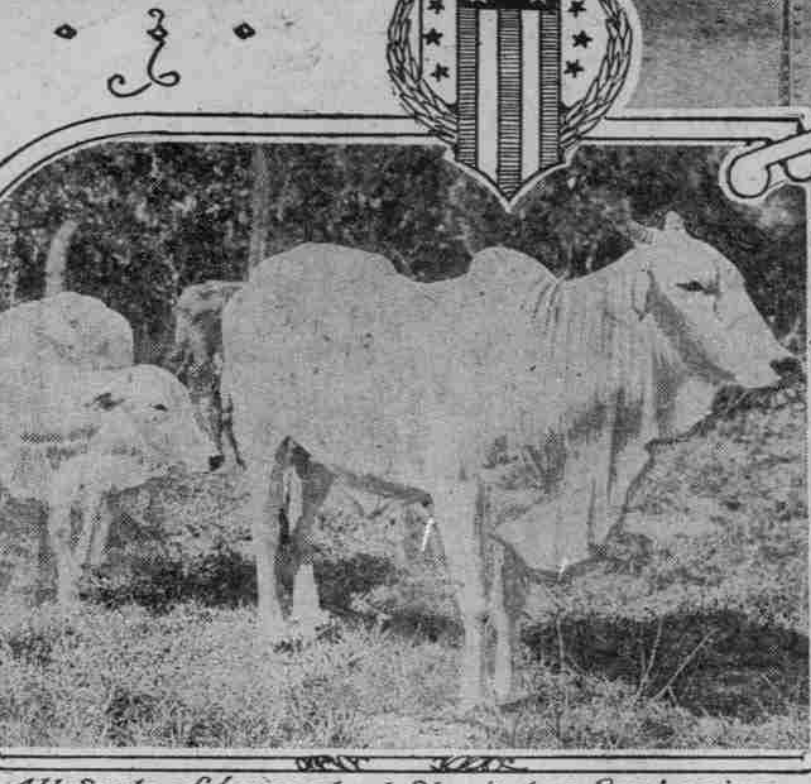


War Assets



Bird's-eye view of the Biggest State of the Union Along the Lines of Military Efficiency.
By Frank G. Carpenter.



All Sorts of Imported Stock are Replacing the Longhorns of the Past.

(Copyright, 1917, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

I WANT to tell you what this state can do for the war. We are now taking account of our assets. We want to get down to brass tacks and learn just what we have and what we can do for the future. For the past month or so I have been looking into the possibilities of the Southwest and I preach the gospel of hope. The skeleton of famine which now hovers over us is only a ghost which a little hard work will dispel. Every state of the Union is full of undeveloped foodstuffs and of war supplies of one kind or another. All that is needed is to mobilize our energies and cultivate the acres of diamonds that lie under our feet.

Texas is a good place to begin. I wish I could take it up like a blanket and flap it in the face of our enemies. I would like to show them just how big it is. It is more than twice the size of Austria, and as for little Bulgaria, you could cut Texas into six slices and each of them would more than cover that kingdom. I would like to show them that Texas is larger than England and France, that it is more than twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and three times as big as Italy proper. I would like to tell General Hindenburg that we have here one state which, if crowded into a square, would have sides each of which would be as long as the distance from Berlin to the line of trenches behind which he is fighting in France.

If he knew anything about the United States I could tell him that Texas is bigger than New England with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky thrown in. It is as big as the whole of it up on end and let it flap down to the north it would knock over the skyscrapers of St. Paul. If you turned it up with the Rio Grande as base and let it fall toward the south it would overwhelm Villa and Carranza and blot out the whole of Mexico. If it was tipped to the east the western part of it would fall into the Atlantic Ocean and El Paso might drown a fleet of the submarines now lying in wait for our wooden vessels en route to Europe.

I should like to show the Germans, who are mobilizing their foodstuffs and scratching a living out of the lean sandy plains that slope down to the Baltic, that Texas alone has some of the largest bodies of fertile land known to the world. It would take a tank to cover the great prairie in which Dallas lies and show them the black, waxy soil, which is as rich as the valley of the Mississippi. It would take a tank to cover the great prairie in which Dallas lies and show them the black, waxy soil, which is as rich as the valley of the Mississippi.

