

Proceedings of
The Convention

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to get among them with a spraying apparatus, if planted so closely. J. S. Kerr of McKinney said that, judging by his observations of orange groves in Florida and California, it would not be at all practicable to plant so close together. Prof. H. C. Stiles of Raymondville asserted that he had never seen any San Jose scales on the oranges of this valley. He thought, however, that 20 by 29 feet was a little far apart, and 14 by 18 feet would be better. Prof. Welbourne asked if it would not be a protection to the trees to plant somewhat closer. E. W. Kirkpatrick did not think it would be any protection to the trees.

Sam H. Dixon of Houston called attention to a recent article in an agricultural paper saying that orange trees now coming into this country from Japan were infected with scale. Mr. Dixon had personally assisted a government expert in examining \$5,000 of these Japanese trees and they were found to be free.

Prof. Ness of A. and M. College commenting upon Mr. Arai's paper, said the convention as fortunate in having with them a native of Japan, whose climate is so similar to ours, that it should be a great benefit to those present to gain information regarding citrus fruit culture in such a country, where the industry was conducted by lifelong experts. He understood from Mr. Arai's remarks that cold snaps such as has just been experienced in this country are common in Japan and occur regularly every winter. The government experts sent to Japan to investigate citrus fruit culture, being unable to speak Japanese, and generally having interpreters who do not understand the nursery business, gain little information of practical benefit to Americans on this line.

Charts showing over 100 varieties of oranges grown in Japan, belonging to Mr. Arai, were then exhibited, and looked at with great interest.

"The Best Method of Successful Grafting and Budding of Pecans," was treated by E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, in a most able manner. Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the raising of pecans is one of the most profitable industries that could be engaged in in this country and it was surprising to him that it was so very much neglected.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Kirkpatrick a most interesting discussion ensued. Mr. Onderdonk of Victoria stated that this valley would produce English Walnuts from seedlings when they received proper attention and were properly irrigated. Although the experiment in Victoria had proved a failure, the test had been made under most adverse circumstances. Prof. Ness stated that he had seen only one English walnut and that it has never produced any nuts. Mr. Schotten was of the opinion that the seedlings were diseased and would not produce results. He had made several unsuccessful attempts to grow them from seedlings and in each case they had all died. Prof. Stiles stated that it was useless to try to grow English walnuts from seedlings in this country, that they would grow up and then die out. Mr. Graham stated that he had some on his place that he had planted from the seed, but he believed it was best to grow them on black walnut stock. The greater portion of the delegates seemed to be of the opinion that growing English walnuts from seedlings was not practicable in this country.

The last numbers of the morning program were papers by Prof. H. C. Stiles of Raymondville and J. S. Kerr of Sherman on "Landscape Architecture for the Southwest." Both were ably written, and were heard with great interest. These addresses will be given later.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at two-thirty o'clock by Will B. Munson of Denton, president of the State Horticultural Society, who in a few brief remarks stated that one hour of the afternoon would be devoted to a memorial service for the late C. Faulkner, a member who had just died at Austin. The following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Faulkner were then adopted:

Memorial Resolutions.

"Resolved, A great man has fallen. God in his wisdom has taken from our midst brother C. Faulkner of Waco. In this dispensation we recognize that the Texas Nut Growers' Association and in fact all of our horticultural interests have suffered an irreparable loss, and the church and the state have lost a most noble supporter and citizen. While we bow

in sorrowful submission to this dispensation, we believe that is well with him, and his works and noble example will live among us blessing humanity in its benign influence.

"Our brother, friend and co-worker, was admired for his fervent enthusiasm, his intelligent and generous work in horticulture for Texas, and for all of the states. He was a pioneer in this great work. His discoveries in, and contributions to scientific and practical horticulture have been of great value to the horticulture of the Southwest. He is one whose works will live after him. He has been a faithful worker in our State Horticultural Society for over twenty years, and was an efficient president of the society. He was also the first president of the State Nut Growers' Association and had the distinction of having shipped the first carload of peaches from Texas.

