

KNAPP MEMORIAL.

Continued from Preceding Page.

He took some poor land near Burkeville, worth about \$10 an acre, and by using legumes and pure blooded stock, hogs, and chickens, made it worth \$200 an acre. Mr. Sandy attended the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg, and has done a splendid work as the head of the demonstration agents for the "Old Dominion."

(There is no boys' corn club agent in Virginia. With the help given by the State educational department and the Washington office of the demonstration work, it has been possible to conduct the work in that State without a special agent.)

C. R. Hudson.

C. R. Hudson, State agent for North Carolina, entered the demonstration work as a local agent in Alabama. He was sent to North Carolina to inaugurate the work there. Starting with only one agent he has built up a force of more than forty men. He has received co-operation from local authorities and quite recently has established co-operative relations with the State board of agriculture, whereby all the demonstration work in North Carolina will be conducted by Mr. Hudson and his men. The demonstrators in North Carolina have made some wonderful averages. The corn clubs this year averaged forty-six bushels to the acre. Mr. Hudson is a graduate of the A. and M. College of Alabama.

I. O. Schaub.

I. O. Schaub, the corn club agent in North Carolina, is a graduate of the A. and M. College of that State. He also did post-graduate work at the University of Illinois and at Johns Hopkins. He spent four years in the extension department of the Agricultural College of Iowa before taking charge of the boys' corn club work in North Carolina. The North Carolina boys under Mr. Schaub's direction have made fine yields and have won many prizes. They were especially successful at the South Atlantic Corn Show, and expect to make good at the National Corn Show at Columbia, S. C., next January.

L. N. Duncan.

L. N. Duncan has made a success as the head of the boys' corn club work in Alabama as the director of that work and also as head of the extension work of the A. and M. College. He was the first college co-operative agent appointed by Dr. Knapp in the demonstration work. Last year he enrolled 5,444 boys in the corn clubs of Alabama. Two of these boys made as good records as have ever been made in the corn club work. They were Junius Hill, 212 bushels, at a cost of 8.6 cents per bushel, and Eber A. Kimbrough, 223 bushels, at a cost of 19 cents a bushel. Thirty-two of the Alabama boys went above 100 bushels each. Mr. Duncan is also accomplishing a great work on behalf of the college in encouraging the girls' work in the elementary high schools in the

held in connection with the next National Corn Show. The South Carolina boys have made fine records in corn clubs, the best of which was that of Jerry Moore, the champion of 1910, with a yield of 228 3/4 bushels.

E. Gentry.

E. Gentry, State agent for Georgia, is now working seventy-five counties in that State with a strong organization of men. He has massed the heaviest part of his organization in the Western and Southwestern part of the State in order to be ready for the approach of the boll weevil there. In this State also some fine averages have been made, and the average yield of corn and cotton in the State have been greatly increased as the direct result of the demonstration work. Mr. Gentry was reared in Texas, and was a very successful farmer there when Dr. Knapp called him to become a county agent in the demonstration work of that State. He was afterward transferred to Georgia.

J. Phil Campbell.

J. Phil Campbell, corn club agent for Georgia, graduated from the North Georgia Agricultural College, and from the State National School of that State. As a teacher in the public schools, he was one of the pioneers in agricultural education. In the demonstration work he has been State agent for South Carolina, general field agent, and now he is the agent of the demonstration work and of the Agricultural College in promoting corn club organizations. He has secured much local co-operation and the legislature has recently made liberal appropriations to help in the work. More than 6,000 boys have already enrolled in the work in Georgia this year.

B. L. Moss.

B. L. Moss, State agent for Alabama, is another graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural College. Mr. Moss did agricultural work in the Philippines for the government and on his return entered the demonstration work as a local agent in Mississippi. He soon became district agent for Southern Mississippi, and was afterward promoted to have charge of the work in Alabama. Alabama is perhaps the best organized State, agriculturally, in the United States. The College of Agriculture, State commissioner of agriculture, and the demonstration work unite their efforts. The legislature appropriates \$25,000 a year, and this amount is supplemented by the United States Department of Agriculture, and by local aid. There is an expert agent in every county, and the results have justified the expenditure and the organization.

A. S. Meharg.

A. S. Meharg, State agent for Florida, is a graduate of the University of Mississippi. In early life he practiced law until his health gave away, and he became a farmer. Because of his training in business method, he was very successful. When the demonstration work came to Mississippi he entered it as one of the pioneers. He helped organize the first corn club in the State of Mississippi,

Mississippi is right in the midst of the most difficult part of its boll weevil fight. The people have not gotten over the demoralization, and have not fully learned how to cope with the weevil. Mr. Wilson has trained a number of men who have been promoted in the demonstration work in other States. Meanwhile demonstrators in his own State have continued to make fine averages. Mr. Wilson is another one of "Gen. Lee's boys," having graduated from the Agricultural College of Mississippi in 1902.

C. A. Cobb.

C. A. Cobb, in charge of the boys' corn clubs in Mississippi, is a representative of the Agricultural College, and also of the demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cobb had a fine enrollment of boys last year, and these boys made some very remarkable records. Three of them produced more than 200 bushels of corn per acre apiece, and all three were sent on the prize trip to Washington. Some of the county averages in Mississippi last year were also very excellent. In Yazoo County another club averaged 111.6 bushels of corn to the acre. Prof. Cobb

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H. D. Tate.

H. D. Tate, State agent for Tennessee, is another one of the men trained in Mississippi. He graduated from the Mississippi Agricultural College, and started in the demonstration work as a local agent in one of the counties of North Mississippi. He afterwards became district agent for the north section of that State, and the next promotion was to become State agent for Tennessee. By continued perseverance Mr. Tate is building up a good organization in Tennessee.

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Thomas A. Early.

Thomas A. Early attended the University of Mississippi, became a teacher in his native county, Yalobusha, where he soon afterward became county superintendent of education. As a county superintendent he helped develop one of the largest and best corn clubs in that State. He also helped to organize clubs in some other counties in his vicinity. His work attracted Dr. Knapp's attention, and he was sent to Tennessee to have charge of the corn clubs there. He secured splendid co-operation from the business men of Memphis, and is pushing the corn club work in Tennessee with great energy and success. The Business Men's Club of Memphis gives about \$3,000 a year for the promotion of corn clubs in that vicinity.

C. W. Watson.

C. W. Watson, State agent for Arkansas, was a farmer in Texas when Dr. Knapp appointed him to have charge of the demonstration work in one of the counties of that State. He had successful experience in fighting the boll weevil, and was sent to Mississippi where he could be on the firing line of the boll weevil invasion. He made good there to such an extent that the local authorities voted \$1,200 to help the work in the county. Mr. Watson was transferred to Arkansas and promoted to the State agency. In the short while that he has been there he has increased the efficiency of the organization and secured a great amount of local aid. By legislative authorization the boards of county commissioners in that State have appropriated nearly \$40,000 to aid demonstration work, and the State is very thoroughly organized.

T. M. Jeffords.

T. M. Jeffords, in charge of the corn clubs of Arkansas, came to that State from Oklahoma, where he had charge of the extension work for the State College of Agriculture. Mr. Jeffords worked out some very effective plans for reaching the people when he had charge of the extension work in Oklahoma. One of the most successful accomplishments was the college fair school, held at the State fair. One hundred and fifty boys, representing the different counties, were gathered in a school at the State fair and given instruction in corn judging, stock judging, cattle judging, &c. This school aided the club work very materially. Since coming to Arkansas, Mr. Jeffords has taken hold of the corn club organization in that State, and has increased the interest and enrollment very greatly.

Fred H. Ives.

Fred H. Ives, in charge of the corn club work in Oklahoma, is a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural College. He is one of the most successful county agents in the demonstration work, and was promoted to be assistant State agent, and to give special attention to the boys and girls' clubs. He made a fine record last year.

important work because the boll does the greater damage in sections of the country where the rainfall is least. Under Mr. Snowden's leadership confidence is gradually being restored among the farmers of Louisiana, and the fight against the boll weevil is becoming more and more successful. Mr. Snowden is also a graduate of the Mississippi College.

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E. S. Richardson, corn club agent in Louisiana, was one of the most successful county superintendents of education of that State before being appointed to his present position. He had very successful boys' and girls' clubs in his county. His county was one of the first in Louisiana to organize and have a successful girls' canning club. In addition to having very successful clubs, Mr. Richardson directed the organization of pig clubs in his State, have attracted much attention. Richardson is a graduate of the Louisiana State University, and is the co-agent for the College of Agriculture in the demonstration work.

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W. F. Procter, the State agent for Texas, was appointed a county agent in the demonstration work the first year it was organized. Texas, in this work, was divided into two parts, and treated as two States. Mr. Procter has charge of the eastern section. Before coming to the work he had had experience as a commercial traveler, real estate man, a successful farmer. He has been in the boll weevil fight because the weevil has extended practically to his territory. The farmers in his section are no longer demoralized, but have responded to the instructions of the demonstration agents and have learned to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil. Land values have increased and prosperity has very largely taken the place of demoralization.

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Dr. Knapp gave him an assignment to organize West Texas. Mr. Quicksall has charge not only of the men's work, but of the boys' work also. Last year he had an enrollment of nearly 10,000 boys in his territory. Texas has been liberal also in the matter of local aid. By legislative authorization the county authorities are putting up more than \$50,000 in the State for 1912.

QUOTATIONS FROM DR. KNAPP.

"A prosperous, intelligent and contented rural population is, therefore, essential to our national perpetuity."

"A patent to land is a title to nobility, a right to sovereignty."

"A great nation is not the outgrowth of a few men of genius, but the superlative worth of a great common people."

"It is impossible to impress upon any one that there is dignity in residing upon a farm with impoverished soil, dilapidated buildings, and an environment of ignorance."

"The income of the farm can be increased from three to five fold by the use of improved methods."

"Training is the great item which fashions a race."

"The world's most important school is the home with the small farm."

"The public school teacher's mission is to make a great common people and thus readjust the map of the world."

"You can cause the soil to become more responsive to the touch of industry, and the harvest more abundant to meet the measure of a larger hope."

