

500 Per Cent Bigger Profits in Farming—and How to Get It.

One of the ablest agricultural addresses that has even come to the attention of The Progressive Farmer is that of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of Louisiana, Director of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work of the National Department of Agriculture, delivered at the Southern Educational Conference in Lexington, Ky., a few months ago. If the reader has time for reading nothing else in this week's Progressive Farmer, we hope he will at least read every word of Dr. Knapp's remarkable paper herewith.

If the value of the products of the manufactures of the United States, less the amounts paid for raw material, be divided by the total number of wage-earners, it gives a productive power of \$1,078.11 for each laborer employed. The productive power of farm workers differs widely in different States. For the sake of comparison, we will take Vermont, Iowa, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama. Each farm laborer in Vermont produces an average of \$327.37 annually in farm crops; adding \$90, the average income from stock per laborer, and we have a total earning power of \$417.37 for each person employed upon the farms of that State. Each farm worker in Iowa produces \$611.11 annually in farm crops; adding the income from stock, \$477, and each working person shows productive power of \$1,088.11 annually. Estimated in the same way, the total annual productive power of each worker on the farms of South Carolina is \$147.46; in North Carolina, \$149.75; in Alabama, \$150.98.

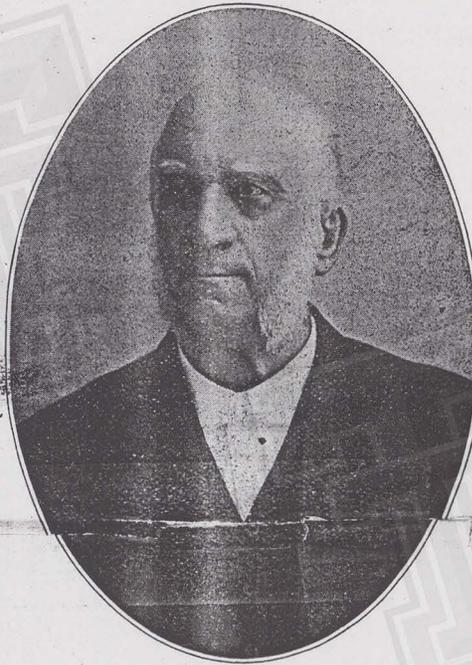
Of the States mentioned, Iowa alone shows a productive power of the farmer equal to that of the mechanic.

The young man then meets this problem: Shall he stay on the farm, accept the wages offered, and live the comfortless life such wages can provide, or shall he go to the city, where he can earn three to five times as much and have what his ambition aspires to? If that is the whole of the proposition, and he is a man of judgment and energy, he will go to the city. And upon the whole, rural conditions are just as unfavorable to-day as ever. There is only one effective remedy: **increase the earning capacity of country toilers.**

The question arises, Can it be done, or must the conditions continue till the final overthrow of free institutions? How can we increase the earnings of the farm toiler? Principally in seven ways:

I.

By a more thorough tillage of the soil. In the South by deeper and more frequent plowing; by rotation of crops and the filling of the soil with humus, by the planting of legumes and turning under the green crop. This course will easily



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Fertilizers.—In the reform movement commercial fertilizers, judiciously used, have an important part. Almost as much damage, however, is done by their indiscriminate use as by their entire neglect. Properly used, they are a great aid to production.

VI.

More Horse Power.—The sixth item of reform, and the one from which the greatest net gain will

item in this agricultural uplifting. It is noted that in Iowa the value of farm stock annually marketed is \$477 for each worker, while in South Carolina the value is \$4. The value of stock of all kinds per farm in Iowa is \$1,214. In South Carolina, \$134; Alabama, \$162; Vermont, \$742.69. These amounts represent the total live stock, and include teams, cows, swine, etc.

Comparing South Carolina and Alabama farms with those of Vermont and Iowa:

	S. S.	Ala.	Va.	Iowa.
Resident owners, p. c.	33.7	38.3	68.5	60.5
Non-resident owners	66.3	63.7	21.5	49.5
Per cent improved	41.3	41.8	45.0	86.5
Value of buildings	\$174.00	\$154.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,053.00
Value implem'ts, mach.	43.00	39.00	228.00	253.00
Fertilizers per farm	29.00	15.59	13.50	.00
Yield per acre	4.47	3.93	8.16	7.62
Livestock sold, per farm	5.73	8.79	48.67	503.5
Milch cows per farm	4-5	1 3/4	8.6	6 1/3
Swine	4 1/2	6 1/3	3	43 1/3
Horses and mules	1 1-6	1 1/3	2 1/2	5 1-5
Hens, including Guinea	12	21	22 1/2	84 1/2
Value poultry	10.72	10.14	21.80	42.20

800 Per Cent Increase in Farming Profits

This array of figures tells a sad story of small earnings, poor environments, scant living, and general poverty. Where the value of the buildings on the farm in a State averages only \$154, a large per cent of them must be below this amount. They have neither cows, pigs nor sheep. They toil with a horse or mule for two or three laborers, with a total annual productive capacity of \$148 gross earnings for each toiler. Where a large per cent of the farms are worked upon shares, and one-half goes to the proprietor, leaves about \$74 to each toiler for a year's work.

It is with intense pain and regret that I call attention to the impoverished condition of the average farmer in at least seven of the Southern States, a condition entirely unnecessary and easily remedied. I have outlined the methods by which this can be done, and I estimate that there is a possible 800 per cent increase in the productive power of the farm laborers of the average Southern States, and I distribute the gain as follows: 100 per cent to a rotation of crops and better tillage; 50 per cent to better drainage; 50 per cent

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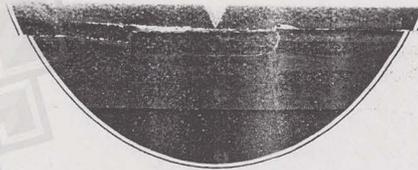
By a more thorough tillage of the soil. In the South by deeper and more frequent plowing; by rotation of crops and the filling of the soil with humus, by the planting of legumes and turning under the green crop. This course will easily double the average yield of cotton, corn, oats, and wheat, overcome excessive drought, or moisture, and insure the harvest in adverse seasons.

II.

Better farm drainage. Drainage will remedy the excess of moisture in wet weather and the lack of moisture in dry weather, both so deleterious to the growing vegetation. It renders possible soil cultivation at all times and prevents the accumulation of hydrostatic water to the injury of the crops. It increases and deepens the effect of the forces that make plant food in the soil and gives a vitality and power to the soil action scarcely possible without it.

III.

The selection and planting of better seed. This is one of the grandest teachings of progressive agriculture. Wonderful possibilities are folded within the covering of a seed. It transmits to the



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More Horse Power.—The sixth item of reform, and the one from which the greatest net gain will be realized, at the least cost, is the use of more power and improved machinery upon the farm. A careful inquiry into the causes for the farm workers in different States varying so widely in the ratio of horses or mules employed to the number of workers upon the farms. In Iowa, where each farm worker produces \$611.11 annually, exclusive of stock, nearly four horses per worker were used. In Vermont, with an earning capacity of \$327.37, two horses per worker were used, and in South Carolina, where each farm worker produced \$144.46, one mule for two laborers was the average farm power. An analysis of the Southern States shows a much smaller use of power on the farm, and, consequently, less use of good machinery than in the Northern States, and a correspondingly lower earning capacity. Where the South Carolina farmer uses one mule, weighing 800 to 900 pounds, and one man to plow, accomplishing less than an acre per day from 3 to 4 inches deep, the Iowa farmer uses at least three horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds each, and plows

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How to Do It.

This would require that the idle lands be used for stock, and the value of grasses and legumes understood; that the soil be deepened, strengthened and made more active by deep plowing, intensive cultivation and the turning under of green crops. In a word, it can be accomplished as a universal practice of good farming. But allowing for shortage and failures, my estimate is a gain of 500 per cent in ten years, if the proper methods be used for working out the reforms. How can it be wrought out? In the same way that the revolution in our mechanical industries was accomplished

Round trip or day tickets
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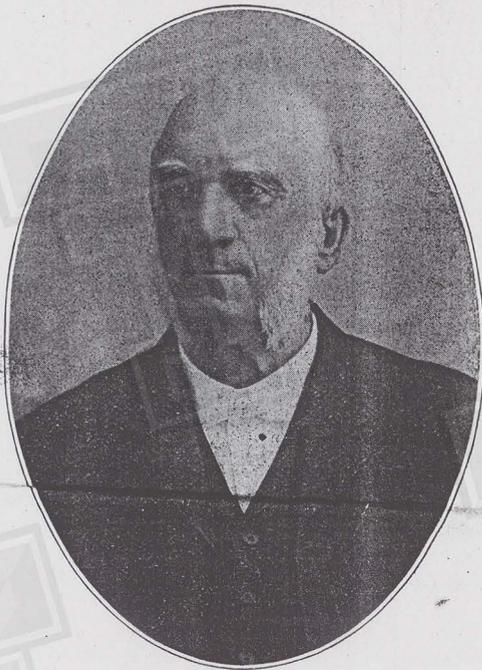
seen in all parts of the South. It is not a matter of experiment, a dream—the realization has come to many a practical worker, and he has pleasure in giving others the benefit of his knowledge.—The Southern Field.

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selection and planting of better seed. This is the grandest teachings of progressive agriculture. Wonderful possibilities are folded in the covering of a seed. It transmits to the seed the likeness, the vital forces, the habits of the acquired habits of its immediate ancestors. The future of the race will be modified and improved by intensive selection, but no nursing can entirely overcome the inherent vitality or weakness which it may be inherited. The value of good seed can be estimated.

IV.
of economic plants, better suited to our soil than those we are at present cultivating, can be made a great aid. For example: the farmer can persistently plant corn and oats for stock, when a ration of cowpeas and other equally nutritious, could be produced in half the expense. We feed our stock on the waste-food for our families, without restrictive value or cost of production. One of the planters of Louisiana saved \$31,000 a year by substituting leguminous crops, with their waste-foods, for corn and oats, and the animals were equally well nourished.

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This is the key to agricultural reform: More power and better machinery on the farm, and more accomplished in a day, heavier mules and more of them. Away with the half-a-mule farmer and convert the one-mule farmer into a four-mule farmer. What revolutionized manufacturing in the United States and made us the first of productive nations? More power and less hand work. What will hold the boys on the farm and multiply the wealth of our farmers? More power and less hand work.

VII.
Raising more farm stock is the next important

item in this agricultural uplifting. It is noted that in Iowa the value of farm stock annually marketed is \$477 for each worker, while in South Carolina the value is \$4. The value of stock of all kinds per farm in Iowa is \$1,214. In South Carolina, \$134; Alabama, \$162; Vermont, \$742.69. These amounts represent the total live stock, and include teams, cows, swine, etc.

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Hens, including Guinea	12	21	22 1/2	8
Value poultry	10.72	10.14	21.90	42
Number of eggs, dozen	63	84 1/2	200	

800 Per Cent Increase in Southern Farm Production

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There is only one effective way to reach and influence the farming classes, and that is by practical lessons such as the Government has begun in its Co-operative Demonstration Work—wide-awake men going into each community and showing better methods of agriculture. The following is a

(Continued on Page 13.)

100 PER CENT BIGGER PROFITS IN FARMING.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Outline of a successful plan of influencing Southern farmers by object lessons:

How the Demonstration Work May be Made to Succeed.

(1) The demonstration must be limited at first to two or three standard crops, and must include the principal cash crops, a general food crop and a well-known renovating crop. In the South, cotton, corn, and cowpeas meet these requirements. Any attempt to introduce new crops or to try a great variety is wasted energy. The farmers know cotton, corn, and cowpeas. Now if it can be shown that a change of methods or a change of seed will greatly increase the crop, the first important step has been taken. They are then ready to believe in more; but a failure here is fatal. Even in dealing with these plants the instructions must be simple and appeal to the farmer's judgment. Advice should be given along thoroughly tested lines, inclining always to the safe side.

(2) The demonstration must be simple, and, at first, confined to a small area. Two or three acres will give just as good a test as a larger tract, and as the commencement the farmer is more likely to successfully carry out a demonstration on a few acres than on his entire farm. When he sees the advantage of the better methods he will increase the area as rapidly as possible. Generally the farmer has neither machinery nor teams to inaugurate the plan on a larger scale at first.

(3) The question of successfully interesting the farmers is a personal equation. First, they must have some knowledge of the men who are managing the movement and make out the instructions. Second, the men who act as field agents must be practical farmers; no use in sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if he is pretty well read up on coats. The tailor won't follow. The farmer must be a recognized leader, progressive, influential and able to carry public opinion with him. Public opinion is brought into harmony and made forceful by the support of the press and co-operation of the best farmers and the leading merchants and bankers. Generally a committee is organized of three of the best progressive farmers and three merchants and bankers of standing, who hold monthly meetings at the call of the traveling agent, and greatly assist in carrying out the reforms.

The Time is Ripe.

This is the plan on which we are working in our Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. The limits of this paper will not permit a more lengthy explanation, but this brief outline should indicate its importance.

The time is opportune for this great work. Friends will rise up to aid it. Providence, destiny cannot be thwarted. The revolution must continue until the problems of poverty are solved, the measure of human happiness full and the reproach that has hung over our rural domain, by reason of unthrift, ignorance, and poverty, shall be wiped out and America shall possess a yeomanry worthy of a great nation.

The young farmer, who cuts agricultural education from his life program will see his mistake by and by. Who ever met a graduate of a good farm college who wished he had kept at work instead of taking a course of special study and training?—

What South Carolina Cotton Farmers Stand For.

Messrs. Editors: The county presidents of the Southern Cotton Association met in Columbia, August 30th, at the call of President E. D. Smith to recommend to the executive committee the minimum price at which cotton should be sold this fall. The conference, after much discussion, adopted a resolution fixing 13 cents as the minimum to be recommended.

There was a large attendance, about 25 being present from different portions of the State, in addition to the State officers of the Association, President Smith and Secretary Weston, and Treasurer Hyatt, of the general association. The county representatives gave reports of the conditions of the crop in their own sections of the State and there was a lengthy discussion. Mr. Smith, who has just returned from a trip to the Southwest, made an extended report on the condition of the crop in that section, asserting that the crop was backward and poor in Texas and other points. He was inclined to recommend a price higher than 13 cents as the minimum.

The conference also adopted a resolution recommending that the executive committee urge the use of cotton gaging instead of jute and the use of cotton goods wherever possible in handling the cotton crop.

The executive committee meets on the fifth of September in Jackson, Miss., to fix the minimum price for which the members of the Association shall hold their cotton this year. The members from this State are Messrs. W. W. Ray, of Richland County and E. L. Archer, of Spartanburg. Mr. E. D. Smith is a member ex-officio.

It is said that the representatives from Texas at the meeting next week will ask for a minimum of 15 cents, on account of the crop conditions there. It is admitted that the South Carolina crop is perhaps the best in the South.

JAS. A. HOYT.

Columbia, S. C., August 30.

The laborer who jumps at the first toot of the dinner horn is not, as a rule, the best workman.—American Cultivator.

The Separator News

for Autumn will be ready for distribution September 15th.

About farm separating, and especially about the Tubular separator; illustrated in colors; offers catalogues, "Business Dairying," matchholders, mirrors, pictures.

The News also tells about the piano competition open to buyers of Tubulars during 1907.

The Separator News is free to those asking for it. Three illuminated post-cards, will be sent to those who send the names of two other persons, interested in dairying, who do not own Tubular separators.—The Sharples Separator Company, Box S-283, West Chester, Pa.

Farmers' Exchange

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

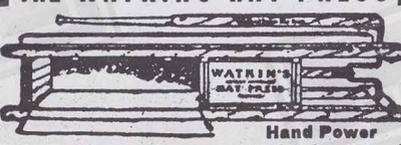
Three cents a word for each insertion, each figure or initial counting as a separate word. Send cash with order. Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1. More than twenty thousand families reached each week.

FOR SALE—11-horse portable Frick engine in good condition. A bargain to a quick buyer. Smith & Thomas, Mfg., R. F. D.

LIME PHOSPHATE

For wheat, all small grain, lettuce strawberries, fruit trees, use Keith's Ground Phosphate Lime. It sweetens and acts upon the soil as the switch does to the lazy horse. It brings out the best. Prices low.

THE WATKINS HAY PRESS



Hand Power

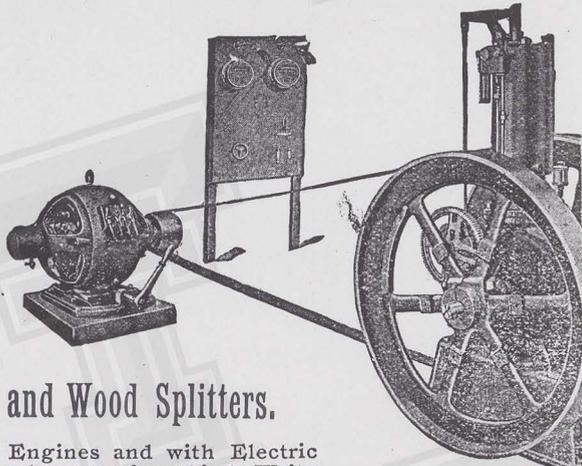
\$30 Packs A Standard Bale full size and weight absolutely as satisfactory as any machine costing twice the price; has been on the market nearly ten years; over 400 sold in three months; thousands in use on some of the largest plantations, every one giving entire satisfaction. Weighs 450 lbs. Two hands cost \$100 to 125 bales per day. Shipped on approval. Write today for free booklet, etc. The Watkins Hay Press Co., Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale Two Valuable

Situated in Cumberland County near Fear River, six and ten miles from Fayetteville. First contains 250 acres of all crops, but superior for fruit growing. Six-horse circle the wood land well timbered contains 250 acres of fine farmland horse crop cleared, rest well timbered. Health the cause of sale. For particulars, address

J. A. GAINES
Sherwood

Boilers, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Lath Mills, Edgers and Wood Splitters.



Gasoline Engines and with Electric Light Attachments of any kind. Write

GREENSBORO BOILER & MACHINE CO. We ship freight

GREENSBORO, N. C.

BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE

(THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER.)

Take Advantage of the High Price of Wheat, and Increase your Bountiful Crop by Using Basic Slag Phosphate. The Best Phosphate for Seeding Down to Grass, Buckwheat, and All Fall Sown Grains. Unequaled for Fruit Trees, Clover, Alfalfa, and Pasture Lands.

Basic Slag Phosphate does not revert or go back to insoluble phosphates. Basic Slag Phosphate is not washed out of the soil by heavy rains. It sweetens sour soils and makes them productive. It is very available. The plants can use it all. It makes plump Wheat, and an abundance of straw. It permanently enriches the Land. It produces delicious crops. It makes available the Plant Food already in the Soil. Drills Potatoes.

The Price is Low.

Genuine Peruvian Guano For Wheat.

Best Known Basis for Home Mix

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO is a natural bird manure which we offer to the farmer just as it is found on the Island of Peru. Contains absolutely NO SULPHURIC ACID. Peruvian Guano is the richest fertilizer obtainable today, every ton contains 1000 lbs. of plant food of value to the growing crop.

ANALYSIS:

Phosphate Acid	20.00 p
Ammonia	4.00 p
Potash	2.75 p

Write for our booklets, "Plant Food Problem" and "Basic Slag Phosphate and its Uses" sent free if you mention The Progressive Farmer.

THE COE-MORTIMER

Special Importers of BASIC SLAG, Nitrate of Soda and other Salts. Sole Importers of GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO

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IN FARMING.

(Continued from Page 9.)

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essons:

How the Demonstration Work May be Made to Succeed.

(1) The demonstration must be limited at first to two or three standard crops, and must include the principal cash crops, a general food crop and a well-known renovating crop. In the South, cotton, corn, and cowpeas meet these requirements. Any attempt to introduce new crops or to try a great variety is wasted energy. The farmers know cotton, corn, and cowpeas. Now if it can be shown that a change of methods or a change of seed will greatly increase the crop, the first important step has been taken. They are then ready to believe in more; but a failure here is fatal. Even in dealing with these plants the instructions must be simple and appeal to the farmer's judgment. Advice should be given along thoroughly tested lines, inclining always to the safe side.

(2) The demonstration must be simple, and, at first, confined to a small area. Two or three acres will give just as good a test as a larger tract, and as the commencement of the farmer is more likely to successfully carry out a demonstration on a few acres than on his entire farm. When he sees the advantage of the better methods he will increase the area as rapidly as possible. Generally the farmer has neither machinery nor teams to inaugurate the plan on a larger scale at first.

(3) The question of successfully interesting the farmers is a personal equation. First, they must have some knowledge of the men who are managing the movement and make out the instructions. Second, the men who act as field agents must be practical farmers; no use in sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if he is pretty well read up on coats. The tailor won't follow. The farmer must be a recognized leader, progressive, influential and able to carry public opinion with him. Public opinion is brought into harmony and made forceful by the support of the press and co-operation of the best farmers and the leading merchants and bankers. Generally a committee is organized of three of the best progressive farmers and three merchants and bankers of standing, who hold monthly meetings at the call of the traveling agent, and greatly assist in carrying out the reforms.

The Time is Ripe.

This is the plan on which we are working in our Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. The limits of this paper will not permit a more lengthy explanation, but this brief outline should indicate its importance.

The time is opportune for this great work. Friends will rise up to aid it. Providence, destiny cannot be thwarted. The revolution must continue until the problems of poverty are solved, the measure of human happiness full and the reproach that has hung over our rural domain, by reason of unthrift, ignorance, and poverty, shall be wiped out and America shall possess a yeomanry worthy of a great nation.

The young farmer who cuts agricultural education from his life program will see his mistake by and by. Who ever met a graduate of a good farm college who wished he had kept it work instead of taking a course of special study and training?—American Cultivator.

Stand For.

Messrs. Editors: The county presidents of the Southern Cotton Association met in Columbia, August 30th, at the call of President E. D. Smith to recommend to the executive committee the minimum price at which cotton should be sold this fall. The conference, after much discussion, adopted a resolution fixing 13 cents as the minimum to be recommended.

There was a large attendance, about 25 being present from different portions of the State, in addition to the State officers of the Association, President Smith and Secretary Weston, and Treasurer Hyatt, of the general association. The county representatives gave reports of the conditions of the crop in their own sections of the State and there was a lengthy discussion. Mr. Smith, who has just returned from a trip to the Southwest, made an extended report on the condition of the crop in that section, asserting that the crop was backward and poor in Texas and other points. He was inclined to recommend a price higher than 13 cents as the minimum.

The conference also adopted a resolution recommending that the executive committee urge the use of cotton gaging instead of jute and the use of cotton goods wherever possible in handling the cotton crop.

The executive committee meets on the fifth of September in Jackson, Miss., to fix the minimum price for which the members of the Association shall hold their cotton this year. The members from this State are Messrs. W. W. Ray, of Richland County and E. L. Archer, of Spartanburg. Mr. E. D. Smith is a member ex-officio.

It is said that the representatives from Texas at the meeting next week will ask for a minimum of 15 cents, on account of the crop conditions there. It is admitted that the South Carolina crop is perhaps the best in the South.

JAS. A. HOYT.

Columbia, S. C., August 30.

The laborer who jumps at the first toot of the dinner horn is not, as a rule, the best workman.—American Cultivator.

The Separator News

for Autumn will be ready for distribution September 15th.

About farm separating, and especially about the Tubular separator; illustrated in colors; offers catalogues, "Business Dairying," matchholders, mirrors, pictures.

The News also tells about the piano competition open to buyers of Tubulars during 1907.

The Separator News is free to those asking for it. Three illuminated post-cards, will be sent to those who send the names of two other persons, interested in dairying, who do not own Tubular separators.—The Sharples Separator Company, Box S-283, West Chester, Pa.

Farmers' Exchange

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Three cents a word for each insertion, each figure or initial counting as a separate word. Send cash with order. Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1. More than twenty thousand families reached each week.

FOR SALE—11-horse portable Frick engine in good condition. A bargain to a quick buyer. Smith & Thomas, Mfg., R. F. D.