"We express deepest sympathy for and sincerely sorrow with his devoted family in this, their great bereavement."

"Texas has lost one of its noblest and most patriotic citizens. His place in our meeting can scarcely be filled by another."

"E. W. Kirkpatrick.

"Jno. S. Kerr.

"F. T. Ramsey.

"Committee."

Addresses, outlining the life of Mr. Faulkner and speaking in feeling terms of the good that he had accomplished were made by E. W. Kirkpatrick, J. R. Mayhew and John S. Kerr.

The regular business of the meeting was then resumed. Planting the Eucalyptus in Texas was the subject of a paper read by H. Arbenz of Sarita. In his article Mr. Arbenz stated that the trees, so far as he knew, had never been successfully grown in this state outside of the Gulf Coast country, although a few attempts have been made to introduce it into localities where the winters were too severe for it. Of the hundred or more species that have been introduced into the United States, only about twenty are considered promising for commercial planting. Among those which had been proven more adaptable to this country he named the Eucalyptus Rostrata, Eucalyptus Rudis, Eucalyptus Corynocalyx, Eucalyptus Robusta and Eucalyptus Tereticornis. Of this list the Eucalyptus Rostrata had been more fully tested and had made a most satisfactory growth in the Gulf Coast country, there being specimens at Rancho de la Parra, near Sarita, six years old that are sixty feet in height and sixteen inches in diameter two feet from the ground. At the La Belle Farm the Eucalyptus Rudis is making good progress and seems equally as hardy as the Rostrata. He stated that although much had been written about the fabulous sums made from the eucalyptus and that this value had been much overrated. Under proper conditions and proper care, it would become increasingly profitable as the supply of hardwood diminishes. Aside from its timber value, the eucalyptus is also valuable as a wind break, which will make it especially valuable in South Texas.

Commercial Fig Growing.

R. H. Bushway of Alcoa read a paper on "Commercial Fig Growing," which was one of the most interesting to come before the convention. Mr. Bushway dwelt particularly upon the Magnolia fig. He stated that it has never been definitely known just where the Magnolia fig came from or how it received its name, but that it was first introduced into this country at Indianola, Texas, about the early sixties. Commercially it dates back about fifteen years. For preserving, this fig is superior to all other varieties and growers are now receiving \$60 per ton for their product as against \$15 per ton paid for the ordinary fig in California. Not all soils in this district, in his opinion, are adapted to Magnolia fig. The soil should be a deep black sandy loam with good drainage. A great many people made the mistake of confusing the Magnolia fig and the Brunswick, which are separate and distinct varieties.

Mr. Bushway was asked by Mr. Ford if these trees had any insect enemies. Mr. Bushway replied that there is one parasite which works on figs but that they worked on the roots. That he had found that five pounds of lime and five pounds of blue stonemixed with sixty gallons of water and applied to the trees gave the best results, and when applied to his trees these parasites were checked almost instantly.

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A Personal Appeal.

If we could talk to you personally about the great merit of Foley's Honey and Tar, for coughs, colds and lung trouble, you never could be induced to experiment with unknown preparations that may contain some harmful drugs. Foley's Honey and Tar costs you no more and has a record of forty years of cures.

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One of General Robert E. Lee's War-time Dinners.

The great simplicity of the habits of General Robert E. Lee was one reason for his popularity with his soldiers. He fared no better than his troops. There were times when for weeks the southern army had but short rations, often doing entirely without meat. In "The Old South and the New" Mr. Charles Morris tells an amusing story of one of these periods of scarcity.

On a very stormy day several corps and division generals arrived at headquarters and were waiting for the rain to abate before riding to their camps when General Lee's cook announced dinner. The general invited his visitors to dine with him. On repairing to the table a tray of hot corn bread, a boiled head of cabbage seasoned with a very small piece of bacon and a bucket of water constituted the repast.