"The common toiler needs an education that leads to easier bread."

"The basis of the better rural life is greater earning capacity of the farmer."

"Let it be the high privilege of this great and free people to establish a republic, where rural pride is equal to civic pride, where men of the most refined taste and culture, select the rural villa, and where the wealth that comes from the soil finds its greatest return in developing and perfecting that great domain of nature, which God has given to us, as an everlasting estate."

"Any race betterment to be of paramount value must be a betterment of the masses."

An idle saint only differs from an idle sinner in a coat of paint and direction."

"The greatest failure, as a world force, is the man who knows so much, that he lives in universal doubt, injecting a modifying clause into every assertion, and ending the problems of life with an interrogation point."

"In general, it is not the man who knows the most, who is most successful, but the man who imparts an implicit belief in his message."

"Agriculture, in most sections, consists simply in a series of motions inherited from Adam."

"This learning agriculture—which is a compound of the following ingredients: one-eighth science, three-eighths art, and one-half business methods—out of a book is like reading on the hand-saw and jack-plane, and hiring out for a carpenter."

"These mechanic farmers now reside in a town or city, and live out of a canned garden and milk a tin cow."

"We are now preparing for the accomplishment of what we have so earnestly



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C. B. Haddon.

C. B. Haddon, joint agent of the department of agriculture, and of Clemson College, is a graduate of the A. and M. College of Mississippi. He was in the extension department of Clemson College before the corn club organization for South Carolina was turned over to him. Mr. Haddon occupies a very important position, especially as his boys will be hosts at the great prize winners' school

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Mason Snowden, State agent for Louisiana, started in the demonstration work in his native State of Mississippi. He was a successful county agent in Southwestern Mississippi, where the boll weevil was doing the greatest damage. He was transferred to Louisiana, where he became assistant State agent and afterward State agent. He has a very difficult and

county. His county was one of the first in Louisiana to organize and conduct a successful girls' canning club. In addition to having very successful corn clubs, Mr. Richardson directed the organization of pig clubs in his State. They have attracted much attention. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the Louisiana State University, and is the co-operative agent for the College of Agriculture and the demonstration work.

W. D. Bentley.

W. D. Bentley, State agent for Oklahoma, is one of the veterans in the demonstration work. He was one of the original agents appointed by Dr. Knapp when the work was first started in East Texas. He afterward became a district agent in North Texas, and went from there to organize the work in the new State of Oklahoma. He has been very successful in the work there. He has difficult conditions to encounter, not only because of the boll weevil, but because of the continued dry weather in the western part of his State. He has recently been training his men to make crops even if the rainfall is limited, and has done exceedingly valuable work in Oklahoma. Mr. Bentley came originally from Illinois and settled in Texas, where he still owns a good farm.

W. F. Procter.

W. F. Procter, the State agent for East Texas, was appointed a county agent in the demonstration work the first year it was organized. Texas, in this work, is divided into two parts, and treated as two States. Mr. Procter has charge of the eastern section. Before coming into the work he had had experience as a commercial traveler, real estate man, and a successful farmer. He has been active in the boll weevil fight because the weevil has extended practically all over his territory. The farmers in his section are no longer demoralized, but have responded to the instructions of the demonstration agents and have learned to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil. Land values have increased and prosperity has very largely taken the place of demoralization.

John O. Allen.

John O. Allen, in charge of the boys' corn club in East Texas, has been a county agent and a district agent in the demonstration work. Since taking charge of the corn clubs he has not only increased and strengthened that organization, but has organized very successful girls' clubs in eight counties. Mr. Allen has lined up more than 5,000 boys for 1912.

J. L. Quicksall.

J. L. Quicksall, State agent for West Texas, came to the Lone Star State from Kentucky. At first he became a teacher and afterward bought and developed a successful farm in McLennan County, Tex. When Dr. Knapp was seeking agents for the demonstration work, Mr. Quicksall's reputation attracted him, and

Mr. Gentry was reared in Texas, and was a very successful farmer there when Dr. Knapp called him to become a county agent in the demonstration work of that State. He was afterward transferred to Georgia.

J. Phil Campbell.

J. Phil Campbell, corn club agent for Georgia, graduated from the North Georgia Agricultural College and from the State National School of that State. As a teacher in the public schools, he was one of the pioneers in agricultural education. In the demonstration work he has been State agent for South Carolina, general field agent, and now he is the agent of the demonstration work and of the Agricultural College in promoting corn club organizations. He has secured much local co-operation and the legislature has recently made liberal appropriations to help in the work. More than 6,000 boys have already enrolled in the work in Georgia this year.

B. L. Moss.

B. L. Moss, State agent for Alabama, is another graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural College. Mr. Moss did agricultural work in the Philippines for the government and on his return entered the demonstration work as a local agent in Mississippi. He soon became district agent for Southern Mississippi, and was afterward promoted to have charge of the work in Alabama. Alabama is perhaps the best organized State, agriculturally, in the United States. The College of Agriculture, State commissioner of agriculture, and the demonstration work unite their efforts. The legislature appropriates \$25,000 a year, and this amount is supplemented by the United States Department of Agriculture, and by local aid. There is an expert agent in every county, and the results have justified the expenditure and the organization.

A. S. Meharg.

A. S. Meharg, State agent for Florida, a graduate of the University of Mississippi. In early life he practiced law until his health gave away, and he became a farmer. Because of his training in business methods, he was very successful. When the demonstration work came to Mississippi he entered it as one of the pioneers. He helped organize the first corn club in the State of Mississippi, and was afterward promoted to be State agent in Florida, where he has secured splendid co-operation, and has developed a fine organization.

R. S. Wilson.

R. S. Wilson, State agent for Mississippi, became a local agent in the demonstration work when Dr. Knapp first introduced it into Mississippi. He has gradually risen in the work until he has charge of the organization in that State, and has a very important work, because

he had a fine enrollment of boys last year, and these boys made some very remarkable records. Three of them produced more than 200 bushels of corn per acre apiece, and all three were sent on the prize trip to Washington. Some of the county averages in Mississippi last year were also very excellent. In Yazoo County another club averaged 111.6 bushels of corn to the acre. Prof. Cobb

Mississippi. He graduated from the Mississippi Agricultural College, and started in the demonstration work as a local agent in one of the counties of North Mississippi. He afterwards became district agent for the north section of that State, and the next promotion was to become State agent for Tennessee. By continued perseverance Mr. Tate is building up a good organization in Ten-

the corn club work in Tennessee with great energy and success. The Business Men's Club of Memphis gives about \$3,000 a year for the promotion of corn clubs in that vicinity.

C. W. Watson.

C. W. Watson, State agent for Arkansas, was a farmer in Texas when Dr. Knapp appointed him to have charge of the demonstration work in one of the counties of that State. He had successful experience in fighting the boll weevil, and was sent to Mississippi where he could be on the firing line of the boll weevil invasion. He made good there to such an extent that the local authorities voted \$1,200 to help the work in the county. Mr. Watson was transferred to Arkansas and promoted to the State agency. In the short while that he has been there he has increased the efficiency of the organization and secured a great amount of local aid. By legislative authorization the boards of county commissioners in that State have appropriated nearly \$40,000 to aid demonstration work, and the State is very thoroughly organized.

T. M. Jeffords.

T. M. Jeffords, in charge of the corn clubs of Arkansas, came to that State from Oklahoma, where he had charge of the extension work for the State College of Agriculture. Mr. Jeffords worked out some very effective plans for reaching the people when he had charge of the extension work in Oklahoma. One of the most successful accomplishments was the college fair school, held at the State fair. One hundred and fifty boys, representing the different counties, were gathered in a school at the State fair and given instruction in corn judging, stock judging, cattle judging, &c. This school aided the club work very materially. Since coming to Arkansas, Mr. Jeffords has taken hold of the corn club organization in that State, and has increased the interest and enrollment very greatly.

Fred H. Ives.

Fred H. Ives, in charge of the corn club work in Oklahoma, is a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural College. He is one of the most successful county agents in the demonstration work, and was promoted to be assistant State agent, and to give special attention to the boys and girls' clubs. He made a fine record last year, although the weather conditions were unfavorable. He has a strong organization for 1912.

Mason Snowden.

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a right to sovereignty."

"A great nation is not the outgrowth of a few men of genius, but the superlative worth of a great common people."

"It is impossible to impress upon any one that there is dignity in residing upon a farm with impoverished soil, dilapidated buildings, and an environment of ignorance."

"The income of the farm can be increased from three to five fold by the use of improved methods."

"Training is the great item which fashions a race."

"The world's most important school is the home with the small farm."

"The public school teacher's mission is to make a great common people and thus readjust the map of the world."

"You can cause the soil to become more responsive to the touch of industry, and the harvest more abundant to meet the measure of a larger hope."

"The common toiler needs an education that leads to easier bread."

"The basis of the better rural life is greater earning capacity of the farmer."

"Let it be the high privilege of this great and free people to establish a republic, where rural pride is equal to civic pride, where men of the most refined taste and culture, select the rural villa, and where the wealth that comes from the soil finds its greatest return in developing and perfecting that great domain of nature, which God has given to us, as an everlasting estate."

"Any race betterment to be of paramount value must be a betterment of the masses."

"An idle saint only differs from an idle sinner in a coat of paint and direction."

"The greatest failure, as a world force, is the man who knows so much that he lives in universal doubt, injecting a modifying clause into every assertion, and ending the problems of life with an interrogation point."

"In general, it is not the man who knows the most, who is most successful, but the man who imparts an implicit belief in his message."

"Agriculture, in most sections, consists simply in a series of motions inherited from Adam."

"This learning agriculture—which is a compound of the following ingredients: one-eighth science, three-eighths art, and one-half business methods—out of a book is like reading on the hand-saw and jack-plane, and hiring out for a carpenter."

"These mechanic farmers now reside in a town or city, and live out of a canned garden and milk a tin cow."

"We are now preparing for the accomplishment of what we have so earnestly sought, the placing of rural life upon a plane of profit, honor, and power."