LIME PHOSPHATE

For wheat, all small grain, lettuce strawberries, fruit trees, use Keith's Ground Phosphate Lime. It sweetens and acts upon the soil as the switch does to the lazy horse. It brings out the best. Prices low. B. F. KEITH CO., Wilmington, N. C.

THE WATKINS HAY PRESS



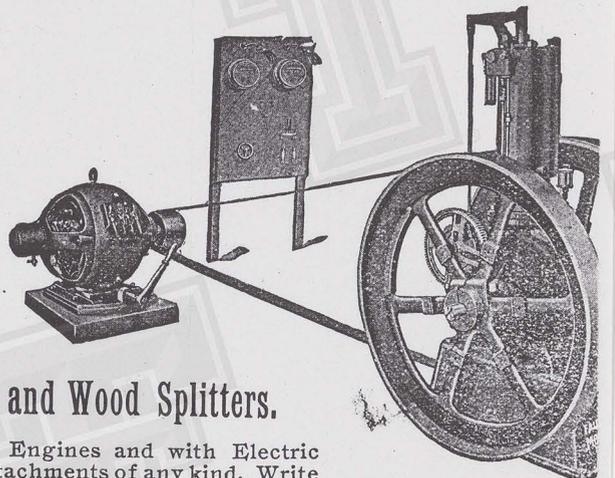
Hand Power
\$30 Packs A Standard Bale full size and weight absolutely as satisfactory as any machine costing twice the price; has been on the market nearly ten years; over 400 sold in three months; thousands in use on some of the largest plantations, every one giving entire satisfaction. Weighs 450 lbs. Two hands can press 100 to 125 bales per day. Shipped on approval. Write today for free booklet, etc. The Watkins Hay Press Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Two Valuable

Situated in Cumberland County Fear River, six and ten miles S etteville. First contains 250 acres ed to all crops, but superior for fruit growing. Six-horse crop the wood land well timbered. tains 250 acres of fine farming horse crop cleared, rest well tiling health the cause of sale. For particulars, address

J. A. GAINE
Sherwood,

Boilers,
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gines,
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Mills,
Edgers and Wood Splitters.



Gasoline Engines and with Electric Light Attachments of any kind. Write

GREENSBORO BOILER & MACHINE CO. We ship freight

GREENSBORO, N. C.

BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE

(THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER.)

Take Advantage of the High Price of Wheat, and Increase your Bountiful Crop by Using Basic Slag Phosphate

The Best Phosphate for Seeding Down to Grass, Buckwheat, and All Fall Sown Grains.

Unequaled for Fruit Trees, Clover, Alfalfa, and Pasture Lands.

Basic Slag Phosphate does not revert or go back to insoluble Phosphate. Basic Slag Phosphate is not washed out of the soil by heavy rains. It sweetens sour soils and makes them productive. It is very available. The plants can use it all. It makes plump Wheat, and an abundance of straw. It permanently enriches the Land. It produces delicious food. It makes available the Plant Food already in the Soil. Drills Phosphate.

The Price is Low.

Genuine Peruvian Guano For Wheat.

Best Known Basis for Home Mixtures

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO is a natural bird manure which we offer to the farmer just as it is found on the Island Coast of Peru.

Contains absolutely NO SULPHURIC ACID. Peruvian Guano is the richest fertilizer obtainable today, every ton contains 100 lbs. of Plant food of value to the growing crop.

ANALYSIS:

Phosphate Acid.....	20.00
Ammonia.....	4.00
Potash.....	2.75

Write for our booklets, "Plant Food Problem" and "Basic Slag Phosphate and its Uses" sent free if you mention The Progressive Farmer.

THE COE-MORTIMER

Special Importers of BASIC SLAG, Nitrate of Soda and other Fertilizer Salts. Sole Importers of GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO

33 BROAD STREET, - - CHARLESTON, S. C.

SHOW FARMERS HOW TO RAISE MORE PER ACRE

DR. S. A. KNAPP, OF WASHINGTON, HERE IN INTEREST OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS' DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Washington, D. C., who is in charge of the Co-operative Farmers' Demonstration work, is in Atlanta at the New Kimball hotel. The object of Dr. Knapp's visit to Atlanta is to receive reports and review the work for the past six months of the Georgia agents, in charge of the work.

In speaking of the work Dr. Knapp said: "The primary principle of the work is to demonstrate to the southern small farmer, how a larger crop of cotton can be raised with the same acreage. This done the farmer will not have to devote his entire land to the cultivation of cotton, but will be enabled to plant other products on his lands."

"I am greatly encouraged by the reports of the agents in Georgia, who are doing a splendid work, and report good results from their labors."

"This work is directly under the control of the department of agriculture, although a larger sum of money is received from outside sources than from the government. Congress appropriated \$80,000 for this year's work, while from outside sources the sum of \$180,000 has been raised. The greater part of this comes from the New York general education board, which philanthropically donates a large sum each year, although they have absolutely no control of any of the men in charge of the work."

"This work is carried on only in the southern states, ten in number, stretching from Texas to Pennsylvania. We have a varying number of agents in each state, who are carrying on the work with great benefit to the southern farmers. The work was organized five years ago and since that time has been enthusiastically carried on by capable agents."

"I shall return to Georgia later in the season, when I will have more time at my disposal, and can go more into detail in regard to the reports of the Georgia

J. R. SMITH IS NOT AGENT H. M. ATKINSON SAYS

President of A. B. & A. Railroad Replies to Card of A. L. Delkin

H. M. Atkinson, president of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, Thursday declared that J. R. Smith, of Smith & Higgins, who favors J. M. Brown for governor, is not an agent of the A. B. and A. Mr. Atkinson's card follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4, 1908.
Editor The Atlanta Journal: In today's issue of The Journal was published a news story with the following headline:

"J. R. Smith, Friend of J. M. Brown, is A. B. & A. Agent. Interesting Light on Merchant's Support of Former Commissioner's Gubernatorial Aspirations."

The above statement is absolutely untrue and without any foundation whatever. The insinuation that J. R. Smith, in promoting the candidacy of J. M. Brown for governor, is acting as agent for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, is untrue. Neither this company nor any of its officials had any knowledge even that J. R. Smith was promoting the candidacy of J. M. Brown until the statement was seen in The Atlanta Journal. We have and feel no interest of any kind in the campaign of J. R. Smith for J. M. Brown, or of Hoke Smith.

J. R. Smith is not and never has been the agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, in any capacity whatever. The only thing in your statement that even remotely approaches truthfulness is that J. R. Smith, on the proposal of Mr. A. L. Delkin's arbitrator—Mr. S. B. Turman—was agreed to by our arbitrator—Mr. R. J. Guinn—as the third arbitrator, or umpire, in a court condemnation proceeding to assess the value of the land of Mr. Delkin needed by this company as a part of the right-of-way necessary to build its railroad into the city of Atlanta. He was not even the agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad in this proceeding, but if he were it is a far cry to the insinuation contained in the news story published in The Atlanta Journal.

The statement even that J. R. Smith acted as agent for this company in purchasing two-twelfths interest in the property in question is untrue. He owned two-twelfths interest and the company purchased it from him.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. M. ATKINSON, President
A. B. & A. Railroad.

agents." The Georgia agents in charge of the work are E. Gentry, state agent; G. M. Davis, Cobb county; W. O. Cornelius, Polk county; S. M. Cown, Carroll county; J. B. Brown, Newton and Henry counties; L. F. Shaw, Bartow county; G. L. Harris, Fayette and Campbell counties.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

NEWNAN.—Rev. Frank G. Hughes died at his home in this city Wednesday night, aged 75. He had been ill about four weeks. He was chaplain of the sixty-fifth Georgia regi-

THE REFORMS MOST NEEDED BY SOUTHERN FARMERS.

No movement for agricultural betterment is now attracting more attention than the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work briefly explained in last week's paper. Dr. Knapp's great Pinehurst speech and the fact that he is to begin work in the Carolinas this fall, and that he has already begun in Virginia, are making the topic a live one throughout The Progressive Farmer's territory.

There are other rural reforms, however, which go hand in hand with this new departure of Dr. Knapp's and on which he laid emphasis in his striking address at Pinehurst. Dr. Knapp believes that the crying need of the South is agricultural banks. He points out that our National banks have built up our commercial interests at the expense of agriculture because of their common refusal to accept farm securities and because of the law prohibiting them from lending money for a longer period than ninety days.

Dr. Knapp did not mention it, but it ought to be said just here that the Torrens System of registering land titles would be of immense value to our farmers at this point by providing a form of security which could not be questioned, and which banks would prefer to all other forms of security as a basis for their loans. But this reform will never come until the farmers make a vigorous and manly revolt against the present antiquated system—and probably not until they send more farmers and fewer lawyers to our State Legislatures.

Dr. Knapp also believes in State aid to public road improvement, and calls attention to two other noteworthy reforms in the paragraphs which we give herewith:

"In a similar way a wise governmental policy can foster schools, by special annual appropriations to township and county graded schools of a certain excellence. Under such a system a high school fully equipped to instruct in the practical branches required for successful farm life, could be maintained in every county.

"Telephones should be made a part of the postal system and extended through the farming districts of the United States where the people have shown ability to construct and maintain a first-class highway; one-half the expense of installing the telephone to be borne by the rural route and a rental charge made, as for postoffice boxes. In addition there should be a rural express on every highway of the first-class. Thus a farmer residing ten miles from his market town could make an order by 'phone and receive the package by express in a short time. By the same conveyance the sons and daughters of the farmers could attend a central high school."

DR. S. A. KNAPP WILL ADVISE THE "EDUCATION BOARD"

Texan Chosen to Assist in Distribution of Rockefeller's Bequest—Millions to the South—Profits on 20 Cent Oil Returned to the People.

An economic revolution has been started in this country by the general education board. The movement has been indorsed and endowed by John D. Rockefeller, who recently added \$32,000,000 to his previous large contribution for the work of the board, making his total bequest \$43,000,000. It is said that the ultimate intention of Mr. Rockefeller is to give the Southern states the special benefit of agricultural, social and educational regeneration planned, and Dr. S. A. Knapp, formerly of Houston, now in charge of the experimental work of the agricultural department of the government, with headquarters at Lake Charles, has been selected as the one man in America best fitted to aid in the development of the work to be undertaken by the general education board.

Writing in last Sunday's New York World, Mr. Earl Harding gives an exhaustive review of the history of the movement undertaken by the board, the motives which prompted Mr. Rockefeller to give it his support, tells what Dr. Knapp has already accomplished in the interest of the industrial and agricultural development of the South, and praises his especial fitness to direct the proposed comprehensive scheme. "The public so far has learned but little," says Mr. Harding, "of what is being done with the Rockefeller millions in education. In a general way it knows that colleges are being endowed on the plan that the institution must raise from twice to five times as much as the general education board contributes. But vastly more interesting is the heretofore unpublished fact that through the medium of the general education board, John D. Rockefeller's millions are being handed back in part to the common people—handed back first to the man who pays his hard earned 20 cents for a gallon of trust-taxed oil."

"News indeed is this latest trend of Rockefeller philanthropy to a public that has learned to expect little from its 'trustees of great fortunes' except college and library endowments—with strings attached. So foreign is the idea that when it was announced before the recent conference for education in the South that the new Rockefeller plan was actually in operation in several of the Southern states, scarcely a person in the big audience of educators seemed to realize its import. Of course, it was not stated so plainly that Mr. Rockefeller was handing back his money to the toiling masses, but this is actually what is being done through a system of agricultural education in the South that has

the South, there began a systematic study of educational conditions and needs in the Southern states, extending over three years. At its conclusion the board decided that the community school, whether elementary or secondary, must always represent community ideals, community initiative and community achievement; that the schools of the people must always be by the people as well as for the people. In short, if the people were poor the schools would be poor, and no amount of outside help could make them otherwise. Subsidization would be trying to fill a bottomless pit.

"The economic problem confronting the investigators resolved itself into how to put money into the pockets of the Southern farmer so as to enable

of plant industry, father of scientific agricultural education in the United States. Dr. Knapp drafted the Hatch bill, under which the agricultural colleges were brought under the wing of the national government, while he was president of the Iowa Agricultural College. When colonizing Southwestern Louisiana for an English syndicate, 20 years ago, he was nearly mobbed by the natives for bringing people to those supposedly waste lands to starve—as the natives nearly did. But he introduced rice culture, established farms on which he demonstrated what could be done, and long before Secretary Wilson called on him to fight the boll weevil he had solved the problem of teaching farmers to farm through setting them an example. He revolutionized the rice business of the country and was damned in South Carolina for doing so, for his modern methods drove the old-fashioned South Carolina planters out of business.

"Dr. Knapp in his study of statistics saw that the lack of horses and machinery accounted for most of the difference between the earning capacity of the Southern and the Northern farmer. Every farm laborer in South Carolina employed on the average one-half of a small mule, while to every laborer on an Iowa farm there were four big horses. The Southern farmer was using only one-tenth the horse power employed by his Northern neighbor.

"Solution of the boll weevil problem was found in pushing the cotton crop ahead so that it matured before the boll weevil. That required educating the farmers to the new idea of scientific agriculture, increasing the humus in the soil, making a deeper and finer seed bed and using better seed. Dr. Knapp found that the men to teach the farmers these new ideas were the farmers themselves. He would select the most progressive farmer in a neighborhood and make a written contract between him and the department of agriculture by which he promised to cultivate a small area of his farm absolutely according to instructions. The government agent would visit the place once a month and all the neighboring farmers would be invited to see on that day how the government supervised crop was progressing. With company coming, the farmer's pride would be unconsciously stimulated to cultivate all his crop better. He would sell his seed to his neighbors at a high price, though the government would buy all he had if the neighbors did not outbid it. Soon this ambitious farmer would find himself a man of local reputation, be invited to address farm-



S. A. KNAPP

him to support good schools. They found the South not lacking in ambition; in fact it gave to the cause of education more liberally in proportion to its means than did the North. The census reports were resorted to for a solution and in the maze of figures the riddle was read.

"The general education board put its experts to work on the problem of agricultural education, and after travel and exhaustive research at home and abroad, this was the conclusion: The great body of agricultural knowledge which has been developed by ag-

Rockefeller philanthropy to a public that has learned to expect little from its 'trustees of great fortunes' except college and library endowments—with strings attached. So foreign is the idea that when it was announced before the recent conference for education in the South that the new Rockefeller plan was actually in operation in several of the Southern states, scarcely a person in the big audience of educators seemed to realize its import. Of course, it was not stated so plainly that Mr. Rockefeller was handing back his money to the toiling masses, but this is actually what is being done through a system of agricultural education in the South that has been put in operation by the general education board within the last year.

"When United States Senator John C. Spooner was told at a conference with President Roosevelt of the work being done with a fraction of the Rockefeller money in the South he remarked: 'Why, that is the most significant thing I have heard of since I entered public life.'

"When John D. Rockefeller organized the general education board early in 1902 and promised it \$1,000,000 especially for the work of education in

him to support good schools. They found the South not lacking in ambition; in fact it gave to the cause of education more liberally in proportion to its means than did the North. The census reports were resorted to for a solution and in the maze of figures the riddle was read.

"The general education board put its experts to work on the problem of agricultural education, and after travel and exhaustive research at home and abroad, this was the conclusion: The great body of agricultural knowledge which has been developed by agricultural colleges and experts during the last 50 years must be delivered to the farmer. The work of the department of agriculture is good, but it does not reach the body of the people, who are not trained to interpret scientific documents.

"The general education board found the government was delivering this knowledge to the people only in places where emergencies demanded, where the boll weevil was laying the country waste. In charge of this work was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the bureau

of agriculture by which he promised to cultivate a small area of his farm absolutely according to instructions. The government agent would visit the place once a month and all the neighboring farmers would be invited to see on that day how the government supervised crop was progressing. With company coming, the farmer's pride would be unconsciously stimulated to cultivate all his crop better. He would sell his seed to his neighbors at a high price, though the government would buy all he had if the neighbors did not outbid it. Soon this ambitious farmer would find himself a man of local reputation, be invited to address farmers' meetings and tell how he raised a bale of cotton where his neighbors raised a quarter of a bale, and so the leaven would spread throughout the township and over the country. In this way it has spread all over boll weevil ridden Texas.

"Mr. Rockefeller's agents were amazed at what they saw Dr. Knapp accomplishing with the limited means the department of agriculture had for this work. The one-gallus farmer of Texas was 'clicking up,' buying two mules where he had had one, purchasing the farm he had always rented under the old conditions, and filling the banks to overflowing. In districts where school had been kept a few weeks in a log cabin substantial brick buildings had been erected and schools consolidated. Scientific farming, wherever applied, even for two seasons, had simply transformed the community. This, then, was the far sought solution of the educational problem in the South.

"The Rockefeller idea of system was applied in the preliminary survey of the Southern educational field, as it later was applied also to study and analysis of the needs of every college in the North and West. Another Rockefeller principle, that co-operation is more effective than competition, was applied when it came to action. Representatives of the general education board went to Secretary Wilson and in effect said:

"You have the organization and the method, and we have the money. You lend us the men and the method and we will pay the freight."

"It was a bargain. Dr. Knapp assumed direction of a campaign throughout the South to extend the demonstration farm work to the districts where the department of agriculture was not operating and where it could get no appropriations. In one year the general education board established seven agents in Mississippi, six in Georgia and two in Virginia. Its first year's appropriation was \$30,900; this year's has been more than doubled and the demonstration farming will be extended through Virginia and both Carolinas. The work is done by a staff entirely independent of the government, but throughout the South the work of the two departments under Dr. Knapp has been more or less confounded by the public.

"In two years the government has brought 8000 farmers to adopt its cotton methods, and in districts where there were few left, besides the poor tenants who had not enough money to move, prosperity has come in flood tide and brought on its crest a social reformation. The general education board has set out to do as much for all the South. It can not be done in a year, nor in two, nor three; it is a leavening process and must spread from farm to farm, from township to township, from county to county. The appropriations for the work will be gradually increased as sentiment is created and the educators, philanthropists and men of big affairs who constitute the general education board believe that in 10 years there will be brought about throughout the South as complete a revolution in economic conditions would take place in a

ECHOES FROM CHICK SPRINGS.

THOSE WHO ATTENDED WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

The Meeting of the Teachers is Unhesitatingly Declared to Have Been the Best Ever Held—Much Good Work Accomplished.

Columbia, July 6.—Special: Among those who attended the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Chick Springs was Mr W. H. Jones, of Columbia. Feeling that he had derived so much benefit from the meeting it occurred to him that it would help the Association in its future work if some of the prominent features of the meeting could be brought to the attention of the teachers who were not fortunate enough to have been present, he, in his official capacity as corresponding secretary of the Association, sent a request to some of the prominent educators, who attended the meeting, for an expression of their opinion of the work of the Association on that occasion. The replies already received indicate that those who were there were much impressed by what was done. These are given below and will repay one for carefully reading them.

Programme Definite and Tangible.
Hon O. B. Martin, State superintendent of education:

"I believe the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Chick Springs marks the beginning of a new and vigorous life for that body. That session was well planned and carefully conducted. The programme was definite and tangible. The good results will be far reaching."

Epoch-Making for the Schools.
President D. B. Johnson, Winthrop College:

"I think the last meeting of the Association at Chick Springs was one of the best, if not the best, we ever held. The attendance was large, the addresses and discussions were of a high order of excellence and the place of meeting was ideal. In addition to the addresses and discussions, which will help materially the cause of education in the State, the Association took certain action which will be, in my opinion, epoch-making for the school interests of the State. I refer to the action taken to enlarge and strengthen the Association, to establish an educational journal and to fix entrance requirements for colleges and the courses of study for high schools. I am expecting great results in educational affairs from the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association."

Harmonizing Interests of Education.

President P. H. Mell, Clemson College:
"I consider that this gathering of the teachers of the State is of great importance to the interests of the schools of South Carolina. It was exceedingly gratifying to note the large attendance and the undivided, continued interest shown by all in the transactions of the body. I believe that this annual gathering of the teachers and the discussions of questions of interest to the schools of the State will do more towards uniting these workers and in harmonizing all the interests of education than probably any other one thing in existence. I trust, therefore, that we may have another year a meeting of the Association, where the interest will be as unflagging and

where the attendance will be as large. I felt very much encouraged during my visit to Chick Springs in attendance upon the body and have come back home believing strongly that the schools and colleges will become more closely united than they have been in the past."

A Misfortune to be Absent.

Dr J. I. McCain, Erskine College:
"The meeting of the South Carolina State Teachers' Association, recently held at Chick Springs, was one of the most important and interesting meetings the Association has ever held. In the first place it was one of the fullest independent meetings of recent years, and it was a full meeting not by the predominance of any one grade of teachers, but by the presence of teachers from all the ranks of the profession. In a word it was one of the most representative meetings, I believe, that I have ever attended, and I have attended most of the meetings of the Association in the last twenty years."

"I shall not attempt to tell in detail the transactions of the Association, but I may say, in general, that special emphasis was laid on three things, and it seems to me that the executive committee was wise in so planning the programme as to place the emphasis where it did. Those three things were the establishment of the proper relations between high schools and colleges, the improvement of rural schools, and a higher ideal of the teaching profession, both in the minds of teachers themselves and in the minds of patrons and the public at large. These things were discussed in a clear-minded, large-hearted way, and there is no teacher in the State who would not have been greatly helped by being present. In fact it was a misfortune to be absent from a meeting which discussed in so intelligent and helpful a manner questions of such vital importance to the State."

"The moral is that the teachers of the State should earnestly endeavor to be present at the next meeting of the Association. Those who know the helpfulness of attending should try to encourage others to attend, and should do all they can to impress school patrons with the idea that it is wise and economical to have their teachers attend even if the schools must pay the expenses. I do not know, indeed, a better investment than a school board could make than to give its teacher a vacation of three or four days, continue her salary and pay her expenses to the next meeting of the Association."

It was a Splendid Success.

Col J. J. Dargan, principal Gen Sumter Memorial Academy:

"It is certainly the best meeting that has been held by the Association since I have been a member. In the number attending, in earnestness of application to the work of the body, in enthusiasm and in results it was a splendid success. To let such work go backwards is out of the question. The teachers of South Carolina in this meeting demonstrated that, with good leadership, they can reach the highest point of efficiency in educational work, and we are resolved that nothing shall stand in the way of the future growth of the Association and the educational advancement of the State through its agency."

One of the Most Inspiring Ever Held.

Mr A. R. Banks, superintendent of schools, Lancaster, and member of the State board of education:

"The recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Chick Springs was one of the most delightful, inspiring and profitable ever held, for the following reasons:

"1. Next to the meeting at Anderson some years ago it was the largest. The teachers were given free entertainment

in the hospitable homes of Anderson on that occasion.

"2. It was composed of representative teachers from the rural schools to the colleges.

"3. The papers and addresses were on subjects of vital interest to the schools of all grades, and were freely and heartily discussed.

"4. The teachers met in social intercourse with more freedom than usual, and thus gained the benefits of personal experience.

"5. The actions taken by the Association will no doubt result in very great good to the educational interests of the whole State.

"6. The addresses of Dr Henry Louis Smith and Dr Knapp were of the very first order and were in themselves worth more than the time and expense incurred by each teacher present.

"7. The excellent care bestowed upon the teachers by the management of Chick Springs.

"8. The wise administration of affairs by the worthy president and secretary.

"It was good to have been there. Those who attended, from the rural schools to the colleges, went to their fields of labor better prepared to grapple with the vexing problems that confronted them."

By Far the Best Ever Held.

Miss Lucy R. Hoyt, Columbia:

"For a number of years I have attended the South Carolina State Teachers' Association, but the recent meeting at Chick Springs was by far the best ever held. The plans for the meeting were well made, and were carried out with a finish of detail very satisfying; the subjects discussed were interesting and helpful, and the teachers present seemed alive to the problems and conditions existing in this State and ready to do their part in solving them."

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had planned a meeting suits."

Matters of Vital Interest.