They would open their eyes at the extent of good land which has not yet been plowed. In the whole state there are, in round numbers, about 168,000,000 acres, and of this 120,000,000 can be used for the raising of crops. The Germans are cultivating the soil of their roads, and they long ago turned their lawns and flower beds to the growing of foodstuffs. Three-fourths of the good land in Texas is just as it was when Columbus discovered America, but the other fourth, with all its methods of cultivation, has been raising above \$800,000,000 worth of crops every year. I take the figures from the "Texas Almanac." That is enough to give \$50 worth to every family in Germany, or almost a dollar a week all the year through. If the country were farmed like Germany and the fertile land all brought under the plow, it could feed the greater part of Europe and have grain for export.

As it is now, Texas has grown as much as 20,000 bushels of wheat in one year and more than 150,000,000 bushels of corn. The average yield of the wheat has been something like 18 bushels per acre, and the corn about 35 bushels. Besides, a vast deal more wheat can be planted and this crop multiplied many fold. Texas is producing about 150,000,000 bushels of corn, but she has only one-sixth of her corn land in crop, and she could plant 50,000,000 acres and not disturb the farming now going on. A recent report gives her average yield of corn as only 21 bushels per acre. This is so, notwithstanding 4000 farmers who have been working under the direction of the industrial congress have averaged corn crops of 51 bushels per acre. The boys of the corn clubs have run their crops up to 100 bushels per acre. At 50 bushels per acre the corn crop of Texas would be more than 350,000,000 bushels and if all the available corn land were used it would be more than 2,000,000,000 bushels, or twice as much as all that is raised in the United States when we have a big crop.

Texas has raised 40,000,000 bushels of oats in a year. It grows something like 13,000,000 bushels of Kaffir corn and sorghum and it has about 500,000 acres in rice. Its rice crop is worth \$10,000,000 and upward, and it can easily be doubled. The state is now going in for peanuts. I will write in the future of this as a food crop. It promises to be one of the most profitable products of the South. There is a girl here who grew 1,000 pounds of these nuts on one acre, and in addition she had over two tons of peanut hay, which is as good as alfalfa.

The whole United States is going into gardening this year. Texas can raise almost any fruit and vegetable under the sun, and she will put up enough canned stuff in 1917 to fill a railroad train from Dallas to New Or-

leans. It will surprise many to know that she is to a large extent becoming the winter garden for the cities of the North. She has been shipping 70,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables per annum, and last year these were worth more than \$40,000,000. She is growing cabbages at the rate of six or eight tons to the acre, and she sends tons of cabbages and tomatoes to the North. She has large tracts in onions and watermelons, and has begun to raise figs, oranges and other tropical fruits. The great winter garden tract is along the Gulf coast running from the Mexican boundary to the North. Sugar cane is grown in the bottom lands of the Brazos and other rivers, and some millions of pounds of sugar are now manufactured. In the valley of the Rio Grande there is said to be an area of 400,000 acres of the best sugar land of the world. The state could make double the crop of Louisiana, and still have room to grow.

By the time this letter is published the packing-houses of Texas will be putting up meat for our allies in Europe. The state is one of the chief meat supplies of the Union. It has one packing center where almost 2,000,000 head of livestock are killed every year. This is Fort Worth. Texas has almost twice as many cattle as any other state in the Union. It has more than 6,000,000, and 5,000,000 of these are raised for their meat.

The livestock industry is passing from an era of big ranches to one of small farms. There are now hundreds of thousands of acres, and several which contain a million acres and upward, but a number of these are being cut down into large and small farms. The pastures are being fenced, and the stock farmer is taking the place of the cowboy. The value of the stock is increasing, and a great number of finely bred animals are being imported. Texas now has large herds of Shorthorns and Herefords, and it is also bringing in the big-humped bulls of India to better the stock. The farmers are putting up

silos. They have livestock associations and they are largely increasing the meat supply.

A big dairy industry is growing up. The state has more than a million milch cows. It has over a hundred creameries and it is now producing something like 65,000,000 pounds of butter a year. Of this the greater part is used at home, and the state imports about 35,000,000 pounds of butter as well. With the conservation of foodstuffs and the development of industry now going on these imports should be cut off, for the butter can be raised here at home.

We are now having a famine in wool. Texas has 2,000,000 sheep and she produces wool in 27 different counties. She has almost 1,000,000 goats, and among them many Angoras. Her production of mohair is 2,000,000 pounds per annum, and it is valued at a half million dollars.

Another important livestock asset just at this time is horses and mules. The state has already shipped vast numbers to Europe and it still has hundreds of thousands to spare. It is the leading mule state of the Union, having twice as many as Missouri, which once held the first rank.