"The power which transformed the humble fishermen of Galilee into mighty apostles of truth, is ever present, and can be used as effectively to-day in any good cause, as when the Son of God turned His footsteps from Judea's capital and spoke to the wayside children of poverty."



The two South Carolinians who are respectively men's and boys' world champion corn growers—Capt. Z. T. Drake (256 bushels on one acre in 1889), and Jerry H. Moore (228 bushels on one acre in 1910).

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner.

MAR 5, 1913.

HERMITAGE FARM FOR KNAPP SCHOOL

The inmates of the Soldiers' Home have addressed the following signed communication to the General Assembly of Tennessee:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives, State of Tennessee—Gentlemen: We veterans of the Confederate Army, for whom the State of Tennessee has cared most munificently through its Soldiers' Home, sincerely ask that you will favorably consider the bill now before you granting the Hermitage farm to the Knapp School of Country Life.

"We make this request because the provisions of this bill materially add to our comforts, in that it retains for our uses ample grounds for vegetables, for grazing our milk cows, and raising our chickens and eggs, these things, especially an ample supply of milk and butter, are necessities with us, and in addition to these things we receive from this school \$2,500 annually.

"Also, and as Tennesseans, we feel the importance and necessity of this kind of teaching for our boys at home. Many of us old soldiers feel confident life would now be different with us from what it is, could we as boys have had the guidance and object lessons which this school make possible. The Home which Tennessee's beneficence has given us will soon be a thing of the past. The sturdy, able, willing boys at home, deeply anxious to make their life work a success, need direction and encouragement, and could you realize this as we now, too late, see it, you would surely give our Southern boys this helping hand of guidance."

HERMITAGE FARM AND THE KNAPP SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Democrat:

An erroneous impression has been made by the Regent and Board of Managers of the Ladies' Hermitage Association in regard to the feeling existing among the members of the association regarding the giving over to the Knapp School of Country Life, by the State, of the Hermitage farm.

The entire membership of the association is about four hundred, but of that number two-thirds take no active part in the work of the association.

A number of them are life members, and many live in faraway parts of the country. The largest number of members ever gotten together was 135, and might be called the active membership.

A petition to the Legislature praying that the Hermitage farm, with some reservations, be given to the Knapp School was written and approved by two of our most distinguished attorneys and has received 105 signatures of the representative members of the association; those who have worked faithfully for years for its good.

This petition was signed first by Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, the granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Jackson and Honorary Life Regent of the association.

We consider this number of signatures (105) represents a large majority of the active workers, who are certainly entitled to be heard and their wishes respected.

In 1889 the Ladies' Hermitage Association petitioned the State to give over to them the entire Hermitage farm, but were given only twenty-five acres.

These twenty-five acres have, therefore, been in their possession twenty-four years. They have announced publicly that it has required that length of time and fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, five thousand (\$5,000) dollars of that amount having been contributed by the United States Government, to put the Hermitage in the condition in which it is found today.

Now they demand two hundred and fifty acres of ground, and we ask what will they do with it if it is given to them? They are already in debt to the amount of \$2,000 (which, by the way, is positively forbidden by the by-laws; see Section 8).

In our petition we beg "that we shall not be burdened with more land than we can take care of."

The Hermitage farm is in a most deplorable state of dilapidation, and we are reliably informed it would require many thousands of dollars to put it in good order.

If it, or any part of it, is turned over to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, how many years of hard work will be required to make it in any way a creditable adjunct to the Hermitage Association?

And what of the old soldiers at the Soldiers' Home? The Knapp School offers them seventy-five acres of land and twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars a year for ten years, or longer if they need it.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association proposes to take from them half their farm and give them nothing.

The poor old men, with their pro rata of 48 cents a day, are begging for the Knapp School, which means not only comfort, but luxury to them. And surely the offer of the Knapp School to the Hermitage Association is most generous.

Eighty-five acres of land; a hundred-foot boulevard from the Lebanon Road to the road beyond the Hermitage. They also promise to beautify the grounds immediately around the Hermitage; put up no unsightly building, and use for their forestry demonstration department the woodland immediately in front of the Hermitage, thereby insuring its beauty and attractiveness.

We claim that we are as loyal to the Ladies' Hermitage Association as those who are making such extravagant demands and that we have an equal right to be heard.

MRS. M. A. SPURR.

Nashville, March 24.

FEB 20 1913.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN and T

LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION ADOPTS KNAPP FARM OFFER

At the regular meeting of the Ladies' Hermitage Association held Wednesday morning at the Centennial Club the members unanimously voted to go on record as favoring the proposition of the Knapp school committee relative to locating the demonstration farm of the Knapp school on the lands of the Hermitage estate. Mrs. J. Walter Allen presided. The meeting was largely attended, and much interest was shown in the question which was up for consideration.

Preceding the adoption of the resolution, Whitefoord R. Cole made a brief address, in which he recounted the substance of the three bills now before the legislature bearing on the disposition of the Andrew Jackson farm. He also explained minutely the proposition of the Knapp school committee for the purchase of a part of these lands.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Following the adoption of the resolutions several prominent men spoke on the subject. Among these were James E. Caldwell, a trustee of Peabody college, and Maj. E. B. Stahlman, a member of the Knapp school committee.

They both commended highly the work of the Ladies' Hermitage Association in preserving intact the lands which were formerly owned by Gen. Andrew Jackson, but stated that they believed that inasmuch as the association has not sufficient funds to properly care for the lands they should be divided and a part be used in forwarding the farming interests of the state.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

The following additional resolution was offered by Miss Elizabeth Bloomstein, a member of the Peabody faculty, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the resolutions just adopted with reference to the sense of this meeting respecting the disposal of the Hermitage land be resented as a memorial to the legislature now in session, and that copies of same be furnished to the daily papers of the city."

MAIN RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of the resolutions presented by Mrs. E. W. Foster:

"We agree that the location of the demonstration farm of the Knapp School of Country Life on Andrew Jackson's farm will be the greatest financial benefit to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, in that it will bring thousands of visitors to the Hermitage, the home of Tennessee's greatest statesman and the nation's most beloved hero. We think it will

in no way take from the glory of Old Hickory, but be an everlasting memorial to him. Jackson was a farmer, the President of the United States, the hero of the battle of New Orleans and Tennessee's most distinguished citizen. He was always for that which was for the greatest good of all the people.

"We realize that the Knapp Demonstration Farm of Country Life is for the development of the agricultural resources, not only of the state of Tennessee, but the entire south, which will redound to the good of the entire nation, and that Andrew Jackson's farm should be devoted to this purpose, we think, is pre-eminently the thing to do, for Andrew Jackson belongs to the entire nation. We realize that the Peabody School for Teachers and the Knapp School of Country Life are composed of patriotic men and women who would in no way further nor encourage any objectionable encroachment upon the Hermitage domain. That they have made a most generous offer to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, giving them as much land as could be spared from the number of acres necessary for the demonstration of Seaman A. Knapp's idea of what country life should do for the betterment of farm life and the development of the agricultural resources of the country.

"We think that it is unwise that the Ladies' Hermitage Association should undertake the custodianship of more land than they can take care of; that the maintenance of 500 acres for park purposes would be too much for the ladies to think of burdening themselves with, and that the strip of woodland in front of the Hermitage should not be given to the ladies of the Hermitage Association for picnic purposes. Such a disposition of this woodland would not only be no advantage to the Hermitage, but would be objectionable to the residents of the Hermitage neighborhood. We think this woodland should be retained by the Knapp School of Country Life for the purpose of demonstrating forestry.

"We realize that the Ladies' Hermitage Association should come to a reasonable and amicable settlement of the number of acres to be donated to them by the state, and not in any way to obstruct the accomplishment of locating the Knapp demonstration farm in Tennessee and on Andrew Jackson's farm."

The following ladies were present at the meeting Wednesday morning:

Mrs. E. W. Foster, Mrs. J. W. Allen, vice-regent; Miss Elizabeth L. Bloomstein, Mrs. Green Williams, Franklin; Mrs. W. G. Pfingst, Mrs. M. M. Gardner, Mrs. Walter Stokes, Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Mrs. John E. Turney, Mrs. James A. Howe, Sadie J. Cauvin, Mrs. H. Cauvin, Mrs. W. T. Young, Mrs. C. A. Glover, Mrs. Humphrey Timothy, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. J. P. Connor, Mrs. H. T. Campbell, Mrs. Alfred G. Merritt, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Fall, Mrs. Stephen Driver, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harrison, Mrs. M. A. Spurr, Mrs. Harry T. Harris, Mrs. Chas. W. Schuyler, Miss Lindie Harris, Mrs. John R. Aust, Mrs. J. W. Pentecost, Mrs. Chas. G. Allen, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Mrs. Miles Williams, Mrs. Roy O. Armstrong, Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Mrs. C. S. Morrow, Mrs. Lulan Landis, Mrs. Chas. Barham, Mrs. Eaton Wells, Mrs. Craig McFarland, Nora Power, Mrs. W. F. Trousdale, Mrs. John Donelson, Mrs. George Henderson, Mrs. Frank D. Fuller, Mrs. John J. Webber, Mrs. Martha Gholson, Mrs. Horatio Berry, Mrs. J. T. Henderson, Mrs. James C. Bradford, Mrs. G. W. Fall, Mrs. Willis Hitzig.

FEB 20 191

WHAT TO DO WITH THE HERMITAGE LANDS.

There are four separate and distinct bills pending in the legislature bearing on the Hermitage lands, three of them, no doubt, having been inspired by the first one introduced, which provides for devoting a large portion of the lands to an experiment, or demonstration farm, to be known as the Knapp School of Country Life, a branch of the Peabody College for Teachers.

When this first bill was introduced it was believed to have such merit that there would be practically no opposition, for the inducement and conditions are such that it seemed such an excellent arrangement would meet the approval of everybody.

The Knapp School of Country Life will have to start with an endowment of \$250,000, the interest on which is to be applied to the support of the school, and a fund of \$150,000, to be used in the construction of buildings and for other equipments of the farm. For the land it is proposed that the Soldiers' Home be paid a rental of \$2,500 annually for ten years, or as long as the soldiers survive.

