carolina as sometimes used on the Gulf Coast might be explained by a difference in the composition of the fertilizer, or may be due to more intensive farming in South Carolina. A difference in the soil of the two sections, also, might account for the use of different quantities of fertilizer, but it is usually supposed that the land used for rice in South Carolina is very fertile. The water from the river in the territory Mr. Morrison lives in is reported to be such that every big overflow leaves a thick deposit of mud on the land. In spite of this, it should be remembered by growers on the Gulf Coast, 400 pounds of fertilizer is reported as profitably used on such land. This makes for the belief that irrigation water does not always fertilize as much as some have imagined. The only escapes from this conclusion are that Mr. Morrison may have used a low-grade fertilizer or the Carolina custom of changing the irrigation water every seven days during a considerable portion of the time that rice is growing may have caused much of the strength of the fertilizer to be lost. These are point that Mr. Morrison could comment on with profit to growers in the Southwest.

THE QUESTIONS SENT OUT.

The questions sent out are as follows: lows:

(1) What is the best time to plant rice?

(2) What are the advantages of planting earlier?

(3) What are the disadvantages of planting earlier?

(4) What are the advantages of planting later than the the time you say is best?

(5) What are the disadvantages of planting later than the the time you say is best?

(6) What is the best method of seeding rice?

(7) Why is this method you advocate the best one?

(8) If there are any conditions or circumstances that would make other methods of seeding preferable, what are they?

19) What experience have you with using fertilizer for rice?

(10) What was the expense per 100 acres and your estimate of the net profit from it?

(11) What quantities did you use?

(12) Would you recommend the use of the same quantities?

THE REPLIES RECEIVED.

Though broadcasting seed—for reasons that may be present almost any year—is advocated, most of the writers taking part in the discussion this month are of the opinion that using a drill is the best way to seed rice. Among the reasons given for drilling are—the drill distributes the seed evenly; this seeds the field well with less seed; the seed is well covered, and, when a press drill is used, the soil is so packed around the seed as to aid germination; since the different grains are planted at the same depth, all are more likely to come up together and to be ready for harvest at the same time; when planted in drills, the young rice is reached better by sunshine at the time it most needs the stimulating influence of sunshine. It might also be said that if a suitable drill is used, fertilizer can be drilled at the time the seeding is done, and the fertilizer will be most evenly distributed.

The advantages of broadcasting rice, as set forth by those taking part in the discussion this month, are—the seeding can be done when it is so wet that drilling would not be successful; it will enable the completion of seeding of a field that is partly seeded when a wet period arrives and stops the drill; the seeding is done more rapidly than if a drill is used; a mechanical broadcaster costs less than a drill. In addition it can be stated that a mechanical broadcaster will do more even work than can be done by hand. In regularity and evenness of work, a man cannot compete with a machine.

BY JOHN S. MILLER, IOTA, LA.

The best time to plant rice is April and May usually. If March is warm and dry, plant in March and cover very shallow.

Rice that is planted early will make large, heavy heads and good grains.

Occasionally there is this disadvantage in planting early—the rice will be in the shock when the weather and the rains are warm, which has a tendency to make the rice sprout badly. Danger from such sprouting can be combatted by putting the grain in small shocks that are well capped. Fortunately the weather is generally dry during an early harvest.

Late planting gives an opportunity to harvest a large crop, and rice that is harvested late is less liable to be damaged by rain.

Late planting causes late threshing and prevents the early marketing of early rice.

Drilling is the best method of seeding rice. It is especially helpful toward obtaining a good stand.

Sometimes good results can be got from broadcasting, but it is hard to get a regular stand by that method. Would say, however, I have seen a 60-acre piece sown broadcast make 850 sacks of good rice.

I have never used fertilizer, but have noticed that strong land produces large, heavy heads.

Instead of using fertilizer, I should prefer to plant the land in rice two or three years, then pasture it two years.

BY JAMES ELLIS, WELSH, LA.

The best time to plant rice is as soon as the weather is favorable and the land is in the proper condition. This time will be earlier or later according the year.

The advantages from early planting are that the rice develops deep roots before it gets too hot, the harvest comes on earlier, can be put into market earlier, the planter realizes on his crop sooner.

The disadvantages of early planting are that the harvest may come on in weather that is very hot for working the stock on the harvester. Many seasons the summer rains do not cease until the very last of August, which makes the work of harvesting very heavy.

Late planting is not to be advised at all, yet late planting sometimes has the advantage of better weather for harvesting on account of its being cooler. Again, if the planting is delayed, the red rice will have a better chance to sprout before the other is planted and so be destroyed while working the ground for the late planting.

The disadvantages of planting late are that late-planted rice is likely to be caught by cold weather, north winds, etc., or by the later rains.

What is the best method of seeding rice depends on the seeding season. As a rule, drilling is the best method, for it puts all the seed in the moist earth and makes it more likely that all of it will come up together. When the ground is moist, broadcasting does just as well and is a great deal faster.

My experience in using fertilizers has been very limited.

The fertilizer costs about 60 cents per acre and was sowed with the rice. The land was new and fresh, and the fertilizer was composed of ingredients that contained too much nitrogen, so the straw crop was much increased at the expense of the grain crop.

I used sixty pounds of fertilizer per acre.

Possibly the use of fertilizer is advisable, but, if so, should be of a different composition from what I used.

BY J. MUNK, NEDERLAND, TEX.

Provided the ground and weather are suitable, we commence seeding about the middle of March.

There is no advantage in planting earlier than this, and the weather is generally unfavorable.

Our planting time is from March 15 to April 28. There is no advantage in planting later. The disadvantage is that four years in five a late crop will get caught by the big fall rains.

The best way to seed rice is to disc the ground well, harrow it, drill it well, then harrow it again.

I feel this method is the best one, because it has given us the best results. The best way of seeding is the one that puts the ground in the best condition before drilling.

I have had no experience with using fertilizer for rice. On our place we think the water gives all the fertilizer needed.

BY W. D. SPENCER, GUEYDAN, LA.

I would say plant Honduras rice in March or April and Japan from April 15 to June 15. Never plant Honduras late in the season.

There are several advantages in early planting. The sun is not so hot on the young plant, and the irrigation water is not heated before the young rice gets a good start. Early planting makes an early harvest, early marketing and a better price for the rice.

The disadvantages of early planting are that the weather is not quite so favorable for harvesting and is usually very hot.

The advantages of planting later is cooler weather and weather that is more favorable to the harvesting and saving of the crop.

The disadvantages of later planting are the market is not so good, unless the farmer is able to warehouse his crop and carry it until it gets the top market price.

The method of seeding I use is thoroughly to prepare the ground, use the best press wheel disc or runner drill, the drills being eight inches apart, and plant deep if the weather is dry, and shallow if the weather is wet or cool.

I advocate this method because it has given good results.

Two years ago I tried a special rice fertilizer on thirty acres of Honduras and twenty acres of Japan rice, with very favorable results.

The expense was $1.25 per acre and the net profit I would estimate at 25 per cent.

I used 200 pounds per acre, putting it

RAISE A VARIETY ON YOUR FARM

Plant Several Crops and Not too Much of One Thing.

Dr. S. A. Knapp in Rice Journal: —The general trend of agricultural thought in the southern states is toward diversified farming and better tillage. The southern farmer has come to the conclusion that he had better plant a smaller acreage in cotton, give it better cultivation, and devote the remainder of his land to crops for his family and for his stock, than to raise cotton and buy everything else. Common sense ought to have told him this at the commencement of his career as a farmer.

The crops of greatest necessity on a farm are those that provide sustenance for men and animals. If these are his own products, the law protects him in their use; but the law does not furnish money with which to purchase them. The rule among farmers should be, provide a living first, then raise as large a cash crop as possible. The rule has been, raise as large a cash crop as possible, and live out of it if you can. This plan has kept the South relatively poor. Placing the average cotton crop at ten million bales annually, the total value at present prices would be 450 million dollars. Of this amount the South consumes possibly 60 million dollars, leaving for export to the Northern States and to foreign countries 390 million dollars. Such a sum ought to make the South fabulously rich in a few years.

Why has it not? Because most of this large sum is expended for articles of northern or foreign production, leaving the masses of the south generally poor. Millions of dollars worth of butter, flour, pork, beef, corn, oats and other farm products are shipped into the southern states annually, transporting cotton in payment. The patriotic cotton farmers are disturbed at the continuance of such conditions and are determined to produce on their farms what they consume. They have had spasmodic reforms before, but this time it has gone to the bone; and there are good reasons for more than the usual alarm.

In Texas the boll weevil invaded last year 129 counties. In some counties it almost destroyed the crop and left the tenant farmers destitute and in debt. Take the Brazos valley one of the most fertile portions of the south; the only crops produced were cotton and corn, and the farmers depended on buying everything with the proceeds of the cotton crop. For a generation they had been doing this successfully. The boll weevil suddenly invaded their fields, destroyed profits and means of support, and last season there was little corn by reason of the drouth. We thus find this condition in one of our most fertile portions of the south. Thousands of carloads of corn must be imported to feed the mules while making the next crop and millions of money must be found to carry the farmers till they can realize on the next cotton crop. The men who are in easy circumstances are those that made a moderate crop of cotton and produced some food crops.

I am reliably informed that 90 per cent. of these, by actual tally, paid their debts, while only 20 to 25 per cent. of those who r cotton alone were able to se their merchants; and this wa section but slightly effected the boll weevil. The farmers w are mainly engaged in raising alfalfa, tock, truck, and fruit never did better than last season. The great mistake among cotton farmers is lack of diversification and over cropping—i. e., planting more th and they can pick. The cotton sectio Harris are determined to rectify this m the take. ab

My object in calling attention t the trend of cotton farmers is t impress on rice farmers that are following in the steps of the cotton

C. American Mch 24 "03

farmers in their two errors—lack of diversification and planting more than we can successfully harvest. The golden rule of farming is to produce on the farm, as far as possible, everything necessary for the support of people and stock.

TEXAS TEA FARM

PROF. GALLOWAY SAYS THERE IS PROMISE OF GOOD RESULTS IN A COUPLE OF YEARS.

MISTAKE HE MADE

EVIDENTLY THOUGHT PEOPLE INDOLENT, BUT FOUND THEM WILLING TO LEARN.

DIVERSIFY TO BEAT WEEVIL

There Are Many Other Things to Grow Besides Cotton—Climate Suits Him All Right.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Houston, Tex., May 30.—Prof. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the Agricultural Department of the general Government, was in the city this evening, after having made a tour of inspection of the coast section of Texas from Orange to Bay City in the rice section of the Southwest. He came down to look after the demonstration work in furtherance of the plan of the general Government to encourage diversification of crops. He had just come back from the tea demonstration farm on the W. P. Borden place and stated that he found the plant a little backward, but in good condition and promisory of good results in the course of a couple of years. He stated that there were plants to set out and cover fifty acres of land that would produce in a couple of years. In speaking of Texas and her people he said the latter had surprised him with the quickness of perception and energy of action manifested on all sides.

From his conversation it was clear that he thought the people were an indolent and slow set, but upon coming here had found that he was badly mistaken. In speaking of the work of the general Government he stated that the idea was to help the people along the line of diversification, so that if the boll weevil could not be killed off in Texas, other crops equally or more remunerative might take its place.

Among the crops mentioned are alfalfa, berseen, an Asiatic forage crop; rice, tea and other products of that nature, of which more money might be realized than from cotton. He had examined the soil and found it very rich, and in limitless quantity. He thought great results to this country would come from its fertility of soil. The best seeds, he stated, the Government would bring here for the reproduction of the crops. It meant great things for this part of Texas.

Speaking of the climate, he stated that it was much more delightful in the summer than that of Missouri and other interior States. He has just come from St. Louis and found it uncomfortably warm there, while the breeze from the Gulf makes it very pleasant here. He stated that Secretary James Wilson, head of the department, would visit this section in the fall. The secretary is much interested in this section of the country. Professor Galloway was accompanied by Dr. S. A. Knapp of Crowley on his tour of this section. Doctor Galloway left to-night for Kansas City, after a very pleasant and gratifying trip through this part of Texas.

May 31 1903

HOUSTON DAILY

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DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS

A GOVERNMENT AGENT REVIEWS CONDITIONS IN TEXAS.

Says Houston is in the Center of the Greatest Agricultural Center in the World—The Tea Industry.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, with headquarters in Washington, and Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the agricultural department for the States of Texas and Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from a tour of inspection of the tea farm at Pierce.

To a Post representative Prof. Galloway stated that they had found the conditions on the experimental farm even more favorable than they had hoped. "There are plants now for about fifty acres, which will be transplanted this fall. We have an expert in charge of the farm, and he is being greatly assisted by Mr. B. Borden. The culture of tea is like that of sugar. You must prepare to manufacture it. This entire country is favorable to the growth of tea. All this country for about forty miles inland from the coast is a good tea country. The same conditions and lands which are favorable to the growth of rice are favorable to the growth of tea.

"The object of our bureau is to encourage the diversification of crops. You can state it this way:

"First—Getting new products which will be favorable to the different sections of the country; experimenting on new things.

"Second—The creating of new things.

"Third—Encouraging new things and bringing plants from foreign countries and experimenting with them.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

"We are now bringing Egyptian cotton to this country and have a number of experiment stations. The plant is more favorable to the sections of this State where it is affected by the drouth than the American plant. It does not require much rain to make the crop. The average yield is not so large, but the staple is worth more. We have had good success on the farms where we have been experimenting.

"We also encourage the culture of alfalfa. There is as much money for the farmer in alfalfa as there is in rice or anything else he might plant, and we are trying to show the farmer that by diversification he is assured that if one crop fails he can fall back on another. Now, there is some land down on the Colorado that is the most favorable for the culture of alfalfa that I have yet seen. I was told that they had already cut two crops from it and there is no reason why they should not get two more. That makes the land worth $75 per acre for the growing of alfalfa alone.

"The ravages of the boll weevil in this section of the State has opened the eyes of the farmers and planters to the fact that they must grow other crops. There is a little town down here near Wharton, Hungerford, which at one time was in the heart of one of the richest cotton growing districts in the State. The boll weevils practically destroyed the culture. The land is rich and it will grow rice and alfalfa and many other products. In the long run it will be a benefit to the people of that section, as they will get their eyes open and in the future will diversify.

"This section, within a radius of forty miles from the coast and from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, is as rich as the valley of the Nile. Houston is in the center of it and will naturally reap a vast benefit from its development. Oh, I can't say anything about the comparative advantages of Houston, New Orleans and the other coast country cities. When the country becomes fully developed there will be enough for all. The spirit of rivalry will not retard the development. In fact, it will act as an impetus. The time-worn phrase that competition is the life of trade is true. It holds good with reference to rival cities making a pull against each other. The Texas coast country can boast of the finest lands in the world. She also has many progressive citizens who will aid in the quick development of her boundless resources."

Prof. Galloway left in the afternoon for Kansas City, while Dr. Knapp returned to his home.

RICE JOURNAL AND GULF COAST FARMER

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

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DOES RICE RAISING PAY?

BY W. D. SPENCER.

Does rice raising pay? When we view the thriving towns that have been built in regions dependent on the rice crop, when we see large numbers of men who came to this country in their shirt sleeves and who now own broad acres and have money in the bank and maybe own bank stock, that question seems to be without an excuse. Yet some growers have not made rice raising pay. Let us inquire into some of the causes that make one grower successful, while his neighbor fails to make a good profit.

It is the general rule that whatever is profitable requires energy and intelligence for its accomplishment. Farming is no exception to this rule, and in this respect rice farming is not unlike other kinds of farming. Mere labor without good management will not produce much profit. Good theories without work are no better. Good practice is but good theory applied. It is to be presumed that all rice growers are so well acquainted with work that it is unnecessary to spend any time formulating definitions of it. Nor shall I attempt to say what good practice is; but rather shall content myself with pointing out a few examples that may suggest a way of arriving at good practice.

If the farmer keeps his books in good shape, he will see when he balances his ledger at the end of the year just how he stands— whether red ink or black ink is on the right side of the balance line. When a farmer goes to keeping books regularly and carefully, he begins to think more about his work and the causes of the results he gets. He begins to wonder whether his failures were avoidable and whether his successes could not have been made greater.

We will suppose that this deeper interest in the study of his work will lead him to turn from the ledger to his day book, in which the business transacted each day is recorded in a form that he can study intelligently. This will enable him to notice many mistakes he has made; and if he is a progressive farmer, he will profit by his mistakes— that is he will not put into practice his poor judgment a second time. To enter a little into detail, suppose we begin with our first purchase as recorded in the day book. The item relates to the purchase of mules. Were they good or poor ones? Could a better selection be made one year hence? What are the points that determine the value of a mule? Some of the points are known to a certainty, but about others there is some doubt. Evidently it will be impossible to select mules judiciously until these points are determined. I know already that I could for the money get a better mule than I bought, and with fuller information about mules I could do still better.

Let us look at other items in the day book. We find mentioned machinery— wagons, plows, discs, harrows, etc. In recalling the amount and quality of work each has done, can we see wherein money was spent unwisely. It may be that the expenditure produced profits but that the profits were not as large as they might have been if a different article had been selected. In making comparisons with newer or up-to-date articles of these classes we find that "The world do move.". It is a great satisfaction to use the machinery that gives the farmer the best returns. Poor machinery or using machinery for a class of work for which it is not suited will discourage the farmer and drive him out of the farming business.