Superintendent S. H. [?]
"The meeting of the Association was one of the best ever held. The subjects were of vital interest; in attendance was just the interest of the most concentrated, was more than could have possibly been gathered together I was delighted with the session of the Association."

Interest in all Things.

Superintendent N. [?]

"The latest meeting of the Association marked a new history. The writer is indebted to the kind women, but I thought to see so many of them to watch their consistent proceedings. The meeting was largely a matter of careful planning and execution."

"The fact that the certain carefully established for entrance requirements schools and colleges and more satisfactory really will finally unit of education in the State."

"If the Association of Columbia next year will be present fully teachers. It might be a good idea, but the State's convention city good accommodation secured there, and the Columbia is the greatest State, will more than make up for the extra expense."

A CHICK SPRINGS.

ATTENDED WELL WITH RESULTS.

the Teachers is Undeclared to Have Ever Held — Much accomplished.

6.—Special: Among the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Chick Springs, W. H. Jones, of Columbia, at he had derived so much from the meeting it occurred that it would help the Association work if some of the features of the meeting were brought to the attention of the public. It is not fortunate enough to be absent, he, in his official capacity as responding secretary of the Association, sent a request to some of the educators, who attended, for an expression of their opinion of the Association. The replies already received are so impressive by what was given below and will be carefully reading them: **Definite and Tangible.** In, State superintendent

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where the attendance will be as large. I felt very much encouraged during my visit to Chick Springs in attendance upon the body and have come back home believing strongly that the schools and colleges will become more closely united than they have been in the past."

A Misfortune to be Absent.

Dr J. I. McCain, Erskine College: "The meeting of the South Carolina State Teachers' Association, recently held at Chick Springs, was one of the most important and interesting meetings the Association has ever held. In the first place it was one of the fullest independent meetings of recent years, and it was a full meeting not by the preponderance of any one grade of teachers, but by the presence of teachers from all the ranks of the profession. In a word it was one of the most representative meetings, I believe, that I have ever attended, and I have attended most of the meetings of the Association in the last twenty years.

"I shall not attempt to tell in detail the transactions of the Association, but I may say, in general, that special emphasis was laid on three things, and it seems to me that the executive committee was wise in so planning the programme as to place the emphasis where it did. Those three things were the establishment of the proper relations between high schools and colleges, the improvement of rural schools, and a higher ideal of the teaching profession, both in the minds of teachers themselves and in the minds of patrons and the public at large. These things were discussed in a clear-minded, large-hearted way, and there is no teacher in the State who would not have been greatly helped by being present. In fact it was a misfortune to be absent from a meeting which discussed in so intelligent and helpful a manner questions of such vital importance to the State.

"The moral is that the teachers of the State should earnestly endeavor to be present at the next meeting of the Association. Those who know the helpfulness of attending should try to encourage others to attend, and should do all they can to impress school patrons with the idea that it is wise and economical to have their teachers attend even if the schools must pay the expenses. I do not know, indeed, a better investment that a school board could make than to give its teacher a vacation of three or four days, continue her salary and pay her expenses to the next meeting of the Association."

It was a Splendid Success.

Col J. J. Dargan, principal Gen Sumter Memorial Academy:

"It is certainly the best meeting that has been held by the Association since I have been a member. In the number attending, in earnestness of application to the work of the body, in enthusiasm and in results it was a splendid success. To let such work go backwards is out of the question. The teachers of South Carolina in this meeting demonstrated that, with good leadership, they can reach the highest point of efficiency in educational work, and we are resolved that nothing shall stand in the way of the future growth of the Association and the educational advancement of the State through its agency."

One of the Most Inspiring Ever Held.

Mr A. R. Banks, superintendent of schools, Lancaster, and member of the State board of education:

"The recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Chick Springs was one of the most delightful, inspiring and profitable ever held, for the following reasons:

"1. Next to the meeting at Anderson some years ago it was the largest. The teachers were given free entertainment

in the hospitable homes of Anderson on that occasion.

"2. It was composed of representative teachers from the rural schools to the colleges.

"3. The papers and addresses were on subjects of vital interest to the schools of all grades, and were freely and heartily discussed.

"4. The teachers met in social intercourse with more freedom than usual, and thus gained the benefits of personal experience.

"5. The actions taken by the Association will no doubt result in very great good to the educational interests of the whole State.

"6. The addresses of Dr Henry Louis Smith and Dr Knapp were of the very first order and were in themselves worth more than the time and expense incurred by each teacher present.

"7. The excellent care bestowed upon the teachers by the management of Chick Springs.

"8. The wise administration of affairs by the worthy president and secretary.

"It was good to have been there. Those who attended, from the rural schools to the colleges, went to their fields of labor better prepared to grapple with the vexing problems that confronted them."

By Far the Best Ever Held.

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had planned a meeting for definite results."

Matters of Vital Interest Discussed.

Superintendent S. H. Edmunds, Sumter: "The meeting of the State Teachers' Association was one of the best that we have ever held. The matters discussed were of vital interest; the spirit of those in attendance was just as it should be; the interest of the members, necessarily concentrated, was more intense than it could have possibly been in a place where there are diverting attractions. Altogether I was delighted with the 1907 session of the Association."

Interest in all the Proceedings.

Superintendent N. M. Salley, Greenwood:

"The latest meeting of the State Teachers' Association marks an epoch in its history. The writer has nothing against the kind women, but he was certainly delighted to see so many men present and to watch their constant interest in all the proceedings. The success of the meeting was largely due to somebody's careful planning and unremitting hard work."

"The fact that the colleges agreed on certain carefully estimated units of work for entrance requirements, puts both schools and colleges of a more satisfactory nature, and really will finally unify the education in the State."

"If the Association is of Columbia next fall will be present fully fifteen teachers. It might cost a individual teacher, but Columbia is State's convention city, and the fact good accommodations can easily be cured there, and the more vital fact Columbia is the geographical center of the State, will more than offset the extra expense."

UNIVERSITY MEETING

FARMERS NEED THIS INSTRUCTION

Dinner at Demonstration Farms in This State.

DR. KNAPP EXPECTED FRIDAY

His Agents Find the People Anxious to Receive the Agents of the Department.

INTERVIEWS WITH CAPITAL'S VISITORS

"More than 100,000 boys and girls in the South are teaching their elders how to improve the methods of farming," declared Dr. Wallace Buttrick at the Shoreham. Dr. Buttrick is secretary of the general education board endowed by John D. Rockefeller, and now controlling a capital of \$40,000,000. Dr. Buttrick wanted it understood that the members of the general education board are not working for glory, and do not desire publicity. He said that this board prefers to be a silent partner of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Institutions, and he gives credit to the latter for a large part of the great work that has been done in the South.

"The late Dr. Knapp, who began farm demonstration work, is entitled to all the credit for starting a movement that, it is believed, will do more to make the South prosperous than any other movement ever known," continued Dr. Buttrick. "It was he who conceived the idea of taking the improved, modern methods of farming to the farmer in his field and showing him how to make two blades of grass grow where one was grown before." He started his demonstration plan in the Southern States, and it grew and grew, until now the Federal government is spending \$500,000 a year in this work, where, in the beginning, the amount expended was little more than \$10,000. The general education board is helping the government and the States in this work, and is contributing in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

"The plan is to invite several farmers in a section to witness the methods of the government experts, and to have them, with their own eyes, see the wonderful results that follow. The outcome has been that all through the South the farmers have increased their products. They used to raise cotton and buy their food products. We have been teaching them that they can raise cotton and also their own corn. In many of the Southern States the corn crop this year was larger than ever in their history.

"Corn clubs of boys and canning clubs of young women on the farm were the natural result of the demonstration work. The boys have been organized in nearly all the Southern States, and are showing their parents that, with modern methods of farming, the produce of the farm can be marvelously increased. So with the girls' canning clubs. The young women started in to plant an acre or so of vegetables, and to can them, and the work has grown so tremendously that 40,000 of them are engaged in it today. The girls of Mississippi are supplying one of the big railroads with nearly all the canned goods used by it.

"I might be described as a 'hopeless optimist,' concluded Dr. Buttrick. "I believe the world is getting better in every way. We certainly are far ahead of the nations of Europe in industry, and what is more important, perhaps, in morals."

Indiana for Wilson.

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Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, head of the bureau of agrostology of the department of agriculture, will be here Friday and will spend several days in the city.

Mr. J. P. Campbell of Georgia, who has been appointed in charge of a division in this State, has moved here and is now living at Hyatt Park. The counties under his jurisdiction are Calhoun, Richland, Orangeburg, Lexington, Aiken and Fairfield.

He wishes to have from 100 to 200 men working on each county in his district under the direction and with the cooperation of the United States government. Mr. Jenkins have 15 counties under their supervision, Mr. Jenkins working in the Piedmont counties.

Dr. Barrow, who blazed the way in this State for the work of the department of agriculture to conduct its demonstrations, will visit the State about the first of March. Mr. Campbell, who has recently come to Columbia, is a graduate of Dahlgonega or the agricultural college of Georgia, and of the University at Athens. A friend said of him yesterday that while at the university Mr. Campbell began his demonstration work, teaching young men who worked gardens in the city of Athens in order to earn their way through college.

All that the government asks of the farmers is for each of the parties selected to cultivate a small area under the instruction of the government agents. The demonstration farms will be visited twice a month by the sub-agents. Mr. W. R. Elliott is the sub-agent for Fairfield and Mr. L. C. Chappell is the subagent for Richland. Each of these is in charge of counties additional to his own, but Mr. Campbell has some farms which he visits in person.

In addition to the demonstration farms, there are cooperation farms whose owners receive instructions by mail and occasional visits. The agents teach the selection of seed, the preparation of the soil and the fertilization of the plants.

Lands should be broken in the fall and allowed to accumulate plant stimulating properties during the winter instead of lying hard and baked after the summer and impervious to organic influences. The diversification of crops depends upon this. With but the one crop—cotton—the farmer has grown indifferent and finally ignorant of the science of cultivation.

These things Dr. Knapp and his agents are trying to teach. They find the farmers in South Carolina well educated up to the need of such instruction and commend the State for its assistance to the farmers.

"Have you tried Clinchfield coal?"

Chi-Namel Demonstration at C. O.

Brown & Bro.'s.

Do not miss this

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WASHINGTON, N. C.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DR. SEAMAN KNAPP WILL MAKE
ADDRESS—IS A GREAT
AGRICULTURIST.

The annual commencement of the Washington Public Schools will be held on next Friday evening, May 29, the day of the closing of the schools. The full program will be published early next week.

The feature of the occasion of most interest will be the address by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. Knapp is an international authority on improved methods of agriculture and agricultural teaching. His experience includes practical farming, professor of agriculture and then president of the Iowa State Agricultural College, a mission to China, Japan, the Philippines and Porto Rico in behalf of the Department of Agriculture to report on the agricultural conditions and resources of those countries, and the great fight against the boll weevil, which was conducted under his direction and successfully. He is at present in charge of the Farmers' Cooperative Cotton Demonstration Work, for the purpose of improving the cultivation and yield of that staple. Some of his work had already been planned for Beaufort county.

Dr. Knapp is no theorist. He is a practical man, who sees clearly his problem and has a firm grasp of the methods of solving it. He knows what he talks about and can talk most effectively. He is on the program of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly for the meeting in Charlotte, next month, and at a great educational meeting at Pinehurst, last year, he made the speech which aroused most interest and enthusiasm. It is an event in the history of our city when such a man comes to talk to us, and he should be given a great welcome and a great audience. He has been secured for the occasion by Hon. John H. Small, chairman of the Board of Trustees, between whom Dr. Knapp has grown up a warm friendship. Mr. Small will also be present at the

... are the
... line.
Real pathetic to see the lean Tammany Tiger waddling up each morning and taking its place to be fed.

A Harvard professor says man is not as old as he looks. Neither is woman—according to the census enumerators.

Speaker Cannon says he will not retire under fire. Well, they are perfectly willing to call a truce and let him depart in peace.

They are calling him "Jonah" Cannon. If they could get a word from the whale it would probably be: "Thanks. I'm not hungry."

California gives handsome cash encouragement to the aviators. An airship is a fine thing to have hanging around in the earthquake belt.

Even when the weather man forecasts a balmy day no one seems disposed to run the risk of shoveling the picnic train out of the snowbank.

Mr. William Watson left in company with "a warm feeling" for this country. It will not be dampened when he reaches the other side, where a hot time in the old town awaits him.

If a friend has any doubt of your high opinion of him, invite him to dine with you, and set a beef roast before him, and be as mirthful over the meal as if it were a mere trifle.

"What becomes of the souls of corporations?" asks The Chicago News. In the case of the trusts, they are supposed to go under a microscope, but we have seen no photographs of them.

The deluded foreigners who mistook Washington, Ga., for the national capital discovered their error before they had the opportunity to blame congress on the progressive little city.

The hungry consumer was not present at that Pittsburg dinner at \$100 a plate. But he could not have evened up matters there, as he would not have been allowed to remain at table indefinitely.

... movement is phenomenal.
Whether it foreshadows that practical conquest men have so long yearned is yet to be determined.
Carrying passengers in heavier-than-air machines is yet a experiment, while the evolutions of the device itself are surrounded uncertainty and peril.

Certainly, we have crossed the threshold of a great victory over the laws of gravitation. But many decisive battles remain yet to be recorded.

CARRYING SCIENCE TO THE ACRES.

Personally carrying the results of experiment in the laboratory to the farmer on his acres is the mission and practice of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, as explained by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, in Macon, recently.

Dr. Knapp is head of this important feature of federal agricultural administration, and is touring the south explaining the merits of the system to city as well as country audiences, and knitting closer the bonds between the farmer and the department seeking to further his welfare.

The farm demonstration work is based upon the reasoning that men learn more by doing things themselves than by academic tuition.

Enforcing this idea, the bureau has agents scattered throughout the country, mainly in the southern states, who keep in individual touch with representative farmers.

In detail, the system operates by the agents of the department selecting in each community some one reliable and progressive farmer.

To him is sent selected seed and literature bearing on improved business methods of culture. He agrees, in return, to exactly follow the instructions of the department with regard either to a portion or all of his farm.

Once a month, at least, an agent of the bureau visits this farmer, checks up his efforts and sees that the directions from headquarters are being observed to the letter.

As a logical result, thousands of farmers in the southern states are today learning scientific agriculture by doing scientific agriculture. An equally valuable feature of the system is its power of example.

When the non-scientific farmer sees the good accomplished and the money made by his more enterprising neighbor, he has a poor head for self-interest if he does not follow suit.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the great national farmers' college projected by the Farmers' Union is to be fashioned upon lines very similar to those characterizing the government's demonstration work.

Inasmuch as the latter has convincingly demonstrated its practical usefulness, the Farmers' Union institution should achieve widespread reform in the same general direction.

THE RAILROAD SLEEP AS A NATIONAL QUESTION.

The south is awake to the sleeping southern railroads. It has been galvanized into that condition within the last three months. Approximately three months ago The Constitution published an editorial rasping the sleeping southern systems.

Our contention was that failure on their part to properly exploit southern advantages in sections where it would do most good cost the south

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"DEEP PLOWING AND SHALLOW PLANTING."

Dr. Knapp Notices Prof. Welborn's Criticism and Gives the Exact Language of His Official Instructions.

Messrs. Editors: In your valuable paper of May 8th appears an article on "Deep Plowing and Shallow Planting," by Prof. Welborn, in which he states that I advocate "plowing eight to ten inches deep in the spring with disc or subsoil plow, and cross-plowing with the same implement."

This is certainly a great surprise to me as I have advocated and practiced on my own farms for over fifty years, shallow plowing in the spring and insisted that the deeper plowing be done in the fall. To understand our work it should be borne in mind that we are not giving instructions to the people in general but simply to the Demonstrators and Co-operators who agree to follow our plans, and these plans are in every case explained to the farmers by our traveling agents. The commencement is made in the fall and the first circular usually sent out is in regard to the preparation of the seed bed. Last fall it was marked "No. A.-64." The principal instructions relating to the plowing are as follows:

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

"Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8, 10, or 12 inches according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface. (The foregoing depths should be reached gradually.)"

When Should the Plowing Be Done?

fore the winter rains set in, the earlier after the first of October the better. Always use a cover crop of oats, barley, wheat or rye, if possible."

Deepening the Soil.

"It rarely pays to subsoil land in the spring and it is never ad-

visable to use the subsoil plow when the subsoil is fully saturated with water, even though the surface be fairly dry."

And again:

"Do not plow deeply or subsoil in the spring."

All subsequent instructions for the year relating to plowing should be interpreted by reference to this first circular. In a later circular we stated.

"If no fall or winter plowing has been done, plow without delay about one inch deeper than usual, and run narrow furrows to set well on edge."

These statements are sufficiently clear and need not be misunderstood by anyone. It is always fair in discussion to allow every man to state his position and certainly we have never, to our knowledge, given out any general instructions for deep plowing in the spring.

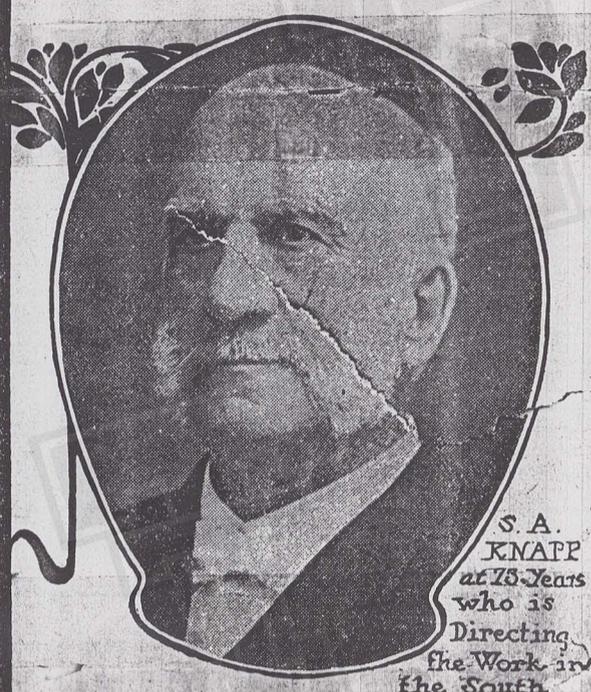
In regard to the cost: No single experiment can determine the cost because some subsoils may be very tenacious and others quite friable. My own experience has been that three heavy horses or mules are sufficient for the ten-inch plow in plowing eight inches deep, and on some lands a much wider plow can be used at the same depth. With a disc plow and three heavy mules we have been able to go ten inches on most any land in Texas. Our general estimate is fifty cents an acre; additional cost for ten-inch plowing on average lands.

As to planting: We have never advocated half an inch, nor have we advocated one inch. We simply stated that "one inch is sufficient depth to plant in well pulverized, moist soil when the weather is warm." (This refers solely to the germination of seed.) This statement immediately follows and the two should be read together: "Soils and conditions are so variable that the farmer must use his judgment as to the depth of planting."

S. A. KNAPP,

Special Agent in Charge, Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

r's \$43,000,000



S. A. KNAPP at 75 Years who is Directing the Work in the South

work will be gradually increased as sentiment is created and the educators, philanthropists and men of big affairs who constitute the General Education Board believe that in ten years there will be brought about throughout the South as complete a revolution in social and economic conditions as ordinarily would take place in a century.

Toward this end Mr. Rockefeller's money is being applied in the South in another direction that it has not taken and will not take in the North, where the need does not exist. With the same painstaking thoroughness that was applied to the agricultural problem the condition and needs of the secondary schools of the South were investigated, and the board has applied about \$15,000 a year to stimulating secondary education. The system of high schools in the North and West, though in places—even in districts of New York—woefully deficient, is generally fairly complete. In the South few children outside the cities have access to a free high school.

Aiding Scores of Southern Colleges.

Appropriations were made by the board to several Southern State universities to establish professorships of secondary education. These regular members of the university faculties are paid to travel and promote organization of high schools. A conference for secondary education was held at Charlottesville last November, attended by college presidents and other educators. The first year's work resulted in the establishment of 200 new high schools in the South. In the Universities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee the Education Board maintains these professorships in secondary education, and under this stimulus the universities have risen rapidly to a commanding position as the centres of influence for education in their respective States. The General Education Board gives the universities the credit for the results and considers that its \$15,000 a year spent to aid them in making and crystallizing sentiment is one of the best investments it has made.

Toward higher education in the South the following are the Rockefeller foundations:

SOUTHERN STATES.		
	Rockefeller Gift.	Conditional or Recipient Making Total.
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.....	\$25,000	\$100,000
S.W. Baptist Univ., Jackson, Tenn.....	25,000	100,000
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.	25,000	100,000
Richmond College, Richmond, Va.....	150,000	500,000
Randolph - Macon College, Ashland, Va.....	10,000	40,000
Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.....	- 5,000	50,000
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.....	37,500	150,000
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.....	25,000	125,000
Mercer Univ., Macon, Ga..	75,000	300,000
Furman Univ., Greenville, S. C.....	25,000	100,000
Tulane Un., New Orleans..	75,000	300,000
Drury Col., Springfield, Mo.	50,000	250,000
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	25,000	100,000
Total Southern States.....	\$552,500	\$2,215,000

The amounts appropriated to the Western and Eastern colleges are on the average larger, but the

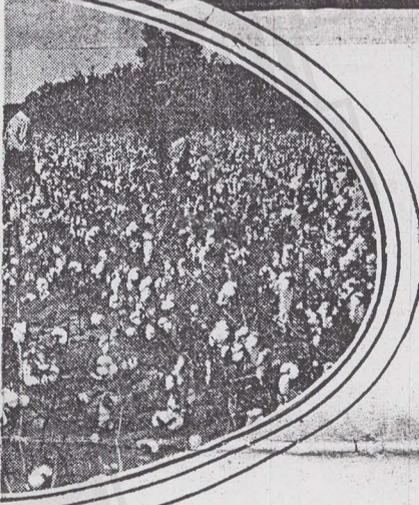
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Mr. Rockefeller's agents were amazed at what they saw Dr. Knapp accomplishing with the limited means the Department of Agriculture had for this work. The one-gallus farmer of Texas was "slicking up," buying two mules where he had had one, purchasing the farm he had always rented under the old conditions, and filling the banks to overflowing. In districts where school had been kept a few weeks in a log cabin substantial brick buildings had been erected and schools consolidated. Scientific farming, wherever applied, even for two seasons, had simply transformed the community. This, then, was the far-sought solution of the educational problem in the South.

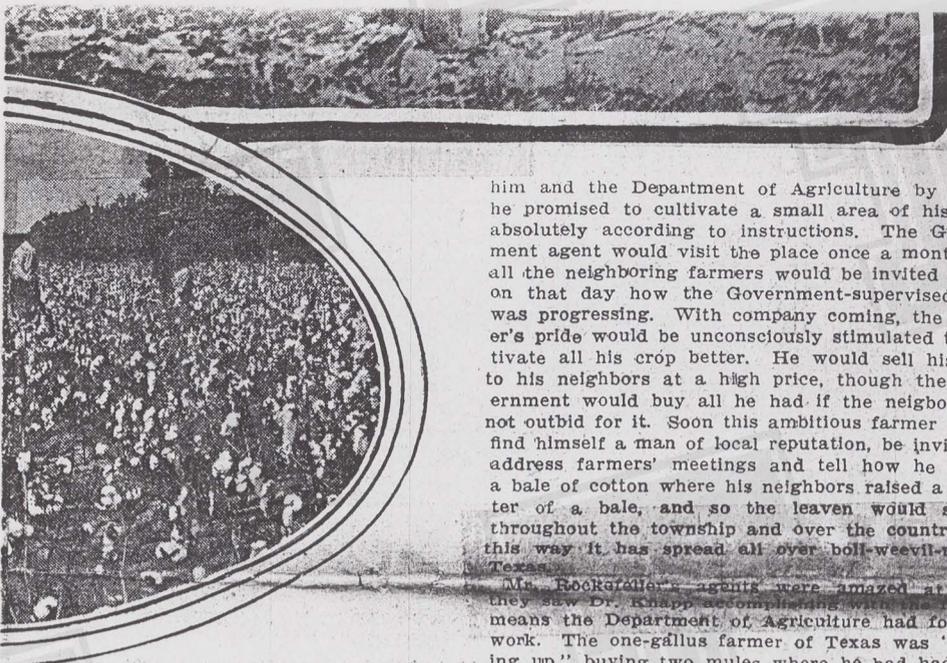
The Rockefeller System at Work.