This would put a fine section of land to good service. It would reclaim a large body of land that is now deteriorating. It would make of General Jackson's lands a monument as enduring as the Hermitage proper, which is preserved to perpetuate the fame and glory of the great warrior and statesman, as it would be here that the agricultural industry of the south would have an ideal demonstration school that would live and grow with the south.

The Knapp School of Country Life, backed by a fund of \$400,000, and as a subsidiary of the Peabody College for Teachers, must be conveniently located, and we doubt if a more acceptable place than the Hermitage lands could be found.

The proposition embracing the plan for the Knapp school has the merit of offering the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and if Old Hickory could speak he would doubtless speak in this matter as he lived and fought the battle of life—he would give the strength of his voice to the common weal—he would say that his

lands should be devoted to the service that would be of the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is unfortunate that the large number of people who take an interest in the Hermitage lands and their use cannot agree on a plan for their employment for the public good. Some are moved by sentiment, and others exercise bad judgment, but if all could be induced to take a practical view of the matter and realize what the Knapp School of Country Life would mean to Nashville, Tennessee and the whole south, there would probably be less antagonism to the proposed plan to make the Hermitage lands a part of the great Peabody College for Teachers, as such an auxiliary, established and conducted as proposed, would benefit to a marked and lasting degree the agricultural interest of the country.

FEB 20 191

THE HERMITAGE LANDS.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association at a meeting held yesterday afternoon with an unusually large attendance, declared in favor of the Knapp Farm proposition in connection with the disposal of the Hermitage lands. It is very gratifying that such a sane and sensible expression should come from this source, as there had been some misapprehension as to the sentiment of the association growing out of an agitation of the matter, founded on sentimental considerations not well supported by the facts involved. One of the resolutions adopted at the meeting yesterday afternoon said:

We realize that the Knapp Demonstration Farm of ~~Columbia~~ is for the development of the agricultural resources, not only of the State of Tennessee, but, the entire South, which will redound to the good of the entire nation, and that Andrew Jack-

son's farm should be devoted to this purpose, we think, is pre-eminently the thing to do, for Andrew Jackson belongs to the entire nation. We realize that the Peabody School for Teachers and the Knapp School of Country Life are composed of patriotic men and women who would in no way further nor encourage any objectionable encroachment upon the Hermitage domain. That they have made a most generous offer to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, giving them as much land as could be spared from the number of acres necessary for the demonstration of Seaman A. Knapp's idea of what country life should do for the betterment of farm life and the development of the agricultural resources of the country.

This is the whole gist of the matter. The proposed Knapp School of Country Life in connection with the Peabody College will be a most important institution, and while of incalculable benefit to the locality in which it is established, very far-reaching in effect and of much more than local concern.

Scarcely any part of the farm of 500 acres beyond twenty-five acres is needed for the proper preservation of the Hermitage, and the Association is not of its means able to care properly for a much larger tract. There is not exceeding 50 acres attached to Mt. Vernon that is a world-wide attraction, though the original Washington holding in that vicinity was very large.

The Hermitage lands could be put to no better or more commendable purpose than what is proposed in the Knapp farm. It would be a public institution well kept, and for the commendable purpose of instructing the youth of the land in the science of agriculture to which Andrew Jackson was very much devoted. There is no doubt that he would have been greatly pleased in his life to realize that such a noble use would be made of his estate.

Since the Ladies' Hermitage Association has made this declaration of its desires in the matter, there should practically be no opposition to the appropriation of practically all of the farm portion of the Hermitage tract for the Knapp School purpose and it should be done.

ACTS ON T-J'S SUGGESTION

CORN GROWN BY LESTER BRYANT TO BE SOLD AND DEVOTED TO MONUMENT.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, following up the suggestion of the Times-Journal to erect a monument to the memory of Lester Bryant has taken the following course to raise money toward the monument which is commendable. A copy of the following letter has been sent to every bank in the State. It reads:

"February 18, 1913.—Dear Sir:—You have, no doubt, read of the death at Washington, D. C., of Lester Bryant, Boy Champion Corn Grower of Kentucky. He grew 148 bu. 55 lbs. on one acre at the least cost price of any boy in the United States. His untimely death is an irreparable loss to his family, his friends, and the agricultural interests of the State.

"The Department of Agriculture of Kentucky wishes to see erected to his memory an appropriate monument. To this end we have purchased the corn he grew upon this acre, from which 50 bushels of seed corn will be sold at \$1 per ear, delivered parcel post to the purchaser. Will you not aid in this undertaking by selling some ears of this corn, sending us the names and addresses of purchasers, and the money you receive for same? If we can put this corn an ear at a place throughout the State, the Lester Bryant strain of corn will be one monument to him, and a granite shaft at Bowling Green will be another. Any assistance you can render will be appreciated. No one gets a cent out of raising this money, as the service is a

voluntary one. Each dollar received will be deposited to the Lester Bryant Monument Fund, Farmers Bank, Frankfort, Ky. Send the money direct to the Department of Agriculture, at Frankfort, and be sure the name and post-office address of purchaser is given in order to insure delivery of corn.

"Thanking you for your co-operation in this project, I beg to remain

"Yours very truly,

"J. W. NEWMAN,

"Commissioner of Agriculture."

STRONG ADDITION
SEP 27 1904 SCHOOL FACULTY

The demands upon the department of agriculture at Peabody College have grown so great since the opening of the session ten days ago as to make it imperative that the teaching force be increased. Dr. Charles Oscar Chambers has just been appointed to the faculty as instructor in agriculture, biology and applied chemistry. Dr. Chambers is no stranger to Peabody, having been a member of the faculty, in charge of field botany, during the summer session of 1914.

Dr. Chambers came to Peabody from the University of Cincinnati, where he was acting head of the department of biology during the past year. He is an instructor of several years' experience and has spent many years in deep and scientific research study as well as along practical lines. He holds his bachelor and master's degrees from the University of Indiana, and the doctor's degree in botany and chemistry from Washington University, St. Louis.

Miss Grace Irvine of Clarksville, Tenn., has accepted a position as library assistant at Peabody. Miss Irvine is a former Peabody student. She also studied library methods and administration at Carnegie Library. She was formerly assistant librarian at Ward-Selmont.

FEB 18 191

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES DIFFER ON KNAPP FARM BILL

After a long executive session of the education committees of the senate and house, meeting jointly to consider the proposition to deed to the Knapp School the greater part of the Hermitage farm, the house committee voted to recommend the bill for rejection, while the senate committee voted to recommend it for passage.

The subcommittee appointed to redraft the original Knapp bill, which gave to the Knapp School the entire farm except the twenty-five acres immediately about the Andrew Jackson house, made its report. The bill, as redrafted, gave to the Ladies' Hermitage Association the field between the Jackson home place and the Lebanon pike, and eighteen acres of the field on the opposite side of the home, with a strip 100 feet wide from the pike to the house, along the line of the present lane running to the house. The Knapp School, according to the bill, was to be required to maintain the woodland in front of the house. The church property, one and one-half acres, was deeded to the association. Water rights in the spring on the home lot were reserved to the Knapp School.

NASHVILLE, TENN., American.

Democrat

WAR 6. 10. 3

FAVOR KNAPP SCHOOL

Confederate Soldiers at Home Want Experiment Farm.

Wanting the Knapp School of Country Life to locate on the Hermitage Farm, the inmates of the Confederate Soldiers' Home have addressed the following communication to the members of the Legislature:

"We make this request because the provisions of this bill materially add to our comforts, in that it retains for our uses ample grounds for vegetables, for grazing our milch cows and raising our chickens and eggs. These things, especially an ample supply of milk and butter, are necessities with us, and in addition to these things, we receive from this school \$2,500 annually.

"Also, and as Tennesseans, we feel the importance and necessity of this kind of teaching for our boys at home. Many of us old soldiers feel confident life would now be different with us from what it is could we as boys have had the guidance and object lessons which this school make possible. The home which Tennessee's beneficence has given us will soon be a thing of the past. The sturdy, able, willing boys at home, deeply anxious to make their life work a success, need direction and encouragement, and could you realize this as we now, too late, see it, you would surely give our Southern boys this helping hand of guidance."

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner.

MAR 3 - 1913

CARROLL'S TEACHERS
FOR KNAPP SCHOOL

Special to the Banner. — The Carroll County Teachers' Association held an interesting meeting in the Chancery court-room Saturday. The subjects discussed in the morning session were "Advantages of Consolidated Schools," Miss Julia King; "How I Have Succeeded With New Plans This Year," was responded to by Mr. Forbess. Other speakers were Mrs. McBride, on "The Objective Method in Arithmetic," Mr. Edwards, on "Spelling," and Miss Wyman on "Elements of Agriculture."

Lucian M. Rhodes, National Organizer for the Farmers' Union, spoke on "The Inter-Relation of Consolidated Schools, Good Roads and Good Citizenship."

In the afternoon "A County High School" for Carroll County and "Higher Education" was ably discussed by Prof. E. R. Williams of Lavinia. A fine address on "Ideals of Education" was given by President R. L. Jones of the Middle Tennessee Normal.

Following a purposeful talk by Thos. A. Farley, representative of the Knapp Farm and School of Country Life, on the results to be obtained from demonstration work and intelligent agricultural work, these resolutions were adopted:

"First—That we, as teachers of Carroll County, heartily endorse the Knapp School of Country Life and the work of the proposed school; second, that we place ourselves on record as extending a hand of welcome to this institution to Tennessee; third, that we commend this school to the serious consideration of the General Assembly of Tennessee."

A special dinner was given at the noon hour at Hotel Olive for the teachers and the speakers.

FEB 26 1913

DEMONSTRATION FARM.

An important bill is pending before the legislature making disposition of the farm now occupied by the Old Soldiers' Home. The essential provisions of the bill are as follows: That of this farm the state would claim seventy-five acres to be used for the Old Soldiers' Home, for truck gardens, orchards and pastures and that the remaining 400 acres, which, however, does not embrace the tools and ground under control of the Ladies' Hermitage association be conveyed to the George Peabody College for Teachers to be used as a model or demonstration farm in connection with the Knapp School of Country Life. This school is to pay an annual rental of \$2,500 to the Soldiers' Home for the use of this property.