HARVESTING ON THE FARM OF W. D. SPENCER, GUEYDAN, LA.

While under the head of machinery, let us consider the selfbinder. Right here I want to say that these binders or harvesters should be made in the South to meet the requirements of the rice planter. We have to buy too many repairs. We lose valuable time in running after them. The farmers will call a halt some day when they organize.

We now come to the threshing machines. I will say happy is the farmer who owns a good steam thresher outfit. When his grain is ready to thresh he can steam up and be at it. He is not compelled to wait for a thresher or try his luck at stacking rice and run chances of losing his hard-earned crop. I would not advocate stacking rice unless you are a professional or can secure one to do the stacking for you. Rice is the safest in the sack, marked with your mark or initials and piled in the warehouse or mill. One should use his best endeavors to get it there in good condition as quickly as possible.

Lastly let us consider the grocery items. It is a bad practice to let grocery bills run the entire year, even if I do it myself. When transactions of any kind are not performed on a cash basis, or frequent settlements are not made, money is less likely to be wisely expended. A merchant is always glad to sell to a farmer who is known to be good pay, but passing cash over the counter at the time of each purchase will make the merchant still more glad. It is to be presumed that the merchant will have business judgment enough to treat best those who make their business transactions the most satisfactory to his establishment.

While on these grocery items let us see what money has been spent inexcusably. Hams have been bought at the grocery store. So has side meat. So has onions. So has cabbage. So has watermelons and other articles. Please do not tell my Northern farmer friends that I pay fancy prices for vegetables that any rice farmer can raise on his farm. I did not believe in diversified farming, "but figures do not lie." I am changing my mind on this topic. I have considered the outs and ins of raising rice with and without producing other things on the farm. It is the money a man saves that increases his wealth—not the money he makes. Whatever the rice farmer produces for his own use cuts down his outlay and in most cases this saving is practically net because the articles that have been produced instead of purchased were produced by waste products of the farm or spare bits of time that would otherwise have been wasted. Besides this, diversified farming means better farming. The condition of the soil will be better. So will the condition of the bank account.

Rice farmers are required to have lots of grit and sticktoitiveness in order to be successful. But mere grit and persistence without good practice—that is, good theory wisely applied—will produce more hard work than profit. To the question, does rice raising pay; I would reply, use thought and good seed and you will have the query answered most happily.

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BIG TRACT OF RICE LAND SOLD.

P. Hahn, as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Hahn, deceased, under the orders of the Probate Court of Colorado County, Texas, has closed a sale of 8,000 acres of rice lands, a part of the Vess league in the upper portion of Wharton County, to capitalists of Des Moines, Iowa, for $92,000. This tract, while yet undeveloped is considered very fine rice land. It is situated twelve miles south of Garwood, where is located the plant of the Red Bluff Rice Company, which was also recently sold to Des Moines capitalists for $120,000. It is thought the canal of the Red Bluff Company will be extended south across the Colorado and Wharton County line to connect with this tract in the Vess league. The sale will be reported by the administrator for approval at the January term of the Probate Court.

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GRAPES AND CURRANTS.

Twenty-eight million pounds of currants were imported into this country from Athens last year. The commercial commodity known as currants has no relation at all to what we in the United States call currants. The dried fruit that is commercially known as currants is seedless raisins from a very small variety of grape. The Sultana and possibly two other varieties of seedless grapes grown in California are said to produce the best currants on the market. The Gulf Coast has many spots that would produce grapes abundantly. Possibly the production of the currant varieties would add another profitable industry to this territory. The end is worth striving for.

COMPARISON WITH ALFALFA

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP.

The great superiority of alfalfa as a fodder plant has been known for many years; but for some reason it has not penetrated the understanding of the average farmer and taken possession of his convictions, that in alfalfa we have a plant that will remove some of the greatest obstacles to successful farming in the South; a crop that will save most of the grain bills for working animals and all the grain bills for store stock, that will enable us to pasture the hills and winter with the products of the valleys; a crop so large, so sure, and so valuable that it will pay all the mortgages and at the same time restore the soil to its pristine fertility.

These are not mere rhetorical assertions, and it should not require a branding iron to make them indelible. Attention is called to the following proofs:

The value of crops for feeding purposes is generally rated by the amount of protein they contain. This is not so true of human food, because we use a mixed diet and the whole constitutes a ration; but for animals, where one food is used, that food must contain enough protein for rapid muscle building. If it contains a surplus, so much the better; because a cheap ration of prairie hay or rice straw—which are deficient in nitrogen—can be added. The following table gives the amount of protein in the grain and fodder plants usually fed to farm stock, and shows their comparison with alfalfa. The amount of protein allowed is simply the average in each case, the alfalfa being cut in bloom in June, July or August.

	Protein Average Per cent.	Pounds Per ton
Alfalfa hay	18.	360.
Red clover hay	13.	260.
Prairie hay	7.	140.
Oat straw	2.	80.
Wheat straw	3.40	68.
Barley straw	3.50	70.
Rye straw	3.	60.
Rice straw	4.72	94.4
Corn grain	10.	200.
Oats grain	12.	240.
Wheat winter grain	13.	260.
Barley grain	9.	180.
Rye grain	11.	220.
Rice Bran	11.29	225.8
Rice polish	10.94	218.8
Wheat bran	15.40	308.

Corn is the standard American farmers stock food, hence we will take it as a basis of value. It is worth on an average in the rice belt about 42 cents per bushel, or three-fourths of a cent per pound. Now, if the price of the above feeding stuffs is estimated on the basis of the contents of protein in each, the following table will show their value per ton:

Alfalfa cut in bloom	$27.00
Red clover hay	19.50
Prairie hay	10.50
Oat straw	6.00
Wheat straw	5.10
Barley straw	6.00
Rye straw	4.50
Rice straw	7.08
Corn	15.00
Oats	18.00
Wheat	19 50
Barley	13 50
Rye	16.50
Rice bran	16.93
Rice polish	16.41
Wheat bran	23.10

It is of course understood that the above table of values to be absolutely correct should take into account the carbohydrates and fats in each and the digestibility of the different foods; but the amount of protein contained is a significant index of relative values.

Let us now approach the subject from the standpoint of the number of tons of food that can be obtained annually per acre from each of the above crops.

Alfalfa, irrigated	6
Alfalfa, not irrigated	3 to 4
Red clover hay	3
Prairie hay	1½
Corn	37 1-10 bu. 1
Oats	¾
Wheat	¾
Barley	1¼
Rye	½

Liberal estimates of yield are allowed.

Red clover hay should not be here considered, because it is not produced in any appreciable quantities along the Gulf Coast. This being out, it will be noted that alfalfa yields from three to five times as much food per acre as any of the others, and from the protein standpoint it is more valuable per pound than any of them.

One other table should be added, to-wit: The cost of producing an acre. Alfalfa is a perennial crop. Once fully established, it will furnish good crops without reseeding for a number of years. It will give a fair return every year. Of course the yield in some years is more than in others. On an average the cost of harvesting an acre of alfalfa during one season, including baling, is about the same as that of producing and storing an acre of corn and gives more than four times the profit.

One of the essential points in favor of a food for stock is flavor. It must be agreeable to the taste of an animal, or there will not be sufficient consumption for thrift. Animals may be starved till they will eat brown paper or half rotten straw, but thrifty animals have a keen taste and select their food. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are ravenously fond of alfalfa. I have seen horses neglect their oats to eat alfalfa hay thrown to them. Work teams fed good alfalfa hay will do better on a half ration of grain than on a full ration without the alfalfa. The thousands of animals in Southern Louisiana and Texas that barely subsist in the winter on straw stacks and corn stalks, would thrive and gain in growth and flesh if a small ration of alfalfa was added daily. The animal that comes through the winter in good thrift is a money maker, because he is in condition to take advantage of the spring grazing and it does not take till July for him to accumulate enough muscle and fat to cast a respectable shadow.

All the crops here compared with alfalfa in a measure robs the soil, which if forced to produce them for successive years will show signs of exhaustion.

Not so will alfalfa. It possesses the marvelous but contradictory characteristics of being a vigorous feeder and a wonderful producer of available food, and at the same time it is a fertilizer and a soil renovator. Our soils are deficient in nitrogen. This wonderful plant has the mysterious power of decomposing the atmosphere, our main source of nitrogen, and storing it in the soil in large and available quantities.

Further, the effect of the air and the sunshine upon our unfrosted Southern soils is but little deeper than our usual shallow plowing; hence the surface may become impoverised, while a little deeper are bountiful supplies of materials which would readily be converted into plant food if sufficient air and sun power could reach them. The roots of the alfalfa penetrate to great depth (twenty, thirty and even sixty feet are recorded). They bore in every direction with relentless augers and feed as they go. More or less air and plant civilization go with them. Capillary communication is established with greater depths than before. Some useful soil elements are brought to the surface and finally, when in the course of rotation the alfalfa is plowed under and the roots decay, the subsoil is filled with perforations which have an effect similar to plowing several feet deep. Thus alfalfa enriches the soil by fertilizing material obtained by levying tribute on the atmosphere and by silently breaking into the hoarded stores which conservative nature buried at a supposed unavailable depth.

Too much has never been said or spoken in favor of this marvelous plant. Said a Texas farmer, "Alfalfa is one plant that has never been over praised." The high value placed upon it in the markets of the world, its ready sale, and the certainty of the crop have given it the name of "the mortgage lifter" in Kansas.

It can do more for Texas and Louisiana than it has done for Kansas.

If the farmers of Louisiana were awake to its value, not an acre of the superb Teche lands would be planted in rice, sugar cane, or corn; they would be covered with the luxuriant alfalfa. The magnificient Red River bottoms would boast of many thousand acres. The immense area of rich alluvial lands in Louisiana present great possibilities in the production of this plant. The black lands and fertile river bottoms of Texas are awaiting their friend and natural renovator, alfalfa, to astonish the world with the possibilities of that great State.

A plant that will yield a revenue in hay of 40 to 70 dollars per acre annually without reseeding, or produce 2,000 pounds of pork per acre if grazed and at the same time add 20 dollars per acre each year to the betterment of the soil, ought to be adopted by the farmers without much persuasion.

CAUSE OF "SHOO-FLY"

BY DR. S. A. KNAPP.

During the month inquiries have come from Louisiana and from Texas as to the cause of there being no grains or only occasionally a perfect grain in some rice heads, where all around these heads the grains were fully developed. In some cases there were only a few heads of this character; in others there was quite an area. These unfertilized heads had perfectly developed hulls but no grains inside.

The cause was not a blight, nor an abortion. The plant was healthy but nothing inside the hulls, which is evidence that the seed ovaries failed to be fertilized at the period of bloom. This is a very critical period with rice; and among the great Oriental rice producing nations, it is watched with the keenest interest. At this period rice appears to be more liable to injury from adverse conditions than other cereals. There are several causes for this failure to fertilize.

1st. Severe storms of wind and rain at the time of full bloom are liable to remove the pollen from the anthers before it fulfills its proper mission of fertilizing the seed ovaries. The scientists at the Royal Agricultural College of Japan stated to me that if the rain came without wind or with only a moderate breeze, it did no harm even at the period of bloom, as nature had provided against injury from rain; but if a strong wind came before the rain, just at the period when the pollen is ready to drop from the anthers onto the ovaries, then it would be blown away. On the contrary, if the rain fell before the wind, the pollen would adhere to the anthers and serve their purpose later. It is rare that a head or panicle of rice has no perfect grains. This is because the bloom is not absolutely uniform in the same head and hence not equally affected by the same storm, or because under a severe wind some pollen might fall within the palea and fructify the ovary.

2d. A cold wind without rain is even more disastrous than a warm wind with rain, if it occurs at the time of bloom. This is why late rices are liable to have a larger per cent. of empty husks than early rice. From the 10th to the 24th of September is a period liable to storms, and it is safer to have rice bloom before that time. A close observer will have noted that every year we have in the rice more or less empty husks. Some years the loss is serious. In two of the cases brought to my attention, the main fields of rice in which the samples were grown were well filled, and the farmers could not understand why these heads were without kernels. It was evident at a glance, that for some reason these exceptional heads bloomed at a different date from the main field, apparently later, and were struck by storms in the blooming period. Uniform ripening in the same field adds materially to the quality of the grain; therefore we should take every precaution to secure it.

The following rules of culture will materially assist in securing this result:

1st. Perfect drainage. If one part of a field is wet and another dry, rice will germinate unevenly, and sometimes to the extent that the later rice never overtakes the earlier.

2d. Perfect and uniform preparation of the field for the seed. This requires uniform depth of plowing, thorough discing and harrowing, crushing all clods and leveling of slight inequalities.

3d. Uniform depth of planting and distribution of the seed, so that every seed shall have equal conditions for germination and growth.

4th. Uniform application of water to the field and depth of water maintained during the growing season.

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CHARBON IS CHECKED.

"Dr. B. A. Taber returned yesterday," says the Jennings Times-Record of Oct. 19, "from a trip through the charbon district on Mamou prairie where he was called several days ago by the residents of that locality to investigate the situation of the disease.

"The doctor reports that he is now of the opinion that he has the disease checked as no new cases have developed for several days and that during his stay he vaccinated fifty-two head of cattle and mules.

"The doctor gives the following theory for the disease being in that locality. 'Several weeks ago a man by the name of Hebert who resides in that locality bought a team of mules from a local dealer and the mules escaped from his pasture and spent some time in the noted charbon territory surrounding Millerville and when he found the mules and brought them home one of them acted very queer and in a few days died.

" 'He dragged the mule across pastures where stock was feeding and he thinks that in this way the disease started.'

"As yet only two mules have died and ten head of cattle."

Houston Post
Nov 5 1903

R 5, 1903.

BOLL WEEVIL

Convention Is to Begin Its Sessions at Dallas Today.

DELEGATES ASSEMBLING

Report of the Texas Executive Committee Is Ready for Presentation--Wilson on Hand.

Dallas, Texas. November 4.—Everything is in readiness for the boll weevil convention, which is to meet here on tomorrow. There was a well attended meeting of the executive committee, at which the report to the convention was completed.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and his party arrived this evening. The party was welcomed at the station by a committee of prominent citizens. Mr. Wilson is accompanied by Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry; Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the United States department of agriculture for the South; Prof. W. B. Hunter, in charge of the boll weevil and boll worm investigation in Texas, with headquarters at Victoria, and Hon. E. S. Peters of Calvert, recently appointed a special agent of agriculture. It is stated that the entire official family of the secretary of agriculture in the Southwest will be present at the convention, including the superintendents of demonstration farms.

Prof. W. B. Hunter will relate in detail the results of experiments conducted by his agents in fighting the boll weevil and worm. Many of the most practical farmers in the State are on the program for the discussion of cultural methods tested by them for the past several years.

Judge G. N. Aldredge is down to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the convention. President D. E. Grove of the Commercial club is to extend the courtesies of Dallas to the delegates. The various county judges have appointed prominent farmers as delegates and they will be here several hundred strong to represent the cotton growing interests. The board of trade, Compress association, cotton seed oil mills and the Eastern business interests having investments in Texas will assure a large attendance from Texas towns and the adjoining States.

The energies of the convention will be directed toward devising protective methods for each county. Farmers and business men are aroused to the importance of having uniform methods of combatting the boll weevil. The United States department of agriculture will be called upon to lend its aid and assistance in the destruction of the boll weevil pest.

The indications are that there will be an attendance of between 1500 and 2000. Lectures will be delivered on the boll weevil and the diseases of cotton, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Last year Texas raised 2,426,000 bales of cotton. It is estimated that more than 940,000 bales were totally destroyed by the Mexican boll weevil.

On the call of Secretary Connell of the boll weevil committee a meeting of that body was held tonight at the Commercial club rooms. Many important topics were brought before the members and discussed.

Colonel E. S. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association, was present. A. H. O'Neil of Paris came in in order to be here in ample time for the convention.

Hon. George T. Jester of Corsicana came this evening. Mr. Jester will read a paper.

Oct 26 1903
Lake Charles American

TO INVESTIGATE RICE AND COTTON

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture Headed South

Will Spend Friday in Lake Charlesen Route to Texas—Mission to Help the Farmers.

From Monday's daily

Dr. S. A. Knapp of the department of agriculture left this morning for New Orleans where he will meet Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Jasper Wilson, his private secretary, and Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, to conduct them on a little tour through Louisiana and Texas. The distinguished visitors will arrive in Lake Charles on the Sunset Limited Thursday evening and will be the guests of Dr. Knapp at his home until Friday evening when they will invade Texas. There will, however, be nothing in the way of a public reception. The secretary is anxious on this tour to see all he can in the time that he can be absent and wants no attention that will interfere with his object.

"This tour is undertaken," said Dr. Knapp, "in order that the secretary and Dr. Galloway may find out what they can do to help the rice and cotton farmers. The invasion of the cotton region by the boll weevil has given the department great concern and the secretary is ready to combat the danger by every means in his power. The rice industry is in good shape but Secretary Wilson is anxious to help it in any way possible."

"Will the party visit the tobacco plantation at Nacogdoches?" was asked.

"I cannot say positively," said Dr. Knapp, "what our movements will be after we leave Lake Charles. They will be regulated largely by the secretary's wishes and the time at his command. We will leave New Orleans on the early morning train Wednesday and will stop between trains at Crowley."

WILSON MAKES A SPEECH.