The Texas mule brings about \$2 more a head than the Missouri mule. It is especially desirable as a transport animal in war, and it will do its duty in Europe. We used thousands of mules in the Philippines during the Spanish War. I remember taking a trip around the islands on a transport which landed supplies at the different camps. The animals were slung out from the decks and dropped into the water, and they swam ashore. They were easily acclimated, and were harnessed at once. They frightened the Filipinos, who had never seen such large animals before.

The scare which has gone over the country as to a scanty food supply is blinding the people as to the importance of the cotton crop. The Agricultural Department has been urging the

farmers to diversify their crops by raising more corn and less cotton. Diversification is a good thing, but the cotton crop is very important to our war in Europe. We need the lint to make munitions of war and we must have it to clothe our armies. The cottonseed also has become the foundation of our dairy industry and it is fast growing to be one of our chief foodstuffs as well. Cottonseed is now worth \$40 a ton. A few years ago it was plowed under as a fertilizer or burned as a nuisance. There are now 220 cottonseed oil mills in Texas and they are crushing about a million and a half tons of seed every year, the residue of which is used for the feeding of cattle. They make more than 50,000,000 gallons of cottonseed oil a year. This oil is a valuable foodstuff. It is used largely in place of olive oil and for the making of artificial butter of various kinds.

I have already written of the oil fields of Texas. They will furnish a vast deal of fuel oil and gasoline which will go off to Europe. More than 500,000,000 barrels have been taken out of Texas since the discovery of Spindletop, and they are still prospecting in many parts of the state. They are finding new fields and, by boring deeper, are getting more oil out of the old fields. There are 1500 producing oil wells on the Gulf coast, 800 around Corsicana and 1000 in the Wichita-Clay field. In addition to oil, the Clay County field has a vast quantity of natural gas, which the new processes can turn into gasoline. The capacity of that field alone is estimated at 200,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The Gulf oils make an excellent fuel. Three barrels of them are said to be equal to a ton of soft coal and they are taking the place of coal on the railroads of Texas. This state also has workable coal fields, the area of which has been developed. It has lignite fields, which cover more ground than the state of Illinois. But neither has been much developed. The stuff is here, however, and it should be used to supply the manufacturing establishments of the state.

I do not know how much fuel the orchards have failed to produce because of the lack of the services of the honey bee. When the apary was established in the state the fruit crop was regularly produced. Fruit farms are for this reason taking the place of the fruit orchards as a secondary industry. The fruit orchards furnish working grounds for the bees, and the bees do the vital work of fertilizing the fruit blossoms. Some 80 per cent of the work of cross pollination has been found to be performed by honey bees.

Thus it is seen how vitally the fruit orchard and the apary are related. The poultry plant and the fruit orchard are just as naturally and vitally related. The domestic fowl was originally a bird of the jungle. Her delight is to forage in the dense shade of trees, capturing and devouring endless numbers of insects and gathering fruit. The expert coo-cooers in the production of the biggest and choicest crops. The little worker sees the showy flower at a distance, and seeks it for the honey that he can extract. He pushes resolutely to the center of a fruit blossom, and comes forth bearing not only the sweet nectar which he sought, but also the pollen dust, which somehow must be borne to another blossom of a different variety on some other tree. On he goes, and without intending it, he bears the pollen dust to the other blossom—and the essential work of cross fertilization is accomplished.

It has been proved that large or-

Modern Poultry Culture

Poultrymen are losing opportunities by neglecting convenient side lines. As the raising of fowls can be made a profitable secondary industry on the farm, so the keeping of bees and the culture of fruit may be combined with poultry with little inconvenience and large advantage.

By G. R. SMITH, Author and Practical Poultryman.

THE "vocation" must not be conquered by the "avocation." All things must be kept well balanced. The poultryman must not get too deeply into other things and his principal occupation. His trunk line becomes a branch road. His business at once shows symptoms of confusion.

It is best to boom with all possible power the chief line. Everything else must take secondary place. If you are a poultryman, let no side issue rival the big scheme in your vision of results. But this principle does not interfere with taking on two or three naturally related lines of work.

The combination here suggested will adapt itself to the little backyard and a little incidental profit, or it will fit the thousand-acre plantation, booming with the biggest noise and searching for the largest financial results.

No poultry business is quite right until it stands firmly on a sure and permanent commercial basis. The man who banks everything on fancy prices for fancy stock—that is, whose hope of the future is based on fine feathers rightly arranged, without any regard to the everyday country store and city stall market value of his products—is running great risks of failure.