The trustees of the Soldiers' Home, who are most interested in the matter, have unanimously approved the move. A larger revenue will be guaranteed for the home thereby than has heretofore been realized from the farm. There is some opposition on the part of members of the Ladies' Hermitage association, but it is believed that this will not continue. Such a demonstration farm would render to Tennessee and to the whole south a great service. On this farm might be illustrated and taught the best methods in agriculture, care of the soil, reclamation of worn-out land, early marketing, proper care and improvement of all kinds of new bred seed and live stock, and here might also be taught and demonstrated practical household art. The general education board has promised an endowment of \$250,000 to the Knapp School of Country Life. In addition, something like \$150,000 would likely be raised in the south to add to this endowment.

The mansion of President Andrew Jackson and the property surrounding it, now in the hands of the Ladies' Hermitage association and well administered by them, will not in the least be interfered with. The work of the Ladies' Hermitage association, on the other hand, will be promoted. An electric car line will be extended to the Hermitage and that great historic home thus become more accessible and more a Mecca for visitors. "The farm," as expressed by the Somerville Falcon, "will form a proper setting to the mansion of President Jackson."

"Ole Hickory" once said: "The agricultural interests of the country is connected with every other and superior in importance to them all."

FEB 24 '13

Demonstration Farm.

The bill pending before the Legislature of Tennessee making disposition of the farm now occupied by the Old Soldiers' Home is of especial importance to the farmers and to the whole citizenship of the state.

The essential provisions of the bill are these: That, of this farm, the state retain seventy-five acres to be used by the Old Soldiers' Home for truck gardens, orchards and pastures; that the remaining 400 acres (which does not embrace the tomb and grounds under the control of the Ladies' Hermitage Association) be conveyed to George Peabody College for Teachers to be used as a model or demonstration farm in connection with the Knapp School of Country Life. The college is to pay an annual rental of \$2,500 to the Soldiers' Home.

The trustees of the Soldiers' Home unanimously approve this move. A larger sum will thus be guaranteed to the Home than has been heretofore realized from the farm.

This demonstration farm, related as it will be to the Knapp School of Country Life, will render to Tennessee and to the whole South a service of immeasurable value. On this farm will be illustrated and taught the best methods of agriculture, care of the soil, reclamation of worn-out lands, proper marketing, the proper care and the improvement of all kinds of pure bred seed and live stock. And here will be also demonstrated and taught all those practical household arts which mean so much for comfort and convenience and successful living in the country.

For the running expenses of the Knapp School of Country Life the General Education Board will provide an endowment of \$250,000, the income from which is to be used alone for current expenses, \$150,000, in addition, is being raised throughout the South for buildings and equipment.

A strong sentiment prevails that in the passage of the proposed bill the Legislature has an opportunity to make the most equitable and profitable disposition of a part of this farm now owned by the state.

It will be decidedly to the interest of the Old Soldiers' Home.

The mansion of President Andrew Jackson and the property surrounding it, now in the hands of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and so splendidly administered by them, will not in the least be interfered with. The work of the Ladies' Hermitage Association will rather be promoted. The electric car line will, no doubt, be extended to the demonstration farm and to the Hermitage. The Hermitage will thus become much more accessible and more of a Mecca for visitors. Multiplied thousands will visit this shrine of patriotism. The enviroing farm, developed thoroughly, splendidly equipped and beautifully kept, will form a proper setting to the mansion of President Jackson. Among the memorable declarations of Jackson, the great Commoner, is this: "The agricultural interest of the country is connected with every other, and superior in importance to them all."—Somerville Falcon.

Hornet Farmstead
Aug. 16, 1914.
Twelve

OBJECT OF KNAPP SCHOOL.

The proposed Seaman A. Knapp school of country life at George Peabody College of Nashville, Tenn., for teachers will be the first institution in America devoted exclusively to the study of the problems of rural life. The following are some of the things the school will strive to do:

It will promote the agricultural interests of the South by teaching the farmers and their sons the principles of better farming, better business methods on the farm and better living in the country. A Knapp farm will be established, which will be a model of its kind, and on this demonstrations will be given. It will determine upon and demonstrate the best methods of gathering, curing, storing, packing, preserving, shipping and selling these crops.

It will study and demonstrate the best policy for southern farmers with respect to live stock of all kinds; the best methods of breeding, selection and care; the best systems of preserving, storing, shipping and selling the various kinds of live stock products.

It will ascertain the best system of buying lands, equipment and supplies, and will present the results in the most practical way to the farmers of the South. It will work out the most efficient forms of farm credit and demonstrate their practicability and assist in their development.

This institution will strive to correct the one-crop system by showing the benefits of certain plants as crops for use in farm rotations and in soil improvement. It will educate and train practical men and women for rural leadership as farm demonstrators, home improvement workers, rural teachers and marketing experts. It will be a training school for rural service workers, one of its main objects being to train men and women, so that they can go back to their homes and put to practice the information gained.—Commerce and Finance.

THE FARMERS' UNION SUN

Aug. 9, 1912 Seaman A. Knapp School

The following letter has been sent out by O. B. Martin which will prove of interest to the farmers of South Carolina:

"The Seaman A. Knapp Memorial Committee has decided by a unanimous vote to raise \$150,000 for a properly equipped farm and a memorial building to be associated with the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, connected with Peabody College. The General Education Board recently gave the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life \$250,000, the interest on which is to be used for running expenses. Our committee is attempting to provide a building in which the instruction may be given and a farm upon which it may be made more practical.

"The great task of improving conditions of living on the farm, of making life in the country more productive and more humanly interesting, which Dr. Knapp inaugurated, and which his representatives are carrying forward today, presents one of the most vital and pressing problems in Southern life and citizenship. This school is needed to aid the one thousand farm demonstration agents now working in the South, as well as to supply the demand for an increase of such workers who are expected to carry on services already begun. It is needed to assist the rural school and the rural teacher. It is to be a rallying point for demonstration agents, county superintendents of education and other workers. It is to be a clearing house for rural school ideas and plans. It is to furnish a model country school, home farm, model barns, fences, gates, implements and

general equipment at reasonable cost. The farm will be located several miles from Nashville.

"There has not been a name to which the farmers, their sons and their daughters in the South are so much indebted as that of Dr. Knapp. His practical wisdom, his sane counsel, and his untiring energy have reached hundreds of thousands of families. He has made agricultural pursuits more worth while, and he has inaugurated a work which must not be allowed to decline. Every family in the South has profited by his advice; every teacher and every school child have been benefited by his teachings; every commercial establishment and every industrial institution have increased their earnings because of the increased productivity and efficiency which the great movement which he introduced brought about.

"It is pre-eminently fitting, therefore, for us to call upon every grateful citizen to join in the establishment of this most practical and helpful memorial.

"We have appointed Mr. Thos. A. Early of Mississippi as the representative of the committee, who will co-operate with us in presenting the claims of this worthy undertaking.

"We are writing to ask that you assist him and us in this enterprise. Will you please write Mr. Early, Southern Building, Washington, D. C., suggesting how he may best proceed in interesting the people in your section?

"Will you join us in memorializing the service and extending the work of this great friend and benefactor of the South? Sincerely yours, O. B. Martin, for the Committee."

8-28-12

MEMORIAL TO DR. KNAPP. 42

A living, useful memorial will be erected in honor of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, founder of the Farm Demonstration Work. The Knapp Memorial Committee has decided to raise \$150,000 with which to purchase and equip a farm and erect a building in connection with the Greater Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, Tennessee. The General Education Board of New York has recently appropriated \$250,000 to endow the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country life. The memorial building for the purposes of this school will be located on the campus of the Peabody College, and will contain a life-sized statue of the South's great benefactor and friend. The farm will be located within ten or twelve miles of Nashville, and will be conducted in accordance with the Demonstration methods. Pure-bred seed and animals will be developed. The best devices and implements will be used. Crop rotations will be worked out for different southern conditions. Demonstration agents, county superintendents of education and other workers will make this farm a rallying point, in order to carry back to their States the benefits of the work done there. Corn Club boys and Canning Club girls will also make occasional trips to this agricultural Mecca for inspiration and instruction. The pure-bred products of the Knapp Farm will be offered as prizes to the boys and girls who do the best work.

The Knapp Memorial Committee consists of the following members:

Chancellor David C. Barrow, Athens, Georgia.

Dr. S. P. Brooks, Waco, Texas.

Gov. G. W. Donaghey, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hon. J. E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Hon. John Fields, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Prof. W. H. Smith, Jackson, Mississippi.

Prof. J. F. Duggar, Auburn, Alabama.

Mr. Lem Banks, Memphis, Tennessee.

Supt. W. M. Holloway, Tallahassee, Florida.

Hon. C. S. Barrett, Union City, Georgia.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Lexington, South Carolina.

Mr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Gov. Wm. H. Mann, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. O. B. Martin, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Barrow of Georgia is Chairman, Mr. Poe of North Carolina, Secretary, and Mr. Martin, Treasurer.

This Committee has employed a Financial Agent, who has opened headquarters in the Southern Building in Washington, and has already begun to raise the \$150,000. This agent is Mr. Thomas A. Early, who has been director of the Corn Club work in Tennessee. The plan of the Committee was presented last week to the Tacher's Summer School at the University of Virginia. At the first presentation more than \$1,000 was subscribed, and hundreds of teachers volunteered to aid the Committee in their schools and communities. State committees have been organized in all the Southern States, and the work of raising the memorial funds will be pushed with all possible speed.