The Secretary Addresses the People of Terrell.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Terrell, Tex., Nov. 4.—Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the division of plants; W. J. Spillman, osteologist; Arthur W. Edson, assistant physiologist, and Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the department, arrived in this city this morning from points in South Texas.

The distinguished party was met at Ennis and escorted to this city by a delegation of Terrell citizens, who accompanied the party to the Government demonstration farm near this city and other points of interest.

On arriving here the party was taken to the Elks Hall. After being met by a number of Terrellites, the party was driven to the demonstration farm. Secretary Wilson viewed with apparently keen interest every detail of the work that has been done on the demonstration farm this year under the direction of Dr. Knapp by Superintendent W. C. Porter. Mr. Wilson was pleased with the conduct of the farm and eminently satisfied at not finding boll weevil on the farm. He stated that the experiments and management had been quite satisfactory, and that hereafter the farm would be under the fostering care of the Agricultural Department.

After returning from the demonstration farm the party was again taken to the Elks Hall, where an informal reception was tendered. Mayor T. R. Bond welcomed the ditsinguished guests to the city in an appropriate manner. Following the welcome address Secretary Wilson spoke a few minutes, during which he emphasized the value of American agricultural products. Among other things he said:

"We find that your cotton seed oil is being sent to Italy and there given a high-sounding name and returned to be sold as olive oil. We simply send it back. We believe the people prefer buying the oil from first hands."

Mr. Wilson took occasion to emphasize the importance of American education for Americans. "I have no faith in this foreign education," he said. "Educate your boys at home and make Americans of them."

Following Secretary Wilson's address, Dr. Galloway was introduced. He responded by describing the maner in which the department was trying to find new and better things in agriculture. He told of the efforts of the department to find a cotton that would thrive in spite of the boll weevil. These efforts have been in a measure successful, and furnish a hope to the farmers of the boll weevil districts of the South, he said.

Dr. Spillman then spoke for a few minutes. He said alfalfa was the salvation for farmers in the boll weevil districts. He thought the acreage of that crop would be largely increased in Texas next year.

Mr. Edson told of the manner of breeding plants, the effort to produce a new and better cotton plant, which he hoped to make a success in Texas.

Secretary Wilson and party were driven to the North Texas insane asylum and other points of interest this afternoon. He expressed his pleasure at the hearty reception given him and party here, and left with the statement that he would take everything for granted about Terrell, except the boll weevil, which he failed to find now, but which would no doubt be here in great numbers next year, and against which he was bending every energy of his department. He said his trip through Texas was mainly to assist the farmer by ascertaining a remedy for the boll weevil pest.

Secretary Wilson and party left tonight for Dallas to attend the boll weevil convention, after which he will return to Washington, having received a call from President Roosevelt to return to the Capital City at once.

Dallas News
Nov 5 1903

POINTING OUT THE WAY

Secretary Wilson Tells What the Agricultural Department Has Done to Aid Texas Farmers and Wants Business Men to Influence Planters to Profit by the Experimental Work Done.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 2.—Tonight Secretary James Wilson of the Agricultural Department of the general Government addressed an appreciative and cultured audience at the city hall on matters connecting the department with the agricultural interests and work in Texas. He started out by explaining the purpose of his visit to Texas at this time. His remarks included the statement that when he was first appointed, six years ago, to the position, he closely studied the cotton crop in all of its phases and began to place his department in touch with it by sending men down South to take hold of the work that is now being done. At first they were off in some matters, such as estimating the size of the crops. To show the improvement, he gave the last two crops and the close figures estimated by the department. He also pointed to other improvements made in the work. In referring to the work, he said, in part, that the department sent out an expert to look for the tobacco soils and to look until the best was found, and that was in Texas. (Applause.)

"You can find most any soil in Texas. (Applause). It was then thought rice was in Texas, but the right kind of rice was not here. We then sent a Southern expert acquainted with your conditions to the Orient to get the seed that suited. It was found, and rice is flourishing here now. (Applause). When we started, you raised one-fourth of the consumption, and this year you will supply it. You can raise rice here cheap enough so it will be bought and all consumed. Your timber area is not large in proportion to the size of your State, but you have cut two-thirds of your estimated timber supply, and there must be a remedy in foresting and we have taken it up. Congress has given $400,000 to carry on the work. We have 400 young men preparing in forestry for that work. We have them from all sections of the country. I am glad to see that the people of the South see these important problems and are taking hold of them. The Agricultural College is working in the right direction. It will give Texas men to develop Texas acres. I noticed some spots of alkali in your fields as I traveled along. That is good for some things, but not for others, and it must be repaired or made useful. We can do this."

The speaker then referred to the work of the experiment stations, Of Borden, he states that they had raised cotton there early enough to head off the boll weevil, getting twenty-three bales from twenty-five acres in one lot and twelve out of another and none out of the third patch of twenty-five acres.

"It proved that you had early kinds of cotton seed and want to buy 300,000 pounds of seed to plant here. We can get more money if we have a good cause. Congress will give liberally to a just cause. We are going to help you to the full extent, and you may rest assured of that fact. (Applause). We want to get your people to profit by this experimental work."

He praised the greatness of Houston as a cotton market and said her business men must keep the farmer from planting badly on bad seed and advise him to utilize the benefit of the experiment work.

"We will point out the successful way, and I hope you will all influence the farmers to follow it."

He was loudly applauded.

SUPPER FOR WILSON.

Many Agricultural Speeches Made at a Houston Banquet.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 2.—Tonight the business men of Houston gave a supper at the Rice Hotel in honor of Secretary James Wilson of the general Government. Hon. Charles Dillingham presided. The menu contained all the delicacies of the season. When speeches were called for P. K. Ewing responded to the first toast and congratulated the Secretary on his success, which expresses the weal of the State Secretary Wilson responded in appropria and complimentary words. He was lowed by Prof. Houston of the Agricult and Mechanical College, who went into subject logically and philosophically on a riculture. Other speakers were Prof. W. L. Hunter of the Experiment Station at Victoria, Dr. S. A. Knapp of the Department of the General Government and Prof. Galloway of the general Government, but located in Texas and Louisiana. In these talks there was much practical knowledge expressed and much was said for the good of agriculture, especially in the State of Texas. In them it was shown that the United States would support all just demands for the welfare of the country. This point Secretary Wilson made clear. The compliment was in all respects a compliment and a success.

Dallas News
Nov 5 1903

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LIKES THE STATE

SECRETARY WILSON ARRIVES IN DALLAS AND TALKS INTERESTINGLY ABOUT TEXAS.

BOLL WEEVIL FIGHT

SAYS DEPARTMENT WILL IN EVERY WAY AID IN EFFORTS NOW BEING MADE.

VALUE OF DIVERSIFICATION

Results of Modern Methods of Tilling the Soil Are Everywhere Apparent—Supplement to Report.

The possibilities of Texas as an agricultural State are equal to the pos[illegible] of the best farming State [illegible] This is the opinion of [illegible] culture James [illegible] two busy

SECRETARY'S VISIT

(Continued from page 1.)

tee, that all citizens unite in an exhibition of our welcome to the distinguished guests that will be with us [illegible] row, the 4th instant.

It is not the [illegible] entire

ıES TODAY
T.
:—FIVE CENTS.

TO DISCUSS BOLL WEEVIL

Big Attendance on the Dallas Meeting.

MR. WILSON TALKED

National Treasury Not Equal to Task of Extermination.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Expected that They Will Be Ready to Make a Report Today.

SPEECH BY JUDGE ALDREDGE

Devoted Considerable Attention to the Boll Worm as Well as to the Weevil.

Dallas, Texas ,November 5.—The boll weevil and cotton convention was opened this morning at Turner hall and the managers plunged into the work in earnest and without unnecessary delay. There were upward of 500 accredited delegates announced and heard from to arrive during the day and tonight. The lay element of the audience made up a total assemblage of fully 1500 persons.

The central figure at the openihg session was Hon. James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. Early in the proceedings Secretary Wilson was called on for an address, and he aroused the convention to enthusiasm by making complimentary remarks about Texas and the Texas people. The secretary did not hesitate to call attention to the defects in the farming methods of Southern planters. He was applauded for his criticisms. It was gleaned from his remarks that he had made a thorough study of the boll weevil question. He candidly announced that all the money in the United States treasury would not be sufficient to exterminate the pests. He also predicted that the weevil would spread across the Mississippi to other Southern States. He recommended cultural methods as the best remedy for the evil.

Mr. Wilson made a humorous reference to the present tendency of parents to educate their boys for the professions when farmers are so sorely needed by the country.

He urged the Texas farmers to influence the State government to appropriate more money to build up the Agricultural and Mechanical college, asserting that not enough funds are now being given for its support. He paid a high compliment to the faculty of that institution.

The secretary mentioned the advantage an isthmian canal would be to Texas and the convention warmly applauded him.

A feature of the crowd was the presence of a negro delegation from Smith county. There were twenty-three negro representatives present, appointed by the Smith county judge, taking a lively interest in the proceedings.

Those who occupied seats on the stage were: Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture; E. S. Peters of Calvert, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association; John Schumach-

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Those who occupied seats on the stage were: Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture; E. S. Peters of Calvert, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association; John Schumacher of La Grange, member of the boll weevil executive committee; A. H. O'Neill of Paris, member of the boll weevil executive committee; Judge G. N. Aldredge, retiring president of the Texas boll weevil convention; Captain D. E. Grove, president Dallas Commercial club; Former Lieutenant Governor George T. Jester of Corsicana, temporary chairman of Texas cotton convention; Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, Washington; Dr. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the department of agriculture, Lake Charles, La.; Dr. H. J. Webber, bureau of plant industry, Washington; Fred B. Jones, director Commercial club, Dallas; C. E. Gilmore, Wills Point, secretary of the cotton convention.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Judge George N. Aldredge, retiring president, who called for nominations for temporary chairman.

A. H. O'Neill of Paris nominated George T. Jester of Corsicana, who was unanimously elected. Mr. Jester was escorted to the chair by Mr. O'Neill and Colonel John H. Traylor.

Chairman Jester made a few brief remarks of thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

C. E. Gilmore was unanimously elected temporary secretary of the convention on motion of State Senator W. C. McCamey of Dallas county.

THE DALLAS MORNIN

ON A DEMONSTRATION FARM.

Report of Prof. S. A. Knapp of Work Accomplished on Land Cultivated by W. C. Porter.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Terrell, Tex., Nov. 3.—Following is a report recently made from the visit of Prof. S. A. Knapp, special agent of the Agricultural Department at Washington, on the Government demonstration farm near this city, which has been operated by W. C. Porter, who was placed in charge of the farm as superintendent:

The first of the crop examined was fifteen acres of cotton just east of Mr. Porter's house. This cotton was of the storm-proof variety, and owing to the condition of the weather in the spring, it was not planted until June 1. The rows were six feet apart, with a row of corn between. From this piece, which was not quite fifteen acres in it, Mr. Porter has gathered four bales. He says he will get not less than three bales more, making nearly half a bale to the acre.

The land was treated according to the recommendations of Dr. Knapp, and the fertilizer cost $1.50 per acre.

The next piece examined was a fifteen-acre field of cotton west of the house. From this piece Mr. Porter has gathered and sold nine bales. He says he will get at least one more bale, and it looks as if there were that much now in sight. In fact, Editor Sargent offered Mr. Porter two bales for the remainder of the crop. There is no doubt that as to this piece of cotton making two-thirds of a bale to the acre. The staple is of a fine quality, too, all of it grading a shade better than good middling.

The seed with which this tract was planted came from Van Zandt County. Owing to circumstances at the time of the planting, the fertilizer was not applied until the cotton had been chopped. Two hundred pounds of fertilizer, costing $1.50, was used to the acre. The fertilizer was placed in a furrow on each side of the cotton row and then covered.

On a field of corn planted with native seed and fertilized at a cost of $2.25 per acre, Mr. Porter made forty-one bushels per acre, against thirty bushels per acre on ground not fertilized. The corn from Northern seed did not do so well, either on fertilized or unfertilized land, but it was better on the fertilized than on the latter.

Mr. Porter says his experience has taught him that the native corn is the best.

Mr. Porter's corn was blown down in June two or three times and much of it was broken off. He says he is confident that his best corn would have made seventy bushels per acre had it not been for this damage.

This is the actual showing made on the corn, but some of the cotton is of course yet to be gathered.

In addition to increasing his yield of both cotton and corn, Mr. Porter's land is now in 25 per cent better condition for next year's crops than it was at this time last year. The influence of the fertilizer used will be felt next year, and with a like amount of fertilizer added, great things are expected of the farm next year.

Dr. Knapp is an advocate of plenty of space between the rows of both corn and cotton. He said on this point:

"I think we will adopt the five-foot row of corn. Our experience has shown that we get better growth and better fruitage with the wide rows.

"We did not expect much of this farm this year. We got a rather late start and the land was poor and run down. It has been cultivated for twenty-eight years, and was not so very strong to begin with. I am well pleased with the showing, however. Mr. Porter has increased his yield, and he has far better prospects for next year. This is only a beginning, but it is enough of a beginning to give an earnest of what may be expected in the future."

Dr. Knapp said that the principal object in this demonstration work is to apply scientific cultivation and to teach diversification, or, in other words, lead the farmer to the growing of more crops, so that he will have something coming in at all seasons of the year.

There is an acre of milo maize on the farm which has produced an abundant crop, notwithstanding adverse conditions. Mr. Porter says it will cut fifteen tons to the acre, and it looks it.

He has an acre of sweet potatoes known as "hog" potatoes, and he thinks the acre will make 500 bushels. The potatoes are very large and numerous.

Some barley, some oats and perhaps some hairy vetch will be sown on fertilized land as soon as possible. The last named is used for stock food altogether in the south of France, and Dr. Knapp expects good results from it here.

Mr. Porter raised a quantity of sorghum, with cow peas between the rows, cutting the growth for hay. The sorghum and the vines are excellently cured and make splendid stock food.

Mr. Porter had his first experience with this new mode of farming this year, but he is already an enthusiast. His neighbors are also greatly interested in the work being done on the farm. Scores of them have seen enough already to convince them that their land can be made much more productive with the proper treatment, and they are preparing to take advantage of Mr. Porter's experience. Not less than a car load of fertilizer will be used in this community for the coming crop. The fertilizer is not all, however. There is a great deal in the cultivation—in frequent plowing of the growing crops. Mr. Porter says the increased yield far outweighs the increase of labor necessary, however.

MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1903.

THE GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION FARM

DR. KNAPP EXPLAINS THE OBJECT OF THE STATION.

Meeting Held at Business Men's Club and Propositions Received—The Location Will Be Selected Today.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, representing the United States Agricultural Department, returned to San Antonio Friday and met the directory of the Business Men's Club at its club rooms Friday morning to hear the propositions offered for an experimental station near this city. Those present besides Dr. Knapp were Prof. H. P. Attwater, immigration and industrial agent of the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific and the Sunset Central lines, who accompanied Dr. Knapp from Houston; and President H. E. Hildebrand, W. L. Stiles, H. M. Aubrey, L. J. Hart, George B. Eppstein. Dan G. Gillette, J. N. Brown, George C. Vaughn, B. J. Mauermann and Charles Graebner of the Business Men's Club.

The propositions were liberal, and after the meeting Dr. Knapp said that too much could not be said in praise of the public spirit and high and liberal tone manifested. The rest of the day was spent in examining different tracts of land offered.

The meeting was called to order by President H. E. Hildebrand, who invited Dr. Knapp to speak on the subject of demonstration stations.

Dr. Knapp explained that the Government was not in the business of buying land for these stations, but was simply promoting the agricultural interest of the sections in which the necessary land could be had on the Government's terms.

San Antonio, he said, had been selected as the place for one of these stations if a good location could be secured. The farm would consist of 100 acres as a main station, while six sub-stations would be added later. The Government, he said, would send sufficient men here to operate these farms, and in return would take sufficient of the produce to feed the animals at work upon the land, and a small portion for free distribution; the remainder would go to the owner of the land. He said the Government would also send out agents over Asia, Africa and Australia, in climates similar to that of this section, for dry climate products, and experiment would demonstrate whether these plants were equally adaptable to this climate. The value of the station would lie in demonstrating what particular kind of seed this soil will develop best, taking into consideration the arid conditions. This search would be made with particular reference to fruits, many of which would be rare and command a high market value.

The following propositions were then offered for consideration:

Dan G. Gillette, 79 acres adjoining the Steves tract of land; J. E. Adams, 273 acres, Teel farm, four miles north of the city; Sidney Johnston, 150 acres on Austin road; R. C. Norton, 80 acres on Goliad road; P. E. Blalock, General Russ farm, West End; Henry Cunningham, 100 acres, five miles from courthouse; Mrs. J. D. de Zavala, farm near the Government target range; Thomas Haynes, for D. C. Ogden, 125 acres on Somerset road; John P. Campbell, 100 acres on sewer farm; Columbia Live Stock Company, 100 acres on the new sewer farm at Mitchell Lake; Col. J. P. Newcomb, for Dan Sullivan, 100 acres out of several tracts; C. Smith, for the Pittsburg Syndicate, 107 acres, four miles from the city on the Somerset road.

A chance was given those making propositions to explain them, and several took advantage of the opportunity.

