

Tammany Farmer.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Entered at the Postoffice at Covington, La., as second-class matter.
W. G. KENZEL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
We solicit communications on matters of public interest, but are not responsible for the language or sentiments of correspondents.
COVINGTON, LA., JAN. 11, 1896

Democratic Ticket.
For Governor,
MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Of St. Mary.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ROBT. H. SNYDER, JR.,
Of Tenes.
For Auditor,
W. W. HEARD,
Of Union.
For Treasurer,
A. V. FOURNET,
Of St. Martin.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Of Orleans.
For Attorney General,
M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Of Natchitoches.
For Supt. of Education,
J. V. CALHOUN,
Of Orleans.

Announcements.
Our terms are as follows:
District officers, \$10.00
Parish officers, 5.00
Ward officers, 2.50
Terms—Cash in Advance.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to announce
DR. F. JULIUS HEINTZ
as a candidate for Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
G. DEPRE
of Mandeville, as a candidate for Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
JAMES H. MURPHY,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the next Legislature.

FOR CLERK OF COURT.
We are authorized to announce
H. B. WARREN,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the 16th Judicial District Court for the parish of St. Tammany.

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce
ADOLPH FREDERICK,
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
J. J. STROBLE
candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
C. R. COOPER,
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Tammany Parish, La.

FOR CORONER.
We are authorized to announce
DR. C. Z. WILLIAMS,
as a candidate for the office of Coroner of St. Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
DR. J. F. PIGOTT,
as a candidate for the office of Coroner of St. Tammany Parish, La.

FOR POLICE JUROR.
We are authorized to announce
HERMAN SHULTZ,
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany Parish.

We are authorized to announce
WM. N. COOPER
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany parish.

We are authorized to announce
ALBERT THEOBALD,
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany parish.

Latest quotations:
Cotton Middling 713-16.
Rice, 90c. to \$2.25.
Wool, 13 to 13 1/2 cents.
Cotton seed, \$10.00 per ton.

FUSION TICKET WON'T FUSE
The Fusion State ticket was started last Saturday by the National Republicans nominating E. N. Pugh, a planter and lawyer, of Iberville parish, for Governor; J. B. Donnelly, of New Orleans, for Secretary of State, and L. F. Suthon, of Terrebonne, for Attorney General.
The Populist convention met at Alexandria last Wednesday, and refused to accept the sugar planter's ticket. They nominated Mr. A. B. Booth for Governor, and will put up a full State ticket.
F. D. Hathorn, who murdered, and his accomplice, Thomas Wadsworth, were hanged at Hattiesburg last Wednesday.

EAST LOUISIANA FAIR ASSOCIATION.
Mandeville, La., Jan. 6, 1896.
Editor St. Tammany Farmer:
As Covington is the acknowledged entrepot for East Louisiana, and as this part of Louisiana is just now leaping into the sunlight of prosperity, it has occurred to me that the year 1896 would be an auspicious one for an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to be held in the city of Covington, to exhibit our products, advertise our possibilities and to show to the world the wonderful progress we have made and are making.
This part of Louisiana, so beautiful and so desirable for homes, flowing wells, pure water, and magnificent water power, so well adapted for varied industries, and particularly for manufacturing purposes, was for a long time practically a terra incognita and even now is not nearly as well known as our grand forests, inviting soil, beautiful streams, numerous industries and splendid capabilities merit.
A fair to be held each fall at Covington, would do more to advertise East Louisiana, and to develop our vast resources, than any other means which could be adopted, to add to our population and wealth.
Few persons outside of our borders and many in this belt of the State, know very little of the marvelous yield of rice, and of the large crop produced by the Hon. J. M. Thompson, Mr. Geo. Koeppe, and many other progressive farmers in St. Tammany Parish.
The adaptability of our soil to sugar cane is scarcely known, yet under the influence of fertilizers the late Adam Thomson produced a yield, almost in the suburbs of Covington, which rivaled if it did not exceed that of our best-aid alluvial lands on the Mississippi River.
Unseen agencies are at work, and material advance is being made on other lines. Much is being accomplished for us through the efforts of the Wizard of East Louisiana, that great capitalist and enterprising citizen, Capt. John Pottier, and his brothers Captains Sam and Adolph; and through the great business undertakings, supplemented by the capital and splendid ability, of the Salmen Bros., at Shidell, Denlinger & Heiser and Capt. W. T. Jay, at Madisville, Depre Brothers, at Mandeville, the Messrs. Hart, Demourelle and others on the Tchoufouctia River, and many others in this portion of the State, and I believe these and many more of our progressive citizens can be relied upon to aid in this important and much needed enterprise.
If you think well of this proposal you confer with the leading citizens and write an editorial this week calling for a meeting of the citizens of East Louisiana, to be held in Covington, on the first day of the January term of Court, I believe Monday, the 27th inst., to see if an East Louisiana Fair Association cannot be organized, so as to get to work and have the first Fair this fall.
Very Resp. ally,
GEO. MOOREMAN.