Oct. 8, 1912

MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR COUNTRY LIFE

One to Be Established in
Honor of Dr. Knapp

AGENT HERE LAST WEEK

Subcommittee to Work in This
State to Raise Funds—Plans
Are Outlined

Thomas A. Early, financial agent for the Seamen A. Knapp School of Country Life, was in Raleigh last week. This living, useful memorial to the late founder of farm demonstration work will be established in conjunction with the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn. The general education board has given an endowment of \$250,000. In addition to the endowment it has been decided that a fund of \$150,000 will be needed to erect the building and buy a farm for a demonstration purposes to be run in connection with the school. It is toward this end that Mr. Early is devoting his energy.

The fund will be expended under the supervision of the Knapp Memorial committee whose members are prominent southerners.

Mr. Clarence Poe heads the North Carolina committee. Among other prominent members in this State are: Dr. D. H. Hill, Josephus Daniels, I. O. Schaub, C. R. Hudson, W. R. Hollowell, Dr. H. Z. Alexander, Dr. J. Y. Joyner.

Quite a number of liberal contributions were made. Among the leading are: Messrs. Hill, Hudson, Pace, Joyner, Prof. N. W. Walker, Dr. W. B. Kilgore, Prof. L. C. Brogden. Over \$500 has been subscribed altogether and a good start made in North Carolina.

The Citizens National Bank will be the State depository for these funds until the campaign is closed throughout the South.

Committee Will Work.

Later in the fall a day will be designated upon which the committees will get to work to raise the fund of \$150,000. The Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life will be located within ten or twelve miles of Nashville. The memorial building for the purpose of the school will be erected on the campus of the Peabody college, and will contain a statue of the late Seaman A. Knapp. The farm will contain about 200 acres.

Pure-bred seed and animals will be developed. The best services and implements will be used. Crop rotation will be worked out for different southern conditions. Demonstration agents, rural school supervisors, State and county superintendents of education and other workers will make this farm a rallying point, in order to carry back to their states the benefits of the work done there. Corn club boys and Canning club girls will also make occasional trips to this agricultural Mecca for inspiration and instruction. The pure-bred products of the Knapp farm will be offered as prizes to the boys and girls who do the best work.

Nashville Tenn.
Democrat
Mar. 30, 1913.

ANN., SUNDAY MORNING

The Knapp Bill

Observations by an Onlooker.

IN 1889 the question as to what disposition the State should make of the Hermitage farm of 500 acres was presented to the General Assembly. After due consideration that body set aside that particular twenty-five acres which embraced the home proper of Gen. Andrew Jackson and its surroundings to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, an organization of patriotic women formed for the specific purpose of properly caring for the home. The remaining 475 acres, for a period of twenty-five years from that date, was committed to the care of the Trustees of the Tennessee Old Soldiers' Home, the house to be occupied by the old soldiers from Tennessee who had served in the Confederate Army, and the outlying lands to be cultivated, under the direction of said Trustees, for their benefit. Since 1889 both of the mentioned sections of said 500 acres have been controlled and managed by the respective parties named. The ladies have cared for the home, under considerable difficulties, but in a manner reflecting great credit upon them. The Trustees have managed the farm in the best way possible, with the means at their command, though these have been so limited that they have not enabled the Trustees to keep the farm in that condition in which they would otherwise have kept it. As a consequence, the farm is now in an undesirable condition, and many repairs are needed. The twenty-five years mentioned above being about to expire, these Trustees, early this session, asked the present Legislature to renew the permission of occupation for another ten years, it being thought that at the end of that time the number of old soldiers would be so reduced that the use of the farm for their benefit would not be required, and that the State could then make such other use of it as would redound to the interest of all citizens.

Just at this juncture the General Education Board, which has a large fund at its command, and which, in past years, had seriously aided the celebrated Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, deceased, in his effort to improve agricultural conditions in the Southern States, conceived the idea of establishing a suitable memorial to him in recognition of the wonderfully beneficial work he had inaugurated in such a very important field. That board very wisely determined that this memorial could take no shape more fitting than the establishment, at some suitable leading point in the South, of an agricultural school for teaching the young men and women of the South the very plain and useful lessons begun to be taught by Dr. Knapp, in order that these students, after being thoroughly instructed in approved agricultural methods, might go over the whole South and instill these lessons in the minds of all engaged in agriculture. The board chose Nashville as the most suitable site for the Knapp School of Country Life, doubtless partly because the members of the board were fully acquainted with what Peabody College had done in the past forty years, toward the equipment, in literary branches, of teachers for all sections of the South, and partly because they believed that George Peabody College for Teachers, now firmly and permanently established in Nashville for a continuance of the work of Peabody College on a still higher plane, could, more ef-

fectively than any other institution, conduct this Knapp School of Country Life as one of its branches. Accordingly, the Board gave George Peabody College for Teachers the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) as an endowment fund for the maintenance of this school, stipulating, however, that the Southern States, for whose benefit the school was to be established, should raise the additional sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for the construction of the necessary buildings. Nashville's part of this \$150,000 was \$40,000, and, as is well known, this sum is now being raised in this city.

In arranging for the proper starting of this school of country life the controlling officials of George Peabody College for Teachers at once realized that a demonstration farm would be a necessary—a farm having a sufficient area and so convenient of access as to attract thousands desirous of seeing and observing on the spot some of the practical things taught. Apprised as to the status of Hermitage farm matters, the officials of the college concluded to apply to the State for the privilege of using this farm as a demonstration farm, but before doing this, arranged with the Trustees of the Old Soldiers' Home, whose rights were superior to all, to set aside the house occupied by the soldiers, and seventy-five acres of surrounding land (all they needed), and to pay yearly such a sum in money for the use of this land as would fully equal what the Trustees could hope to derive from it in any other way. So that the interest of the old soldiers was thus thoroughly protected and at the same time the State was saved all expense. The bill granting the privilege mentioned was then introduced into the Legislature, and its passage urged on the ground that the State would, for ten years, receive yearly, for the benefit of the old soldiers, every dollar the use of the land was worth, and that thereafter it would be to the interest of the State that this farm should be used for the common benefit of all citizens as a demonstration farm, in like manner as it is now being used for the benefit of old soldiers. This bill was immediately antagonized by certain ladies of the Hermitage Association on the ground that more land was desired by the association to constitute a part of the home of General Jackson, and they caused a bill to be introduced to secure this additional amount of land. These respective bills were referred to different committees. While hearings were being given by these committees on these bills the officials of the University of Tennessee caused to be introduced into the Legislature a bill seeking to have this identical land devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a live stock station. This bill was referred to still another committee. With three bills pending all seeking substantially the same thing, confusion resulted, and rendered necessary the reference of all to a special committee, which now has the entire matter in charge.

The ladies asked for 250.5 acres. Seventy-five acres must of necessity be set aside for the comfort and welfare of the old soldiers. This will leave undisposed of only 165 acres for use either by the Knapp Farm or the University of Tennessee, an acreage clearly inadequate for the purposes of either. So that if the ladies' request is granted, the application of the Knapp School and of the University of Tennessee both fail, to the very serious hurt of the agricultural interests of the State, now so much in need of attention.

A very strenuous effort was made by the officials of George Peabody College for Teachers to induce the ladies to accept the large tracts lying on the east and west sides of the home proper, with the added agreement that the woodland of 316 acres, situated across the road, in front of the home, would at all times be kept by the

college as a woodland and in a high state of preservation. This would have involved expense, but it would, without expense to the ladies, have rendered this woodland virtually a constituent part of the home place, and would have enabled the Knapp School to have taught a valuable forestry lesson. But all appeals were in vain.

Several things seem to be patent. The first and greatest is that the State stands in dire need of just such a school as the Knapp School of Country Life will be. And a demonstration farm for this school should now be provided by the State because of the opportune state of affairs now existing. Not to do this, at this time, will be a failure to take a very wise step.

The acreage asked for by the ladies, in addition to what has already been assigned them, is unreasonable, because it is largely more than is required to present and preserve the home of Gen. Jackson in its integrity, and because there is no fund possessed by the ladies or likely to come to them for keeping so large an area in the condition in which it should be kept, whereas the Knapp School will keep the surroundings attractive. It will have the means of keeping the entire farm and particularly that surrounding the home in admirable order and cultivation, and it will surely do this because that is one of the prime purposes of its establishment. It will be anxious to demonstrate that this farm, in its present run-down condition, can be redeemed in its productivity and beauty so that thousands will visit it from all parts of the State and the South. Every visitor to the farm will also want to enter the Hermitage, and by paying the fee charged he will contribute to a money sum to help maintain the home proper in a high state of preservation.

Sentiment for the illustrious dead, while most admirable in itself, may nevertheless be carried to such an unreasonable point as to unwisely sacrifice the true interests of the living.

Washington said that intelligent agriculture was among the highest of vocations. Gen. Jackson fully endorsed that sentiment.

There is not an old citizen in the State who knew him who does not believe that it was most pleasing to Gen. Jackson to stand on the porch of the Hermitage and look out over well-cultivated fields, and also on beautiful woodlands, grazed upon by well-cared-for cattle and sheep. To

him this meant true prosperity. Every citizen who has studied his life and character knows that he devoted that life to the service of the people, and all are justified in believing that nothing would have pleased him more than to have known that after his departure, with all reasonable care given to the home which sheltered him and to the tomb which holds the ashes of himself and beloved wife, the outlying lands of his farm would be used to teach the children of his fellow-citizens, in which service his life was spent, those lessons most necessary to be learned to secure them in this life, comfort and happiness.

Note—Since the above was written a bill has been introduced into both Houses, which is well on its way to passage, appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of a site for a demonstration farm. Managed as this will be, the writer predicts that no investment ever made by the State will yield richer returns. Nothing can be mentioned more calculated to benefit the farming classes, placing Tennessee in the front rank of prosperous States.

THE KNAPP SCHOOL.

Athens is very closely related to the Knapp School of Farm Life to be established in Nashville as a living and working monument to the usefulness of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the father of extension work and demonstration work among the Southern farmers.

The idea was the suggestion of Chancellor Barrow of the University of Georgia.

Dr. Barrow was made chairman of the memorial fund. Mr. Thos. E. Early, formerly of this city, is the financial agent for the institution. At a recent meeting of the National Association of fertilizer Manufacturers at Norfolk Mr. Harry Hodgson, himself a member of the board of trustees of the University here, and of one of the largest fertilizer companies in the South, a leader among the young men who are revolutionizing agriculture toward "the better way" at the South, made the following address to these business men on the proposed school:

The Knapp School of Farm Life.