The propositions having all been presented, the meeting adjourned, and the committee having the matter in charge went into session. All the tracts were objectionable except the Adams, Blalock, Sullivan, Norton and city tracts. A committee composed of H. E. Hildebrand, J. E. Adams, Paul Meerscheidt, Dr. Knapp and Prof. Attwater visited the first two of these tracts Friday afternoon and were well pleased with the investigation. The remainder will be examined this morning. Dr. Knapp said Friday night that the matter would probably be definitely decided today.

Some of the members have expressed a preference for the city tract on the sewer farm, the land already being owned by the public.

TO ESTABLISH A DEMONSTRATION FARM

DR. KNOPP OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE HERE FOR PURPOSE.

The Location Will Probably Be Selected Today—The Purpose for Which the Farm Is Designed.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, director of the Government's experimental and demonstration stations in Southern States, with headquarters at Lake Charles, La., is in the city for the purpose of establishing a station in or near San Antonio. He arrived in the city Sunday evening in company with H. P. Attwater, industrial and immigration agent for the Southern Pacific.

Notwithstanding the fact that Uvalde and other towns west of here have made some liberal offers for the station, it will be located here by reason of this being more central and equally as well suited to the purposes of the Government. Dr. Knapp has already looked over several places and will inspect two others today. Monday morning and again Monday evening he addressed meetings at the Business Men's Club in reference to the establishment of the station.

The establishment of the station in San Antonio, it is said, will be of inestimable value to Southern and Western Texas, especially in the drouthy country as it is under these conditions that the Government would carry on its experiments here.

Dr. Knapp is to a great extent responsible for the rice industry of Texas, and it was at the suggestion of S. F. B. Morse that he came to Texas to see what the State offered in the way of the cultivation of different plants. Some months ago he came to Southwestern Texas in company with Messrs. Morse and Attwater to inspect the drouthy regions. Following his visit, a party of officials from the Agricultural Department also went over the same ground. The idea was to determine what plants would flourish in the sections where there was a lack of rainfall.

At that time Dr. Knapp decided that San Antonio soil and climate would answer the purposes of experimenting with and studying plant life that would also flourish in the dry regions. Experiments will be conducted in the three characteristic soils, chocolate, black mesquite and black jack sandy lands.

In the establishment of this station all that the Government asks is the use of from 75 to 100 acres of land and a comfortable house in which the farmer employed and the scientists might live. The Government will provide all appliances for the farm in the way of tools and implements and will also pay a salary to an intelligent farmer who is to look after its operation. The seeds and plants will be supplied by the Government. In the planting and cultivation of these the farmer will be told exactly what to do. There will be a botanist on the farm practically at all times, and experts and scientists from the Agricultural Department will make frequent visits. Dr. Knapp will likely visit the farm monthly.

The idea of the Government in establishing this farm is to find some suitable crop bearing plant of forage that can be profitably grown in the dry country. Not alone will the work of the station pertain to plants, but trees will be experimented with also. The Government will send experts to Japan, India and other foreign countries to find plants for this farm. These plants will be sent to Washington, there fumigated to kill insects or diseases and then immediately shipped here.

It is expected there will be failures on the farm to a certain extent and Dr. Knapp looks for these. So varied will be the kinds of plants that not to have failures would be more than remarkable.

The farmers of the dry section will have access to the farm and will be allowed to witness and study plant life there. It will likely bring many farmers to the central station. A number of substations will also be established in order that experiments can be carried on in every character of soil and that all conditions confronting the farmer will be met. On the substations the Government will pay the farmers for caring for the plants.

Prof. Attwater, who accompanies Dr. Knapp, is familiar with this section of the State and expresses the belief that the establishment of the station will mean the rapid upbuilding of the vast area in Southwest Texas that has been handicapped through the lack of proper crop bearing plants.

Monday afternoon Dr. Knapp inspected the R. H. Russell place and this morning he will visit the farm of James Newcomb. This afternoon he goes to inspect the Steves place below Beanville. At the meeting tonight Dr. Knapp would be glad to see many San Antonians present and especially those interested in the settling up of Southwest Texas and who would offer sites for this experimental station.

The Government would likely ask for the use of the farm for five or ten years and after that time probably will purchase the farm outright.

Tonight's meeting, it is believed, will practically settle the location of the farm. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock at the Business Men's Club.

Aug 25 1903
San Antonio Tex

MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1903.

THE GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION FARM

DR. KNAPP EXPLAINS THE OBJECT OF THE STATION.

Meeting Held at Business Men's Club and Propositions Received—The Location Will Be Selected Today.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, representing the United States Agricultural Department, returned to San Antonio Friday and met the directory of the Business Men's Club at its club rooms Friday morning to hear the propositions offered for an experimental station near this city. Those present besides Dr. Knapp were Prof. H. P. Attwater, immigration and industrial agent of the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific and the Sunset Central lines, who accompanied Dr. Knapp from Houston; and President H. E. Hildebrand, W. L. Stiles, H. M. Aubrey, L. J. Hart, George B. Eppstein. Dan G. Gillette, J. N. Brown, George C. Vaughn, B. J. Mauermann and Charles Graebner of the Business Men's Club.

The propositions were liberal, and after the meeting Dr. Knapp said that too much could not be said in praise of the public spirit and high and liberal tone manifested. The rest of the day was spent in examining different tracts of land offered.

The meeting was called to order by President H. E. Hildebrand, who invited Dr. Knapp to speak on the subject of demonstration stations.

Dr. Knapp explained that the Government was not in the business of buying land for these stations, but was simply promoting the agricultural interest of the sections in which the necessary land could be had on the Government's terms.

San Antonio, he said, had been selected as the place for one of these stations if a good location could be secured. The farm would consist of 100 acres as a main station, while six sub-stations would be added later. The Government, he said, would send sufficient men here to operate these farms, and in return would take sufficient of the produce to feed the animals at work upon the land, and a small portion for free distribution; the remainder would go to the owner of the land. He said the Government would also send out agents over Asia, Africa and Australia, in climates similar to that of this section, for dry climate products, and experiment would demonstrate whether these plants were equally adaptable to this climate. The value of the station would lie in demonstrating what particular kind of seed this soil will develop best, taking into consideration the arid conditions. This search would be made with particular reference to fruits, many of which would be rare and command a high market value.

The following propositions were then offered for consideration:

Dan G. Gillette, 79 acres adjoining the Steves tract of land; J. E. Adams, 273 acres, Teel farm, four miles north of the city; Sidney Johnston, 150 acres on Austin road; R. C. Norton, 80 acres on Goliad road; P. E. Blalock, General Russ farm, West End; Henry Cunningham, 100 acres, five miles from courthouse; Mrs. J. D. de Zavala, farm near the Government target range; Thomas Haynes, for D. C. Ogden, 125 acres on Somerset road; John P. Campbell, 100 acres on sewer farm; Columbia Live Stock Company, 100 acres on the new sewer farm at Mitchell Lake; Col. J. P. Newcomb, for Dan Sullivan, 100 acres out of several tracts; C. Smith, for the Pittsburg Syndicate, 107 acres, four miles from the city on the Somerset road.

A chance was given those making propositions to explain them, and several took advantage of the opportunity.

The propositions having all been presented, the meeting adjourned, and the committee having the matter in charge went into session. All the tracts were objectionable except the Adams, Blalock, Sullivan, Norton and city tracts. A committee composed of H. E. Hildebrand, J. E. Adams, Paul Meerscheidt, Dr. Knapp and Prof. Attwater visited the first two of these tracts Friday afternoon and were well pleased with the investigation. The remainder will be examined this morning. Dr. Knapp said Friday night that the matter would probably be definitely decided today.

Some of the members have expressed a preference for the city tract on the sewer farm, the land already being owned by the public.

DAILY EXPRESS: TUESDAY

TO ESTABLISH A DEMONSTRATION FARM

DR. KNOPP OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE HERE FOR PURPOSE.

The Location Will Probably Be Selected Today—The Purpose for Which the Farm Is Designed.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, director of the Government's experimental and demonstration stations in Southern States, with headquarters at Lake Charles, La., is in the city for the purpose of establishing a station in or near San Antonio. He arrived in the city Sunday evening in company with H. P. Attwater, industrial and immigration agent for the Southern Pacific.

Notwithstanding the fact that Uvalde and other towns west of here have made some liberal offers for the station, it will be located here by reason of this being more central and equally as well suited to the purposes of the Government. Dr. Knapp has already looked over several places and will inspect two others today. Monday morning and again Monday evening he addressed meetings at the Business Men's Club in reference to the establishment of the station.

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as tomor-

...e thing for you to depend ...ely on your committee for making a full evidence of our appreciation and good fellowship toward these guests, but we trust that all will consider that each is expected and it is his or her duty to take an active and interested part in any proceeding or affair that is set on foot when these parties reach our city and county. As the committee wishes to consult the wish and pleasure entirely of Mr. Wilson and his party it is impossible to form any fixed or set program in advance of their coming. It is thought and expected that the party will desire to visit the demonstration farm, the asylum, the country adjacent to Terrell and perhaps generally points of interest in the city. Everyone who has a vehicle who will join the party in our jaunt about with these gentlemen, we hope will take part with and accompany us as an evidence of our disposition to welcome and assist in a show of our hospitality and good will. As many of the committee as can, expect to go to Ennis to meet the party, leaving here tonight and returning with them in the morning.

At present it is thought that the party will be taken to the Odd Fellows' hall for an informal reception. Anyway, unless the guests object, we intend to put them at some accessible place where our friends, especially the farmers, may visit them and make inquiries concerning matters that these gentlemen may be able to give them information about. The merchants and others of our city are especially enjoined to inform themselves about where the party is stationed and to call the attention of the farmers and all to it and suggest to every one that he go and pay his respects to these gentlemen.

Now, while these gentlemen are distinguished citizens of our broad domain, and are due and entitled to our manifest courtesy and generous hospitality, yet there is another matter to be considered as well as this and that a positive, permanent advantage may come to us by reason of having these gentlemen with us. We want our demonstration farm continued and we want Kaufman county to be as much favored by the agricultural department as possible and if the honorable secretary of this department sees that we are interested in him and his department, as naturally as night follows day, will he be inclined to assist those who seem most interested and most likely to appreciate possible benefits and advantages and be in the end an example of the usefulness of that branch of the general government under the control of our distinguished guest.

Until Secretary Wilson became a cabinet minister over this department it lacked that snap and life that had a disposition to attract the attention of all classes to its work, but under his guidance it has become a prominent part of our government, more commensurate than ever before to its general importance. It is doing splendid work in the South as well as in other parts of the United States and when the head of this important branch of our great country has come to Texas to investigate conditions in this, a strictly agricultural country, those places he honors with his presence should do all in their power to assist him in securing intelligent information and in the extension of due courtesies.

With the party will be Dr. Knapp, whom most of us know as the man who has given Mr. Walter C. Porter his instruction in the conduct of the demonstration farm. He is a most excellent and cultured old gentleman and to him and Mr. McKay we owe much for the possibilities that may arise out of this visit. Let every one conspire by an individual effort to secure if possible good results from the occasion of tomorrow. Respectfully,

T. B. Griffith,
Chairman.

HOW SIXTEEN YEARS INTELLIGENT FARMING MADE FORTUNE.

W. C. Porter, of Terrell, Texas, Volunteered to Perform Experiments In Improved Methods at Request of Dr. Knapp and Today has Prosperous Farm With Comfortable Home and Plenty of Livestock.

Sixteen years ago W. C. Porter of Terrell decided to improve his methods of farming by employing a system of diversification, crop rotation and intensive cultivation as recommended by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture, best known perhaps from the fact that he was the first promoter of boys' corn clubs and other agricultural and livestock organizations of the boys and girls of the farms.

So well has Mr. Porter succeeded by this method of farming that he believes other farmers of the State will be benefited by his experience.

Mr. Porter has not only succeeded in making good crops every year since that time, but he has made good money as well. He lives on a well improved 600-acre sandy land farm three miles from Terrell, owns a smaller black land farm in the bottom between Terrell and Kaufman, lives in a $10,000 home that is provided with all modern sanitary conveniences and comforts including baths, sewer system, flowing hot and cold water in the bath room, hardwood floors, large comfortable living rooms, sleeping porches and other conveniences that belong to modern homes. He is surrounded with plenty of good work stock, modern tools and implements, and has a couple of automobiles for the use of himself and family.

While Mr. Porter does not contend that every farmer will succeed on the same financial scale that he has done by following improved methods of agriculture, as recommended by the federal department of agriculture, the extension service of A. & M. College and the agricultural experiment station, he believes that the pursuit of these methods will make the average farmer much more successful than he has been heretofore, for Mr. Porter

himself has uniformly made larger crops than his neighbors, even in seasonable years, and the difference has been marked, frequently, in the drouthy years, of which there have been a number.

Briefly stated, the Porter program which is recommended to farmers generally, is as follows: Rotate crops as often as possible; plant those crops for which there is a sure and ready market, select the best seed available, plant corn and cotton in rows 4½ feet apart, cultivate intensively, do not undertake a larger farm than you can handle well with your force, carry a few livestock, especially cattle and hogs, raise your own feed stuff, raise an orchard and home garden, can all the surplus stuff from the orchard and garden and live at home.

It was an accident that Mr. Porter became the first demonstration farmer in Texas under the direction of Dr. Knapp, but E. H. R. Green, president of the Midland railroad, desiring to see better farming methods employed in Kaufman County, invited Dr. Knapp to come to Terrell and deliver an address in the winter of 1903, after there had been a series of short crops. Farmers, business men and others interested in better farming attended the address and listened attentively, and when Dr. Knapp called for volunteers to demonstrate the virtue of the methods he advocated, Mr. Porter was the first volunteer. An experiment to find the best varieties of cotton and corn was one of the first tests carried out by Mr. Porter, and he used Webb cotton for a number of years as a result of this test, though of more general interest he believes, is the discovery that by planting both his cotton and his corn on rows 4½ feet apart he invariably makes a larger yield of both crops per acre than his neighbors do, the average being a third more than on adjoining farms. Since he began using the wide rows sixteen years ago he has never made less than half a bale of cotton nor less than 30 bushels of corn per acre on 25 acres

of land that has been in cultivation for 40 years, and frequently the yield has been much larger. Mr. Porter has averaged a third of a bale of cotton on all of his farm during the past 16 years.

Rotation of crops and methods of cultivation have also entered into the production of these yields, corn, oats and wheat being rotated regularly with cotton, and a large buzzard-wing sweep being employed largely in the cultivation. Mr. Porter estimates that the past year Kaufman County lost at least a fourth of its cotton crop from bacterial rot, due to failure to rotate crops regularly. All the latest farm machinery and tools are employed, including tractor plows, seed drills and the like, but all of them are properly housed when not in use, and the deterioration is reduced to a minimum.

After several years' experience Mr. Porter has come to the conclusion that two-thirds of his farm to cotton and one-third to grains is the most profitable division. On his 600-acre tract he plants 400 acres to cotton 100 to corn and 100 to alfalfa and oats. He plants his corn 30 inches in the drill. This season he not only reserved enough feedstuff to carry all his work stock, cattle and hogs through until another crop comes in, but managed to sell 3000 bushels of oats at 85 cents; 200 bushels of corn at $1.65 per bushel on the farm, and 60 tons of alfalfa at $30.00 per ton. Mr. Porter began the growing of alfalfa in the bottom land when the boll weevil became so bad there cotton was no longer profitable, and he has netted $30.00 per acre from that crop for ten years. At the present price of alfalfa it will beat 30-cent cotton and is almost no trouble to produce, he advises.

Another contribution toward making farming profitable is raising some cattle on the side, Mr. Porter has found, and he carries a herd of 40 Shorthorns regularly. He disposes of his cattle wholly for breeding purposes and always

finds a ready market for them. He has a large pasture on which the cattle graze, but he has his fields so subdivided that he can graze separate portions of them at stated periods and by this means he has field pasturage for his livestock throughout the late fall and winter. This makes it necessary for him to keep up his fences, but the saving in feed made possible from using the fields as pasturage makes the investment in fences a good one.

But in addition to looking after his farm and livestock, Mr. Porter finds time to discharge his duties as a citizen. He is greatly interested in education, as would be natural for a father of a big houseful of healthy, ambitious children, and was instrumental in the establishment of a first class rural school in his community. He represented his community in the drives for the Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and united war work and worked every house from his home to the Hunt County line, a distance of 14 miles. His territory went over its quota in every one of these drives and every man but three bought at least one Liberty Bond.

The following of demonstration methods of farming has been worth thousands of dollars to him, Mr. Porter says, while he is not profligate with his money he has a home that would do credit to any city, he and his family live well and support every public call of a patriotic and religious nature; they keep posted on the affairs of the world by reading the daily papers and other current literature and are getting a great deal of happiness out of life as well as putting a great deal into it.

From Houston Post, January 26, 1919.

Annual Review Number

Vol. 81 No. 3

Mill Village Demonstration Work and It's Results

BY

JAMES L. CARBERY

ARCADE MILL VILLAGE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

Some additional illustrations that truth is stranger than fiction are found in the ever increasing and appealing stories of human interest, so many of which have emanated from that branch of the agricultural cooperative demonstration work devoted to the interests of the mill village folk of South Carolina. Fifteen hundred and seventy pounds of large ripe tomatoes at one picking, or a total for the season of five thousand five hundred and eighty-five pounds is no bad record for one mill village "demonstration garden," with 107 members, 24 plants each, considering that such results were obtained during 1916, one of the most unfavorable seasons for their work.