The Rockefeller idea of system was applied in the preliminary survey of the Southern educational field, as it later was applied also to study and analysis of the needs of every college in the North and West. Another Rockefeller principle, that co-operation is more effective than competition, was applied when it came to action. Representatives of the General Education Board went to Secretary Wilson and in effect said:

"You have the organization and the method, and we have the money. You lend us the men and the method and we will pay the freight."



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Solving Problems by Educators.

Dr. Knapp in his study of statistics saw that the difference between the earning capacity of the Southern and the Northern farmer. Every farm in South Carolina employed on the average only one mule, while to every laborer on a Northern farm there were four big horses. The Southern farmer was using only one-tenth the horse-power employed by his Northern neighbor. The solution of the boll-weevil problem was found in the cotton crop ahead so that it matured before the boll-weevil. That required educating farmers to the new idea of scientific agriculture—increasing the humus in the soil, making a finer seed bed and using better seed. Dr. Knapp found that the men to teach the farmers were the farmers themselves. He would select the most progressive farmer in a neighborhood and make a written contract between

him and the Department of Agriculture by which he promised to cultivate a small area of his farm absolutely according to instructions. The Government agent would visit the place once a month and all the neighboring farmers would be invited to see on that day how the Government-supervised crop was progressing. With company coming, the farmer's pride would be unconsciously stimulated to cultivate all his crop better. He would sell his seed to his neighbors at a high price, though the Government would buy all he had if the neighbors did not outbid for it. Soon this ambitious farmer would find himself a man of local reputation, be invited to address farmers' meetings and tell how he raised a bale of cotton where his neighbors raised a quarter of a bale, and so the leaven would spread throughout the township and over the country. In this way it has spread all over boll-weevil-ridden Texas.

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It was a bargain. Dr. Knapp assumed direction of a campaign throughout the South to extend the demonstration farm work to the districts where the Department of Agriculture was not operating and where it could get no appropriations. In one year the General Educational Board established seven agents in Mississippi, six in Georgia and two in Virginia. Its first year's appropriation was \$30,000; this year's has been more than doubled and the demonstration farming will be extended through Virginia and both Carolinas. The work is done by a staff entirely independent of the Government, but throughout the South the work of the two departments under Dr. Knapp has been more or less confounded by the public.

In two years the Government has brought 8,000 farmers to adopt its cotton methods, and in districts where there were few left, besides the poor tenants who had not enough money to move, prosperity has come in flood tide and brought on its crest a social reformation. The General Education Board has set out to do as much for all the South. It cannot be done in a year, nor in two, nor three; it is a leavening process and must spread from farm to farm, from township to township, from county to county. The appropriations for the

districts of New York—worldly deficient, is generally fairly complete. In the South few children outside the cities have access to a free high school.

Aiding Scores of Southern Colleges.

Appropriations were made by the board to several Southern State universities to establish professorships of secondary education. These regular members of the university faculties are paid to travel and promote organization of high schools. A conference for secondary education was held at Charlottesville last November, attended by college presidents and other educators. The first year's work resulted in the establishment of 200 new high schools in the South. In the Universities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee the Education Board maintains these professorships in secondary education, and under this stimulus the universities have risen rapidly to a commanding position as the centres of influence for education in their respective States. The General Education Board gives the universities the credit for the results and considers that its \$15,000 a year spent to aid them in making and crystallizing sentiment is one of the best investments it has made.

Toward higher education in the South the following are the Rockefeller foundations:

SOUTHERN STATES.

	Rockefeller Gift.	Conditional on Recipient Making Total.
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.....	\$25,000	\$100,000
S.W. Baptist Univ., Jackson, Tenn.....	25,000	100,000
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.	25,000	100,000
Richmond College, Richmond, Va.....	150,000	500,000
Randolph - Macon College, Ashland, Va.....	10,000	40,000
Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.....	- 5,000	50,000
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.....	37,500	150,000
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.....	25,000	125,000
Mercer Univ., Macon, Ga.	75,000	300,000
Furman Univ., Greenville, S. C.....	25,000	100,000
Tulane Un., New Orleans..	75,000	300,000
Drury Col., Springfield, Mo.	50,000	250,000
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	25,000	100,000
Total Southern States....	\$552,500	\$2,215,000

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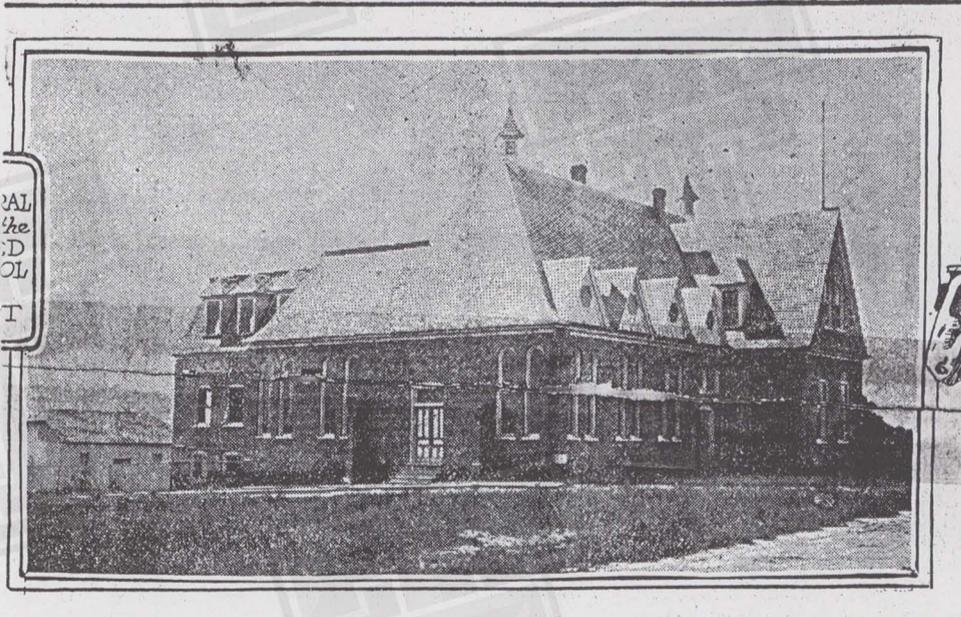
WESTERN STATES.

	Rockefeller Gift.	Conditional on Recipient Making Total.
Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.	\$25,000	\$100,000
Coe Col., Cedar Rapids, Ia..	50,000	250,000
Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia..	100,000	400,000
Lawrence Univ., Appleton, Wis.	50,000	200,000
Beloit Col., Beloit, Wis....	50,000	200,000
Morningside College, Sioux City, Mo.....	50,000	200,000
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.....	125,000	500,000
Un. of Wooster, Wooster, O.	125,000	500,000
Colorado Col., Col. Springs	50,000	500,000
Total Western States....	\$625,000	\$2,850,000

EASTERN STATES.

Lafayette Col., Easton, Pa.	\$50,000	\$200,000
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.....	50,000	250,000
Yale Univ., New Haven....	300,000	2,000,000
Princeton Univ., Princeton.	200,000	2,000,000
Total Eastern States.....	\$600,000	\$4,450,000

Since its organization the General Education Board has given \$280,000 to negro schools.



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BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

30

May 1912

**TO IMPROVE RURAL SCHOOLS
AND COUNTRY LIFE.**

"The School of Country Life"—that's a new idea in education. The South is to have the first, and it will bear the name of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the practical scientist who devoted his life to improving Southern farms. It was Dr. Knapp who started the boys' corn clubs and the girls' tomato clubs, taught intensive farming, how to get larger yields; preached better schools and better homes. The course will cover agricultural life in all its phases, training economic missionaries who through the schools will strive to improve the whole of country life. Ten years ago there were a bare score of agricultural high schools in the South; now there are hundreds.

This new institution will be established at Nashville, Tenn., in connection with the George Peabody College for Teachers, and it has been made possible by the gift of \$250,000 by the General Education Board. It is another step in the development of a great teachers' college for the South. Chancellor Bruce R. Payne, a young Sterner of energy and notable ability, has entrusted the task of creating the Peabody much as Dr. Gilman created Johns Hopkins University. With a splendid and certain buildings at Nashville the Peabody Education Fund contributes \$500,000, the State of Tennessee \$550,000, and an additional \$1,000,000 is being raised,

Dr. Knapp Favors Agriculture in the Schools.

His Argument is Simply That We Must Recognize Its Limitations and Must Not Allow it to Divert Us From More Far-Reaching Agricultural Reforms.

Messrs. Editors: Some one has kindly sent me a copy of The Progressive Farmer of the 18th ult., in which you call attention to my address at Pinehurst and courteously apologize for my apparent position upon teaching agriculture in the common schools, by suggesting that I have been so occupied with another line of work, that I have lost in some measure perhaps the right perspective in dealing with some other methods of agricultural reform.

You are quite correct in stating that my view-point is different, but not correct in the suggestion that it has been obscured by anything else, for I have given many years of patient investigation into the question of what we hope to accomplish through the common schools and higher ones in the great work of readjusting rural conditions. The end sought is a higher life upon the farm; less drudgery, more comfort, more attractive homes, more time to read and to think out the problems of the farm and a larger part in the national life; not for a few farmers, but for the great toiling masses in the country. The basis of this uplift is a greater earning capacity upon the part of the individual workers, for every step of progress requires money.

How Agricultural Wealth May be Increased.

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,

bohydrates and fats in the ration. Again, foods differ in composition; corn may have from 8 to 10 per cent of protein, depending upon variety, maturing and storage; alfalfa may have from 10 to 17 per cent of protein, depending upon when cut and how cured. Further the age of the grain, and the flavor affect digestion, and cost of material must be considered. But where economic husbandry in the United States radically differs from the German, is in the use of the pasture, and feeding all classes of animals, whether for work or for growth or fattening. It is evident that judgment and experience and some science enter into the questions, and a teacher without scientific instruction would be totally at sea.

A Big Subject That Can Be Taught in the Schools.

A part of agriculture that can be taught in schools, and as I have always claimed should be taught, is how to increase the yield per acre. While from an economic standpoint only one-fifth of the gain is given to this, it must still be regarded as a broad and important subject. It involves the intricate problems of the soil, the composition, mechanical conditions, vegetable matter, drainage, relative moisture, temperature, rainfall and its conservation, cover crops, soil renovation, use 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, forestry, 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."

favor of the school garden and the education derived from it. I am not so confident that the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, even according to the best methods will accomplish all that some anticipate in the way of bettering conditions on the farm. The strong influences that shape a life are the home influences. The carrying of pails of water in the winter's sleet and under the summer's sun from the spring in the valley up the mountain side, to the home, bare and comfortless, will burn a picture into a child's brain that no school-house teaching can efface.

A Clear Statement of Dr. Knapp's Position.

Nevertheless some gain can be made by teaching agriculture. It will show the way to acquire facts bearing on rural life and open some doors of knowledge that otherwise might not stand ajar. It all depends upon the way it is taught. I am trying to make this point clear, because I fear that this awakening of the public conscience to society's obligations to the farmer will end in simply voting a book into the hands of the children to memorize chapters for recitation to teachers unprepared to instruct. No blame is to be attached to the teachers. They must be given time and opportunity. Let it be understood that I heartily endorse the teaching of agriculture in the right way in the schools of the land, and am confident the project can be made a success under wise management, to the extent that it can be made a part of the common branches.

After all, however, let us not discuss the relative merits of good work, 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.

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"AN ELECTRIC MOTOR IS
THE IDEAL FORM OF
POWER."

The

VOLUME XXXVII.

SH

DR. KNAPP DISCUSSES THE PACKERY PROJECT

Shreveport Needs Such an
Institution; One Would
Prove of Benefit.

WANTED---A MAN WHO
KNOWS THE BUSINESS

Should One, Who is a Practical Pack-
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Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge Department of Farm Demonstration Work, United States Department of Agriculture, was in the city a few hours yesterday on his way from a meeting at Monroe to one at Little Rock. Last afternoon he met a number of local business men in the Progressive League Hall and for an hour outlined the work his department is doing for the farmers of the South, suggesting plans by which the condition of North Louisiana may be improved.

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The keynote of the meeting was a packing house for Shreveport and Dr. Knapp seems to think that such an institution is not only one of the most desirable things for Shreveport, but stands in the light of almost a necessity. The doctor thinks that a plant should be constructed and placed in operation at an outlay not exceeding \$50,000 and perhaps less, the estimate submitted by Dr. Knapp being purely a rough one.

Dr. Knapp was simply passing through the city from one meeting to another. Secretary Zeigler seeing in The Times yesterday morning that the doctor was in town, called on him and asked him to address a meeting of business men. In spite of the short notice a large crowd of representative business men gathered to hear the doctor's talk and the closest attention was given him throughout an hour as he outlined the work his department is doing and how it is anxious to aid the farmers of the South.

The doctor is full of his subject and anxious for the South to continue on its march of progress and agricultural development until the land shall yield a living to those who live on it, and the cotton and other staple products shall rebound to the tiller of the soil as pure profit.

Discusses the Boll Weevil.

In speaking of his department's study of the boll weevil the doctor said the Department could not discuss theories, but asked all who come forward with these to prove them, and they having done so and found a solution to fight the boll weevil, the farmers of the South will gladly follow. He said his department was hostile to none, but is simply unable to test every theory advanced. He said the advice given by the Department comes as practical tests, made throughout the boll weevil district and that men following the suggestions laid down by the Department have been known to make 1,000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, while whole counties have averaged 800 pound of seed cotton to the acre and this in spite of the boll weevil.

The doctor said the trouble with the country was not so much on account of the boll weevil as a lack of confidence shown by the people who handle the money, saying that a country is not rightfully accorded wealthy until the wealth is distributed among the masses and not in the hands of the few.

The Packery Project.

Discussing the packing house project, he said that one was needed in Shreveport as in every portion of the country. The doctor suggested that the people of Shreveport go about this in a conservative manner and start a packing house on a small scale and in time it would reach the dimensions necessary to care for all the stock which could be raised in North Louisiana. The doctor in discussing the packing house project also took up stock raising, and said that North Louisiana was in the best stock zone in the entire country and he was anxious to see a line of creameries stretching from Baltimore to Dallas, Texas, which could supply the people of the entire country with cream, butter and cheese.

Dr. Knapp Asked Many Questions.

When the meeting was concluded a number of local business men gathered around the doctor and began asking questions in regard to a packing house, those behind the project saying all that is necessary in Shreveport is for the local interests to find a man with the right kind of experience to run a first-class packing house and at the same time has sufficient money to invest in the project to show that he is willing to back up his ability.

The doctor was asked where some one operating a small independent packing house, who might possibly be

THE DAILY HERALD

DR. KNAPP IS HERE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL
AGENTS ON VISIT.

EN ROUTE TO LOUISIANA

Had Pleasant Visit to Greenville and
Placed an Agent to Experiment
In the Delta Section.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, director of the agents employed by the United States government in the agricultural department at Washington, accompanied by Mr. H. E. Savely his assistant, reached Vicksburg last night, and will depart this morning going west on the V. S. & P. road for points in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The purpose of Dr. Knapp's visit through the south, is for the improvement and diversification of farming conditions, which the government is voluntarily showing a great interest in, and intends, as these gentlemen state, to do everything possible through experimenting, to better the general situation all the while.

Yesterday was spent in Greenville, where Dr. Knapp and Mr. Savely met L. A. Markham, the agent in the employ of the government there and today they will spend the afternoon in Monroe.

Silvery haired and about seventy-five years of age, as he puts it, "No, I am not seventy-five years old, but I am seventy-five years young." Dr. Knapp is a most delightful gentleman. He has been in the government employ for many years, and has studied agricultural conditions in every section of the country. He is particularly optimistic in referring to this part of the country, provided the modern farming methods are carried out.

Mr. Savely announced that in addition to Mr. Markham at Greenville, Mr. H. S. Nichols is to operate about fifteen or more plantations in the delta this spring and summer, upon which he will endeavor to instruct the planters in the manner that the government believes they will get the best results with their crops.

Mr. Nichols will probably make Rolling Fork his headquarters most of the while, but will travel around through the delta counties, and will be glad to furnish any information that he can to planters who care to call upon him for that purpose.

Dr. Knapp and Mr. Savely have been at Water Valley, Canton and other interior towns in the state. They regretted that they could not stop here longer but engagements at Monroe, Alexandria, La., and then several appointments in Arkansas, necessitate their leaving this morning.

They expect to be back in Washington some time during the early part of April.

Mr. Savely said they had a very pleasant trip to Greenville yesterday, and were well satisfied with the outlook in that vicinity.

DR. KNAPP

IN SHREVEPORT TODAY

WILL ADDRESS MEETING OF THE
PLANTERS AND BUSINESS
MEN AT 4:30.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., is in the city, having arrived last night from Monroe, where the night previous he delivered an address to the business men and planters. This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock he will speak at a meeting of representative business men and planters at the Progressive League office. Arrangements were made this morning by Secretary Zeigler. Dr. Knapp has shown himself on many occasions to be a friend of the farmers of Louisiana, and has rendered considerable service in this section, having spoken here once or twice. In Monroe he told how to make cotton despite the boll weevil and urged diversification.

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GEORGIA-ALABAMA EDITION

This is our GEORGIA-ALABAMA EDITION (made especially for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida), edited from our offices at Birmingham, Alabama, and having 100,000 CIRCULATION WEEKLY. The five editions of The Progressive Farmer are:

GEORGIA-ALABAMA, Birmingham....	100,000
CAROLINAS-VIRGINIA, Raleigh	150,000
KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE, Louisville..	55,000
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, Memphis.....	110,000
TEXAS EDITION, Dallas.....	135,000
TOTAL GUARANTEED CIRCULATION,	550,000

Saturday, February 16, 1929

The Farm Wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

To Him We Turn as the "Father of All Extension Work"

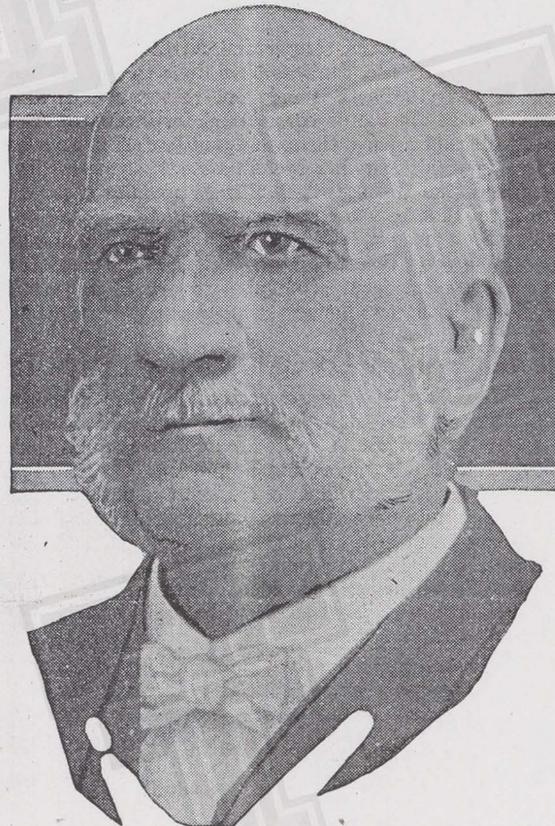
Last week a big meeting was held in Houston, Texas, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of farm extension work in the United States. At this time therefore it is fitting that we should know something of the plans, ideals, and aspirations of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the great apostle of agricultural progress, who was responsible for the extension idea and its early progress and development. O. B. Martin, now director of extension work in Texas, who for many years was closely associated with Dr. Knapp in extension work, has prepared this fine article on "The Farm Wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp."

THE farm wisdom of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp can be summed up in two clauses, namely, "greater earning power of the farmer," and "developing the wealth of the soil." The two great factors are the man and the land. Upon these he based a great philosophy and worked out a new educational system. Both of these are so simple that many of the agents who came in contact with them did not get their full depth, significance, and influence.

In the endeavor to increase earning capacity, Dr. Knapp impressed upon the people that every member of the farm family should contribute to the family support. In pursuance of this idea he had the boys demonstrate the growing of crops and livestock. Then he encouraged the girls to grow tomatoes, peppers, beans, and other vegetables. Likewise, he had them conserve them in accordance with scientific methods. Then came poultry clubs. Before the girls' club work started, he indicated that there was an important place for the farm woman in his system of economy for he said: "It is realized that the great force that readjusts the world originates in the home. Home conditions will ultimately mold the man's life."

Dr. Knapp revealed his plans gradually to his agents, demonstrators, and coöperators. He knew that the mass can take but one step at a time. He told the agents, "Your value lies not in what you can do but in what you can get the other people to do." He also said: "Agriculture consists of one-eighth science, three-eighths art, and one-half business methods," and followed it with the observation that the most failures in

By O. B. MARTIN
Director, Texas Extension Service



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

At the end of the first quarter of a century of

4. Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.
5. Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.
6. Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.
7. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horsepower and better implements.
8. Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
9. Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.
10. Keep an account with each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

These commandments were widely used. They are still safe, sound, and comprehensive, and, like those given by Moses, should still be demonstrated until they are universally obeyed. Dr. Knapp went into detail to explain how farm wealth could be created by conservation. He said: "In the waste of the farm is the fortune of the planter. If the insects and the harmful seeds could be converted into poultry and eggs; if grasses could be turned into beef, mutton, and wool; if the waste of forest could add its contribution to the general good; if the apple, the peach, the pear, the plum, and the cherry could everywhere be substituted for roadside thickets, brier patches and hillside coverings, it would be the inauguration of the millenium of agriculture."

Great wisdom was manifested in Dr. Knapp's thinking on home development and beautification. He magnified the home as an educational institution. He said, "A country home, be it ever so plain, with a father and mother with sense and gentle culture is nature's university and is more richly endowed for the training of youth than Yale or Harvard," and, "Teach the girl how to adorn a simple home and make it appear like a palace." The farm and home demonstrations put on

significance, and influence.

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Make Demonstration Work Practical, Said Dr. Knapp

BY THE time demonstration work began to spread throughout the South Dr. Knapp had impressed the idea that the field agents must be practical. He said, "It is no use sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if he is pretty well read up on coats." He also drove home the thought that it is necessary to begin with simple, staple demonstrations and then enlarge and expand them as the farmer himself grows and as other members of the family join in the general reform. Of course the climax was to have the whole farm, including the home, an attractive object lesson. It has been somewhat difficult for many people in the extension service even to realize that the demonstrator himself is the teacher. The agent is the coach, trainer, or guide. A real plan for reform rests more upon doing than upon teaching.

There is statesmanship in Dr. Knapp's farm philosophy. He thought we should have a republic "where the wealth which comes from the soil should find its greatest return in developing and perfecting that great domain of nature which God has given to us as an everlasting estate." Farmers who have that conception will be constantly improving and beautifying their own property. They will profit by so doing. They will not be buying gold bricks and chasing all kinds of stock-selling schemes. Five words describe the steps from a simple demonstration to this high development. They are profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power.



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

At the end of the first quarter of a century of demonstration progress it should be of interest to everybody concerned in the welfare of our country to find out how the founder of the demonstration work expected his people to bring about the grander civilization. He estimated that there is a possible 800 per cent increase in the productive power of the farmers in the average Southern State and he distributed his gain as follows:—

- 300 per cent on power and machinery.
- 200 per cent on more and better livestock.
- 150 per cent on rotation and tillage.
- 50 per cent on drainage.
- 50 per cent on better seed.
- 50 per cent on legumes and feeding.

This idea was approached in another way by saying, "Double the yield and halve the cost." That slogan was easily remembered and marked progress on the way to final achievement.