If everything is kept and conducted on the commercial basis, the financial outlook will always be bright and cheerful. At the same time all that it is possible or prudent for a man to do along strictly fancy lines can be done with almost no element of hazard. Where one keeps from a dozen to a few hundred in the back lot, there is small risk at any rate; for pleasure and recreation are two of the main considerations. His living is not in his flock. His eggs are not all in this one basket. But where 500 fowls are kept, and 1000 or more are raised every year, it is well to see to it that the business is maintained with utmost certainty.

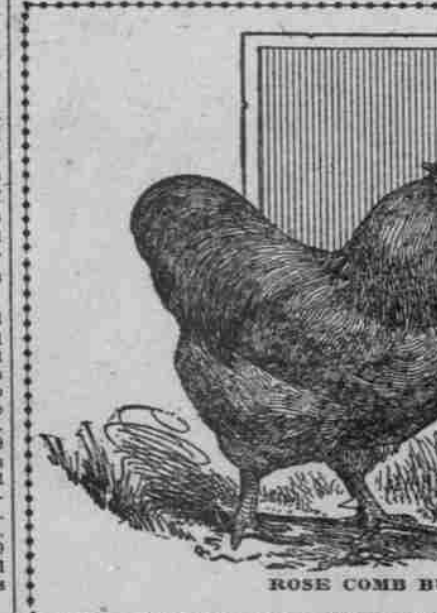
Thousands of people are cultivating bees for the pleasure of it. Incidentally, they are gathering a nice profit. One good hive of the little honey-getter will store for your use from 40 to 50 pounds in one season. This ought to be worth \$12.50 in cash, right at the door. It is easy to see that 100 colonies at this rate should challenge the interest of any man who has the space to devote to their care. Not much "space" is required, though. This is one reason why the apary can be easily accommodated "on the side."

One beekeeper in the West worked

his bee business up as a side line until he had 165 colonies working most efficiently on a lot only 60 by 110 feet. Honey to the value of \$1400 was produced one season. All the work was performed mornings and evenings, with the co-operation of an industrious and sympathetic wife. Colonies are placed in pairs, the two being only a few inches apart. Three or four feet at least should intervene between the pairs. Many hives close together in a continuous row will be likely to work confusion among the bees, besides making it much more difficult to care for any particular colony without seriously disturbing others.

Any poultryman has space for bee culture to some extent. This is evident from what has already been said. A pair of colonies in the small backyard will not interfere in the least with the care of the little family flock. The larger grower can increase his holdings according to the scope of his business. A five-acre poultry farm should easily carry about 50 to 100 acres. A farm of from 50 to 100 acres has almost limitless capacity for bee culture as a secondary industry.

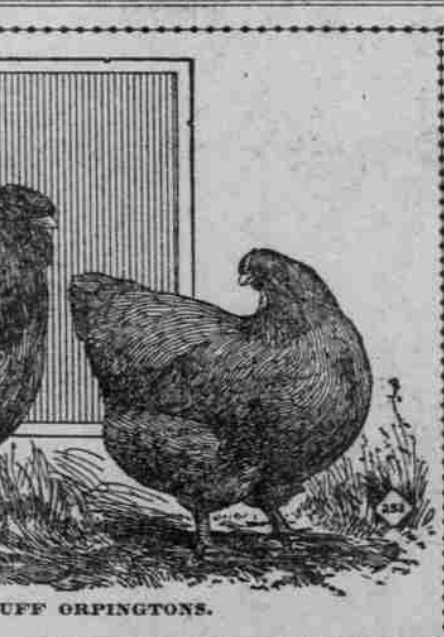
In fact, the man in the dense city is not altogether excluded from the privi-



PROBABLY the best and certainly the most popular of all the English breeds of poultry is the Orpington. It has undoubted utility qualities both as a layer and a market fowl. The late William Cook, of England, originated all the Orpingtons. The Rose Comb is intended for northern latitudes where winters are severe and where frosted combs mean "no more" for the season. Fowls possessing rose combs are not so susceptible to frost as those having single combs. The Rose Comb Orpington is popular on

this account, which is especially true of the buff variety. Many excellent specimens of Buff Orpingtons have been bred and exhibited, and they are gaining more breeders each year.

They are good layers of large, tinted eggs. The chickens are rugged and rapid growers, reaching maturity at a comparatively early age. From broiler age to roasting size they make excellent table poultry. Females weigh seven to eight pounds; males eight and one-half to 10 pounds. They have rich, golden buff plumage in all sections, white skin and white legs and feet.