This example, and other instances to follow, are results of the clear vision of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, while the extension of such work with its increasing benefits, has been made possible through the systematic development and support of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with Clemson College.

While primarily this great industrial work is based on agriculture, involuntarily it conveys to the minds of the operatives new and much broader visions of higher mental, moral, physical and spiritual development, through the medium of the soil, plant life and a good local demonstrator. Last, but not least, is the general awakening of the cotton mill officials to the benefits possible from more contented labor. Such contentment is, however, not secured without effort on the part of the operative who finds opportunity judiciously placed here and there along his path, thus increasing the appreciation when he has once reached the goal. Production at low cost and reduction of waste and supplies, each dominant factors in the success of a mill, are largely controlled by the operatives. To make good cloth that can enter high grade competition requires more than modern machinery. It requires good people, people with trained heads, hearts and hands, and with the absolute spirit of loyalty not to be found in the operative who, by reason of discontentment moves aimlessly from place to place without material benefit. The individual, or community, living out of cans, contented to draw continuously upon others for food for the body as well as for mental, moral or spiritual development, becomes a parasite. Such individuals are advertising the lack of thrift and can mean but little to the community, the state or their employers.

Intelligently used it is believed the average mill village garden is capable of producing $100 worth of vegetables a year. That $100 would represent much greater value than a similar amount dropped gratuitously or otherwise into the pay envelope, because it carries the additional asset of physical exercise, varying with the daily routine, and becomes a valuable example more highly contagious than smallpox.

The mill village house is as susceptible to transformation into a home as any other, and the process of development largely entails the features of the demonstration work. A good summer, fall and winter garden, fruit trees, flowers and lawn, and pantry shelves filled with home-canned goods, usually results in good sanitation, contentment and the transformation desired.

Stressing and teaching the practical application of these principles also entails demonstration work. Naturally the most direct points of contact are the home and child. Reach these, and upon such a foundation may be built a permanent, wholesome development, directly concerning economic food production, the raising of community standards as a whole, and ultimate thrift for the mill.

No individual feature of the work appeals so strongly to the child as the tomato club. The rapid transitions from expectancy into successful results are convincing. Production comes as first aid, then lessons in the conservation of excess products, followed at the end of the season by

THE BEGINNING: A TOMATO CLUB OF GIRLS, SEASON 1910.

the distribution of credit bank books as prizes instead of the cash. Our boys and girls usually regard such prize money as sacred, leave it in the savings bank, and add small amounts as their circumstances will permit.

One small boy who, in 1914, won a $3.00 prize, sold papers and periodicals until now he has over $30.00 deposited in his own name.

Another boy of eight raised on his 24 plants, grown under instruction, 238 86/100 pounds of tomatoes, a record unexcelled by others similarly engaged in club work. By so doing he won a Clemson scholarship.

A minor official at another mill found a promotion to superintendent in a nearby state. He had only enjoyed the demonstration work from the standpoint of an observer, yet so thoroughly was he convinced regarding its merits that his first official act was to try and establish the work.

One operative, a cripple, has raised and sold about $30.00 worth of butter beans from vines grown on his garden fence, while the interior of his lot produced other things.

From 7 per cent to 87 per cent is the increase in winter gardens at one Rock Hill mill during the first year.

A local demonstrator, though denied the opportunity for an education, has most successfully maintained a tomato club of 55 members, looked after sanitation, home gardens, visited the sick and now has the first junior winter garden club well under way. Within a few months, by reason of his indomitable spirit, he has transformed himself from an operative into a community leader and builder. Obstacles do not hold him back; according to his own story, when he undertook the work Sunday School and church possessed no attractions. Soon he felt for the first time his need of divine help and sought it accordingly. He has found strength and increased efficiency in religious worship, and is now a regular attendant. With the added advantages of a night school he has determined to learn to read and write, and it is safe to prophesy he will grow and expand with the increasing demands of his position. His last confession was that he had learned more since he had been a local demonstrator than ever before.

Is it any wonder that such work appeals strongly? Is it a wonder that the dollars invested in these people bring such dividends in increased efficiency? Out of this simple, yet severely practical work, we may now look for other

A TOMATO CLUB AT WARE SHOALS, SEASON OF 1914.

forms of education to develop, a greater interest in coordinating work, until in the final analysis we will find bigger, broader and better men and women, who will know more than mere looms and spindles. They will realize the value to them from nature at first hand, while engaged in reducing the cost of production, the cost of living, and otherwise participating in those much needed influences to which we must inevitably look for better statesman-

ship, as the outgrowth of a wholesome, permanent and material development.

* * * * * * *

NOTE BY THE EDITOR:

This cooperative extension work, in charge of Mr. Carbery, is ably seconded by Miss Mary E. Frayser, of Winthrop College, in the Home Economics division. Unfortunately this cooperative work is applicable only to the mills in South Carolina, the movement never having been established elsewhere.

At the time this is written the work is being carried on in the following mills: Arcade, Victoria, Harris, Aragon, Manchester and Wymojo, of Rock Hill; the Excelsior Knitting Mills at Union; the Lockhart Mills at Lockhart; the Pacolet Mills at Trough; the Mills Manufacturing Company at Greenville, and the Cateechee Mills at Cateechee.

There are many other mills having this matter under consideration, including two mills at Great Falls, two mills at Gaffney, two mills at Easley, two mills at Liberty, one mill at Central, two mills at Lancaster and two mills at Chester.

While the cooperative extension work referred to has so far been confined to South Carolina, individual manufacturers in other sections are working toward the same end and with the same object in view. As an example of these, Fuller E. Callaway and his associates at LaGrange, Ga., may be mentioned. The Callaway group of mills at LaGrange include the Unity Cotton Mills, the Unity Spinning Mills, the Elm City Cotton Mills and the Hillside Cotton Mills.

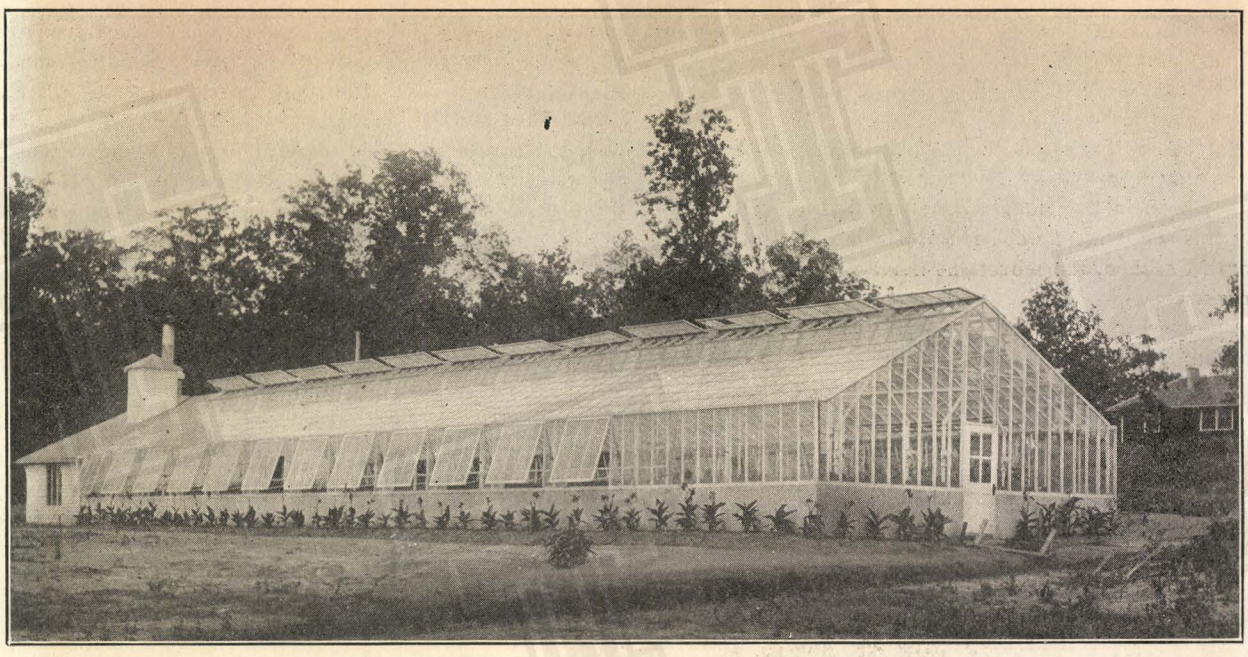
The boy's and girls' garden clubs at these mills have long been a feature in the very complete plant of welfare and settlement work of the communities, and recently a large greenhouse was purchased jointly by these four mills. The purpose of this greenhouse is twofold: First, to supplement the work of the boys' and girls' gardens by starting vegetables long in advance of the time when they can be planted outside. (Of course these early plants will also be supplied for the home gardens of the employees). Second, to furnish all kinds of flowers, plants and shrubs to the wives and daughters of the employees as an encouragement to beautifying the homes and yards. The manager of the greenhouse also cares for tender plants during the winter months.

This greenhouse is 28 x 100 feet in size, with a work room at one end about 18 feet square. A portion of the basement of the work room is excavated for the heating plant, which is a hot water system having overhead feed lines, with return pipes under each row of benches. This house was furnished by the Cincinnati office of the John C. Moninger Company, of Chicago.

That so many of the large manufacturing plants are recognizing the importance of contributing their part toward satisfying the craving of their employees for the beautiful, by decorating their grounds with flowers and encouraging the interest of their employees in them, is not alone a question of sentiment. It is a wonderful economic move, the money value of which the biggest executives are growing more and more to appreciate. With this appreciation the necessity of the greenhouse becomes evident.

With the same idea of endurance in mind with which the factory buildings are constructed, the Bethlehem Steel Works last year erected a two-compartment greenhouse 25 feet wide and 100 feet long. The frame work is entirely of steel, and every part of it made of as indestructible material as possible. The contract was carried out by the Lord & Burnham Co., of New York. In such a gritty, smoky thing as a steel plant one would scarcely expect to find much sentiment, but it seems that within us all, no matter what our business, there lurks a love for flowers. This

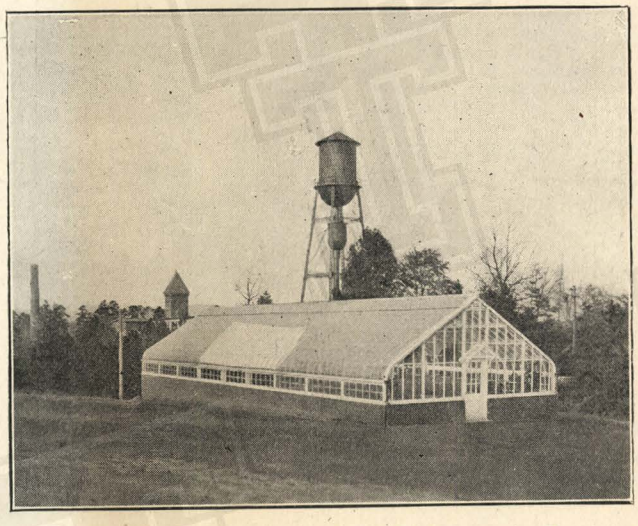
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES GROWN IN THE HOME GARDENS AND CANNED BY WOMEN IN THEIR OWN KITCHENS. AN EXHIBIT AT THE ARCADE-VICTORIA FAIR, ROCK HILL, S. C.



THE GREENHOUSE ERECTED FOR THE CALLAWAY-TRUITT GROUP OF MILLS AT LAGRANGE, GA., BY THE JOHN C. MONINGER COMPANY.

greenhouse supplies bedding plants for the beautification of all the office grounds and vacant grass plots of this vast concern.

As another instance of the factory beautification idea, there is the Yale & Towne corporation of Stamford, Conn., one of the largest manufacturers of builders' hardware.



A GREENHOUSE BUILT BY THE LORD & BURNHAM COMPANY FOR THE IRENE MILLS AT GAFFNEY, S. C.

They have an attractive curved eave *lean-to* greenhouse, built against one of the factory walls. In it over 30,000 bedding plants are grown for setting out on the grounds each spring. All the surplus plants are given to the operatives, whose appreciation is abundantly apparent.

One of the instances in the South, of this beautifying tendency on factory grounds, was brought about by H. C. Wheat, the president of the Irene Mills, located at Gaffney, S. C. To carry out his ideas the Lord & Burnham Company built for him a greenhouse, which, in addition to the quantities of ornamental bedding plants it grew for the grounds, also contributed to his home pleasures. In this connection Mr. Wheat says:

"The greenhouse recently erected by us is used for growing carnations in one compartment, fruits in one and a general assortment of flowers in the other. The house is considered a commercial proposition, and is at the same time an ornament to the grounds on which it is located. The other two houses which we built some time ago, are used for the same purpose, one of them being for vegetables for my home."

There seems to be no good reason why similar cooperative extension work, such as has been outlined by Mr. Carbery, should not be promoted by the mechanical and agricultural colleges of other states. Such endeavors, suitably reinforced by a series of lectures on home beautification and kindred subjects, and allowed an outlet annually by means of a mill village fair or some other kind of cooperative effort, will do much toward generating that pride in and love of home and community, which has so great a part in the progress of a nation.

From a Banker's Viewpoint.

(Continued from page 122.)

this was the common experience throughout the country, and Georgia fared no worse than any other state in the Union.

Viewing the situation as a whole, I feel assured that the diversification of the crops, the determination of the farmers to pay as they go, the practice of raising products for home consumption on the farm instead of raising cotton exclusively and buying foodstuffs, together with the philosophic manner of our people generally in accepting a situation, and making the best of it, will insure our continued substantial progress. When we adopt and maintain a conservative policy at home, and supply from our fields and factories a growing demand abroad, these should make for real progress and substantial thrift.

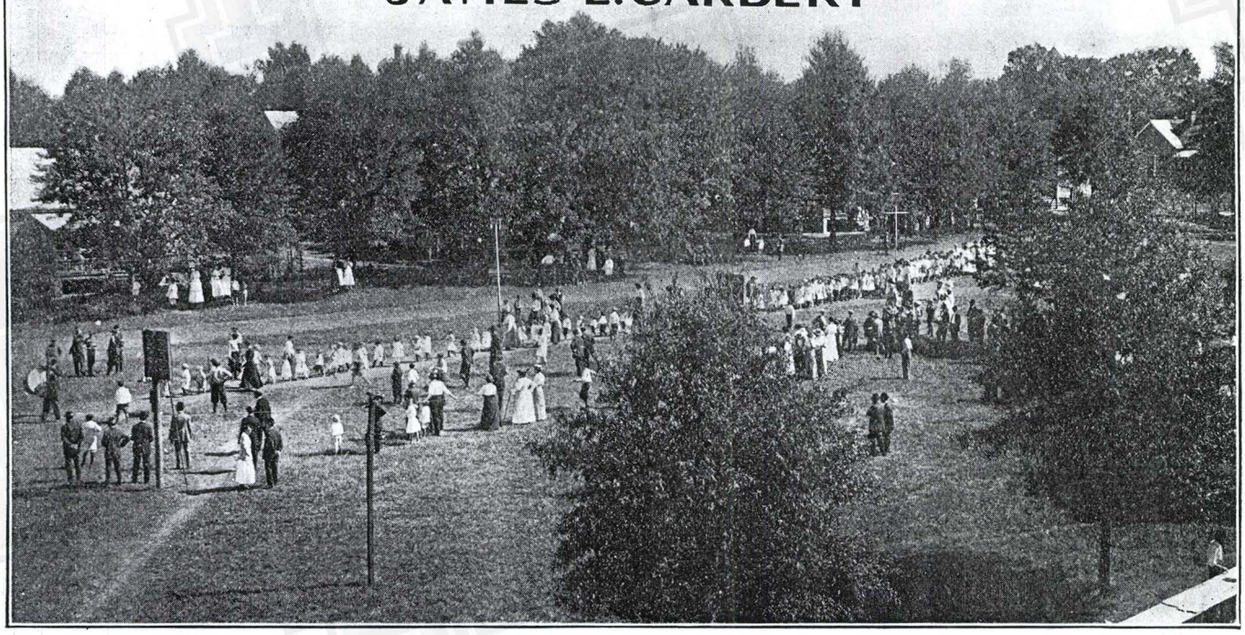
Annual Review Number

Vol. 81 No. 3

Mill Village Demonstration Work and It's Results

BY

JAMES L. CARBERY



ARCADE MILL VILLAGE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

Some additional illustrations that truth is stranger than fiction are found in the ever increasing and appealing stories of human interest, so many of which have emanated from that branch of the agricultural cooperative demonstration work devoted to the interests of the mill village folk of South Carolina. Fifteen hundred and seventy pounds of large ripe tomatoes at one picking, or a total for the season of five thousand five hundred and eighty-five pounds is no bad record for one mill village "demonstration garden," with 107 members, 24 plants each, considering that such results were obtained during 1916, one of the most unfavorable seasons for their work.

This example, and other instances to follow, are results of the clear vision of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, while the extension of such work with its increasing benefits, has been made possible through the systematic development and support of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with Clemson College.