The piece of meat was so small that all politely declined taking any, expressing themselves as "very fond of boiled cabbage and corn bread," on which they dined.

Of course the general was too polite to eat meat in the presence of guests who had declined it. But later in the afternoon, when they had all gone, feeling very hungry, he called his servant and asked him to bring him a piece of bread and meat.

The darky looked perplexed and embarrassed and said in a deprecating tone: "Well, Marse Robert, dat meat what I sot before you at dinner wa'n't ours. I jest borrowed dat piece of middin' from one of de couriers to season de cabbage in de pot, and, seeln' as you wa's gwine to have company at dinner, I put it on de dish wid de cabbage for looks. But when I seed you an' none of de genelmen touched it I 'cluded you all knowed it was borrowed, and so after dinner I sent it back to de boy what it belong to."

A SHREWD LAWYER.

The Way Jeremiah Mason Floored an Important Witness.

Jeremiah Mason, a celebrated American lawyer, possessed to a marked degree the instinct for finding the weak point.

He was once cross examining a witness who had previously testified to having heard Mason's client make a certain statement, and so important was this statement that the adversary's case was based on it alone.

Several questions were asked by Mason, all of which the witness answered with more or less hesitation. Then he was asked to repeat once more the statement he had heard made. With out hesitation he gave it word for word as he had given it in the direct examination. A third time Mason led the witness round to this statement, and again it was repeated verbatim.

Then, without warning, he walked to the witness stand and, pointing straight at the witness, said in a perfectly unimpassioned voice, "Let's see that paper you have in your waistcoat pocket."

Taken completely by surprise, the witness mechanically took a paper from the pocket indicated and handed it to the lawyer.

There was profound silence in the courtroom as the lawyer slowly read in a cold, calm voice the exact words of the witness in regard to the statement and called attention to the fact that they were in the handwriting of counsel on the other side. He then gathered up his papers with great deliberation, remarked that there seemed to be no further need for his services and departed from the courtroom.

Mason was asked how he knew that the paper was in the witness' pocket.

"Well," explained Mason, "it seemed to me that he gave that part of his testimony more as if he'd learned it than as if he had heard it. Then, too, I noticed that at each repetition of his testimony he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket and then let it fall again when he got through."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Baffling Old Age.

We have it on excellent authority that in a hundred years' time people will only suffer from old age just as we do now from bronchitis or tonsillitis or some other preventable disease. "I haven't seen you lately," our grandsons will be saying to a man at the Twenty-first Century club, to which he will make reply, "Been seedy, had a nasty attack of old age and have just come back from a little aeroplane trip to shake it off."—London World.

A Narrow "Street."

The English town of Great Yarmouth contains a street that well may be considered the narrowest built up street in the world. This thoroughfare is known as Kitty Witches row, and measurement gives its greatest width as fifty-six inches. The entrance would seriously inconvenience a stout person, as twenty-nine inches is all that is spared from wall to wall. The town contains many such streets as Kitty Witches.—Westminster Gazette.

Remarkable.

"Flavia Flippis is the most remarkable girl I know."

"In what special respect?"

"Why, there isn't a milliner in the world who can make her spend one penny more on a hat than she started out to spend."—London Globe.

Well Up.

"Is your son derelict in his studies, Mrs. Comen?"

"Yes. Indeed he is, and it makes us so proud of the dear boy to have all his teachers say so."—Baltimore American.

NIPPING A CAREER.

Young W. S. Gilbert's Brief Interview With Charles Kean.

At the early age of fifteen, according to the author of a biography of Sir W. S. Gilbert, the future dramatist showed his theatrical bias to his own undoing.

Entraptured with a splendid performance of "The Corsican Brothers" at the Princess theater, then under the management of Charles Kean, young Gilbert packed up a few clothes in a hand bag and actually succeeded in making an entrance to the theater with a view to going on the stage. Greatly elated at receiving the message that Kean would see him in his room, the boy lost courage when he was face to face with the great actor.