At that time no one had heard of the River of Doubt, though it is 1000 miles long, several miles wide at places and is one of the greatest waterfalls in the world. But in later years Colonel Rondon, the famous Brazilian explorer, had gone up the Amazon and thence up the Madeira, which is one of the tributaries that form the Amazon, and had discovered the mouth of this large river, which he reported as too swift to traverse upstream. He was ignorant of its source, its nature and its length. Other Brazilian explorers had discovered the headwaters of a river 1000 miles to the southward from the point

TEDDY'S RIVER OF DOUBT IS O. K'D BY UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON.—The Colonel is to be vindicated! The River of Doubt that he discovered is to be placed on the huge relief map of South America in the Pan-American building.

The story really starts with the map. In the early '80s, Emil E. Court, a young German who had fought through the Franco-Prussian war and got an Iron Cross, decided he'd rather be an American, and he came right over and settled in Washington.

He was an able engineer, topographer and mapmaker, and he quickly got a position in the Government service—for a time in the Geodetic Survey and later in other branches.

The First Map. In 1921 a relief map of South America was wanted for the big World's Fair that was to be held in Chicago the following year, and the Fair managers asked the Government to make one for them. At that time relief maps were almost unknown in this country. Europe supplying them and there being only one or two in the entire country. And in the case of South America, there was not a large relief map of that country in the entire world.

When Court made the map of the Amazon had not even been explored, and it was even difficult to get casts of the explored sections and match them down to the same scale. It was finally completed, though, and showed every mound from Mexico to Magellan. It showed the route of the All-American Railway from Boston to Buenos Aires (that has almost become a reality), and it attracted tremendous attention at the Fair. It was brought back to Washington afterward and put in a cellar, and lay there for years. It is about 10 by 16 feet.

When the Pan-American building was under way and officials were looking high and low for suitable things to put in it, someone dug up Court's old relief map and Director Barrett, who had been in charge of the South American flags in the capitals and put it in the place of honor in the Pan-American building. The map was not even explored, and it was even difficult to get casts of the explored sections and match them down to the same scale. It was finally completed, though, and showed every mound from Mexico to Magellan. It showed the route of the All-American Railway from Boston to Buenos Aires (that has almost become a reality), and it attracted tremendous attention at the Fair. It was brought back to Washington afterward and put in a cellar, and lay there for years. It is about 10 by 16 feet.

Rondon the Pioneer. At that time no one had heard of the River of Doubt, though it is 1000 miles long, several miles wide at places and is one of the greatest waterfalls in the world. But in later years Colonel Rondon, the famous Brazilian explorer, had gone up the Amazon and thence up the Madeira, which is one of the tributaries that form the Amazon, and had discovered the mouth of this large river, which he reported as too swift to traverse upstream. He was ignorant of its source, its nature and its length. Other Brazilian explorers had discovered the headwaters of a river 1000 miles to the southward from the point

where the River of Doubt emptied into the Madeira. These two discoveries had never been connected up in any way on the river explored. Colonel Roosevelt and his party came upon the headwaters of the River of Doubt, and upon learning from the Brazilian Indians that the river was there, had ever gone up that river (northward) and that its mouth and direction were unknown, they made the trip, with tremendous difficulties, in our food supply this year. Altogether the women may be relied upon to do their full share of the work. The same is true of the men, and the state as a whole may be considered one of the biggest items in the assets which makes up Uncle Sam's war balance sheet.

Put on New Map.

His relief map, that is now in the Pan-American building, is the nearest approach of its kind to an official map of the South American countries, and it is the only one of its kind. It should be kept up to date as much as possible. The building is a mecca for South Americans and the map is more complete and graphic than any in their own countries. Thousands of persons from the world over ask to see the River of Doubt on the map, and the map does not show it. In a scientific way the discovery was important—comparable with the discovery of the Ohio or the Mississippi in our own country. Other discoveries have been made—of mountains, plains and lakes—and should be on the map.

Court has asked Director Barrett for permission to make the new map and to put in the River of Doubt and other discoveries. He wants it to be the climax of the relief mapmaking in the world.

Director Barrett has given his consent.

PARDON IS BARGAINED FOR

"Count" Lowden, in Jail for Bigamy, Offers Great "Invention."

NEW YORK, June 25.—Max Lyner, alias Count Lowden, German, serving a three-year term for bigamy, told Judge Rosalsky in general sessions today that he would exchange a plan to make the map of the Amazon for a pardon. After a consultation with representatives from the district attorney's office Judge Rosalsky decided to turn down the offer, but he will consider that he would act on Lyner's application for a parole "when the war is over."

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