WHAT IS THE QUARREL ABOUT?
Several years ago it came to the knowledge of Americans that there was a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. At first they paid little attention to it, but they began to take keener interest when they saw that the pretensions of Great Britain were increasing and that it was continually pushing its pretended boundary westward, with the seeming intention of absorbing the entire basin of the Orinoco.
When these facts became apparent it was seen that an attempt was being made to violate the Monroe doctrine. American territory was being seized by Euro-cannibal power. The government was not forgetful of its duties. Successive secretaries of state called the attention of the American ministers at London to this subject and instructed them to urge on the British government the propriety of the settlement of this dispute with Venezuela and offering its own good offices.
The British aggressions continued. Its boundary was moved farther and farther westward with every new gold discovery. So last July Secretary Olney notified Lord Salisbury that the controversy between England and Venezuela should be settled by arbitration. He notified him further the Monroe doctrine did not permit England to appropriate the territory of a South American state, either by planting a new colony or by pushing forward the boundary of an old one.
After taking about half a year to think it over Lord Salisbury replied in substance that the Monroe doctrine was not international law, but a budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

TRANSPLANTING THE PECAN TREE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NO HOPE FOR SUGAR FROM REPUBLICANS.
Washington Dec. 30.—The Republicans of the House have already shown that they do not propose to do anything for sugar, by making it the only article in the new tariff bill for special discrimination. What slender comfort the "Lily Whites" of Louisiana may expect from the Senate will be further reduced by the announcement that Senator Burrows intends to offer amendments to the new bill, when it comes from the finance committee, by which he proposes to further increase the duties on a long line of imports, studiously avoiding all reference to sugar, however. Burrows, it will be recalled, was the champion of the McKinley bill at the time that that now discredited measure was under consideration and has always been regarded as the exponent of high protection. What the sugar planters or Louisiana expect to get from the Republicans, in view of their recent actions, is not quite clear to those on the ground, be they Republicans or Democrats.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS ARE SAID TO BE IN SIGHT OF HAVANA, AND MAY ENTER THE CITY IN A DAY OR TWO.
An Old Soldier's Recommendation.
In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say that it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease and I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BARNES, Halsey, Oregon.
For sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist, Covington, and Dr. E. B. Paine, Mandeville.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS ARE SAID TO BE IN SIGHT OF HAVANA, AND MAY ENTER THE CITY IN A DAY OR TWO.
An Old Soldier's Recommendation.
In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say that it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease and I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BARNES, Halsey, Oregon.
For sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist, Covington, and Dr. E. B. Paine, Mandeville.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS ARE SAID TO BE IN SIGHT OF HAVANA, AND MAY ENTER THE CITY IN A DAY OR TWO.
An Old Soldier's Recommendation.
In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say that it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease and I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BARNES, Halsey, Oregon.
For sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist, Covington, and Dr. E. B. Paine, Mandeville.