While primarily this great industrial work is based on agriculture, involuntarily it conveys to the minds of the operatives new and much broader visions of higher mental, moral, physical and spiritual development, through the medium of the soil, plant life and a good local demonstrator. Last, but not least, is the general awakening of the cotton mill officials to the benefits possible from more contented labor. Such contentment is, however, not secured without effort on the part of the operative who finds opportunity judiciously placed here and there along his path, thus increasing the appreciation when he has once reached the goal. Production at low cost and reduction of waste and supplies, each dominant factors in the success of a mill, are largely controlled by the operatives. To make good cloth that can enter high grade competition requires more than modern machinery. It requires good people, people with trained heads, hearts and hands, and with the absolute spirit of loyalty not to be found in the operative who, by reason of discontentment moves aimlessly from place to place without material benefit. The individual, or community, living out of cans, contented to draw continuously upon others for food for the body as well as for mental, moral or spiritual development, becomes a parasite. Such individuals are advertising the lack of thrift and can mean but little to the community, the state or their employers.

Intelligently used it is believed the average mill village garden is capable of producing $100 worth of vegetables a year. That $100 would represent much greater value than a similar amount dropped gratuitously or otherwise into the pay envelope, because it carries the additional asset of physical exercise, varying with the daily routine, and becomes a valuable example more highly contagious than smallpox.

The mill village house is as susceptible to transformation into a home as any other, and the process of development largely entails the features of the demonstration work. A good summer, fall and winter garden, fruit trees, flowers and lawn, and pantry shelves filled with home-canned goods, usually results in good sanitation, contentment and the transformation desired.

Stressing and teaching the practical application of these principles also entails demonstration work. Naturally the most direct points of contact are the home and child. Reach these, and upon such a foundation may be built a permanent, wholesome development, directly concerning economic food production, the raising of community standards as a whole, and ultimate thrift for the mill.

No individual feature of the work appeals so strongly to the child as the tomato club. The rapid transitions from expectancy into successful results are convincing. Production comes as first aid, then lessons in the conservation of excess products, followed at the end of the season by

THE BEGINNING: A TOMATO CLUB OF GIRLS, SEASON 1910.

the distribution of credit bank books as prizes instead of the cash. Our boys and girls usually regard such prize money as sacred, leave it in the savings bank, and add small amounts as their circumstances will permit.

One small boy who, in 1914, won a $3.00 prize, sold papers and periodicals until now he has over $30.00 deposited in his own name.

Another boy of eight raised on his 24 plants, grown under instruction, 238 86/100 pounds of tomatoes, a record unexcelled by others similarly engaged in club work. By so doing he won a Clemson scholarship.

A minor official at another mill found a promotion to superintendent in a nearby state. He had only enjoyed the demonstration work from the standpoint of an observer, yet so thoroughly was he convinced regarding its merits that his first official act was to try and establish the work.

One operative, a cripple, has raised and sold about $30.00 worth of butter beans from vines grown on his garden fence, while the interior of his lot produced other things.

From 7 per cent to 87 per cent is the increase in winter gardens at one Rock Hill mill during the first year.

A local demonstrator, though denied the opportunity for an education, has most successfully maintained a tomato club of 55 members, looked after sanitation, home gardens, visited the sick and now has the first junior winter garden club well under way. Within a few months, by reason of his indomitable spirit, he has transformed himself from an operative into a community leader and builder. Obstacles do not hold him back; according to his own story, when he undertook the work Sunday School and church possessed no attractions. Soon he felt for the first time his need of divine help and sought it accordingly. He has found strength and increased efficiency in religious worship, and is now a regular attendant. With the added advantages of a night school he has determined to learn to read and write, and it is safe to prophesy he will grow and expand with the increasing demands of his position. His last confession was that he had learned more since he had been a local demonstrator than ever before.

Is it any wonder that such work appeals strongly? Is it a wonder that the dollars invested in these people bring such dividends in increased efficiency? Out of this simple, yet severely practical work, we may now look for other

A TOMATO CLUB AT WARE SHOALS, SEASON OF 1914.

forms of education to develop, a greater interest in coordinating work, until in the final analysis we will find bigger, broader and better men and women, who will know more than mere looms and spindles. They will realize the value to them from nature at first hand, while engaged in reducing the cost of production, the cost of living, and otherwise participating in those much needed influences to which we must inevitably look for better statesman-

ship, as the outgrowth of a wholesome, permanent and material development.

* * * * * * *

NOTE BY THE EDITOR:

This cooperative extension work, in charge of Mr. Carbery, is ably seconded by Miss Mary E. Frayser, of Winthrop College, in the Home Economics division. Unfortunately this cooperative work is applicable only to the mills in South Carolina, the movement never having been established elsewhere.

At the time this is written the work is being carried on in the following mills: Arcade, Victoria, Harris, Aragon, Manchester and Wymojo, of Rock Hill; the Excelsior Knitting Mills at Union; the Lockhart Mills at Lockhart; the Pacolet Mills at Trough; the Mills Manufacturing Company at Greenville, and the Cateechee Mills at Cateechee.

There are many other mills having this matter under consideration, including two mills at Great Falls, two mills at Gaffney, two mills at Easley, two mills at Liberty, one mill at Central, two mills at Lancaster and two mills at Chester.

While the cooperative extension work referred to has so far been confined to South Carolina, individual manufacturers in other sections are working toward the same end and with the same object in view. As an example of these, Fuller E. Callaway and his associates at LaGrange, Ga., may be mentioned. The Callaway group of mills at LaGrange include the Unity Cotton Mills, the Unity Spinning Mills, the Elm City Cotton Mills and the Hillside Cotton Mills.

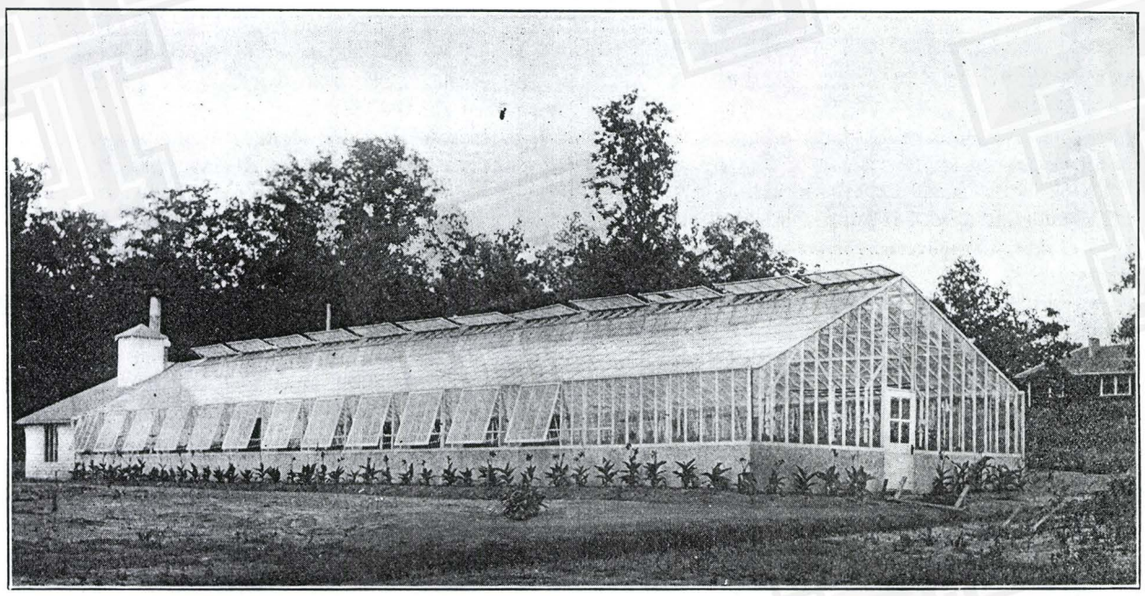
The boy's and girls' garden clubs at these mills have long been a feature in the very complete plant of welfare and settlement work of the communities, and recently a large greenhouse was purchased jointly by these four mills. The purpose of this greenhouse is twofold: First, to supplement the work of the boys' and girls' gardens by starting vegetables long in advance of the time when they can be planted outside. (Of course these early plants will also be supplied for the home gardens of the employees). Second, to furnish all kinds of flowers, plants and shrubs to the wives and daughters of the employees as an encouragement to beautifying the homes and yards. The manager of the greenhouse also cares for tender plants during the winter months.

This greenhouse is 28 x 100 feet in size, with a work room at one end about 18 feet square. A portion of the basement of the work room is excavated for the heating plant, which is a hot water system having overhead feed lines, with return pipes under each row of benches. This house was furnished by the Cincinnati office of the John C. Moninger Company, of Chicago.

That so many of the large manufacturing plants are recognizing the importance of contributing their part toward satisfying the craving of their employees for the beautiful, by decorating their grounds with flowers and encouraging the interest of their employees in them, is not alone a question of sentiment. It is a wonderful economic move, the money value of which the biggest executives are growing more and more to appreciate. With this appreciation the necessity of the greenhouse becomes evident.

With the same idea of endurance in mind with which the factory buildings are constructed, the Bethlehem Steel Works last year erected a two-compartment greenhouse 25 feet wide and 100 feet long. The frame work is entirely of steel, and every part of it made of as indestructible material as possible. The contract was carried out by the Lord & Burnham Co., of New York. In such a gritty, smoky thing as a steel plant one would scarcely expect to find much sentiment, but it seems that within us all, no matter what our business, there lurks a love for flowers. This

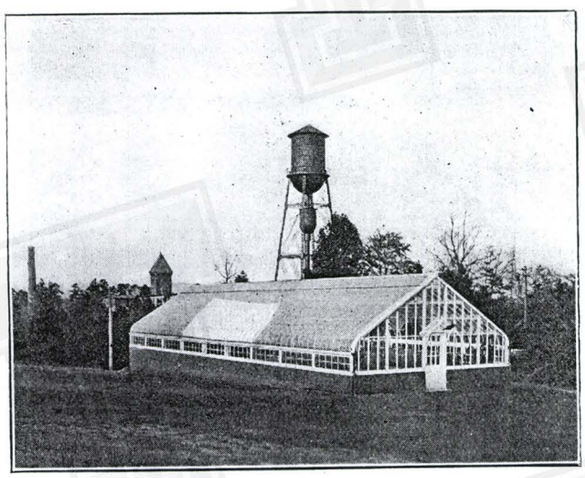
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES GROWN IN THE HOME GARDENS AND CANNED BY WOMEN IN THEIR OWN KITCHENS. AN EXHIBIT AT THE ARCADE-VICTORIA FAIR, ROCK HILL, S. C.



THE GREENHOUSE ERECTED FOR THE CALLAWAY-TRUITT GROUP OF MILLS AT LAGRANGE, GA., BY THE JOHN C. MONINGER COMPANY.

greenhouse supplies bedding plants for the beautification of all the office grounds and vacant grass plots of this vast concern.

As another instance of the factory beautification idea, there is the Yale & Towne corporation of Stamford, Conn., one of the largest manufacturers of builders' hardware.



A GREENHOUSE BUILT BY THE LORD & BURNHAM COMPANY FOR THE IRENE MILLS AT GAFFNEY, S. C.

They have an attractive curved eave *lean-to* greenhouse, built against one of the factory walls. In it over 30,000 bedding plants are grown for setting out on the grounds each spring. All the surplus plants are given to the operatives, whose appreciation is abundantly apparent.

One of the instances in the South, of this beautifying tendency on factory grounds, was brought about by H. C. Wheat, the president of the Irene Mills, located at Gaffney, S. C. To carry out his ideas the Lord & Burnham Company built for him a greenhouse, which, in addition to the quantities of ornamental bedding plants it grew for the grounds, also contributed to his home pleasures. In this connection Mr. Wheat says:

"The greenhouse recently erected by us is used for growing carnations in one compartment, fruits in one and a general assortment of flowers in the other. The house is considered a commercial proposition, and is at the same time an ornament to the grounds on which it is located. The other two houses which we built some time ago, are used for the same purpose, one of them being for vegetables for my home."

There seems to be no good reason why similar cooperative extension work, such as has been outlined by Mr. Carbery, should not be promoted by the mechanical and agricultural colleges of other states. Such endeavors, suitably reinforced by a series of lectures on home beautification and kindred subjects, and allowed an outlet annually by means of a mill village fair or some other kind of cooperative effort, will do much toward generating that pride in and love of home and community, which has so great a part in the progress of a nation.

From a Banker's Viewpoint.

(Continued from page 122.)

this was the common experience throughout the country, and Georgia fared no worse than any other state in the Union.

Viewing the situation as a whole, I feel assured that the diversification of the crops, the determination of the farmers to pay as they go, the practice of raising products for home consumption on the farm instead of raising cotton exclusively and buying foodstuffs, together with the philosophic manner of our people generally in accepting a situation, and making the best of it, will insure our continued substantial progress. When we adopt and maintain a conservative policy at home, and supply from our fields and factories a growing demand abroad, these should make for real progress and substantial thrift.

Oklahoma Farm Journal - 1911.

The Cotton Crop

For the best results the field should be plowed in the early fall or winter on most soils, not later than the 1st of December and earlier if possible.

If the farmer uses an ordinary plow, then the fall plowing (breaking) should be one to two inches deeper than usual and the furrows should be set on edge. If a disk plow can be secured, use it and plow as deep as possible.

Disk or harrow thoroughly before planting. Tillage is manure. The soil gets air by stirring, and plant food which could not otherwise be used by the growing crop becomes available.

Most plants first throw out their feeding roots in the warm surface soil if finely pulverized, and it is best, therefore, immediately before planting to use a section or disk harrow, shallower than the plowing.

Time spent in making a good seed bed is not wasted. Go over the field several times with the harrow if necessary.

Plant as early as is safe from the frost. The actual date of planting depends on the locality. The important point is to plant as early as the weather and the soil conditions permit. More stands are lost by too early planting than by waiting till the weather and soil are warm. Nothing is gained by planting before the soil has become warm enough for the seed to germinate and the plant to make a rapid growth.

Whether it is best to flat plant or plant on a bed is a question so wholly local that every farmer must determine it for himself.

Depth of planting is a similar problem, dependent upon the soil, season, rainfall, climate, etc. Usually shallow planting is best. The tendency is to plant too deep.

With rich soil more space will be required between the rows; with thinner soil, less.

The general rule for spacing rows is that the distance between the rows shall be a little more than the height of the cotton on the land in average years. Where cotton usually grows two or three feet high the rows should be from three and one-half to four feet apart. Where cotton normally grows about three and one-half feet high plant in rows four feet apart. Where it grows four or five feet high put the rows five feet apart. It is better to have the spaces between the rows a little too wide than too narrow. Air and sunlight are of the greatest importance in pushing the crop to maturity.

Plant early-maturing varieties of cotton. Some large-boll varieties are even better than the small-boll cottons under weevil conditions because of a thicker calyx, and consequently the half-grown bolls are less likely to be punctured by the weevil.

If fertilizers are used, the following general rule should govern: On rich lands use mainly fertilizers that will stimulate the fruit and not the stalk growth. On lighter lands use more of the elements to force growth, combined with others which will mature the fruit.

High-grade acid phosphate, not less than 14 per cent, may be considered a basis for increasing fruit and hastening maturity of crops. Even on the richest land it has been demonstrated that a small percentage of nitrogen added to the acid phosphate gives better results. For fairly rich soils mix 3 parts of acid phosphate and 1 part of cottonseed meal.

A mixture of 1 part of cottonseed meal to two parts of high-grade acid phosphate will greatly increase the growing conditions and will be better for medium soils.

On thin or impoverished soils equal quantities of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate can be used to advantage.

In case the foregoing can not be obtained standard grade commercial fertilizers may be used. These should contain in the mixture not less than 8 to 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid and 2 to 3 per cent of nitrogen. Usually 1 to 2 per cent of potash is sufficient, but in some sections more may be used with profit. On fresh lands or lands where a heavy crop of peas, beans, or clover has been turned under, a high-grade (14 per cent) acid phosphate may be used alone.

On black waxy land the best practice is to have the cotton follow a crop of cowpeas.

Where lands are greatly worn by years of cropping it is better to raise some green crop upon them, such as rye or buckwheat, and turn it under for renovation of the soil.

Air-slaked lime is of value for use on stiff or gummy soils, to loosen them up, permit the air to enter, and prevent a sour condition of such soils when too wet.

The beneficial effect of commercial fertilizers depends largely upon the presence of humus in the soil; hence the importance of using stable manure and plowing under green crops.

In applying the foregoing instructions the farmer must use considerable judgment and modify his practice when necessary to fit local conditions.

In the absence of a good machine apply the fertilizer as follows:

Mark out the rows or bed up, spacing as before stated, and distribute the fertilizer in rows. Follow after with a shallow bull tongue, or scooter, to thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil. The fertilizer should be distributed several days before planting, as there is danger of injuring the seed if brought in immediate contact with strong fertilizer. A very careful mixing of the fertilizer with the soil is necessary for the same reason. On most soils the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is advisable. On waxy black land and some other soils stable manure and the turning under of green crops seem to give the best results.

Where lime is used, scatter it broadcast when the land is broken, using about 4 barrels of air-slaked lime per acre, or a short time before planting apply in the rows about 2 barrels per acre, mixing it thoroughly with the soil.

Use a section harrow thoroughly before and after planting.

Begin cultivation as soon as the cotton is up. A section harrow or weeder will do splendid work to loosen the surface soil at this time. In using it drive at right angles to the rows.

Let the first cultivation after the harrow be deep, the later cultivations shallow.