Dr. Knapp's Ten Commandments of Farming

THE question of how best to get these things done arose early in the history of the movement. Dr. Knapp displayed profound wisdom in epitomizing his farm instructions in ten commandments. Here they are:—

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed-bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8, 10, or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface.
2. Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.
3. In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.

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He Saw Far Ahead

GREAT foresight and insight were evident when Dr. Knapp drew the first Experiment Station Act in 1882. He also started the rice industry in the Southwest. He said that it was impossible to build a great cotton manufacturing section in the South if the food for the operatives had to be freighted a thousand miles, so he urged the growing of vegetables, fruits, grain, milk, and meats in order to bring diversification of manufacturing. He advocated small mills to utilize the resources of the farms. He longed for the independence of the small farmer with a monthly pay check, and he also saw the economic advantage to the merchant who can sell for cash instead of time prices at high rates. About 1910, Walter H. Page wrote to 100 leading men in the United States asking them: What is the next great step in agriculture? Dr. Knapp's reply was: A system of finance where a young man and woman starting their married life in the country should be able to get increasing credit upon character and integrity. That was before the farm loan law was passed and Dr. Page said that was the best suggestion in the 100 letters received. Thus the farm plans fit into the general economic progress of the times and the wisdom of the one merges into the other. It can, therefore, be readily understood why he stated the objectives of his work in these words: "To develop the resources of the country, to increase the harvests, to improve the landscape, to brighten the homes, and to flood the people with knowledge about helpful things."

FARMERS TOGETHER

Those Who Co-operated With Dr. Knapp by
the Adoption of Cultural Methods
Met in Houston.

FELICITOUS SPEECHES MADE

The Doctor Was Elected President and Curtis Secretary and Vice
Presidents Were as Numerous as Blackbirds—Gregg
Made a Talk—Dr. Knapp on the War Being
Waged Against the Weevil.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 19.—The Farmers' Co-operative Congress, composed of members from Texas and Louisiana, opened its first session today in the old Masonic Temple on Main street. The meeting was the result of the efforts of Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of the Texas and Louisiana territory for the Agricultural Department of the general Government. Through the daily press the place and hour for the meeting had been given and it was apparent when the hour for business arrived that the meeting would be a success. The members were there and the faces of these sturdy sons of Texas and Louisiana beamed that intelligent and earnestness that always mean success. The forenoon session was a preparatory step for business. The city, through Attorney Thomas Stone for Mayor Jackson, unavoidably absent, told the visitors how cordially Houston welcomed and felt with them; how she esteemed the farmer and realized that they were "the people."

The responding sentiment was forcefully expressed by Maj. J. S. Grinnan of North Texas, one of, if not, the largest cotton growers of Texas. He gave back in kind and the South Texas and Louisiana members were glad that he and they were together.

Congressman A. W. Gregg of the Galveston district made a happy response to a call.

The whole meeting demonstrates the fact that the farmers of Texas are progressive, ever ready to apply the very best methods to their work. While they are conservative in a wholesome sense they are not mossbacks in the sense of a suicidal adherence to obsolete and primitive methods that once did perhaps good service, but like the ox cart, long since laid away for the steam engine and the automobile.

It was a great compliment to the work of the department as executed by Prof. Galloway, Dr. Knapp, Prof. Curtis and others. The seed of progressive and co-operative methods had been sown among the farmers and this was the first opportunity presented to show that they had fallen in fruitful soil. It was a clear demonstration.

The feature of the afternoon session was the address by Dr. S. A. Knapp, who clearly outlined the origin and course of the movement against the boll weevil in behalf of the farmers of the South. It originated in a conference of Secretary Wilson, head of the Agricultural Department, and Dr. Galloway, head of the department, after the latter had made an inspection trip through Texas, and the first appropriation was \$250,000—an amount inadequate in itself to keep up this work, which had grown to such magnitude. He dwelt with emphasis upon a feature that confronted them early in the work, but the ordinary observer would hardly think of, viz., how to reach the farmers. That, he stated, was a very serious problem when the originators and promoters came face to face with it. Nothing could be done unless they were reached. That done, the work then became, as he stated, a matter of experience and observation; in other words, what each farmer did and what he saw of the work of his neighbor.

* * *

operators was the improvement of the staple of the cotton. This in itself is of incalculable value.

He predicted the complete overthrow of the boll weevil as a result of the war being waged by Dr. Knapp and his men.

Maj. Grinnan of Terrell, Tex., was introduced. He said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—In replying to the honorable City Attorney's address of welcome, it is with profound satisfaction that I find myself in position to answer in behalf of the Empire State of Texas, that the glorious work undertaken by the Federal Department of Agriculture has already, and with great emphasis, borne the fruits of victory. This conference today of Dr. Knapp and his co-workers is a hearty expression of the encouragement and approval that all classes in this great State have given to the work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, under the able supervision of Hon. James A. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. To Dr. Knapp is due, in a large degree, the credit for the interest now manifested in the Southland by the authorities at Washington; to him above all others is due the credit for material results that have been accomplished under the plan of improved agricultural methods applied to our great staple crops. I am in position, as a farmer of North Texas, to attest personally to the great value of the work now in progress, and it is sufficient to say that for the present season, under the able direction of Dr. Knapp and his worthy sub-agents, that my production of cotton has exceeded by 40 per cent under the intensive methods of culture the production during the past five years under the old method. In my county of Kaufman, one of the richest and most fertile counties of the State, the department's methods have become effective beyond the most sanguine degree, and it is a conservative statement to say that our production of the staple crops will be quadruple during the next few years with the steady progress of the work along the lines originally laid out. This meeting today is in the nature of a discussion and interchange of ideas as to the best methods of prosecuting the department's plans, and under the able leadership of Dr. Knapp and his associated workers much good is bound to result. Let us, therefore, get together and by free expression and discussion attest the approval we are anxious to give to the object of the meeting and by our fellowship to cement the relationship which the department has so worthily indicated its desire to establish with the farmers of the South.

In conclusion, I wish to read a testimonial that has been prepared and numerously signed by the citizens of my home county, in which they expressed their heartfelt thanks for the inestimable good that had been accomplished through the work of Dr. Knapp.

Congressman A. W. Gregg of Galveston district was introduced. He said that he had never raised but one and one-half bales of cotton, but he was a farmer at heart. When he was a young man he taught school and one year he planted cotton and plowed it before and after school hours and on Saturdays. Off this crop he raised one and one-half bales. He said that while he was in Congress he came to the conclusion that the Agricultural Department of the Government had done and was doing more good than any other department of the Government. The Agricultural Department had collected principles and formulated them and given them out to the farmer. Some say the work is theoretical, but it is also practical. He urged the

how best to reach the farmer. Every method used before had failed to stimulate the farmer to the importance of action. The colleges had done their work in training the individual, but the farmer must be reached at home, and how to do that was the question. They had remained indifferent to the instructions sent out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is the nature of the farmer to stay at home and attend to his own business. He regards the advice he gets from his neighbors higher than that of the Government. Hence the plan of co-operative work was conceived by Dr. Galloway and me. We figured that when the farmer saw the success of his neighbor, working under our direction, he would be convinced. We felt sure that free from prejudices the farmer would bring out and develop many plans and devices of successfully combating the weevil. How well that has been done it is for this meeting to determine.

"After a co-operative plan of action had been decided upon, the next step was to work out the details. Athletes do not gain strength by starting in jumping high or running great distances. They must come to that gradually.

"A student would never be benefited by a teacher who would write out all his or her lessons for him or her. The student must work out the lesson himself or herself, and the amount of good a student gets from a teacher depends on the amount of work the teacher is capable of getting out of the student.

"People are not benefited by large donations. What they need and want is the knowledge of how to help themselves. My commission was received by me in the month of January last. The actual work was started in February. The farmers, many of them, had started planting, and it was too late for them to change to our methods. The work has been greatly crippled this year on account of the late start.

"We were fortunate in securing the assistance of such men as Prof. Curtis and other proficient agents and assistants.

"A great extent of territory had to be covered, reaching about six hundred miles one way and about three hundred miles the other way. This was no small problem.

"We got our forces together and started them out systematically, and covered the territory as quickly and thoroughly as possible.

"The agents had some hard problems to solve. The farmer had been used to having things given him, and when they were told that the only thing they would get was advice they opened their eyes and mouths with surprise. They said: 'Why, are we expected to do it all ourselves?' 'Yes, that is what is expected of you.' They were told that they would be expected to work according to principles laid down by the department. Some of them were like the little boy whose father was wealthy. He wanted to stay at home and have a good time with the ladies. His father said to him, 'Why, my boy, you must go to school and get an education before you can mingle with the ladies.' He said, 'Papa, I am business from the ground up; let's buy an education.' Some of the farmers thought Uncle Sam could buy the weevil off.

"Whosoever would win wealth must expect to labor.

"Great credit is due to the citizens of Texas. They have rallied like men to the occasion with great determination.

"Again, we had to convert the railroads. They did not understand our purposes and were not inclined at first to encourage us. The railroads are great and beneficial institutions. Since their prejudices have been overcome they have given us very valuable assistance, which has proven a great benefit to the farmer.

"In order to best decide how to secure agents and who to secure, we called in the farmers and asked their advice. We found this method very satisfactory.

"The question now was to convert the people and to push the work all over the country.

"The methods of our department have been referred to as mine. They are not mine any more than they are yours. They are old; many of them hundreds of years old. The trouble is they have not been understood and practiced. Of course they have some of them been practiced and in fact all of them in many cases, but not generally. We have simply hunted up these principles and brought them together and formulated them and given them to the farmer in a tangible shape so that he could apply them to the best advantage.

"You are all here to give your ideas and experiences and to present facts. Much depends on you as farmers.

"No Nation can be higher than its agricultural standard.

"Now for a few principles advocated by this department. We advise burning of the stalks and all trash in the fall. We advise deep fall plowing. The trouble in the South is that they plow too shallow. We advocate shallow winter cultivation. By much plowing you set up a process of forming fertilizers naturally. Give the plants plenty of space. That does not mean wide rows only. It means good distance each way. All plants require plenty of air and sunshine. If this principle is understood by the people they can not doubt. The soil must be stirred often. The more the soil is stirred the more food the plant assimilates. The stirring kills the boll weevil, too. These plans are all borrowed by us and we are willing to loan them to every farmer. We do not claim originality except in the plan of collecting these facts and disseminating them.

"The question was just how to reach the farmer. We hit upon the plan of interesting the merchant and the banker and through them interest the farmer. We must get hold of everybody. We succeeded. When the people saw it meant more cotton they were willing to listen to us.

"The above is merely an outline of the work undertaken by this department. The reports that will be made here will show

ment for its benefits to the farmers.

The meeting at the assembly hall was a success.

A night session in the Market Field. The speaker, Dr. Galloway, of the general Government, introduced the plan and started by American and a situation was coming to America to Egypt to cultivate because I better than he found a good soil.

Dr. Galloway, the Congressman, appropriation of weevil pest. His idea must be reached was made easy. The method that would have been then referred to as they were made by hybrid chief object of improve the ground.

"We want to have in Texas, rot. We have, which farmer, tive than modern have

help ers a ery in He, on spok its discovery ment. Secreta get the ant where there are mains to be se winter. Secret to Guatemala the facts. The the ant will do retary Wilson work through ment in Texas ter at Victoria.

The speaker of alfalfa, cow the soil by tak to the soil. He carried on pr could be made

"I want to see greatest possil this point, and feel that the rather be a far in Egypt was

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He told the boll weevil an suited from t and its spread carrying it no

"In Caldwell number of co- the State and than last year tions of Dr. B farmers are se

He then spo up land and done, viz. Pr cotton. It was

"To cultivat much better t years ago, pur and got it on c tivation won

He told a and selling t making good troduced in the priate \$50,000 r and it was n the remedy w best thing to of Dr. Knapp

Hon. Tom J fifth of the were negroes duce one thir know how to the negroes, ment should and give them and can use. stone County and nothing t He then tol while man's ers, and they then explain farmers of t come to this cotton and pe tural method here when h ers together of this work should be hel resented here

Mr. Oswald and Indian

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* * *

The first session of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrative Workers was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the United States Agricultural Department of this place.

In the absence of Hon. A. L. Jackson, Mayor of Houston, who was prevented from being present on account of some legal matters, City Attorney Thos. Stone delivered the address of welcome.

He spoke of the extent of the loss occasioned to the farmers each year by the boll weevil. He said the number of bales loss would reach one million, that meant a loss of \$50,000,000 each year to the farmers. This amount of money turned loose would make a marked difference in the condition of the people.

He spoke of the efforts being put forth by the United States Government through the able management of Dr. S. A. Knapp and his corps of efficient helpers.

He said that Texas is an Empire and that everything can be grown here "from a man to a prairie dog."

He said that by intelligent work the farmers would be able to combat the evil of the boll weevil.

He spoke of the good prices cotton is bringing as compared to ten years ago. Then cotton only brought 5 cents a pound; now it costs nearly that to pick it. He said by intelligent management the prices of cotton would not necessarily be reduced, even with an increase of production.

He spoke of Houston as being the great-cotton market of the Southwest and predicted that in the future she would be the greatest in the world. On account of the Isthmian Canal Houston will be made the halfway house between New York and the Far East and in the natural order of things would become a great city. That Houston was interested in the farmers, for her greatness is due somewhat to the farmers.

He stated that the doors of Houston had been thrown wide open to the farmers and that the officers had been instructed not to interfere with them so long as they did not flagrantly violate any law.

Dr. Knapp introduced J. E. Adger, who made a short talk, expressing the hope of a good meeting with much resulting good.

Mr. R. R. Claridge of Palestine was introduced by Dr. Knapp and made a very interesting talk. He said that as long as people wore clothes cotton would be raised, and Texas would raise her share.

He said he did not advocate starving the boll weevil by stopping growing cotton. He favors fighting the weevil in the open.

He stated that the results accomplished the past year must prove gratifying to Dr. Knapp, for it is largely due to his untiring efforts that the evil of the boll weevil had been so far overcome.

He said that Dr. Knapp is on the right track in that he does not confine himself to any one method. He thinks no one remedy can solve the problem, and Dr. Knapp is advocating the application of all remedies that prove of any effect at all.

He said he was present at the meeting at San Marcos, when the prize of \$50,000 was offered. He said that he was convinced then that no one would get that prize, and he is still of that opinion.

He said that Dr. Knapp little knew how far his good influence had been felt or how much he had been followed by the farmers. Many who are not co-operators were following his instructions with beneficial results.

He said that while many of the Texas farmers had studied the scientific principles of growing cotton, yet the extent of ignorance of common principles of natural laws is appalling.

He said that Dr. Knapp's influence has been felt in every branch of agriculture in Texas.

One of the principal things that had been accomplished by Dr. Knapp among the co-

above all others is due the credit for material results that have been accomplished under the plan of improved agricultural methods applied to our great staple crops. I am in position, as a farmer of North Texas, to attest personally to the great value of the work now in progress, and it is sufficient to say that for the present season, under the able direction of Dr. Knapp and his worthy sub-agents, that my production of cotton has exceeded by 40 per cent under the intensive methods of culture the production during the past five years under the old method. In my county of Kaufman, one of the richest and most fertile counties of the State, the department's methods have become effective beyond the most sanguine degree, and it is a conservative statement to say that our production of the staple crops will be quadruple during the next few years with the steady progress of the work along the lines originally laid out. This meeting today is in the nature of a discussion and interchange of ideas as to the best methods of prosecuting the department's plans, and under the able leadership of Dr. Knapp and his associated workers much good is bound to result. Let us, therefore, get together and by free expression and discussion attest the approval we are anxious to give to the object of the meeting and by our fellowship to cement the relationship which the department has so worthily indicated its desire to establish with the farmers of the South.

In conclusion, I wish to read a testimonial that has been prepared and numerously signed by the citizens of my home county, in which they expressed their heartfelt thanks for the inestimable good that had been accomplished through the work of Dr. Knapp.

Congressman A. W. Gregg of Galveston district was introduced. He said that he had never raised but one and one-half bales of cotton, but he was a farmer at heart. When he was a young man he taught school and one year he planted cotton and plowed it before and after school hours and on Saturdays. Off this crop he raised one and one-half bales. He said that while he was in Congress he came to the conclusion that the Agricultural Department of the Government had done and was doing more good than any other department of the Government. The Agricultural Department had collected principles and formulated them and given them out to the farmer. Some say the work is theoretical, but it is also practical. He urged the farmers to get organized and work in concert.

His remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

Dr. Knapp, as chairman, stated that to get in working shape it would be well to perfect organization, which was assented to by the house.

Scarcely had he called for nominations than a delegate jumped to his feet and nominated him for president.

The election of Dr. Knapp was by acclamation. No one else was considered or placed before the session. On a rising vote every man in the hall cast his vote the same way and the result was declared by Prof. G. W. Curtis, who came to the platform with the first indication of the tide.

Nominations for secretary were called for. After a number of gentlemen had been mentioned Mr. Curtis was nominated. He withdrew, but the spirit of the delegates was too strong for the success of any such attempt. He was elected in spite of himself, and five assistants were named to help him in his work. They were George G. Williams of Athens, T. O. Punkett of Waco, Stanley Watson of Houston, F. B. McLane of Terrell and Mr. Bentley of Wichita Falls.

For vice president, nominations came in too fast for the secretaries and reporters to catch the names. No fewer than a dozen of the prominent agriculturists of Texas were nominated, and declared elected. The list follows: Hugh Taylor, Homer, La.; L. S. Calloway, Quanah, Tex.; F. A. Hilley, Shreveport; George Scarborough, Grape-land; G. H. Collins, Greenville; Maj. J. R. Grennan, Terrell; W. L. Walker, A. A. Barnes, N. N. Hoffer, Kaufman; W. L. Foster, Shreveport; E. H. R. Green, Terrell; Lee Berryman, Anderson.

Immediately after the election of officers the convention adjourned for dinner, to meet in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

First in order was the appointment of committees.

Committee on Resolutions—Dr. J. H. Pope, Marshal, Tex.; Stanley H. Watson, Brenham; Walter Porter, Terrell; J. E. Wemple, Belcher, La.; J. E. Adger, Alden Bridge, La.; John S. Callaway, Quanah, Tex.; Oswald Wilson, Fort Worth; E. M. Haynes, Athens, Tex.; M. C. Glenn, Kleburg, Tex.

The convention was resolved into a committee on credentials.

This session was convened at 2 p. m. and opened by an address by Dr. S. A. Knapp, in which he outlined the general work which is being conducted by his department. He spoke in part as follows:

"I desire to outline the co-operative plan of raising cotton.

"Who was the first to conceive the idea of securing funds from the United States treasury for the aid of the cotton farmer and its distribution for the purpose of aiding the farmer in this struggle with the boll weevil?"

"The first definite steps were taken in this direction when the Secretary of the Treasury and Dr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, visited Texas last fall. They determined if possible to secure an appropriation as an emergency fund to aid the farmers. Galloway took the matter up and formulated plans. He decided that a fund of \$250,000 would be necessary to carry on the work. He put in proper form the plan of work and asked for the co-operation of the farmers of Texas and Louisiana. The plans were worked out in Washington, for which Dr. Galloway deserves a great deal of credit. The co-operators, without his assistance, could not have carried out the work. He supported the move in every respect.

"This move is intended to be revolutionary. The principles under discussion between Dr. Galloway and myself has been

were not framed at first to encourage us. The railroads are great and beneficial institutions. Since their prejudices have been overcome they have given us very valuable assistance, which has proven a great benefit to the farmer.

"In order to best decide how to secure agents and who to secure, we called in the farmers and asked their advice. We found this method very satisfactory.

"The question now was to convert the people and to push the work all over the country.

"The methods of our department have been referred to as mine. They are not mine any more than they are yours. They are old; many of them hundreds of years old. The trouble is they have not been understood and practiced. Of course they have some of them been practiced and in fact all of them in many cases, but not generally. We have simply hunted up these principles and brought them together and formulated them and given them to the farmer in a tangible shape so that he could apply them to the best advantage.

"You are all here to give your ideas and experiences and to present facts. Much depends on you as farmers.

"No Nation can be higher than its agricultural standard.

"Now for a few principles advocated by this department. We advise burning of the stalks and all trash in the fall. We advise deep fall plowing. The trouble in the South is that they plow too shallow. We advocate shallow winter cultivation. By much plowing you set up a process of forming fertilizers naturally. Give the plants plenty of space. That does not mean wide rows only. It means good distance each way. All plants require plenty of air and sunshine. If this principle is understood by the people they can not doubt. The soil must be stirred often. The more the soil is stirred the more food the plant assimilates. The stirring kills the boll weevil, too. These plans are all borrowed by us and we are willing to loan them to every farmer. We do not claim originality except in the plan of collecting these facts and disseminating them.

"The question was just how to reach the farmer. We hit upon the plan of interesting the merchant and the banker and through them interest the farmer. We must get hold of everybody. We succeeded. When the people saw it meant more cotton they were willing to listen to us."

"The above is merely an outline of the work undertaken by this department. The reports that will be made here will show how well the plan has worked. The object of this convention is to bring the farmers together. In doing so you become closer related and can exchange ideas and benefit by the successes of each other.

"Now you have nearly all come here with a talk to make and you must get it off or it will fester on your mind for weeks after you get home, so I will close and let the convention have the floor."

Dr. H. N. Feffer was introduced and gave a very interesting talk, telling of the work done in his district, showing wonderful gains where the advice of the department was followed. He gave a great deal of praise to Dr. Knapp and his co-workers. He said some of the co-operators had not succeeded so well, but he thought it was because they did not understand the directions given. In some cases they had plowed too close to the stalk and had injured it.

W. C. Porter of Kaufman County was next introduced. Dr. Knapp said of him that he was one of the best farmers in the South. He gave a graphic little history of his life. He said that until he met Dr. Knapp he did not have such a good opinion of his calling, but now he is proud of it. He said if the farmers would follow Dr. Knapp's instructions they would make cotton in spite of the boll weevil. He began an experimental crop under Dr. Knapp's direction and used the cultural method.

"My experience proved so satisfactory that I decided to plant 300 acres of poor land which I had. I went to Dr. Knapp and got his advice. He told me to plow it deep, cross it with a disc and cross it again with a disc. I used an 18-inch disc, and then I harrowed it. I fertilized it according to Dr. Knapp's advice. I cultivated it every ten days. It was planted in four-foot rows and a good distance apart. The weevil made its appearance on the 20th of June. I picked the squares as fast as they showed up, but they fell so badly on account of the rains that I had to stop picking them.

"I made 182 bales of cotton from this land. That was an increase of nearly double.

"Maj. Grinnan made about four hundred bales more this year than he would have made if he had not followed the advice of Dr. Knapp."

"What are you going to do with all that money, Major? You said I did not deserve all that extra cotton I raised. Now you owe somebody that 400 bales. What are you going to do with it?"

"I am willing to put it into a campaign fund if you will your extra money," replied Maj. Grinnan. (Applause.)

In response to an inquiry from Dr. Knapp, Maj. Grinnan told of the results he had obtained from 100 acres of old worn out land. He had made forty-two bales of cotton on it under the cultural method, where it had only been making twenty bales.

Col. W. E. Wimple then gave an interesting talk upon his experience with cultural methods.

George T. Williams, one of the special agents, read an interesting report of the work being done in Louisiana. Mr. Williams and Mr. Hilley were the special agents in charge of the work in Louisiana. There have been 136 co-operative stations established in Louisiana this year. Diversified farming has been done in many cases among these farmers, with fine results.

Mr. Glassell, president of the Louisiana Cotton Planters' Association, has been very active in the work in Louisiana.

M. C. Glenn of Kleburg, Dallas County, gave an interesting talk and told of the success he had met with in the cultural method.

E. M. Haynes followed with a brief five minutes talk which was listened to with interest.

T. B. Talbott of San Marcos gave a five minutes' talk, giving his experience, showing great advancement made under the cultural method.