NOTICE.
EAST LOUISIANA FAIR ASSOCIATION.
All persons who feel interested in the welfare of our parish, and the development of our agricultural resources and mechanical industries, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in Covington, on Monday, January 27, 1896, with the view of organizing the East Louisiana Fair Association.
NOTICE.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the last meeting of the Farmers' and Planters' Association was postponed to 4 P. M., Sunday, January 19th, at the Garden District Schoolhouse. All members and others interested in the progress of the Association are requested to be present, as important matters will be discussed.
W. H. O'BRIEN, President.

TRANSPLANTING THE PECAN TREE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

CUTTING THE TAP-ROOT.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made the best growth. Our orchard of fifteen hundred trees, taken up during the past year, has shown that every one of them has made a new tap root. There is no end to the evidence in this line from a quarter and we have yet to record a single failure from the thousands of trees which we have sold, which convinces us that it is much better to transplant the tree when one to three years old than to let it mature directly from the seed without transplanting.
The principal feature of the raising of Pecan is in the profitable fruitage, and the object of the cultivator Pecan orchard is to get the best varieties of soft shell nuts and to see it demonstrated without doubt that the transplanted trees come in to bear much earlier. We have in our nursery, trees of only six years growth that had a few nuts but the have had our personal care and must have generous soils. The care and attention paid to young trees will be richly rewarded in their growth. Pecan culture is in its infancy today, and it will witness rapid advancement in the next few years. There is no danger of over production. The man who plants a Pecan grove now understands that he will not only reap the reward in person but will leave a legacy to those who succeed him. Very few realize that each year's growth of a Pecan orchard adds a large per cent to the value of his property, and one that will pay better and is more sure than stocks or bonds, and is not subject to the best results can only be had by planting the best varieties and by thorough cultivation while the trees are young. STUART PECAN CO. Olean Springs, Miss.

NOTICE.
EAST LOUISIANA FAIR ASSOCIATION.
All persons who feel interested in the welfare of our parish, and the development of our agricultural resources and mechanical industries, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in Covington, on Monday, January 27, 1896, with the view of organizing the East Louisiana Fair Association.
NOTICE.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the last meeting of the Farmers' and Planters' Association was postponed to 4 P. M., Sunday, January 19th, at the Garden District Schoolhouse. All members and others interested in the progress of the Association are requested to be present, as important matters will be discussed.
W. H. O'BRIEN, President.

TRANSPLANTING THE PECAN TREE.
The question is, which is best, to plant the nut where you want the tree to stand in the grove, or transplant the tree from the nursery, be it graft or seedling, at the age of from one to three years old?
One seed merchant, who has pecan nuts for sale in Texas, is the only one we believe, who has made the assertion that cutting the tap root injures or destroys the bearing qualities of the tree. Such an unwarranted assertion stands in need of correction, inasmuch as there is a liability to do great injury to this very important industry, which is budding into one of our promises throughout our Southland. We have the evidence that transplanted Pecan trees with tap root cut, do bear better and earlier than those that are not so transplanted and are allowed to grow to full size where the nut was planted. Col. H. B. Stuart, the head of the Stuart Pecan Co., had the tap root of all his trees cut and transplanted. The trees of Thompson's plantation, this state, has trees transplanted at three years of age, that are now loaded with nuts, and some of the limbs are break up. Mr. Delmar of the same place has a fine bearing grove of transplanted trees. All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, celery, etc., will grow faster and to a much greater size if transplanted than otherwise. The reasons are obvious, when looked into. At the end where the roots are cut over a new roots come out, and grow with more vigor and are able to bring in more food to the parent stem than the one root which was severed, possibly could. Nature knows her business too well to be thwarted in her fruit bearing efforts. With the Pecan tree a new root comes out to take the place of the tap root as soon as cut; usually two or more. We call your attention to the accompanying cut which shows a topographic view of two Pecan trees which had their tap root cut during the past year. This is a positive evidence. The view shows where the root was cut, also that one of the trees has thrown out one, and the other two tap roots; such we believe to be invariably the case.
One gentleman writes that of twelve trees purchased from five years ago, the one having the shortest tap root has made