Cultivating every seven to ten days, weather and soil condtitions permitting, will be best. This allows on an average nine cultivations. All our instructions are based upon the theory that the intelligent farmer has not allowed his crop to become grassy. If this is unavoidable, swing to continuous rains, the cotton should be cleared of grass and weeds as soon as possible and then the shallow cultivation continued as before. For shallow cultivation in a cornfield when the corn is too tall, the weeder stands first, but a narrow-wing sweep does good work if the dirt is allowed to fall loosely over it.

If soil has been prepared as we direct, it generally contains sufficient moisture for cotton. The safe advice is to cultivate shallow and to let the roots have all the space possible for feeding. The unsafe advice is to break shallow and to cultivate deep. In regions of light rainfall or of semi-arid condition a deeper mulch may be found advisable.

It is usually best to chop cotton twice, leaving it thicker at first than necessary and afterwards thinning to the proper stand for the soil. The distance between plants in the rows, however, must be determined by the usual growth of plants on such soil. It is our opinion, based on extensive tests, that cotton should be planted in hills properly spaced, so as to avoid most of the chopping out. A good seed bed and excellent seed are required.—Dr. S. A. Knapp.

* * *

L FIRM HAS NNUAL MEETING

ırles Loan and Trust Com- ɔany Elects Officers

d Showing Made by Loan rust Company and Nice ividend is Declared.

ockholders of the Lake ıoan & Trust company held ual meeting last night at ; of the company in the block. A board of di- as also chosen and the an- ıon of officers held.

ɔorts of the officers for the were read, and showed the ɔf the corporation to have hly satisfactory and that ɔfits had been made. The ence of this fact was the the stockholders to de- ıe per cent dividend.

ɔard of directors which ıng the past year were re- follows: Leon Chavanne, . King, T. A. Dees, J. N. , J. J. Rigmaiden, Jerry ınd George H. Woolman. ately after the election of of directors, they met and ficers to serve during the year as follows: Leon president; George M. e-president; T. A. Dees, J. N. Wetherill, treasurer Cline, attorney.

mpany is composed entire- e Charles citizens, and is solidest little concerns of be found anywhere. Its re careful, conservative ıen, who know where and ace the funds of the con. its good financial showing ılt.

YS AT THE COURT HOUSE

ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Stein Lbr Co (bnkt) to G ; sale property, $4,250.

ɔ R T Marshall, 150 a m ɔɔ.

ler ıto Eugene Buller, n 6, 3, $718.90.

States to E E Crantun, Lw ıtent.

Eve E Buller, sw sw 30,

same, same.

ıd & Rice Co to La Irr & ınal right of way, $1.

; Co to Eugene Cole, 6 a , $150.

berts to G M LeRoy half lot in DeRidder, $75.

ızar to Susie E Jones, lot lle, $1.

MANY ATTENDED THE RECEPTION

Lake Charles Citizens Turn Out to Meet Dr. Page

He Gives an Interesting Address and Says Many Nice Things About Lake Charles.

Seventy five or more ladies and gentlemen met in the Elks' hall last night in an informal reception to Dr. Walter H. Fage after informal introductions by his host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Knapp.

Dr. Page was invited to speak by Dr. Knapp, who presented him in his usual happy manner, referring to him as the world's foremost industrial writer.

Dr. Page, in response, congratulated the people of Lake Charles in having for a citizen Dr. Knapp, "whom we in New York," he said, "know nearly as well, if not quite, and appreciate him as thoroughly as you of his own city."

The most interesting study said Dr. Page, "is the rise of the people. It is always in a democracy that the people do the most interesting things. The resources of a country are not interesting as compared with the study of the people. The resources of Louisiana were greater when the Indians occupied this land; then the forests were fuller, the mines contained more sulphur and the earth held more oil. But it is the study of the application of the industry of man to these natural resources and the rise of the people socially and intellectually that brought me to Lake Charles.

"Nine years ago I made a trip through the south. It was during that period of depression when cotton was selling for 5 cents a pound; factories were idle and men unemployed. I made extensive notes, gathered valuable statistics of human interest, but I never printed a line. I have had occasion to refer to the notes gathered at that time during this trip and the comparison is indeed interesting. Now I find it all changed. I find a new people—new schools with twice the attendance. I find the colleges consolidating and a vigor of intellect and a power of industry which would be to one unfamiliar with the development of this country surprising indeed. I never knew so much to come to pass in nine years—particularly in the industrial and educational field. This is the most cheerful journey I have ever made. It is a most interesting spectacle to see how the people are rising.

"I can remember forty years ago we used to look upon Louisiana as an exceedingly backward, dark and university of Dr. Knapp conducted by the government, teaching the people how to farm—a thing not attempted—not accomplished before since Abraham. The second, this city built so quickly that few of you can say you were born here. The activity, intellectual and social not dreamed of twenty years ago. If the people of the north and east could find out the secret of your planting yourselves here to your profit and to the infinite profit of the country you would have a greater influx than you have ever before experienced.

"If I can be instrumental in telling this secret, in giving those people this knowledge, I shall be most happy to do so."

The doctor closed by congratulating the Lake Charles people on their hospitality "and the generous treatment I have received," he said, "will always be remembered."

Arranging to Fire Kelsey.

By Associated Press.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Gov. Hughes yesterday served notice on State Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey to appear before him and give testimony concerning the condition of the insurance department. This is regarded as the first step toward the removal of Kelsey from office.

elected officers to serve during the ensuing year as follows: Leon Chavanne, president; George M. King, vice-president; T. A. Dees, secretary; J. N. Wetherill, treasurer and J. D. Cline, attorney.

This company is composed entirely of Lake Charles citizens, and is one of the solidest little concerns of its kind to be found anywhere. Its officers are careful, conservative business men, who know where and how to place the funds of the concern, and its good financial showing is the result.

WANTED

Men to stop and see our new spring woolens. Armand Levy. 1 tf

DAY'S NEWS AT THE COURT HOUSE

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Brady Stein Lbr Co (bnkt) to G L Edwards, sale property, $4,250.

J Reed to R T Marshall, 150 a in 9, 7, 7, $500.

E E Buller to Eugene Buller, n hf nw 35, 6, 3, $718.90.

United States to E E Crantun, nw 35, 6, 3, patent.

Same to Eve E Buller, sw sw 30, 6, 3, same.

Same to same, same.

Sou Land & Rice Co to La Irr & Mill Co, canal right of way, $1.

Prov Rlt Co to Eugene Cole, 6 a in 21, 9, 8, $150.

F M Roberts to G M LeRoy half int to one lot in DeRidder, $75.

M C Frazar to Susie E Jones, lot in Merryville, $1.

C S Lewis to J H Lewis, lot in DeRidder $2,500.

J H Lewis to C S Lewis, lot in DeRidder, $4,250.

B J Cooley to D L Baggett, se se 15, 6, 9, $75.

State of La to B J Cooley, se se 15, and n2 ne 22, 6, 9, patent.

L A R M Co to A Miller, 2 lots in Lake Arthur, $100.

G W Johnston to C Ryder, se ne 2, 9, 6, $351.30.

Madison Lyons to H J Nelsan, lot in Vinton, $4.

State of La to Irwin Simmons, 159.06 ac in 24, 4, 7, patent.

P Hunt to C D Marchman, lot in 29, 9, 7, $40.

J M Houston to A Green, 80 a in 7, 6, 4, $360.

F H Helms to U Derouen, 40 ac and imps in 2, 11, 6, $1,400.

F H Helms to D Derouen, 19 ac and imps 2, 11, 6, $665.

F H Helms to E Derouen, 60 ac in 2, 11, 6, (imps) $2,10.

R H Doolan to F Terranova, 2 lots in L C, $350.

J H Allen to J Manuel, lot in L C, $60.

R R Stone to Mark Lyons, 5 a in 27, 9, 8, 175.

Engineer Killed; Fireman Injured.

By Associated Press.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 19.—An engine on the Southern Pacific blew up at Strange, Texas, today, blowing Engineer George Merchant to pieces and seriously injuring Fireman B. Elliott.

The Very Thing

you need is to be obtained by a small ad in want column of the Daily American

are not interesting as compared with the study of the people. The resources of Louisiana were greater when the Indians occupied this land; then the forests were fuller, the mines contained more sulphur and the earth held more oil. But it is the study of the application of the industry of man to these natural resources and the rise of the people socially and intellectually that brought me to Lake Charles.

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"I can remember forty years ago we used to look upon Louisiana as an exceedingly backward, dark and hopeless country. Now to come and find a city like this is a testimonial of the inherent vigor of the race.

"I have observed today two most interesting things. First the great people now to farm—a thing not attempted—not accomplished before since Abraham. The second, this city built so quickly that few of you can say you were born here. The activity, intellectual and social not dreamed of twenty years ago. If the people of the north and east could find out the secret of your planting yourselves here to your profit and to the infinite profit of the country you would have a greater influx than you have ever before experienced.

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The doctor closed by congratulating the Lake Charles people on their hospitality "and the generous treatment I have received," he said, "will always be remembered."

Swift Attaches C. L. & L. Property.

Through Attorney Sam W. Gardiner attachment proceedings were this morning filed in district court by D. R. Swift against the property in this parish of the Chicago-Texas Land & Lumber Co, to recover on a certain promissory note held by Mr. Swift. The note [illegible] payable in thirty days for $1,000 and was given on June 13, 1906. The petition filed asked that a curator ad hoc be appointed, as the defendant was a non resident, and Judge Miller appointed James A. Williams as curator ad hoc, and ordered the attachment to issue, upon the giving of the proper bond by plaintiff.

Want a situation as housekeeper. Advertise in want column; 3 times 25 cents

Hughes yesterday serv
State Superintendent o
Kelsey to appear befo
give testimony concern
dition of the insurance
This is regarded as the
ward the removal of K
office.

Feel languid, weak,
Headache? Stomach
a plain case of lazy live
Blood Bitters tones
stomach, promotes dig
fies the blood.

Read the American for

NOTICE OF ADMI

State of Louisiana, Pa
Fifteenth Judicial Distr
Probate D

Succession of Sarah J. an
Decease

Whereas J. Harvey
ish, has filed his petition
clerk of said court, appl
ed administrator of said
and entitled succession.
Now, therefore, publi
given to all parties h
cause, if any they have,
ten days from the publi
said application should
said appointment made
Witness the Hon. E
said court, at Lake Cha
day of February, 1907

(4 10t Deputy

The average earning capacity of each laborer on Southern farms should be increased five-fold, and can be. That increase may be distributed as follows:

(1) Net gain in increased product per acre, due to better farming, one-fifth.

(2) Net gain in the use of better teams and implements, two-fifths.

(3) Net gain in devoting the idle lands of the farm to the breeding and raising of improved stock, one-fifth.

(4) Net gain in using better business methods and greater economy in farm management, one-fifth.

These four mainly cover the methods by which greater gain upon the farm can be secured. How many of these can be taught in the common schools? Certainly not the second, nor third, nor fourth. It will be noted that I assign the largest gain to the use of better teams and implements. There is just as much gain in being able to work three acres in the time we now work one, as in fertilizing and tilling an acre till it will produce three-fold.

Difficulty in Teaching Some Subjects.

It is doubtful if many common school teachers could even define the most economic team for farm use, all things considered. It has been suggested that instruction could be given in economic rations, which would be of great value in animal husbandry. Let us consider this a moment. The formulas for making food rations for domestic animals of different ages and under different conditions, are mainly based upon the German experiments, and their tests were all made upon stall fed animals. The teacher without scientific training would not know that they were of little value to the American farmer, because, here nearly every case is an exception. The age, weight, habits, exercise, ability to digest and assimilate food, the climate, the weather and hereditary tendences have a bearing on the relative proportion of protein, carbo- [illegible] of commercial fertilizers, green manures, animal excreta and farm waste, the depth and the frequency the soil should be stirred, and the conditions in which it should not be stirred, etc. Then there is a broad field, the vegetable kingdom. A simple classification of plants should be given; how plants feed and how they grow and how they are propagated; what conditions, hasten and what retard growth, influence of soil conditions, sun, air, leaf structure and environment on growth, composition, quality and flavor of product whether in stalk or fruit. This includes floral culture, gardening, horticulture, forrestry, etc. I have enumerated more than the common schools can accomplish, even in an elementary way; yet there is more that could be profitably taught.

Teaching Should be Through Practical Illustrations.

My view-point differs again in the methods of imparting this knowledge to the pupils of the common schools. If a text-book be used as a study, the teacher will be examined on the text-book and the pupils will pass on their memory of the text-book recollections. What we are seeking is practical reform, and if the teaching be by object lessons (problems worked out in the soil and the living plant) the pupil will then never forget and never doubt the truth of the lessons learned. The strongest reason for object lessons in agriculture is that they direct the pupils to a life of observation. The most important steps in the education of a child is to open his eyes to things. The highway of knowledge passes through the eyes. Persistent and accurate observations are the foundation of scientific knowledge. A great jurist once said to me, "A lawyer with close observation and some knowledge of law is more successful in winning cases than a great law student without that observation." Teaching a child to observe will do more towards making a successful farmer than any amount of book lore memorized. I am, therefore, in but all join hands and each work in his own way. While some are placing problems in the arithmetic for

Dr. Knapp Favors Agriculture in the Schools.

(Continued from Page 2.)

the children to determine how large a crib will be required to hold a thousand bushel of corn, we will cooperate by teaching how to raise the corn to fill that crib; while some are filling the spelling book with big words, our part will be to fill the farms with big horses and mules, better implements and purer seed, and while they are creating an agricultural atmosphere in the books and the schools, let us create an atmosphere of plenty, thrift, comfort, beauty and happiness around the home.

The children of the common people are hard-sense, practical little men and women, and their life and purposes are shaped mainly by home conditions, generally cold and hard, and they long for a life of more sunshine, love and pleasure. Let us get right at the difficulty and make home conditions easier and more profitable. It can be done and I am the more impressed with this view, because all similar reforms in other States and Nations have been brought about by direct appeal to the farmers. This plan in no wise detracts from the great value of school education and its influences upon civilization.

S. A. KNAPP.

Lake Charles, La.

[This letter of Dr. Knapp's shows that he is really standing squarely on The Progressive Farmer's platform, and we are glad to know that he does not occupy the skeptical attitude toward agriculture in the schools which we were led to attribute to him by reason of some expressions in his Pinehurst speech. We know, of course, that agriculture in the schools will not alone accomplish the agricultural revival which we are all seeking to bring about: we do know that it is one of the helpful things in bringing that revival to pass—just as a knowledge of arithmetic alone will not make a man educated, but is one of the things without which no man may truly call himself educated. It would be lamentable, as Dr. Knapp says, if the people should come to think that with agriculture in the schools, they could neglect the hundred other movements making for the new farming, but it would also be lamentable if a fear of having its importance overestimated should lesson our zeal in getting this very necessary reform. We thank Dr. Knapp for his explanation.—The Editors.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Continued From First Page.

tunity that can be given them. Build up the old American power of shooting straight."

The President was given an ovation as he concluded his balcony speech, and went into Representative Hall to address the members of the Legislature. He spoke here about ten minutes.

He said that the railroad problem in this country must be dealt with unflinchingly but with sanity and with reason. There must be, he said, steady progress along the lines that have already been laid down. He also mentioned some of his own experiences as a member of the New York Legislature.

TALKED TO LEGISLATORS.

President Roosevelt opened his address to the Legislature by referring to his own experience in the New York Legislature, saying he knew "the great difficulties, the temptations, the responsibilities of legislative work," and knew "how often faithful service is not thoroughly appreciated outside."

"I am speaking of Legislatures and not of Presidents," he humorously added, "because your greeting to-day showed more than a just appreciation of my services, and I deeply feel it."

The President urged the necessity for public men to be careful about making promises and about keeping them when made.

"There is nothing easier," he said, "than to make any kind of promise in the heat of an election."

He then discussed some of the great questions, especially control of great corporations, saying that we are still a long way from the millennium and pointing out the danger of "committing ourselves to a programme that promises too much."

He spoke of the "foolish conservatives" who fail to see that "we are the real conservatives, the real friends of property, when we try to do away with the abuse of the property."

The President then said:

"We must not be misled by those often well-meaning men who let a vague general desire to reform everything supplant the place from exact thinking in their minds, and who, therefore, promise loosely what could not possibly be performed, or else indulge in a general declamation against the evils without pointing out how the evils are to be cut out."

Continuing, he said:

"In the war against the abuses of great individuals and against corporate wealth, we need to show absolute unflinching resolution, and yet to combine that with sanity as well as with courage.

"We need to show, too, the very reverse of any vindictive spirit. The minute you begin to display any spirit of revenge, or to administer the laws in a spirit of revenge, you are starting to invoke trouble and ultimately reaction. We need to show the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, his sanity and his broad and kindly charity, and yet his resolute determination that the evil shall be done away with. (Applause.)

"You have been very kind in alluding to certain things that I have done, or tried to do. My power to do them depended entirely upon the support that I have received from the representatives in Congress from Michigan and all our other States. (Applause.)

"We have taken certain steps, some good, long steps, in the line of securing a better administration of justice as between man and man. There are certain steps, some of them long ones, toward securing better control for the supervision and control of the great fortunes, especially of great corporate fortunes, used in business. We are going steadily forward along those lines (applause). The only party allusion I shall make to-day is to say that the Republican party, in 99 per cent of its make-up and in all its highest thought, is essentially the party of Abraham Lincoln's plain people and shall continue to be such. There will be not one backward step along the course which we have mapped out to follow. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"I ask you to judge of present promises by past performance and no request from your representatives, our public men, not promises of the impossible, but promises of certain things that can be done which will not bring about a complete solution of the difficulties that confront us, but which will be another long stride toward that complete solution, and finally, above all things, to approach the problem in a proper spirit. In the Lincoln spirit, not to be misled

an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN.