J. E. Adger gave a few minutes' talk and told of the success he had had under the cultural method. He eulogized the depart-

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He told the boll weevil and sulted from the and its spread carrying it north

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Mr. Oswald Y and Indian Ter try, addressed rotation of cro News this morn

Dr. Knapp ar to the remarks ty that whene priations were every neighbor reachable by t would be reach onstrators. It

Col. E. S. Pe Cotton Growers rival in the me tomorrow morn

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SPECIAL TO THE N Houston, Tex congress that b of the co-ope here, was an e the size of a bo shoes, of open samples taken and on each b kind of cotton, the place.

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SPECIAL TO THE N

Houston, Tex derson County

Algie Bass, E. George T. Will the Agricultur

States.

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E. H. Harman, Brenham, Waco, Nolan Keller, Kaufman E. E. Keller, Houston; W. T. Rucker, J. A. Evans, J. Keeble, Tom O. Plunk, E. Keeble, S. Pope, Marshall; J. E. Adt, Waco; J. H. ish, La.; O. P. Martindale, Bossier Par- Allen, Chappell Hill; J. Temple; J. B. eron; W. E. Burgdor, McLane, Cam- Haynes, A. W. Bass, A. Paris; E. M. rens, Grossville; A. B. lens; E. C. Ber- cana; W. H. Baxter, F. Nebrew, Corsi- guin; G. A. Garney, La. De Long, Se- Bentley, Wichita Falls; J. ngston; W. D. ton; W. S. Erwin, Tehu, Aylarth, Chil- wall, K. N. Hoffer, C. E. ana; E. Bery- man; Pierson Newcome, hompson, Kauf- Antonio; C. E. Keithley, See Beck, San Hill, Hempstead; T. N. lfe City; C. W. hane, Tyler; L. J. Bernes, J. F. La- S. H. Watson, Houston; Aian, Montalba; estine; George Scarborough, Gregg, Pal- Henry Noak, Cypress; L. G. Grapeland; Railroad; Henry Schae, Hill, Santa Fe D. A. Qualls, Beasley; W. Chappell Hill; La.; T. K. Wafford, Bea. New, Athens, Houston; John Honekamey; F. N. Gray, Schaver, Chappell Hill; Brenham; J. J. Brenham; J. E. Wemple, G. Dumler, T. Williams, Athens; J. Belcher, La.; G. R. and William Shepherd, Luyhome, W. H. Wall, Tenaha; J. W. of Timpson; W. herd, R. H., John and yle, C. C. Shep- Timpson; C. E. McWhorcar, Powdrill of A. Hall, La Grange; E. S. Seagoville; G. rell; W. D. Hunter, Vict' R. Green, Ter- son, Fort Worth; F. B. ia; Oswald Wil- son, Kay, Terrell.

CASE OF WHITNEY.

Rode From Yucatan for Treatment, Where He Died. Said He Was Robbed.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 19.—On April 13 of this year William A. Whitney of Brook- lyn, N. Y., was brought to this city in an unconscious condition from the Interna- tional & Great Northern the Interna- tional & Great Northern depot and taken to the Santa Rosa Infirmary and taken to a man who was not acquainted with him, but who had noticed that intended with him, train coming from Mexico, was ill on the arrival was in a stupor, Whitney on his and his mouth was very red, a raging fever W. M. Wolf, interne at the hospital, that he had taken a bichloride of mercury tablet by mistake for a salol tablet. Whitney said that at that time he was in Yucatan, time he was in from a railroad, and immediately 300 miles covering his mistake he roly after dis- railroad station and took overland to a United States. On this journey for the road he was accompanied by the rail- of six soldiers which the body guard- ment had furnished to accompany Govern- his explorations in Yucatan. Whitney fur- ther told the physicians that he had been robbed on his way home, that he had been of the precarious condition but on account of the details and character of the patient could not be learned. Whitney's condition was such that he was turned over to a specialist for treatment and Dr. E. Moss per- formed an operation on him for a middle ear abscess caused by the drug he had taken.

He died April 18 at the hospital, never having recovered sufficiently to give an account of what had happened to him in Mex- ico. Dr. Moss regarded Whitney's statement, taken in connection with his ailment, taken as singular, believing patient's statement, chloride of mercury that a tablet of bichloride of mercury would have killed Whitney outright and would have killed irritation which was instead of causing the posed that Whitney present. It was sup- posed that Whitney should have about \$300 cash on his person on his arrival, but paying his five days' expenses at the hos- pital but \$16 remained. Whitney was sent to Brooklyn for burial. The body was sent to Brooklyn for burial.

MILAM'S NECK BROKEN.

Jackscrew Slipped and 80-Foot Steel Girder Fell on Him.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Oct. 19.—W. J. Milam of Weatherford, Tex., working with the Fort Worth & Denver City bridge gang, was instantly killed today. The men were placing an eighty-foot girder in place on the bridge over the Big Wichita River, when the jackscrew slipped and the girder fell about twenty feet, striking Milam, who was trying to escape, and broke his neck. The body lies in an undertaking house awaiting instructions from his parents at Weatherford. Milam was about 25 years old.

WRECK NEAR COLMESNEILL.

None Hurt, Unless It Was the Cow That Caused It.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Colmesneil, Tex., Oct. 19.—The northbound passenger train to Rockland on the Texas & New Orleans Road, which is due here at 12:35 p. m., is wrecked two miles south of this place. Several of the passengers walked to town and reported the wreck and con- voyances were sent out from here for those remaining. The engine struck a cow, which derailed it and at 5 o'clock the belated train has not yet arrived. No one was hurt.

Reid Gets More Time.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 19.—The case of the State of Louisiana ex rel M. R. Stewart vs. D. J. Reid, Sheriff, was called for trial on the exception today and a continu- ance was asked for by the defendant's at- torney on the ground that all the counsel was not present. A continuance was granted and the case fixed for Oct. 23. This is the fourth attempt to oust Sheriff Reid from office and the 28th will probably settle the question.

One bottle of Burnett's Vanilla Extract is better than three of the doubtful kind. Its purity and great strength make it the most economical brand. Ask for Burnett's.

First-class in every respect. Laboratories under trained experts. All of collateral branches well taught by members of medical faculty. Course covers two years. Enter now. Leads to graduate of pharmacy. Curriculum includes lectures upon Phar- macy, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Physiology and Latin, with magnificent laboratory facilities. Students should matriculate at once. Located opposite City Park, 435 and 437 South Ervay street. Write for catalogue, medicine and pharmacy. College courts earnest investigation. E. G. EBERLE, Ph. G., Dean, Box 639

POSTED OIL ADVANCE

TEXAS COMPANY RAISED ITS OFFER 2 CENTS ON SOUR LAKE AND SARATOGA.

HAS A GOOD MORAL EFFECT

Reported Sale of 400 Cars of Jennings Oil-Salt Water Appearing in Louisiana Field.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 19.—Another evi- dence of the strong tone of the oil market today is the posting of an increase in price by the Texas Company, the only buyer which has a standing offer for crude oil posted at all times, though the price is usually 2 to 4 cents under the real market value. The 35 cents offer made for Beau- mont crude on Aug. 30 remains unchanged. A straight advance of 2 cents is made in oil from all other fields.

The bulletin reads as follows: "Effective today and until further notice, the following prices will be paid for credit balances in our lines: Sour Lake and Saratoga, 37 cents; Batson and Beaumont, 35 cents."

An official of the company explained that the increase was due to the appearance of salt water in the Jennings field, and the general decline in production in all the fields in this territory. While the offer is no increase on recent sales, it will have a direct effect in strengthening the market, and it is anticipated that a further increase will take place within a week, if not almost at once. One sale of Spindle Top crude at 42 cents is reported today, and the Gladys City Company is said to have refused this price for what they have in storage.

The story is current, but lacks confirma- tion, that the J. M. Abbott Oil Company has closed a contract with Jennings pro- ducers for 400 cars of crude to be shipped by rail to this city and then transferred by boats to Fort Arthur. The first train- load of twenty cars left Jennings last night and will be the first shipment under the new rate made by the Southern Pacific, and which is probably directly responsible for the sale. The oil will be shipped in twenty trains at the rate of one train each day. Jennings producers have all along been holding their oil for 45 cents, and it may be that this price was secured, but as Mr. Abbott is out of the city it is impossible to get exact figures.

OIL TRACT TIED UP.

Heywood Asserts Claims to Houssier-Latreille Land.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Crowley, La., Oct. 19.—Injunctions have been served by Sheriff J. L. Murrel against all the oil companies operating on the Houssier-Latreille tract of land at the Mamou oil fields.

The injunctions are the outcome of a suit filed last Monday by Jennings-Heywood oil syndicate against the Houssier-Latreille Oil Company, in which the petitioner asks that it be given the exclusive right to all oil and gas products on the tract of land involved and that all others, corporations, companies or individuals, be barred from drilling or prospecting for oil, gas, etc. on said tract. The Jennings-Heywood Com- pany bases its claim on a lease held by it, claimed to have been issued by the owners of the land covering all tract rights to the oil and mineral products of the tract.

Several suits are already pending involv- ing the right to the land in question, some of which have been taken to the Supreme Court.

Some time ago the Jennings-Weywood Company was enjoined from operating on the tract and since then several other oper- ators have had exclusive sway.

The operators that are tied up by the wholesale injunction served Tuesday are: The Rayne Planters Oil Company, the Pro- ducers' Oil Company, Sharp Brothers, J. B. Flynn, John Champion, J. P. Smith, J. H. McCulloch, John Brown and Jim Tierce. All the above named operators either had producing wells or were drilling.

The Snow Case.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 19.—Hon. Horace Chilton and Messrs. E. C. McLean and W. D. Gordon have returned from Shesman, where they were engaged for several days with the hearing before Hon. W. S. Moore of Paris, as special commissioner named by Judge David E. Bryant to hear the evidence and report his findings of facts and con- clusions of law in the celebrated case of Mrs. Annie E. Snow et al vs. R. R. Hazle- wood, Hogg-Swayne syndicate and numer- ous others. This famous case involves title to Spindle Top oil lands and indirectly seeks to recover from Hazlewood, an attorney-at- law, on the grounds that he made certain transactions conveying oil lands that were

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not sanctioned by Mrs. Snow at the time she was client of Hazlewood. The master heard testimony in the case and will submit his report to Judge Bryant prior to the call- ing of the case for trial in this city on Dec. 12 next.

GUFFEY GUSHER AT SARATOGA.

Third Well Which the Company Has Brought in Shows Production of 100 Barrels Daily.

Saratoga, Tex., Oct. 19.—The Guffey well in today. It was drilled to the stratum and the baller made two trips when the oil came to the top with a rush. The well is said to be making an easy twelve hundred barrels. This well is situated on the Herrington farm, and is the third light oil gusher which the Guffey Company has brought in, one coming in yesterday. Ball- ing will begin on the Crawford & Prather well Thursday morning.

Sale of Oil at 42 Cents.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 19.—Messrs. Rich- ardson & Blaffer are reported to have closed the sale of 16,000 barrels of Spindletop crude oil in tanks at 42c. The Gladys City Oil, Gas & Manufacturing Company is said to have had a similar offer for their oil in storage but it is understood will hold it for 45c. The tone of the market may be said to be somewhat improved.

Wortham Cattleman's Delegate.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 19.—Louis J. Wor- tham has been elected a delegate from Tex- as to the Interstate Cattleman's meeting at St. Louis on the 28th instant.

THE LIFE STRIKE

The Workings of the Human Body Crippled.

DEATH TO MILLIONS.

Kidney Disease Is Sapping the Vigor of America's Manhood and Womanhood—Warner's Safe Cure the Only Certain Kidney Cure.

The Kidneys are by all odds the most im- portant organs of the human body.

They virtually control all the other organs. Should they stop working for even a few hours the blood would become so thick and clogged with uric acid and other deadly waste matter that the most powerful heart would break down in the effort to force it through the veins.

The strongest lungs would collapse trying to purify such poisonous blood. Without pure, rich, red blood there can be no health—no life.

It's true some of us live for months with sick kidneys, but it is just waiting for them to get a little worse—they never cure them- selves.

Death is constantly hanging over us. It comes instantly to thousands; with warn- ings to many.

Backache, headache, rheumatism, sleep- lessness, indigestion, etc., are certain signs of affected kidneys.

Health, though, we can never know while the kidneys are out of order.

There is but one medicine that's fit to use for the kidneys—only one remedy that will positively purify, strengthen and cure the kidneys without injury to the delicate tis- sues. It is Warner's Safe Cure, discovered over thirty years ago and used ever since by doctors in their families and practice, and in hospitals throughout the world.

It cures when everything else fails, when you have given up hope and expect to die. The change for the better will come with the first few doses.

All druggists sell it or can get it for you. Doctor's advice and medical booklet free. Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CURE AT HOME



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Nervous Debility, Physical Decline and all ailments from which people suffer. It gives life to the nerves, soothes pain and restores strength. It cures while you sleep.

Write today for my beautiful 80-page book. It is sent free, sealed, and is full of truths for weak men. Address

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 637 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

THE IOWA HOG

ESTABLISHED 1855.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY IN

VOL. XXX. NO. 50.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 11, 1896.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

I. T. WELTY, Newton, Iowa, breeder of Holstein cattle. Thoroughbreds and grades for sale.

JOHN SCOTT, breeder of Short-horns and Poland-Chinas and Shetland ponies. Nevada, Iowa.

J. S. LATIMER & SONS, Abingdon, Ill. Shorthorns. Send for 10th annual catalogue. Choice stock for sale cheap. Some bronze turkeys also.

SAM JOHNS, breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey sows, and high class poultry. Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa.

E. W. BORTON, Muscatine, Iowa, breeder of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, Shetland ponies and Chester White hogs.

T. B. WALKER JR. & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. HANKE, Iowa City, Iowa, breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Forty heifers and young bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

JOHN W. JAYNE'S SONS, Lone Tree, Iowa, breeder of Short-horns. 2d Duke of Oak Hill 32233 and Kennel Duke 5th 51549 head the herd.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, breeder of J. registered Poland-Chinas. Choice lot of young pigs for sale. Write. Mention the HOMESTEAD.

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE—Thoroughbreds, grades and crosses on Registered Short-Horns, for sale by Thomas McFarlane, Iowa City, Iowa.

A. L. ANDERSON, breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. Stock at reasonable rates. Pens five minutes' walk from depot. Springfield, Ia.

HOLSTEINS, registered and grades of the Echo and Aggie families, and Poland-China hogs for sale by J. Lightner & J. W. Sherman, Chester Center, Iowa.

ABNER GRAVES, Dow City, Iowa, breeder and importer of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Choice animals for sale. Send for catalogues. 17 improved farms for sale.

M. A. MCCORD, Newton, Iowa, live stock and general auctioneer. Sales attend to in any part of the state, where dates do not conflict. Correspondence solicited.

RED POLLED CATTLE, best for beef, richest milk, beautiful red color, quiet disposition, no horns for mischief. Bred by L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Iowa. Send for catalogue.

J. MAT. HUSTON & CO., Bluffs, Ill. (P. O. box 129), breeders and importers of strictly first-class Percheron horses. Pedigrees warranted and animals guaranteed breeders. 4d13t

B. R. VALE, Bonaparte, Iowa, breeder of Chester B. White swine of modern and improved families. Also Holstein-Friesian cattle, full bloods and grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOSEPH BEARDLEY, Shenandoah, Ia., breeder of Short Horns of good standard families. Baron Bly 2637384 at head of herd. Choice young animals for sale. Also some very fine Lincolnshire sheep and White Holland Turkeys.

N. JACOBS & SONS, Richfield, Fayette Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Chester White swine, Bronze turkeys, Plymouth Rock chickens. Young stock for sale and guaranteed breeders. Correspondence and inspection invited.

SHORTHORNS, Good pedigrees. Individuals and families. Wild Eyes and Cruickshank bulls at head. Horn numbers 129 head. Come and see them at my catalogue. Choice lot of thoroughbred or grades cheap. Geo. T. Borland, Iowa City, Iowa.

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario Co., Canada, breeders of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence invited. Seven 1st prizes at Illinois State Fair, including sweepstakes for best boar and sow, and the herd prize.

J. G. MYERS, Kalona, Iowa, breeder of Short-horns J. of superior merit. John W. Porter 52197 heads the herd. A few choice young animals for sale. Write for catalogue and particulars. (Washington Co., on B. C. R. & N. Railroad.)

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, Castana, Iowa. Short-horn cattle of individual merit and approved pedigrees. Imp. Antiqua 49774 at head of herd. W. F. Wiley, Castana, Iowa.

W. M. COLLARD, Des Moines, Iowa, proprietor of Valley Junction herd of Short-horns. Royal Duke 47002, Bates topped Veilum, heads the herd. Females are Jubilees, J. Princesses, Constances, Daisies, Young Marys, Young Phyllises, etc.

SAMUEL COZINE, Iowa City, Iowa, breeder of thoroughbred Short-horns, Imp. Cruickshank Violet Imperator 58551 heads the herd. Some of the families represented: Young Marys, Rosaluchess, Phyllises, Hilpas, etc. Young stock for sale.

H. T. REED & SON, Monteith, Guthrie Co., Iowa, breeders and shippers of pure Chester White Swine. Fine young pigs for sale, single, and in pairs that are not of kin. Sweepstakes and first prize at Iowa State Fair. Mention HOMESTEAD.

PROF. KNAPP'S PEN PICTURE OF A LARGE LOUISIANA FARM.

DEAR HOMESTEAD:—It is twelve days since I arrived at Lake Charles and commenced to look over the tract of land which we call our farm. The distances from one portion of the farm to another are so enormous that even a steambot makes a slow conveyance for us, and Prof. Thomson is constructing a small steam yacht that will carry four men, and run twenty miles per hour. When this is finished it will enable us to give more complete supervision of the groups of workers scattered over an hundred miles of territory.

The farm is very new, or as Iowa people would say, "It is raw prairie," and we have an opportunity to plan and build according to our own ideas, but like most farmers in a new country, our first work is governed by the pressing necessities of our situation. We are now providing pastures for cattle, some sixteen thousand head. Last summer a fence was built from the Calcasien river eastward, cutting off several hundred thousands of acres of coast range on which most of our cattle had been herded. Within this large enclosure, two small pastures—each six miles square—are now being fenced at the rate of one mile per day. A pasture, three miles square, near these, has been laid out for bulls. Here will be established head-quarters for the stock, and for the experiments in grasses and the cereals, to determine what is best adopted to this farm. Our surveyor is now running the lines for a coast pasture of twenty thousand acres east of Sabine Lake. On these coast pastures cattle do well all winter, increasing in flesh and fat most of the time.

Yesterday, I went over two thousand acres of prairie east of Lake Calcasien, which we design to fence for a place in which to collect beeves. Along the lake there is a nice coating of Bermuda grass,

with a grass, locally known as "petit green." This grows about eighteen inches high and very dense. In its leafy structure it appears much like orchard grass, but covers the entire soil, like highly manured fields of timothy. This grass is now slightly withered at the tips of the longer blades, but the main portion is as green as in June. Inclosed find a single leaf plucked on this field. The evidences upon every hand seem to indicate one of the best grass regions in America. The soil is firm and rich, the showers are abundant at all seasons, and the grasses form a good turf. Good stock water can be obtained from wells in abundance. Quite a large per cent. of the population of Lake Charles—our head quarters—are from the north, and a still larger per cent. of the employees upon our farm. All the superintendents, the cashier, the store keeper, the head workmen, etc.,

SMALL'S CALF-FEEDER.

This is a new article of manufacture, which will be appreciated by all progressive farmers and stock raisers. It is designed for feeding milk to young calves, in a natural way, before they have become old enough to eat and drink otherwise; and is to the calf what a nursing bottle is to the babe, a substitute for Nature. It is so very simple that it requires but little description. Two cleats, to hold the Feeder while in use, provided with guide ways on their inner edges, are screwed permanently to the side of the stall (or any suitable support), so as to bring it within easy reach of the calf.

The Feeder is made with flanges on its outer edges, which are provided with a stop at their tops, and then the Feeder is slipped down between the cleats into the guide-ways, it is held firmly in position, as shown in the cut, and is ready for use. It should be removed from the cleats as the calf is through feeding, to prevent wear. The nipple is made of the best quality of seamless rubber, and self-fastening to the vessel, and can be instantly removed for clean-



ing. It is ingeniously constructed with a combination of valves, so that it does not suck perfectly as a live cow. It is well and thoroughly made, and so cheap that every farmer can have one or more. A little reflection will convince any reasonable man that it is a good thing, and should come into general use. It weighs less than four pounds, and can be sent by MAIL to any Post Office in the United States, on receipt of price, and SIXTY-FOUR CENTS extra, for postage; a convenience for those living at a distance, where Express would be too great on a single Feeder.

Some of its merits are as follows, viz.:
1st. It saves all trouble in learning the calf to drink, which is always an unpleasant task.
2d. It is a perfect substitute for nature; the calf sucks its food slowly, and in the natural way, producing the gastric juices and mixing the same with the milk while

the order named, are grasses and if sown given reasonably rich profitable and different times and if together, the best results.

We all know that it is of the best quality, so amount of available nutrition that will be best must be cut at the right early we secure too much of nutriment. I get too much wood. I of grasses in the meadow ferent times, one or two when not in the right state are more than two times as likely to be injured. This is sufficient to induce the sow grass to themselves. It

to have a variety of grass and especially where it is worked or where it is the laborer, such as a part of the meadows grass, clover, and timothy and can be used for at least the work be over before ready. In this way the a better condition.

With pasture it is, of course have as continued a supply this reason. A variety of sary. Some varieties of early, quick growth in the come on later and make a continued growth; still the largest amount of feed in combination of these will be the best pasture. Pasture also be able to withstand tramping without injury.

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE—Thoroughbred, grades and crosses on Registered Short-Horns, for sale by Thomas McFarlane, Iowa City, Iowa.

A. L. ANDERSON, breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. Stock at reasonable rates. Pens five minutes' walk from depot. Springhill, Ia.

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SHORTHORNS, Good pedigrees. Individuals and families. Wild Eyes and Cruickshank bulls at head. See catalogue. Come and see them or send for catalogue. Or lots of thoroughbred or grade Chesps. Geo. T. Borland, Iowa City.

W. J. BROWN, breeder of Short-horn cattle. First prize herd at Central Illinois Fair, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis Fair. Inspection invited.

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario Co., Canada, breeders of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence invited. Seven 1st prizes at Illinois State Fair, including sweepstakes for best boar and sow, and the 1st prize.

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SAMUEL COZINE, Iowa City, Iowa, breeder of thoroughbred Short-horns. Imp. Cruickshank Violet Emperor 58581 heads the herd. Some of the families represented: Young Marys, Ryan Duchess, Phyllises, Hilpas, etc. Young stock for sale.

H. T. REED & SON, Monticello, Guthrie Co., Iowa, breeders and shippers of pure Chester White Swine. Fine young pigs for sale, single, and in pairs that are not of kin. Sweepstakes and first premium sow at Iowa State Fair. Mention HOMESTEAD.

J. L. & H. P. EATON, Bucyrus, Ohio, breeders of prize-winning Chester White Swine. About 35 males ready for service, and several young females bred to best sire, at hard pan prices. Inspection and correspondence invited.

C. W. NORTON & SON, Durant, Iowa. C. R. I. & M. F. 18 red Short-horn bulls for breeders and farmers, and 15 heifers for sale, by carload or singly. Orange Boy 52992, a Cruickshank, and Wild Eyes Hilpa, a Bates bull, head the herd. Milk and beef combined. Warranted as represented. Write or come.

W. M. FIELDS & BRO., Cedar Falls, Iowa, importers and breeders of English Shire, Cleveland Bay and Clydesdale stallions, and Short-horn cattle headed by Cruickshank bulls. Imp. Varna 48848 and Imp. Norman Knight; also breeders of Oxford and Shropshire town cheviots and Poland-China swine. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper.