"So you would like to go on the stage?" said Kean.

"Yes, sir," replied Master Gilbert, trembling in every limb.

"What's your name?"

The boy's imagination failed him at a critical moment in his life. "Gilbert," he faltered, seeking refuge in the truth.

"Gilbert, Gilbert!" reiterated Kean, with a sharp glance at the embarrassed boy. "Are you the son of my old friend, William Gilbert?"

"Yes."

Kean turned to an attendant. "See this young gentleman home," said he.

THE UPPER AIR.

Danger in the Chill That Comes With the Fall of Night.

Few people who visit Denver realize that it is located only a few feet short of a mile above the sea level. At such altitudes the climate is always treacherous. The midday sun may be broiling hot, but after dark the air is soon chilled and one is liable to contract a cold.

Several of the Spanish cities stand upon the crests of tall hills, where such climatic changes occur after nightfall. When, as a boy at the grand opera, I saw Spaniards in "Carmen" or "The Barber of Seville" toss their long cloaks or capes about their faces I assumed that the act was intended to disguise them—to hide their faces. Nothing of the sort. The Spaniard, like the Italian of the Alpine regions, always covers his mouth after sundown to minimize danger to his lungs from the night air.

Curiously the women haven't any fear of the chill that follows the darkness. They may be seen in low cut bodices at all hours of the evening in the cafes, at balls and on the streets. The men, however, are in terror of cold night winds. Pneumonia and tuberculosis carry off a great many victims in Spain and northern Italy.—Julius Chambers in Brooklyn Eagle.

Not a Dead One.

The hour was long past midnight, but the young girl had not yet retired. Moaning, wringing her hands, she walked the room distractedly.

"Oh, father!"

A stately, white haired figure in evening dress had entered.

"Father, speak. Has Winterbottom Hance killed himself? I heard a commotion without at midnight—a crack as of a revolver, a fall as of a heavy body. I refused Winterbottom early in the evening, and as he staggered from the room, despair writ large upon his brow, he swore wildly to take his own life."

The old man's eye gleamed as with some secret joy.

"Refused him, did you?" he chuckled. "Refused Winterbottom, eh? Well, I'm glad you did. He's just cleaned me out of \$7 in a poker game at the club."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Legend of Moses.

The story of the cause of Moses' slowness of speech is given in the Talmud and runs as follows: Pharaoh was one day sitting on his throne with Moses on his lap when the child took off the king's crown and put it on his own head. The "wise men" tried to persuade the king that this was treason, for which the child ought to be put to death, but Jethro replied: "It is the act of a child who knows no better. Let two plates be set before him, one containing gold and the other red hot coals, and you will find he will prefer the latter to the former." The experiment being made, the child snatched up one of the live coals, put it into its mouth and burned its tongue so severely that it was ever after "heavy and slow of speech."—New York American.

Bee Economics.

The organization of bee life is a fascinating study. The workers in a beehive may be divided, says the University Correspondent, into (1) harvesters, who bring in honey and pollen from flowers, wax from buds of pines and poplars, water to mix with pollen and honey to make the paste food for the larvae; (2) scavengers, who in early morning carry out debris, including dead, sick or injured workers; (3) ventilators, who stand erect and keep their wings in continual movement in order to ventilate the hive; (4) guards, who defend the hive from wasps, robber bees and other enemies.

Her Baseball Idea.

Elsie—What are those eggs in a baseball match? Harry—They are in nings when no runs are made. Why did you ask? Elsie—Oh, I thought maybe they were laid by the fouls in the game.—Chicago News.

They Have Horns.

Teacher (giving a lesson on the rhinoceros)—Now can you name any other things that have horns and are dangerous to get near? Sharp Pupil—Motor cars.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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