I want to call the attention of the convention to the Seaman A. Knapp School of Farm Life at Nashville, Tenn. Now it will strike you at first bluish that perhaps I should not bring this subject into our convention when we are hurried to get off, but if you will just be patient with me one minute, I believe you will probably approve of what I have to say. The boys' corn club work in the South has virtually revolutionized things down there. We have in the state of Georgia ten thousand boys who are members of the boys' corn club, and in every other Southern state the membership is in proportion, and the new farming is coming to us through the boys, also through the girls—through the girls' canning clubs.

Now I want this convention to know just a little about this school of farm life at Nashville, Tenn., and why it was proposed and what it is we require, or desire, from this convention. The government of the United States, through its department of agriculture, is conducting these farm demonstration agents' work all through the South. There are perhaps a thousand farm demonstrators who are now going to make their headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., at this Knapp School. You will perhaps know that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of Louisiana, is the father of this work. He is the man who established the

boys' corn club work in the South and he gave his life to the cause. At an educational convention in Jacksonville, Fla., the chancellor of the University of Georgia recommended to the people of the South that a memorial be established to Dr. Knapp.

To carry out this plan, the general education board of New York made a contribution of \$250,000 for the establishment of this school on condition that \$150,000 be raised through the country. That will make \$400,000. The financial agent for that movement is here at the hotel and has seen a few of us. He has raised \$90,000 to make good that contribution of \$250,000. By the first of January it is expected that he will get up the balance of that money.

Now, gentlemen, I realize that it is not popular to raid a treasury. I think we should leave these things to the executive committee, and if it is the pleasure of the members to refer this matter to your executive committee, I will be content, but I think that the National Fertilizer Association owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp that will never be repaid. I believe here is an opportunity for this convention to give its endorsement to the School of Farm Life, which is going to be the center around which these thousands of demonstrators in the South shall assemble for new ideas in Nashville, Tenn. You know I am from Georgia, but if this school was in Illinois, it would have the same appeal to me. We have got to have one central school to develop farm life.

I happen to be a member of the educational committee of this association, and I ask that my work as a member of that committee shall take this much concrete direction that this convention stamp its approval on the plan by contributing \$500 to assist this body of trustees to make good the \$250,000 given by the general education board of New York.

We all know that the boys' corn club work has been the work that is going to revolutionize agriculture in this country. In our state we will raise two bushels of corn where we raised one before, through this process of getting at the boys. We cannot change the habits of older men as we can the habits of boys. Now I like to see a convention where every member votes his convictions and occasions, and I perhaps would be one of the first to oppose any method of indiscriminately making appropriations, but I do think that certain times come when it is our business

for every member to express himself and I think that I have proposed something to you that is worth while and is worth your approval.

If this meets with your disapproval, I will be content to know that I have done what I think is my duty to give us this opportunity to come to the help of this movement which is going to mean, years to come, much more

than we can anticipate at this time. I therefore move, sir, that we appropriate \$500 out of the revenues of the National Fertilizer Association to be paid to the trustees of the Seaman A. Knapp School of Farm Life, at Nashville, Tenn., in order to make good the contribution of the general education board of \$250,000, as our small part to that great movement.—The Athens Banner.

THE SEAMAN A. KNAPP SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1913.

Dr. Bruce Payne, George Peabody
College for Teachers, Nashville,
Tenn.

My Dear Dr. Payne: I am delighted to know that you are making progress in your plans for the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life at the Teachers' College. I am convinced that the biggest problem confronting us is the rural life problem, and yet it is one which in its larger aspects has been ignored. Recently the attention of the country has been directed to this problem in very emphatic ways. State and Federal agencies are more fully alive to the importance of it than ever before. The establishment of a school directing its attention specifically to country life seems very opportune. We need leaders in every community and need them badly. This department is finding difficulty in discovering men to undertake the new enterprises that are developing here.

It seems to me singularly appropriate that the school should bear the name of Seaman A. Knapp. He was a pioneer in country life work in no small sense. The last years of his life he devoted with great zeal to the upbuilding of the Southern States. The school will be a most fitting monument to him, and I sincerely hope it will be generously provided for.

Faithfully yours,

D. F. Houston,
Secretary.

What the School Will Strive to Do.

1. The Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, in connection with George Peabody College for Teachers, will represent the first attempt in America to build an institution devoted exclusively to the study of the problems of rural life.

2. The school will teach thousands of farmers and their sons the principles of better farming, better business methods on the farm, and bet-

ter living in the country, and thus promote the agricultural interests of the South.

3. The school will maintain courses on the college campus and make demonstrations on the Knapp farm. The Knapp farm will be established as an object of interest and imitation for the entire South, a model of its kind. The school will offer co-operation to help convert part of the grounds of country schools in all sections of the South into similar models for their respective communities. It will also help to convert the farms of its friends into such models.

4. It will demonstrate on its large farm, with diversified conditions, on the farms of country schools co-operating with it, and on the farms of its friends, the best methods of growing every plant which may be profitably grown in the South. It will determine upon and demonstrate the best methods of gathering, curing, storing, packing, preserving, shipping and selling these crops.

5. It will study and demonstrate the best policy for Southern farmers with respect to live stock of all kinds; the best methods of breeding, selection, and care; the best systems of preserving, storing, shipping, and selling the various kinds of live stock products.

6. It will ascertain the best system of buying lands, equipment, and supplies, and will present the results in the most practical way to the farmers of the South directly, as well as through the country teachers, country demonstrators, and others.

7. It will work out the most efficient forms of farm credit, and demonstrate their practicability and assist in their development.

8. It will analyze the systems of taxation of agricultural property, products and activities, and advise with the farmers as to their efficiency and justness, and will present, for the consideration of all, the best systems of taxation and the use of the funds secured, the administration of school funds, etc.

9. It will beautify the lands of the Knapp farm by abundant planting, constant improvement, splendid roads, and in every way create and keep an ideal farm.

10. It will be one agency to check the exodus from the country and to demonstrate all possible means of meeting the increased burden of production now placed upon the country by the immense growth of population and of urban centers.

11. It looks to the service of the farmers, their wives, their sons, and their daughters in the South, to the end that a decided impetus may be given to life in the country.

12. It will bring together the one thousand farm demonstration agents of the South and the leading school teachers, groups which represent two of the most effective agencies for the rehabilitation of country life.

13. It will become a center for the exchange of ideas and experiences on the part of all rural leaders of the South.

14. It will teach the intricate lessons of scientific agriculture by simple methods which appeal directly to human senses,—by ocular demonstration of scientific principles.

15. The numerous difficult problems met by the farm demonstration agents of the South will here be worked out, thus resulting in the widest application of modern teachings to the farms themselves.

16. The benefits of certain plants,

as crops for use in farm rotations and in soil improvement, will be shown. The one-crop system, too prevalent in many quarters, will thus be corrected.

17. The latest teachings regarding methods of renovating depleted and neglected soils will be shown here and carried by the demonstrators and teachers to all quarters.

18. It will educate and train practical men and women for rural leadership as farm demonstrators, home improvement workers, rural teachers, marketing experts.

19. One of its great objects is to train and develop men and women for those positions wherein they are to serve the country people by taking information from educational institutions, experiment stations, agricultural colleges, etc., and disseminating it at the homes and on the farms. It will be a training school for rural service workers.

20. The great need of the country life today is co-operation—co-operation for schools, churches, better roads, better farming, better marketing. It will seek to teach the principles of co-operation.

21. From its location in the vicinity of Nashville, an educational center so easily accessible to all parts of the South, it will derive great benefit; and it will profit by all the work of George Peabody College for Teachers.

22. It will quickly repay the sums invested in it because of its service to the eighty-five per cent. of our population who live in the country and are responsible for the creation of so large proportion of our wealth.

23. It will exist as a practical and useful memorial, perpetuating the influence and the fame of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the Southern farmers' greatest benefactor, and the friend of the boys and girls of the country.

24. It will beneficially supplement and enhance all instrumentalities of progress now in existence in the South, and will co-operate with them all for genuine service to this section.

Atlanta Advocate Ga.
March 28, 1913.

BIG GIFT. The sum of \$250,000 has been given by John D. Rockefeller to establish the S. A. Knapp School of Country Life, in connection with the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee. The money is given to develop the "new school which shall meet the needs of an agricultural population."

The Arkansas Texarkanian

APR 21 1913

Memorial to Dr. Knapp.
Special to The Texarkanian.
Little Rock, April 21.—People interested in the farm demonstration work in Arkansas are planning to circulate a subscription paper among those who have profited by this work, to raise funds for a memorial to the late S. A. Knapp, originator of the farm demonstration work idea.

The movement was first suggested by the Arkansas Homestead, and soon resulted in a national organization which plans to purchase and maintain a large demonstration farm in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., which will be known as the Knapp Memorial Farm, and there devote the greater portion of the time to the raising of better seed.

APR 21 1913

Water Will Be Turned on the Knapp Memorial

Arrangements were perfected Thursday forenoon at a conference between Mayor Charles E. Taylor and Superintendent S. A. Stearns of the water company, whereby water will be turned into the Knapp Memorial fountain, in City Park, within the next few days.

The handsome stone and marble fountain has been completed, at the Tenth street entrance to the park, for something like two years, but not yet has the water been turned on. Recently the Aesthetic Club took up the matter, and corresponded with Mayor Taylor about it, to ascertain what might be done. The mayor took it up with the water company, with the result that Superintendent Stearns offered to furnish the water service free of cost to the city.

Four sanitary drinking founts are to be placed on the fountain within the next day or so, and the Aesthetic Club is arranging for dedicatory exercises to be held when the water is first turned on, announcement of the date of which event will be made by the club shortly.