MR. ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL FOR SALE—Ambassador, calved Feb. 21, 1882; bred by Robert Cruickshank, Caymires, Scotland. Having decided to sell all our grade cows to which we have bred the above bull, we offer him for sale with his get, which consists of several of the best calves of this blood we ever saw. W. M. Fields & Bro., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

S. B. BROWN'S SONS, Galena, Ill., breeders of short-horn cattle of the following families: Minnas, Frantico, Blooms, Georgianas, Hillgrees, Gems, Josephines, Western Ladys, Young Marys and Young Phyllis. Paddy 57948 and 2d Hilpa D. of Hilldale 5192 head the herd. Individual merit a specialty. \$500 prize herd at Iowa and Illinois State Fairs, 1885. Young stock for sale. Mention HOMESTEAD.

AGENTS make \$5 a day selling perfect Family Scales. Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise old agents. Forsee & McMackin, Cincinnati, Ohio. eow8td4

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Message of Christmas. A rousing good, stirring cantata by Fanny E. Newbery and T. Martin Towne. For Children, with the assistance of a few adults. Simple scenery needed. Price 30 cts. or \$3.00 per dozen.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

an opportunity to plan and build according to our own ideas, but like most farmers in a new country, our first work is governed by the pressing necessities of our situation. We are now providing pastures for cattle, some sixteen thousand head. Last summer a fence was built from the Calcasieu river eastward, cutting off several hundred thousands of acres of coast range on which most of our cattle had been herded. Within this large enclosure, two small pastures—each six miles square—are now being fenced at the rate of one mile per day. A pasture, three miles square, near these, has been laid out for bulls. Here will be established head-quarters for the stock, and for the experiments in grasses and the cereals, to determine what is best adopted to this farm. Our survey is now running the lines for a coast pasture of twenty thousand acres east of Sabine Lake. On these coast pastures cattle do well all winter, increasing in flesh and fat most of the time.

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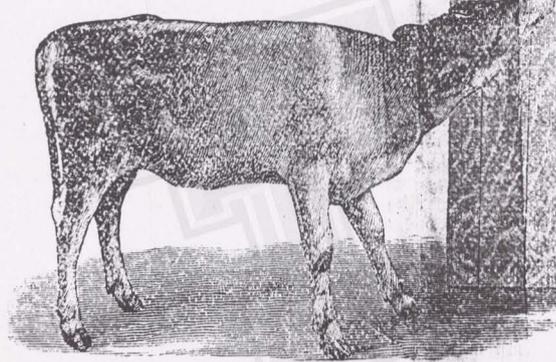
with a grass, locally known as "petit green." This grows about eighteen inches high and very dense. In its leafy structure it appears much like orchard grass, but covers the entire soil, like highly manured fields of timothy. This grass is now slightly withered at the tips of the longer blades, but the main portion is as green as in June. Inclosed find a single leaf plucked on this field. The evidences upon every hand seem to indicate one of the best grass regions in America. The soil is firm and rich, the showers are abundant at all seasons, and the grasses form a good turf. Good stock water can be obtained from wells in abundance. Quite a large per cent. of the population of Lake Charles—our head quarters—are from the north, and a still larger per cent. of the employees upon our farm. All the superintendents, the cashier, the store keeper, the head mechanic and the foreman at the canals. A portion of this farm is coast marsh. Through this, canals will be dug on section and half section lines, piling the dirt on each bank for a levee. The fields are then thoroughly drained, and plowed with gang plows drawn by engines placed on flat boats. These fields are then sown to rice. Today we fixed the site for a rice mill of a capacity of forty thousand barrels per annum, and the dredge has commenced excavating the canal for boats to unload into its bins. The slaughter house for our beeves will be near to the mill. The offal from the slaughter house and the rice middlings will be fed to swine. Forty thousand barrels of rice produce upon an average five hundred tons of bran and middlings. Of this, more anon. S. A. KNAPP. Lake Charles, La., Nov. 27.

FRUIT IN ADAMS COUNTY.

EDITOR HOMESTEAD:—Allow me a small space in your valuable paper to say that fruit growing in the southwestern part of the state is largely on the increase. I have shipped one carload of apples of my own raising this fall, and three carloads for my neighbors—making in all over 2,200 bushels. One carload went to Iowa City, one to Illinois, and two to Webster county. I want to let the fruit men of Iowa know that we still have live fruit trees in our state, and that our fruit is of good quality. Besides the above shipments which were made from Brooks, Adams county, Mr. H. D. Bullock, of Nodaway, same county, shipped three carloads.

Let me say this: Secure your trees from the nursery nearest to you; select good, hardy kinds, and let the fruit tree pedlar pass on if you want success. I grow all of my own trees, and my orchard consists of about 1000 bearing trees, all in fine condition. Fruit certainly does well here and pays handsomely for the little trouble required in taking care of the orchard. Don't get discouraged but cheer up and try again. Watch your trees and keep the grub and borers out of them. Always plant on high and dry land, and you will meet with success. JACOB SMITH. Brooks, Adams Co., Iowa.

at their tops, and then the Feeder is slipped down between the cleats into the guide-ways, it is held firmly in position, as shown in the cut, and is ready for use. It should be removed from the cleats as the calf is through feeding, to prevent wear. The nipple is made of the best quality of seamless rubber, and self-fastening to the vessel, and can be instantly removed for clean-



ing. It is ingeniously constructed with a combination of valves, so that it does not suck perfectly as a live cow. It is well and thoroughly made, and so cheap that every farmer can have one or more. A little reflection will convince any reasonable man that it is a good thing, and should come into general use. It weighs less than four pounds, and can be SENT BY MAIL to any Post Office in the United States, on receipt of price, and SIXTY-FOUR CENTS extra, for postage; a convenience for those living at a distance, where Express would be too great on a single Feeder.

Some of its merits are as follows, viz.: 1st. It saves all trouble in learning the calf to drink, which is always an unpleasant task.

2d. It is a perfect substitute for nature; the calf sucks its food slowly, and in the natural way, producing the gastric juices and mixing the same with the milk while sucking, which aids digestion and is necessary for the growth and good health for the young animal.

3d. It is generally conceded that all sucking calves thrive better, and look sleeker, than drinking ones; the reason is that they suck their food, the way nature designed it should be taken, and it does them more good than when swallowed too rapidly, as is the case when learned to drink.

4th. It holds seven quarts and is sent with everything complete—cleats, screws and hook ready for use, and the nipple is warranted to last for one year or one duplicate will be furnished to the purchaser, free of charge. Extra nipples (for repairs only), twenty-five cents each. Every one is guaranteed to be perfect in construction, and to give satisfaction. See illustration on this page, and for prices consult the manufacturers' announcement in our advertising column.

Pasture and Meadow Grasses.

We have a large number of varieties of grasses; some especially designed for meadows and others for pastures. Some are better adapted to one section of the country than another. There is a wide difference between the grasses designed for meadows and those designed for pastures. And in seeding down the land to grass, the first question to be decided is whether you are seeding for a meadow or for a pasture. Perhaps I might here say that I never have been in favor of pasturing for meadows. If you expect the best and largest crops of grass for hay, that is all that should be required of them. Pasturing the meadows, after taking off the crop of hay, impairs the vitality of the plants more or less, and cannot be kept up for any considerable length of time without serious injury. My plan of farming is to devote whatever portion of the farm I think necessary for pasture, seed down with a selection of grasses best adapted for this purpose, and then use it for this purpose alone, and keep the stock off the cultivated fields and meadows entirely. This is one reason why I prefer, in seeding land to grass designed for meadows, to use only one kind. Orchard grass,

are more than two the length of the ingly greater. This alone is sufficient to induce the sowing grass to themselves. It ma-

to have a variety of grass and especially where early mowed. Of course it is the labor, such as mowing, part of the meadows, grass, clover, and timothy, and can be used for the work before the ready. In this way the a better condition.

With pasture it is, of course, have as continued a supply; this reason. A variety of sary. Some varieties of early, quick growth in the come on later and make a continued growth; still the largest amount of feed late combination of these will, the best pasture. Pasture also be able to withstand tramping without injury. must always be considered grasses for the pasture, but a variety of grasses much pasture, yet when land is sown alone only one kind of sown. If you want two or of grasses for hay, sow the fields. N. J. Elison, Miller county, Mo.

Tanning Skins of Wild

EDITOR HOMESTEAD:—In Minnesota queriest in your is b: 20th will say that we use wild animals in a very satisfactory manner. As I remove the flesh, or as I want, then moisten the fat to a dressing of salt and water; double the skin so the scales will be together. After a few days wash the skins, if you use soap suds until all grease removed, rinse thoroughly with water, stretch and rub with dry; then carefully, with bare hands, scrape all flesh and loose parts until dry. The same method for sheep skins, except that must be observed in scraping being more tender there is danger of the skins. Sheep skins, if dry and lined, make excellent mats for bedrooms and will be of cold mornings.

Christine Nilsson

The famous prima donna, had an article on the "Right and Wrong of Teaching Singing," for the Companion. This is her first article as an author but her article is a remarkable one and interest.

Notes From the Improved Breeders' Convention

Strong expressions of sentimentations were put forth by members of the convention of the Fine Stock regarding the manufacture of

double reed, 2 stops.....	80 00
For 100 new subscribers, a Cottage Gem, C, 5 octaves, single reed.....	160 00
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For 175 new subscribers, a Cottage Organ, 5 octaves, 2 sets of reeds, 4 stops, black walnut.....	175 00

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

From Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 596 Broadway.

For 120 new subscribers and \$250, Metropolitan A, 5 octaves, 1 stop, black walnut case.....	\$100 00
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From Philip Phillips & Co., 805 Broadway.

For 250 new subscribers and \$625, one having 5 octaves, double reed, with sub bass tremolo and 7 stops, beautifully carved in black walnut gothic style, with panels of variegated wood ornamented with fretwork. Price \$250 00	
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From G. F. Hawkes, 64 Nassau-street.

For 3 new subscribers and \$7 50, a No. 4, 16 karats, gold tip, ebony holder. Price.....	\$3 00
For 5 new subscribers and \$12 50, a No. 6, 16 karats, gold tip, ebony holder.....	5 00
For 6 new subscribers and \$15, a No. 7, 16 karats, gold tip, ebony holder.....	6 00
For 12 new subscribers and \$30, a No. 5, rubber screw and slide morocco case.....	9 00

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

From N. B. Phelps & Co., 17 Cortlandt-street.

For 13 new subscribers and \$32 50, a Novelty Clothes Wringer.....	\$9 00
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From E. C. Browning, 32 Cortlandt-street.

For 13 new subscribers and \$32 50, a Universal Clothes Wringer.....	9 00
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For 1 new subscriber and \$2 50, a 24mo. roan, embossed, gilt edge.....	\$1 20
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In large and beautiful type, especially adapted to the pulpit and family.

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Life and perpetual gladness. Yet, through all Her voices manifold, he only heard The voice of God: on all her fair domain, In radiant signature and imagery, He saw the golden letter of his name— The name of Love. The common earth to him Was holy ground, once trodden by the feet Of One who stooped in human flesh to die, A man, for man's redemption. In his song Glowed inspiration as of altar-fire; His foot had stood on sacred Olivet; And on his low-bent head the cleansing dew Of Jordan had been sprinkled. Nature's voice To him was not all gladness; he had been Within the shrine. His ear had caught the sound Of that mysterious sympathy which breathes Out of Creation's heart to mortal woe, The undertone in that undying wail Where with the human generations mourn Beneath the weight of evil; he had heard, The deepest notes which from the seven-fold pipe Of Pan came to the spiritual ear; The creature groaning, travelling in pain, As subject unto change until the day Of its redemption from the curse of sin.

* Wordsworth.

(For the Christian Advocate.)

Another Good Man Gone.

Died, October 10, in the town of Hampton, N. Y., of typhoid fever, after an illness of four weeks, Hiram Hotchkiss, aged 64. He was the father-in-law of Burr Collins, Rev. S. A. Knapp, of Iowa Conference, Buel Streeter, M. D., and M. O. Steward, all prominent men in business, and some of them in our Church. Mr. Hotchkiss was born on the same place where he died, and had always resided in the same neighborhood. He was a prominent man in the county, having been elected several times to represent his town in the Board of Supervisors. He was peculiarly a symmetrical man, and greatly beloved in the circle in which he moved; amiable in his bearing, refined in his manners, courteous in all of his intercourse with men, and a wise, judicious counselor. In his death the poor have lost a warm friend, and the young an ardent lover and adviser. In 1838, in a revival of religion on East Whitehall Circuit, under the labors of Joel Squier and J. W. B. Wood, Mr. Hotchkiss was converted to God. For some time his mind was exercised on the subject of his personal salvation, when one morning, standing in his barn alone, he said, "This matter must be decided and shall be; I will give my heart to God." He went immediately into his house, took down his Bible and read a chapter, and he and his pious wife, who died some twelve years before him, bowed together in prayer. Soon after he united with the M. E. Church in this town. He was one of the leading men in the erection of our house of worship, and has always been one of its most liberal supporters. For many years he has filled the office of Trustee and Steward. His religion was not of the demonstrative kind, but even, consistent, and devoted. He was uniformly in his place in the house of God and class-meeting. His life was irreproachable, and his spirit sweet and devotional. When any trouble arose in the Church or community he was a peace maker; always ready to calm the troubled waters of strife or contention, and generally succeeded. The Church has contained few men more universally beloved than our departed brother. He was an ardent lover of the doctrines and discipline of our Church. He was always a warm friend to the preachers appointed to labor in the charge; his house was a home for them, where they met a hearty welcome. Never shall I forget the kind words with which he greeted me when I first came among this dear people; so friendly and kind; just what we need as ministers to make our itinerancy delightful. His end was, as might be expected after such a devoted life, not only peaceful, but triumphant. During his entire illness he was wonderfully sustained by the power of grace; not a murmur escaped his lips, or frown beclouded his brow. He often praised God aloud, and attempted to sing. He spoke of the wonderful view he had of the abundant provision made for the salvation of the world. On Sabbath morning, just after midnight, he engaged in prayer in an audible voice, praying for himself, his family, the Church, and those around him, urging his attendants to devote themselves to God. About the time the choir were singing, at the opening of the service in the Church where he had so long and faithfully worshiped, he

worn and anxious mother, and shutting up, and whipping, and praying over her bright, wayward child, were she but to turn a clear look upon by self-love, inward, she could see that, if not all, which causes her so much and annoyance, and her child so many moments, is her own fault. But children are mere reflections. They have inquisitive minds, and warm little hearts, and if we, in weariness or thoughtlessness, withdraw affection from the one, or sympathy from the other, they are

Children not only imitate, but suffer by our carelessness, but grow through our weakness. A friend called me, and brought a generous, frank, and my boy of four years old. But he disturbed the whole circle by his constant crying. It was not in keeping with the brave, independent character of the child. I therefore a curiosity to find the cause. My first discovery was, he never shed a tear.

His mother wished to see if I could not take her boy.

"Leave him with me."
"He'll torment the life out of you."
"I don't think so."
"I will, indeed, be most grateful if you may whip him as often as you please."
"I should not strike a child except in most extreme case."

"Then you can do nothing with him."
She was gone. The next morning, after breakfast, Willie asked,

"May I go and play in the yard?"
"It rained last night, and it's so damnaw. You may go at ten."
"It isn't damp, scarcely a bit."
"I think it is. You may go at ten not before."

"Boo, whoo, whoo," rest. I kept quietly sewing.

"Boo, whoo, whoo," bass. "Boo, whoo, whoo," tenor. I sewed on "Boo, whoo, whoo," double bass. "Boo, whoo, whoo," fluteto, rest.

"Now may I go?"
"You may go at ten o'clock."
Concert repeated, I silently sewing the while.
"Aint your head most ready to split?"
"No."
"Mayn't I go out now?"
"Not until ten o'clock."
Concert resumed; rest.
"Aint you most crazy?"
"No, not at all."

Concert resumed, with the addition of throwing himself on the floor, and knocking his feet up and down. After awhile, "Aint you most crazy yet? Why don't you shake me, and call me the badest boy ever was, and send me out doors?"

"Because you are not going out until ten o'clock."

Concert resumed, with the addition of bumping his head, as well as toes; rest; a pause. Then picking himself up, he stood erect before me, with his hands in his pockets.

"Why don't you whip me, and send me off to get rid of my noise?"

"Because you are not going out until ten o'clock."

He stood a moment.
"If I bump my head, aint you afraid it will kill me?"

"Not in the least."
"But it does hurt me awfully."
"I am happy to hear it."
He drew a long breath.

"What can I do next? I've done all I know how."

"See if you cannot think of something else."
"May I take my blocks?"

"Certainly." At nine he started up.
"Now may I go?"

"That's nine." He went back to his blocks without a murmur.

At ten he went out.

He had been used to kneel by his mother, say his prayers, and hop into bed. I wished him to kneel with me by the bed and say his prayer slowly, and then I would make a short prayer for him. The arrangement did not please him, so the third night he gave battle. Being tired, my head did feel as if it could do or rather would not bear it. Out of all patience, I determined to give him a good whipping. But never having

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of Iowa Conference, Buel Streeter, M. D., and M. O. Steward, all prominent men in business, and some of them in our Church. Mr. Hotchkiss was born on the same place where he died, and had always resided in the same neighborhood. He was a prominent man in the county, having been elected several times to represent his town in the Board of Supervisors. He was peculiarly a symmetrical man, and greatly beloved in the circle in which he moved; amiable in his bearing, refined in his manners, courteous in all of his intercourse with men, and a wise, judicious counselor. In his death the poor have lost a warm friend, and the young an ardent lover and adviser. In 1838, in a revival of religion on East Whitehall Circuit, under the labors of Joel Squier and J. W. B. Wood, Mr. Hotchkiss was converted to God. For some time his mind was exercised on the subject of his personal salvation, when one morning, standing in his barn alone, he said, "This matter must be decided and shall be. I will give my heart to God." He went immediately into his house, took down his Bible and read a chapter, and he and his pious wife, who died some twelve years before him, bowed together in prayer. Soon after he united with the M. E. Church in this town. He was one of the leading men in the erection of our house of worship, and has always been one of its most liberal supporters. For many years he has filled the office of Trustee and Steward. His religion was not of the demonstrative kind, but even, consistent, and devoted. He was uniformly in his place in the house of God and class-meeting. His life was irreproachable, and his spirit sweet and devotional. When any trouble arose in the Church or community he was a peace maker; always ready to calm the troubled waters of strife or contention, and generally succeeded. The Church has contained few men more universally beloved than our departed brother. He was an ardent lover of the doctrines and discipline of our Church. He was always a warm friend to the preachers appointed to labor in the charge; his house was a home for them, where they met a hearty welcome. Never shall I forget the kind words with which he greeted me when I first came among this dear people; so friendly and kind; just what we need as ministers to make our itinerancy delightful. His end was, as might be expected after such a devoted life, not only peaceful, but triumphant. During his entire illness he was wonderfully sustained by the power of grace; not a murmur escaped his lips, or frown beclouded his brow. He often praised God aloud, and attempted to sing. He spoke of the wonderful view he had of the abundant provision made for the salvation of the world. On Sabbath morning, just after midnight, he engaged in prayer in an audible voice, praying for himself, his family, the Church, and those around him, urging his attendants to devote themselves to God. About the time the choir were singing, at the opening of the service in the Church where he had so long and faithfully worshiped, he aroused, called for an old associate in the Church, his Class Leader, took him by the hand and said, "Praise the Lord," and continued to whisper "Praise the Lord," till the pale messenger had done his work; then closed his eyes and opened them in heaven.

Such is the Christian's parting hour; So peacefully he sinks to rest; When faith, endowed from heaven with power, Sustains and cheers his languid breast. He has left a widow, and four daughters with their husbands, and numerous grandchildren, to mourn their loss. But they mourn not alone; the Church and whole community mourn with them. Sainted brother, rest! May the Church, your own bereaved ones, follow you as you followed Jesus! His remains were taken to the church, October 12, in which he had so long worshiped, and the occasion was improved by the writer, to a large, weeping audience, in a discourse founded on 1 Thess. iv, 14: "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." We then laid away his remains by the side of his departed loved ones, to rest till the glad morning of the general resurrection. Methodism was introduced into the town of Hampton, N. Y., between 1790 and 93, by Philip Embury and Barbara Hick, which was the first

"Then you can do nothing with him." She was gone. The next morning, after breakfast, Willie asked, "May I go and play in the yard?" "It rained last night, and it's so damn now. You may go at ten." "It isn't damp, scarcely a bit." "I think it is. You may go at ten not before." "Boo, whoo, whoo," rest. I kept quietly sewing. "Boo, whoo, whoo," bass. Boo, whoo, whoo," tenor. I sewed on. "Boo, whoo, whoo," double bass. "Boo, whoo, whoo," flauto, rest. "Now may I go?" "You may go at ten o'clock." Concert repeated, I silently sewing the while. "Aint your head most ready to split?" "No." "Mayn't I go out now?" "Not until ten o'clock." Concert resumed; rest. "Aint you most crazy?" "No, not at all." Concert resumed, with the addition of throwing himself on the floor, and knocking his feet up and down. After awhile, "Aint you most crazy yet? Why don't you shake me, and call me the badest boy ever was, and send me out doors?" "Because you are not going out until ten o'clock." Concert resumed, with the addition of bumping his head, as well as toes; rest; a pause. Then picking himself up, he stood erect before me, with his hands in his pockets. "Why don't you whip me, and send me off, to get rid of my noise?" "Because you are not going out until ten o'clock." He stood a moment. "If I bump my head, aint you afraid it will kill me?" "Not in the least." "But it does hurt me awfully." "I am happy to hear it." He drew a long breath. "What can I do next? I've done all I know how." "See if you cannot think of something else." "May I take my blocks?" "Certainly." At nine he started up. "Now may I go?" "That's nine." He went back to his blocks without a murmur. At ten he went out. He had been used to kneel by his mother, say his prayers, and hop into bed. I wished him to kneel with me by the bed and say his prayers slowly, and then I would make a short prayer for him. The arrangement did not please him, so the third night he gave battle. Being tired, my head did feel as if it couldn't or rather wouldn't bear it. Out of all patience, I determined to give him a good whipping. But never having struck a child, I was not quite hardened enough to take my slipper, and couldn't see any thing else. As I looked around, a voice—my God, speaking through my conscience, asked, "What! whip in anger, whip a little boy, because he cannot govern his spirit, when you cannot govern your own! Another than the boy needs to be prayed for." And kneeling, I asked my Father to give me his strength, his grand patience, with a disobedient, self-willed child. As I kneeled, Willie crawled under my arm, and commenced to say his prayers very slowly, and kept still while I prayed a few words, and then asked, "Now, mayn't I pray my own self?" "Yes, darling." And these were his words: "I've a real mean little boy. She wont do nothing ugly a bit, and I knows I've made her head most split. O, God, don't let me be a mean little boy any more at all." The splendid little fellow had had a fair trial of strength, and was conquered, and surrendered manfully; and I had no further trouble or annoyance during the seven weeks he stayed with me. But how nearly I had lost my vantage ground. If we would rule our own spirits, how easy it would be to rule our children and our servants. But O, to govern self.

gular ately "Me hand Sh arres nam lated him Tl ceas grea muc for the N erno seek who ing O a in mos T kiss a se as l E ars cha last hap high in Ha

PROF. KNAPP IN CHINA.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE ORIENT.

Peculiar Customs of a Peculiar People.

In some respects Shanghai is one of the most peculiar cities on the globe.

When it became an open port, foreign nations obtained control of lands adjacent to the old city by concession of the Chinese government, and have built cities upon those tracts.

There is the old city of Shanghai, as medieval and distinctively Chinese as it was before the foreigners touched the shores of China.

There is the French city where every thing is modeled after France. It has a French govern-



"Caught by my friend as I walked on deck of steamer."

ment, a postoffice and board of trade, the French language is spoken it is a small France.

There is an English city and an American city—both large and attractive cities—which are governed jointly and in a very democratic way. All important measures being referred to the electors.

There is also a German city or a place for one, with scarcely any improvement as yet.

If one is going about the English or American cities, and finds it necessary to go into the French portion, he is stopped at the bridge, unless his jinrikisha boy has a French license.