"We hear a good deal of the need of protecting our workingmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workingman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workingman of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and by our immigration laws we can always protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we can get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly developed business ability, the most highly developed industrial skill, and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

"We have been fond as a nation of speaking of the dignity of labor, meaning thereby manual labor. Personally I don't think that we begin to understand what a high place manual labor should take; and it never can take this high place unless it offers scope for the best type of man. We have tended to regard education as a matter of the head only, and the result is that a great many of our people, themselves the sons of men who worked with their hands, seem to think that they rise in the world if they get into a position where they do no hard manual work whatever; where their hands will grow soft, and their working clothes will be kept clean. Such a conception is both false and mischievous. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that I think the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any healthy community, in any community with the great solid qualities which alone make a really great nation, the bulk of the people should do work which makes demands upon both the body and the mind. Progress cannot permanently consist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. To provide such training, to encourage in every way the production of the men whom it alone can produce, is to show that as a nation we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, of doctor, of banker, merchant, or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house painter, the foundry man, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn twelve dollars a week and call it 'salary' is better than to earn twenty-five dollars a week and call it 'wages.' The young man who has the courage and the ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with reasonable freedom from worry. We need the training, the manual dexterity, and industrial intelligence which can be best given in a good agricultural, or building, or textile, or watch-making, or engraving, or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a constantly larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. To train boys and girls in merely literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training tends to unfit them for industrial work; and in real life most work is industrial.

WELL-TRAINED CRAFTSMEN.

"The problem of furnishing well-trained craftsmen, or rather, journeymen fitted in the end to become such, is not simple—few problems are simple in the actual process of their solution—and much care and forethought and practical common sense will be needed in order to work it out in a fairly satisfactory manner. It should appeal to all our citizens. I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial schools, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen.

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor, and that is the tiller of the soil. [illegible] there is one lesson [illegible] the character of its country population than upon anything else. The growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

"Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half-century there has been, in the eastern half of our country, a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of farming population since the Civil War. In the States of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the

HOW A SIMPLE FRENCH DAIRYMAN LOST FORTUNE TO BUNCO ARTIST.

Wily Italian Induces Him to Bury $10,000 in Livery Stable Stall, But Tin Box Had False Bottom and Gave Up Only Counterfeit.

Memphis, Tenn., May 31.—Disheartened because of the loss of $10,000 in money, representing the saving of a lifetime, and chagrined in the belief that the man in whom he had pinned his faith had proven false, Pierre Loy, a Frenchman, living in Shreveport, La., is preparing to leave Memphis for his former home, to begin life all over again."

An unidentified Italian, who gave his name as Maroni, who accompanied Loy to Memphis Thursday from Shreveport, is missing, and also $15,000, two-thirds of which belonged to Loy. The money was buried in a stall in a livery stable a Shreveport for safe-keeping before he men came to Memphis on a prospecting tour.

For many years Loy operated a dairy farm near Shreveport, and by diligent application to business saved a neat sum. Fortune smiled upon him, but he longed for a taste of life in a city, and some months ago sold his property.

He later moved to Shreveport, and decided to start business in some progressive Southern city. A week ago, according to his story, he met Maroni, who contended that he owned extensive property in New Orleans. The Italian contended that he had some money and was looking for a partner to open a business in Shreveport or elsewhere.

The men became fast friends and planned to make a trip to Memphis with the view of engaging in business of some kind if the opportunity presented itself. Before leaving Shreveport Wednesday night the Italian, it is declared, told Loy that it would be unsafe to take their savings to Memphis with them. He produced $5,000 in bills of various denominations, and as it was after banking hours persuaded Loy to place his $10,000, together with the Italian's $5,000, in a tin box and bury it in some out-of-the-way place. On reaching Memphis Loy became suspicious, and wired to a friend at Shreveport to dig up the hidden treasure. The friend learned that only a counterfeit bill was in the box which had a false bottom, through which the Italian secured Loy's fortune.

with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. As was inevitable, there was much error and much repetition of work in the early application of money to the needs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations alike by the nation and the several States. Much has been accomplished; but much more can be accomplished in the future. The principle must always be for real research, resulting in scientific conclusions of proved soundness. Both the farmer and the Legislature must beware of invariably demanding immediate returns from investments in research efforts. It is probably one of our faults as a nation that we are too impatient to wait a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results; and in agriculture effective research often, although not always, involves slow and long-continued effort if the results are to be truthworthy. While applied science in agriculture as elsewhere must be judged largely from the standpoint of its actual return in dollars, yet the farmers, no more than anyone else, can afford to ignore the large results that can be enjoyed because of broader knowledge. The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. He must not lose his independence of his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency, and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows.

"The former stones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the Executive Departments there is no other, not even the Postoffice, which comes into more direct and beneficent contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture, and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in proportion to the public money expended.

AGRICULTURE TO BE FOSTERED.

"But great as its services have been in the past, the Department of Agriculture has a still larger field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living men. Hitherto agricultural research, instruction, and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the National Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various States must be to foster agriculture for its social results, or, in other words, to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm. [illegible] Government must [illegible] kind of [illegible] importance of [illegible] ment of the problems of farm life from the social and the economic standpoints. The Federal Government and departments of agriculture should co-operate [illegible]

"The farm is the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, richer of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be put on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, enriched, and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation; and the Department of Agriculture must do its share in answering them.

"The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from the point of view of national efficiency, the problem of the farm is as much a problem of attractiveness as it is a problem of prosperity. It has ceased to be merely a problem of growing wheat and corn and cattle. The problem of production has not ceased to be fundamental, but it is no longer final; just

tribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power. Combination of this kind has, in Denmark, for instance, resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in extraordinary fashion, not only at home, but in foreign countries, with all rivals.

"Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes have done much in instruction and inspiration; they have stood for the nobility of labor and the necessity of keeping the muscles and the brain in training for industry. They have developed technical departments of high practical value. They seek to provide for the people on the farms an equipment so broad and thorough as to fit them for the highest requirements of our citizenship; so that they can establish and maintain country homes of the best type, and create and sustain a country civilization more than equal to that of the city. The men they train must be able to meet the strongest business competition, at home or abroad, and they can do this only if they are trained not alone in the various lines of husbandry, but in successful economic management. These colleges, like the State experiment stations, should carefully study and make known the needs of each section, and should try to provide remedies for what is wrong.

"The education to be obtained in these colleges should create as intimate relationship as is possible between the theory of learning and the facts of actual life. Educational establishments should produce highly trained scholars, of course, but in a country like ours, where the educational establishments are so numerous, it is folly to think that their main purpose is to produce these highly trained scholars. Without in the least disparaging scholarship and learning—on the contrary, while giving hearty and ungrudging admiration and cupport to the compafratively few whose primary work should be creative scholarship—it must be remembered that the ordinary graduate of our colleges should be and must be primarily a man and not a scholar. Education should not confine itself to books. It must train executive power, and try to create that right public opinion which is the most potent factor in the proper solution of all political and social questions. Book-learning is very important, but it is by no means everything; and we shall never get the right idea of education until we definitely understand that a man may be well trained in book-learning, and yet, in the proper sense of the word, and for all practical purposes, be utterly uneducated, while a man of comparatively little book-learning may, nevertheless, in essentials, have a good education.

"It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity, but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach [illegible] against the establishment or retention of our country life upon really wrong basis. The over-extensive and wasteful methods [illegible] give place to a more economical system. Not only the physical, but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advances, as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

"Of course, the essential things, after all, are those which concern all of us men and women, no matter whether we live in the town or the country, and no matter what our occupations may be. The root problems are much the same for all of us, widely though they may differ in outward manifestation. The most important conditions that tell for happiness within the home are the same for the town and the country; and the relations between employer and employe are not always satisfactory on the farm any more than in the factory. All over the country there is a constant complaint of paucity of farm labor. Without attempting to go into all the features of this question I would like to point out that you can never get the right kind, the best kind, of labor if you offer employment only for a few months, for no man worth anything will permanently accept a system which leaves him in idleness for half the year. And, most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the very hardest worked laborer on the [illegible]

well as with courage.

"We need to show, too, the very reverse of any vindictive spirit. The minute you begin to display any spirit of revenge, or to administer the laws in a spirit of revenge, you are starting to invoke trouble and ultimately reaction. We need to show the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, his sanity and his broad and kindly charity, and yet his resolute determination that the evil shall be done away with. (Applause.)

"You have been very kind in alluding to certain things that I have done, or tried to do. My power to do them depended entirely upon the support that I have received from the representatives in Congress from Michigan and all our other States. (Applause.)

"We have taken certain steps, some good, long steps, in the line of securing a better administration of justice as between man and man,

certain steps, some of them good ones, toward securing better laws for the supervision and control of the great fortunes, especially of great corporate fortunes, used in business. We are going steadily forward along those lines (applause). The only party allusion I shall make to-day is to say that the Republican Party, in 99 per cent of its make-up and in all its highest thought, is essentially the party of Abraham Lincoln's plain people and shall continue to be such. There will be not one backward step along the course which we have mapped out to follow. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"I ask you to judge of present promises by past performance and to request from your representatives, your public men, not promises of the impossible, but promises of certain things that can be done which will not bring about a complete solution of the difficulties that confront us, but which will be another long stride toward that complete solution, and finally, above all things, to approach the problem in a proper spirit. In the Lincoln spirit, not to be misled by the demagogue on one side or reactionary on the other. Let us set our faces like flint against predatory wealth, but also against predatory poverty, with the emphasis on the predatory."

After the second address the President and his party entered automobiles and were driven to the residence of President J. L. Snyder, of the Agricultural College, where luncheon was served.

At 2 o'clock the President made his formal address from a platform erected at the head of the campus. He said:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance, for Michigan was the first State in the Union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the Congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several States in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges, through their representatives who have gathered here to-day, and bid them godspeed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural High School for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

"As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy or girl has the chance to get a school training, and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of hartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

"Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been waking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed to-day. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realising that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress, and public attention should be focused upon it. Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high-grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe, whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of the industrial army—the mechanic, the metal-worker, the carpenter. Indeed, too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this fact, together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this means that there must be some systematic method provided for training young men in the trades, and that this must be co-ordained with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can

industrial, manual, and technical training tends to unfit them for industrial work; and in real life most work is industrial.

WELL-TRAINED CRAFTSMEN.

"The problem of furnishing well-trained craftsmen, or rather, journeymen fitted in the end to become such, is not simple—few problems are simple in the actual process of their solution—and much care and forethought and practical common sense will be needed in order to work it out in a fairly satisfactory manner. It should appeal to all our citizens. I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial schools, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen.

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the

farmer. It is [illegible]

the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a decay in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

"Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half-century there has been, in the eastern half of our country, a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of farming population since the Civil War. In the States of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in the cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely-distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution therefor of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

LIFE ON THE FARM.

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corner-stones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the Executive Departments there is no other, not even the Postoffice, which comes into more direct and beneficent contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture, and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in proportion to the public money expended.

AGRICULTURE TO BE FOSTERED.

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"The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from the point of view of national efficiency, the problem of the farm is as much a problem of attractiveness as it is a problem of prosperity. It has ceased to be merely a problem of growing wheat and corn and cattle. The problem of production has not ceased to be fundamental but it is no longer final; just as learning to read and write and cipher are fundamental, but are no longer the final ends of education. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort and standing of the farmer's life.

"We must consider then, not merely how to produce, but also how production affects the producer. In the past we have given but scant attention to the social side of farm life. We should study much more closely than has yet been done the social organization of the country, and inquire whether its institutions are now really as useful to the farmer as they should be, or whether they should not be given a new direction and a new impulse, for no farmer's life should be merely within the boundary of his farm. This study must be of the East and the West, the North and the South; for the needs vary from place to place.

"First in importance, of course, comes the effort to secure the mastery of production. Great strides toward this end have already been taken over the larger part of the United States; much remains to be done, but much has been done; and the debt of the nation to the various agencies of agricultural improvement for so great an advance is not to be overstated. But we cannot halt here. The benefits of the high social organization include such advantages as ease of communication, better educational facilities, increased comfort of living, and those opportunities for social and intellectual life and intercourse, of special value to the young people and to the women, which are as yet chiefly to be found in centers of population. All this must be brought within the reach of the farmers who live on the farms of the men whose labor feeds and clothes the towns and cities.

"Farmers must learn the vital need of co-operation with one another. Next to this comes co-operation with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmer; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the National and State Governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools. No where has the government worked to better advantage than in the South, where the work done by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the cotton growers of the Southwestern States has been phenomenal in its value to farmers in the region affected by the weevil; in the course of the efforts to fight the weevil they have succeeded in developing a more scientific husbandry, so that in many places the boll weevil became a blessing in disguise. Not only did the industry of farming take on of very much greater economic value, its direct results, but it became immensely more interesting to thousands of farmers. The meetings at which the new subjects of interest were discussed grew to have distinct social value, while with the farmers joined the merchants and bankers of the neighborhood. It is needless to say that every such successful effort to organize farmers gives a great stimulus to the valuable educational work which is being done in the Southern States, as elsewhere, to prepare young people for an agricultural life. It is greatly to be wished that the communities from whence these students go, and to which they either return or should return, could be co-operatively organized, that associations of farmers could be organized, primarily for business purposes, but also with social ends in view. This would mean that the returned students from institutions of technical learning would find their environment prepared to utilize to the utmost by the improvements in farm methods which they had learned.

COMBINATIONS OF FARMERS.

"The people of our farming regions must learn to combine among themselves, as the best means of protecting their industries against highly organized interests which surround them on every side. A vast field for work by co-operative associations will be found in dealing with the relation of transportation and to the dis-

well as with courage. "We need to show, too, the very reverse of any vindictive spirit. The minute you begin to display any spirit of revenge, or to administer the laws in a spirit of revenge, you are starting to invoke trouble and ultimately reaction. We need to show the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, his sanity and his broad and kindly charity, and yet his resolute determination that the evil shall be done away with. (Applause.)

"You have been very kind in alluding to certain things that I have done, or tried to do. My power to do them depended entirely upon the support that I have received from the representatives in Congress from Michigan and all our other States. (Applause.)

"We have taken certain steps, some good, long steps, in the line of securing a better administration of justice as between man and man,

certain steps, some of them good ones, toward securing better laws for the supervision and control of the great fortunes, especially of great corporate fortunes, used in business. We are going steadily forward along those lines (applause). The only party allusion I shall make to-day is to say that the Republican Party, in 99 per cent of its make-up and in all its highest thought, is essentially the party of Abraham Lincoln's plain people and shall continue to be such. There will be not one backward step along the course which we have mapped out to follow. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"I ask you to judge of present promises by past performance and to request from your representatives, your public men, not promises of the impossible, but promises of certain things that can be done which will not bring about a complete solution of the difficulties that confront us, but which will be another long stride toward that complete solution, and finally, above all things, to approach the problem in a proper spirit. In the Lincoln spirit, not to be misled by the demagogue on one side or reactionary on the other. Let us set our faces like flint against predatory wealth, but also against predatory poverty, with the emphasis on the predatory."

After the second address the President and his party entered automobiles and were driven to the residence of President J. L. Snyder, of the Agricultural College, where luncheon was served.

At 2 o'clock the President made his formal address from a platform erected at the head of the campus. He said:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance, for Michigan was the first State in the Union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the Congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several States in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges, through their representatives who have gathered here to-day, and bid them godspeed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural High School for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

"As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy or girl has the chance to get a school training, and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of hartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

"Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been waking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed to-day. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realising that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress, and public attention should be focused upon it. Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high-grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe, whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of the industrial army—the mechanic, the metal-worker, the carpenter. Indeed, too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this fact, together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this means that there must be some systematic method provided for training young men in the trades, and that this must be co-ordained with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can

industrial, manual, and technical training tends to unfit them for industrial work; and in real life most work is industrial.

WELL-TRAINED CRAFTSMEN.

"The problem of furnishing well-trained craftsmen, or rather, journeymen fitted in the end to become such, is not simple—few problems are simple in the actual process of their solution—and much care and forethought and practical common sense will be needed in order to work it out in a fairly satisfactory manner. It should appeal to all our citizens. I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial schools, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen.

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the

farmer. It is [illegible]

the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a decay in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small, and were for the most part mere sea-coast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

"Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half-century there has been, in the eastern half of our country, a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of farming population since the Civil War. In the States of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in the cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely-distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution therefor of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

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REFORM WORK.

"Reform, like charity, while it sho
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home-maker, so the first duty of t
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life, and under the best circumstanc
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the highest type of family now stands,
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healthier home life, no finer factory o
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special group of citizens.

"The best crop is the crop of childre
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I cordially recommend the first chapt
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in all families where the men folks te
selfish or thoughtless or overbearing dis
of the rights of their womenkind.

"Do not misunderstand me. I have n
slightest sympathy with those hysterics
foolish creatures who wish women to
to easy lives by shirking their duties. I
as hearty a contempt for the woman
shirks her duty of bearing and rearin
children, of doing her full housewife's
as I have for the man who is an idler