On one occasion we took pains to inquire of our jinrikisha boys before starting if they had French license. They assured us that they had, but when we came to the bridge one of them rushed up to another jinrikisha boy, borrowed his coat and sulkey, leaving his own. In this way he beat the French license. The coat and jinrikisha have the number of the license on them.

One forenoon we visited the Chinese City with Mr. Bitten, a resident English Missionary as guide and interpreter.

We passed along one of the main streets. It was seventy-eight feet wide with shops and stores on each side. Further on, the street was barred by doors. Then we went over a few steps and turned sharply to the left into a narrower street; finally we came to a street thirty feet broad with an open sewer about eight feet wide and six feet deep in the center. Into this the filth of the city is poured to be cleaned by the river when forced through it by the action of the rising tide. The day was warm and the stench almost unbearable. Further on, water carriers were distributing water to the houses. I was curious to see from what source they obtained the water and we followed the carriers till we came to a sluggish creek which answered

for a natural drain and sewer; in this the carriers walked and filled their buckets. This water is poured into large settling tanks and treated with alum, then it is supposed to be boiled.

No white man could live under such unsanitary conditions. These Chinese not only live, but thrive in filth.

A look through their markets showed that they ate almost every thing in the animal kingdom, whether it was killed for food or it died from disease or old age.

Probably the meat of an animal which died of tuberculosis is sold a little cheaper than ordinary meat, but at the reduced price it sells readily. They generally strangle the animals they kill so as to save all the blood.

In one shop I saw some baskets filled with small latticed boxes, from which issued familiar sounds: on inquiry I learned that these were boxes of crickets for sale to the people. To have a chirping cricket in the house is thought to bring good luck.

A little further on we come to one of their famous tea houses. The location is most appropriately chosen. It stands in the middle of a pond of water, green, steaming and unsavory. A bridge connects the tea house with the street.

My principal object in visiting this portion of China was to go up the Yangtse river about 600 miles to Han Kow, the leading city of central China.

On September 11, we boarded the steamer Poyang of the China Navigation Company—a very good, twin screw steamer, mainly for freight but with accommodations for about fifteen first class passengers and one of the finest, most genial, all-around captains that ever walked a deck. On our American maps it looks as if Shanghai was on the Yangtse, but it is not; it is on a tributary, and ten miles from the mouth.

The two rivers unite at the mouth



Tea House Chinese City, Shanghai.

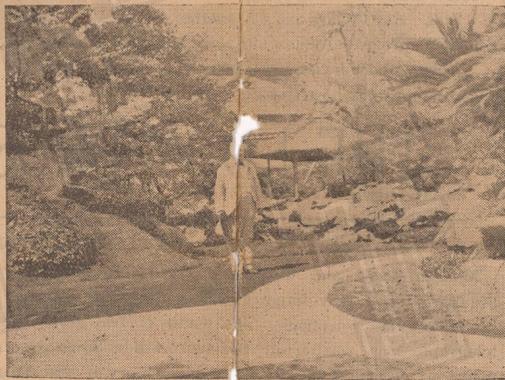
of the Yangtse. Our steamer slipped its moorings about half past four on the morning of the 12th, and by six we were well up in the Yangtse or somewhere, it looked like the ocean except for the muddy water and the swift current; banks scarcely discernable in the distance; ten Mississippi rivers in one.

Probably the river is not over ten miles wide but, it looks wider. Eighty miles up the river we reach the first great bluffs. The river narrows here to less than two miles wide, and the bluffs are strongly fortified. Above the bluffs are the Chinese armor-clads, ready to run if the enemy passes the forts.

Thirty hours from our start we reached Nankin, the old imperial city.

For some distance below Nankin we were able to get a good view of the country. The banks of the river are generally low and the country level, divided here and there by low mountain ranges.

The mountains are destitute of timber, but generally produce a coarse grass, which is cut off every year for fuel. The valleys



Prof. Knapp in Consul Lyon's Garden in Kobe, China.

look like old inland lakes. The annual July flood this year was the highest known for many years and although the river has fallen six to eight feet it is still over vast tracts of land. There are practically no levees. It is estimated that one million people have been made destitute by the flood; but this thing has been going on for centuries and centuries. It never occurs to Chinese officials that any thing should be done to help the people. The idle millions might build immense levees and hold the Yangtse within its banks, if there was any government worthy the name.

On the 14th we reach Kinkiang, where the first great confluents pour their waters into the Yangtse through the Poyang lake. For some distance before the junction it was noted that on the south side of the river the water is clear and on the north it is muddy. At Kinkiang we parted with Mr. and Mrs. Nich-

ols, fellow travelers from Kobe, Japan. Mr. Nichols is the presiding elder in the M. E. church over the Nan Chang district and a man exceedingly well informed on Chinese matters. On the 15th we arrived at Han Kow—four days and six hours going 600 miles—six miles an hour, but this included stops and steaming against a strong six mile current. The captain of the steamer kindly offered to allow us to retain our state rooms, while at Han Kow, as preferable to going to the one hotel.

It is difficult to obtain good interpreters in the interior of China, as almost every province speaks a different language. While all are Chinese and somewhat similar they differ as much as Italian and Spanish.

Fortunately we took a letter to Dr. John, who has resided at Hankow for forty years. He received us with great cordiality and aided us in securing interpreters. The Rev. Sparham offered to be our guide through Hankow.

We entered the main business street at the concession (portion owned by foreigners) and traversed the Broadway of Hankow

for two miles. It is less than twelve feet wide and is obstructed on each side for an average of three feet by projecting counters, piles of goods or wares and a great variety of fruit stands, leaving only six feet for the travel of men, sedan chairs, wheelbarrows, the water carriers, the freight carriers, the city scavengers and all the innumerable traffic of a city more than twice as populous as New Orleans. It requires some lively dodging to

keep from being hit by a slop bucket, struck by a long pole on some man's shoulder or poked by one rail of a sedan chair, and while we are alert to escape these there is danger of falling over a pig being tripped by a dog or stepping on the bare feet of some little nude China boy playing in the crowded street. Men are constantly calling out in Chinese "Look out! Here I come! Out of the road! etc."

We are beginning to get along fairly well when the street is blocked by the governor of the city in a sedan chair. In front of him are four guards and following him is the sedan chair of his secretary and bringing up the rear are eight men in livery with sugar loaf hats about fifteen inches tall. The only way is to step into a store till the procession passes.

About half the light is cut off from house top to house top. The stores on each side are

mere shops—ten, fifteen or twenty feet square—completely open towards the street.

Meat stands, fruit stalls, work shops and stores are indiscriminately arranged.

There are about as many clerks as things for sale. It appears to require as many as six clerks to sell one handful of nuts.

One store looked a little more promising than the others. "Just look at that sign," said Mr. Sparham. I looked, but saw nothing special. "It reads as follows," said he, "The price is made under your eye by a single word. The morning and the evening are not the same." That is, "We have no established price, but fix the price at the time of the trade. If you buy in the evening at our price do not complain that you bought for less in the morning. The morning and the evening are different times."

Soon we came to a plain wall used for official proclamations. One had just been posted by the magistrate. It read: "As this is the season of prayer for rain, the killing of pigs is hereby prohibited."

The sign before the next store read: "All the articles in this store are hand made and therefore more durable."

We came to a place where a street opened to the left and facing the end of the street was a shop. This is a sign of bad luck to the occupants of the shop as spooks may come up the open street and attack it. It is understood that a stone from Tai mountain, placed ready to be thrown at the spooks, will keep them away, but it costs something to get a stone and inasmuch as spooks can not look behind any thing to verify a statement, it answers just as well to say a stone is there; so on the front of the counter opposite the open street was nailed a sign which read: "Here is a stone from Tai mountain; come on if you dare," intimating that every spook which ventured to come would get a rock in his head.

Our attention was now called to some rice. The man said it was extra good and very cheap. It was a fair quality of No. 2 rice. It could be bought for one cent (gold) per pound. Possibly the

information about the several provinces of China.

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Our line of march is commenced; we wind through the city; every thing worth preserving is walled in with a brick or stone wall, generally about seven feet high. Where there are no walls it is certain there is nothing worth stealing. We file past the vicarage residence, surrounded by a wall about twenty feet high and inclosing some ten acres of land.

Soon we come to the wall of an inner city where the Emperor used to reside but now occupied by Manchus. Some twelve thou-

sand of these reside here and are pensioned by the government.

The Manchus are taller and better formed than the Chinese; they dress in a far more becoming way and they never bind their women's feet. They belong to the family of the Emperor and enjoy special privileges.

The old palace and nearly all the inner city was destroyed during the Taiping rebellion.

Through the inner city and one of the gates of the main wall and we come to an undulating well grassed, open country. The ground appears very rough.

These are graves. The whole country is covered with the little mounds which Buddhists built over the dead. It looks as if dying had been the main business of the Chinese for thousands of years.

In about one mile we enter a narrow avenue bordered by enormous stone animals, each animal cut from a single stone. To make the elephants required a stone 12 to 15 feet cube. How did they transport it? The animals

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next man met would want three cents for a poorer article. There are no fixed prices in China.

At one shop I saw a stone ring such as Chinese women wear on their wrists. The price was thirty cents. I offered ten and got it—probably paid fifty per cent too much.

The following day Dr. Gillison accompanied us to Wu Chang to see the city and call on Dr. Borland.

Wu Chang is much like Han Kow, possibly a little dirtier and has more pigs.

The viceroys reside here. It is a scattered city, divided by ranges of hills and it is unaccountable why Chinese houses have not been built on the hills, instead of in the sultry, crowded valleys. Wu Chang is surrounded by an immense wall, some sixty feet high and in good repair. All the large cities of the Yangtse valley are surrounded by walls.

We crossed the Yangtse, one mile wide at this point, in a small boat, called a sampan. A steam

ferry was started between Han Kow and Wu Chang five days previous to our visit, but no one appeared to know much about it. We asked our boatman in regard to it and his reply was, "It goes very quick." On my return trip down the Yangtse, I stopped at Nankin, the old imperial capital. As we drew up to the landing I began to wonder how I was to reach my friends within the city, four miles distant, but as the boat was made fast I saw some one shaking his hat and recognized the genial countenance of Rev. F. E. Meigs of the Christian church. Under his guidance I had no difficulty in entering the city and finding the residence of Dr. Stuart, President of the Methodist University of Nankin, where I was most hospitably entertained.

Dr. and Mrs. Stuart came from Dallas county, Iowa.

The only chance to visit a city like Nankin is to stop with a missionary. There are no hotels and, owing to the fact that each province speaks a different dialect, there is no one to interpret except missionaries. Missionaries are the only foreigners that can give a traveler any accurate in-

formation about the several provinces of China.

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THE LAKE CHARLES NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
THE LAKE CHARLES NEWS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

J. G. GRAY, President.
T. E. Price, Vice-President.
J. D. Cline, Sec. and Treas.

Office, 1001 Ryan street, opposite court-house.

One Dollar per year.
Fifty cents for Six Months.
Twenty-five cents for Three Months

Entered in the post-office at Lake Charles as second-class mail matter.

Notice.

Mr. C. L. Willcomb is the authorized traveling representative of THE LAKE CHARLES NEWS, and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements and job printing. Courtesies extended Mr. Willcomb will be appreciated by the management.

Letters to the Editor.

The LAKE CHARLES NEWS invites letters from its readers on any subject, whether or not they coincide with the views of the paper. The only conditions attaching thereto are as follows: The name of the writer to be given (to be published or not, at his option,) and the letters to be free from offensive personalities.

It's mighty easy to get a permit to build brick houses in Lake Charles. If you don't believe it, just try.

France is hungrily showing her teeth in the direction of European Turkey, and Thanksgiving day is near at hand in America.

Spindle Top has eighty-five gushers, and her sky line looks like a fine-tooth comb. Also, she is using the teeth to catch the festive dollar, as other teeth are used to catch other game.

The island of Cebu is again pacified. Spain found it necessary to pacify Cuba every day or two, but our policy of spreading liberty requires only a semi-occasional slaughter and pacification.

The Louisiana and Texas rice people have decided that they are willing to teach South Carolina, the mother of rice, how to cook it, if she will build a kitchen, for the purpose at the Charleston fair.

The NEWS congratulates itself and its readers upon being able this week to present an intensely interesting letter from Prof. S. A. Knapp, of this city, who is on a special mission in the Orient for the government at Washington. We hope to have the opportunity to give to the public other letters from the same source.

Not all the wisdom of the world comes from Europe, nor yet from our own wise country. Australia has given the world some of its wisest laws. The ballot system is one of them, and the Torrens land title law, the gist of which appears in another column, is another. It is an immense improvement over our present cumbersome system, and ought to be adopted by every state of the union.

The Schley investigation draws to a close. Its result is exactly what the patriotic and intelligent public expected. The admiral who requested the hearing remains in the minds of the people as the hero of Santiago, and if any blame attaches to any body in connection with that campaign, it is shown to attach to the army department at Washington. Its ultimate result will be good, because partiality and favoritizing, disclosed, is already dying.

THE CALCASIEU METHOD.

There seems some danger that the marvelous development of the rice industry of Calcasieu parish is detracting from the interest in her capabilities in fruit growing. This is unfortunate, and should not be permitted to continue. In the years when rice culture was an unimportant industry, the orange groves of Calcasieu and Cameron were famous for the rare quality of fruit they yielded. No groves in Florida or California excelled them.

And this was not merely a mush-room business, sprung up for boom purposes and killed by sober truth. It was a condition existing for generations.

There came ice and snow, and the trees were killed. Orchards not fully matured again met the same disaster. Growers became discouraged or gave their energy and capital to the young rice industry, and the beautiful orange orchards of long-ago are no more.

Undoubtedly, if our people can be convinced that there is reasonable safety from killing freezes, orange orchards will spring up on every hand. And in this connection, it may be said that numerous plans for the protection of the trees have been proposed, some of which are in use elsewhere. In Florida, growers supply themselves with tents for the covering of the trees, or keep fires burning when frost appears imminent.

The plan proposed by Dr. A. J. Perkins, of Lake Charles, has, so far as we know, never been tested elsewhere. He has planted a fine orchard so that it may be thoroughly flooded upon any occasion and expects to put his trees in absolute safety from the cold by turning on the water at the first hint of danger. In a region where the cold at worst is not intense, and where the means for flooding are convenient, his plan would seem to possess much merit. That water is a protector from cold, any lady who has grown houseplants and saved them from death by filling the pots with water, will testify.

It is to be hoped, at all events, that the doctor's experiment will result in renewed interest in orange culture in Calcasieu, and that our region may recover her standing as the producer of the finest fruit of the orange belt.

NO FAKE IN THIS.

Uncle J. B. is going to find what is under those bumps on the prairie out by the sugar refinery. Experts who ought to know claim that they do know, and Mr. Watkins is going to prove their assertions. If there is one man living who desires the development of Calcasieu parish along every possible line, he is the man, and he is big enough to test its oil resources without the aid or consent of any foreign corporation. Lake Charles and the parish are to be congratulated that he has decided to begin development operations so soon, and in such an auspicious location. It means that it will be well done, and that the community, as well as Mr. Watkins, will profit by its doing.

Pistol toting costs \$75 in Crowley, and high prices are traveling westward.

The peoples' paper—THE LAKE CHARLES NEWS.

Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co. Ltd.

The Only Exclusive Dry Goods Store in the City.

CALL AND LOOK OVER OUR LINE OF DRESS GOODS-- Novelty and Staple Weaves, also new Weaves, such as, Prunnellas, Melroses, Venetians, Victorias, etc. WAIST CLOTHS---Plain and Fancy, French Flannels, Tricot Flannels, Fancy Cotton Weaves, Fleeced Goods, etc.

NECKWEAR—in Fancy Puffs, in Point D'Esprit, Chiffon Taffeta Silk. Fur Collars and Collarettes.

CLOAKS—We are proud of our assortment of Cloaks. They comprise—Short Jackets, 26 inch and 30 inch Jackets; $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length and full length Cloaks.

And Best of all They Seem to Please Everybody.

THE EDDY BROS. DRY GOODS CO. Ltd.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

CHEAP AND EASY TALK.

Modern social and business life has found a very important place for the telephone. The telegraph was wonderful; the phone is indispensable. Quick, easy and cheap communication has become an absolute necessity as all luxuries, when indulged, do.

Under these circumstances, any improvement in service or cheapening in rates is worthy of note; and the company with which our congressman is connected seems to be offering New Orleans both. Certainly, wonderful as telephone inventions are, there is ample room for the improvement offered.

For instance, the appliance proposed to be used will absolutely prevent the overhearing of a conversation, either at the central exchange or elsewhere. This, in fact, the chief improvement promised by the new company. It is a very important one. Business men, with large dealings, like to know that their private communications reach only the ears for which they are intended; and that is the result promised.

The price also will be improved. A two-dollar deposit secures the use of an instrument, two cents being charged against the fund for each message sent.

The new company has not yet asked for franchises in Lake Charles. Competition in supplying what every one is compelled to buy is an excellent thing for the buyer, and the two-cent phone may come any day, and welcome.

The latest suggestion for the abatement of lynching is to legalize it. This is the only case in which free permission to do a thing could never lessen the doing. Lynching can be abated only by the negroes.

Rhorer's Map.

New Orleans, La., Oct 1, 1901.

Mr. J. W. Rhorer, Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir—The map of Calcasieu parish is the best I have seen. Yours truly,
CHAS. P. JOHNSTON, Receiver.

Price \$1.50.

For sale by Gunn and Cramer or by mail postpaid from

J. W. RHORER,
Lake Charles, La.

CLAUDE MAYO J. FRED GEORGE
MAYO & GEORGE

GENERAL FIRE

INSURANCE

RICE MILLS AND RICE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY

We represent American and European companies with over Ninety Million Dollars of Assets; and can handle any Plant in our territory.
LONG DISTANCE PHONE 33.

A BLOODY LESSON.

The Balltown tragedy was a sad affair. It resulted in the death of two good men. But there will be some good results. The memory of that bloody day when a dozen bad negroes ceased from vexing the world will have a wholesome effect upon their ilk who escaped.

In justice to the negroes of the community where the tragedy occurred, it must be said that the majority seem to be peaceable and law-abiding. It is the young bucks from the hills, who came to town to run things, that caused the trouble. They and their friends are not hankering for social and political place just now, however. Their lesson is learned, and will save them a heap of trouble as long as they don't forget it.

It is possible that some day the negroes will learn that it is criminal, and dangerous, to shield a criminal, and the better class of the race will become anxious to assist the officers in the enforcement of the law. When they do, they are going to step a long way from the kind of scene enacted at Balltown this week. Until they do, and change the habit of backing up and encouraging black criminals, as some of them did at Balltown, they may expect trouble, in big chunks, and plenty of them.

Go to the Cold Storage Market for your Meats.

We are always in the market for Poultry and Game.

Clean up Your Shelves.

NICE, CLEAN NEWSPAPERS FOR SHELF COVERS, ETC.

Not cut or Mutilated.

20 cents per hundred; 10 cents for fifty; 5 for twenty-five.

The News Office,
1001 RYAN STREET.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

MARTIN, GRAY & CLINE.

Real Estate Agents,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Oil and Rice Lands,
Timber and Farming Lands.

SPECIAL CITY BARGAINS.

Lot at corner of Lawrence and Reid streets. \$2500 Cash.
Lot corner of Clarence and Common streets, 100 feet on Clarence. Seven room house, good repair. Fruit trees. \$1550. Half cash, balance one year.
Corner Ryan and Richard streets. 66 2-3 feet on Ryan, by 200 on Richard. Good two-story, eight roomed house. Excellent location. \$1800; \$1000 cash, balance one and two years.

Two lots on Hodges, near Iris. Desirable location for residence. Price \$225.

Four lots, making 200 feet square, on South Ryan, near Drew Park. Beautifully timbered. Fine residence section. \$1200.

Two very fine lots on the Lake Front, near the corner of Foster Street, 133 1-3 feet frontage on the Lake Bank, by 200 feet deep. Excellent location for residence. Fine oak and gum trees on the place. Price \$500.

Fine residence on Bank street. Very close to the Public School. Surrounded by beautiful homes, in a fashionable portion of the city.

Two very fine lots, with one storied house on each, on the west side of Common street, between Broad and Division. Excellent residence portion of the city.

SPECIAL COUNTRY BARGAINS.

RICE LANDS. GOOD INVESTMENT.

In Southwest Louisiana, a well equipped rice farm, free from salt water, and dependent on the Calcasieu river for water supply. Navigation to wharves.

440 acres in Tp. 4, S. R. 10. 1,200,000 feet of Pine and a quantity of Cypress. Price \$10 per acre.

900 acres in Tp. 2, S. R. 12. 100 acres cultivated. Raises a bale of cotton per acre. 450 acres fine merchantable hard wood. 300 acres good pine. \$5 per acre.

280 acres in Tp. 8, S. R. 6. Cheap.

80 acres, Sec. 36, Tp. 8, S. R. 7. Fine Rice land. \$35 per acre.

200 acres in Tp. 9, S. R. 10 W.

N 1-2 of SW 1-4 of Sec. 22. 80 acres.
SW 1-4 of SW 1-4 of Sec 22, 40 acres.
E 1-2 of NW 1-4 of Sec. 27, 80 acres.

480 acres in Tp. 10, S. R. 13, near Vincent mills. Oil prospects. Cheap.

These are only a few of the choice properties that we have for sale, call and see us at our office at 718 1-2 Ryan street, over Smith's Music Store, or drop us a line.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
for full trade is complete. Our prices are right and would respectfully solicit your inspection and patronage.

Otto Winterhalter,
JEWELER
COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Trade With
THE TEXAS SALOO
E. E. PRIDGEN, Proprietor
Dealer in
FINE WINES
AND CIGARS
All goods struck
order are guaranteed
I sold
profit.
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Fire and Torrr, and I shall.
Written at low
ABSTRACTORS, IN
BROS.
Office: 1001 Ryan St.
House.

July PERU. 1907
—The U. S. of C. E. of Peru will have an excursion on steamer Rein-
eer July 31st to St. Albans Bay. Fare
from Port Kent, Valcour, Plattsburgh
and Islands, round trip, adults, 50 cts.;
children over 5, 25 cts.; under 5, free.
Refreshments will be served on the
boat. For further particulars see pos-
ters. A cordial invitation is extended
to all. By order of Com.

A JOYFUL REUNION OF BROTHER AND SISTER.

Thirty-six years ago and more, there
lived in Essex county a well known
and highly respected family of the
name of Knapp, among whom were
S. A. Knapp, Esq., L. L. D., and Mary
Knapp, the latter now known as Mrs.
Macomber and residing with Mr. and
Mrs. A. W. Macomber, Peru, Clinton
county. For many years Dr. Knapp
has been a distinguished representa-
tive of the United States government
in the Department of Agriculture, and
is regarded as a most able expert in
determining the value of "Food Pro-
ducts."

Recently, after nearly four decades
of separation, enforced by business
and long travel, he paid a visit to his
loving sister, Mrs. Macomber, and the
joy of this re-union will be a pleasant
memory and a permanent source of
happiness as long as she shall live.
Dr. Knapp is now on a mission, under
the auspices and authority of the
government, around the world, and
will be absent from his family and
relatives for many months to come.

On Sunday morning, July 14th, he
delivered a most interesting and
structive address in the Congrega-
al church at Peru, on the social and
religious condition of the Japanese,
speaking in very high terms of the
progress Christianity is making in the
Orient. Dr. Knapp is a beautiful
and easy speaker, a man of great cul-
ture, choice in the selection of his
words, and these qualities enriched the
address he delivered with so much
satisfaction to the people.

Peru must regard itself as being
highly honored in having had in its
midst, if only for a brief time, such a
guest and one who, in addition to his
specific duties as a commissioner of
one of the greatest nations on earth,
is doing all he can to better the con-
dition of mankind by a Christian life
and example which, in a large degree,
represents the highest ideals of the
Christian religion. We are glad and
appreciate the honor of his presence,
and wish for him a most successful
mission and a safe and happy return
to his family and friends. *July*