The Knapp Memorial fountain was erected by Mrs. Gilbert Knapp, in memory of her husband, Gilbert Knapp, and her son, Eustis Officer, who was the first principal of the Peabody school here. Shortly after Mrs. Knapp died some time ago, her name was placed on the fountain, with the names of her husband and son. In her will Mrs. Knapp turned the fountain over to the city, and when the water is turned on in the near future, the desire of Mrs. Knapp will have been carried out to completion.

MAY 18 1913

WACO DAILY T

SEAMAN A. KNAPP MEMORIAL FARM

**Texans Will Push the Movement to
Raise \$25,000 for the Memorial
to the Great Agriculturalist.**

Work will be actively pushed in this state from now on in behalf of a fund of \$25,000 which Texans who are interested will be asked to contribute toward purchasing and equipping the Knapp Memorial farm and providing for the Country Life commission, as a memorial to the late Dr. Seamon A. Knapp, who did so much for agriculture and country life in general through the establishment of the Boy's Corn club work.

The Knapp Memorial farm will be located near Nashville, Tenn., and it is planned to make it a model where teachers of agriculture and other subjects in the rural schools, who will attend the Peabody Training school in Nashville can study all the latest methods of agriculture and of improving country life in general. There will be model farm plats, model homes, and all of the equipments that go with homes, model rural schools and churches, model highways and everything else, that go into the make-up of a rural existence. It is believed that this farm will become the resort of students of rural life from all over the nation and that the establishment of the farm will mean much for the elevation of rural life throughout the country.

An endowment for the department of agricultural instruction in the Peabody Training school for teachers has been provided by the General Education board of New York, but this board expects the public spirited people of the South to provide the means for the purchase and equipment of the farm. Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University, is chairman of the Knapp Memorial Fund for Texas, and he hopes the people of the state will encourage the project by contributing the amount that is desired from Texas. He believes the work which Dr. Knapp did for the South entitles him to this consideration. A representative of the fund will make a complete tour of the state and will be in Waco within the next two weeks.

Record-

MAY 18 1913

SUNDAY MORNING, M.

TEXANS WILL RAISE \$25,000 KNAPP FUND

President Brooks of Baylor University Plans an Active Campaign to Secure This Amount Within a Few Weeks.

WACO, May 17.—An active campaign to raise \$25,000 in Texas for the Knapp Memorial Farm and Country Life commission has been launched in this state and the desire is to secure the amount named during the next few weeks, according to Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor university and chairman of the movement for Texas. The movement was proposed quite a while ago but active work for the necessary funds has not been pushed in this state before.

It is recalled that the purpose of this money is to equip a model demonstration farm and country home at Nashville, Tenn., or sufficiently near there to be used in conjunction with Peabody college, where so many of the teachers of the South are trained.

The department of agriculture and rural home economies has been endowed by the general education board of New York on the condition that the people of the South equip this farm, which will set forth all the latest and most improved methods of farming and making country life attractive. Model rural schools, model roads, model homes and all other things entering into the comforts and conveniences of life will be exhibited there for the benefit of the teachers and students who expect to carry these modern ideas into all parts of the South.

The farm is to be made a memorial to the late Dr. Seaman Knapp in recognition of the fact that it was he who woke up the South to better agricultural methods and made possible a better day in the rural sections.

KNAPP SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE

Great Things Expected of the Unique Institution Just Now Organizing in Nashville, Tennessee

THE Knapp School of Country Life now being organized in Nashville, Tenn., is the first of its kind in America. Just now, announcement is



DR. KNAPP

made of the securing of the endowment fund of \$250,000 for the maintenance of this new line of work. The gift has been made by the General Education Board on condition that certain other funds be raised for the Central Teachers' College, at Nashville, of which this School is a part. Those conditions have been fulfilled and the money is secure. Of course, other

Mecca for all farm demonstration and club workers.

Leadership is the keynote of better country life. Wherever there is a local leader, the community is well contented, happy, and usually prosperous. The rural school is one of the best centers for all rural life. There has been no college or university which has systematically undertaken the training of teachers to become rural leaders. The Knapp School of Country Life will undertake to accomplish this.

SIMPLE SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Have Something to Sell All the Year Round and Make Your Money Crop a Surplus One

I PROMISED you some time ago to tell the readers of The Progressive Farmer how I had made some clear cash on the farm.

First, by reading and studying The

1. Better farming, better seed, better livestock, better fruit, better management.

2. Better rural schools—redirected along more practical and useful lines.

3. Better marketing, better buying and selling—cooperation.

4. Rural credits and farm ownership—tenantry systems.

5. Good roads and better transportation.

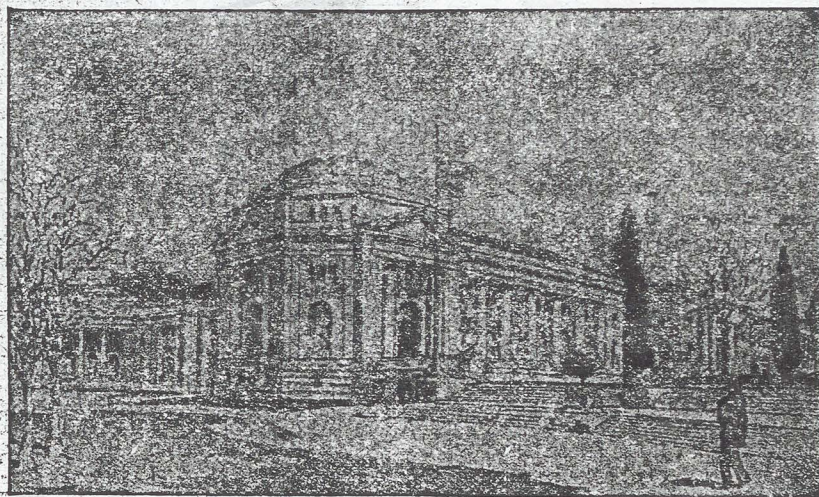
6. Improvement of social conditions.

7. The rural home and its surroundings.

8. The rural church as a social center.

9. Rural leadership.

The work of the school will be carried to all sections of the South through the medium of farm demonstration, boys' corn clubs, girls' club work, extension courses, and correspondence courses. It is believed that the Knapp School will have a farm so well equipped and so well managed that it will be the



Proposed Building for Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

funds will be needed, but at present the School of Country Life has \$25,000 for the farm and subscriptions of \$35,000 for other equipment.

The new School is created as a memorial to the life and work of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of demonstration farming, boy's corn club work and girls' canning and tomato club work. The cardinal principle upon which it is founded may be briefly stated:

To increase economic efficiency and to increase the profits thereby attained by the citizens of the rural districts of the South, living in the country must be made more physically tolerable and more humanely interesting. It must become more healthful for the 85 per cent of our population who live in rural districts. Social life in all its phases must be made more interesting and valuable.

The lines of work which this new School will undertake lie chiefly along these lines:

MAR 18 1913

LOCATION OF KNAPP SCHOOL

Dr. Bradford Knapp Favors
Selection of the Hermitage
Site.

MAGNITUDE OF MOVEMENT

Splendid Results Being Ac-
complished Through the
Medium of the Demon-
stration Farms.

IDEAS ON MODERN FARMS

When in Washington recently Chas. C. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary of the Nashville Board of Trade, called upon Dr. Bradford Knapp, in charge of the Boys' Corn Club work through the Department of Agriculture, and spent a very pleasant hour discussing with him the probability of locating the Knapp School at the Hermitage on part of the state's property.

In relating his visit to Dr. Knapp's office, Mr. Gilbert said: "In discussing the bill which was introduced by the Davidson County delegation to establish the Knapp School of Country Life on a part of the Hermitage property with Dr. Knapp, I found him exceedingly interested in the project and he repeatedly expressed a desire that the plan as outlined to him, namely, that the Ladies' Hermitage Association retain 110 acres and give the School of Country Life 390 acres, be carried out.

"Dr. Knapp said he did not believe the people of Tennessee fully realized the magnitude of the Knapp School or the tremendous benefits which would come to the entire South through its location. He spoke encouragingly and enthusiastically of the work which his department is doing in behalf of the Boys' Corn Club movement and cited figures to show that in some states the yield of corn has been practically double, attributable to the scientific methods of cultivation practiced by members of the Boys' Corn Club.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

"He also mentioned the splendid work which was being done through the medium of demonstration farms throughout the Southern States, but said that the work along this line was greatly hampered and impeded by reason of the fact that a sufficient number of competent men could not be secured to do the work which his department required. This, he said, is one of the reasons why I am so anxious for the establishment of the Knapp School, the object of which is to prepare men and women to go throughout the Southern States and teach the great mass of farmers, their wives, sons and daughters how to conserve their energies and at the same time produce better results from their efforts.

"He furthermore said that the Knapp School of Country Life would be a clearing house for ideas on modern farming, truck growing, dairying, the conservation of the soil and, in fact, every question pertinent to the conduct and management of our Southern farms and plantations."

WILL HAVE HANDS FULL.

In discussing the Knapp School Mr. Gilbert, who is a member of the Legislature from Davidson County, expressed very decided views as to what he thought the Legislature should do in the premises, declaring that while he was willing to accede to the Ladies' Hermitage Association all of their rights, privileges and reasonable desires, he was of the opinion that too much ground for their care and keeping would work a hardship and would be found to be a burden. "I am of the opinion," he said, "that if the Ladies' Hermitage Association would take twenty-five or fifty acres immediately surrounding the home of President Jackson and make of it a veritable garden of beautiful flowers and attractive settings they would find that they have their hands full. I will, however, as introducer of one of the Knapp School bills, be governed largely by the report of the committee which has all of these matters in hand, and I only trust that they can work out a harmonious solution of the problem to the effect that the Ladies' Hermitage Association, the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home and those in charge of the Knapp School for Country Life will be satisfied."

The Rice Journal & Southern Farmer - Magazine
What Knapp Farm and School Will Do.

II

be brought together for the exchange of experience or for the acquirement of more progressive ideals and methods. The Seaman A. Knapp School and Farm will become such a center. For instance, what a great service would be rendered if the following could transpire: The farm demonstrator of Virginia demonstrates to the farm demonstrator of South Carolina how to make hay. The South Carolinian shows (not tells) the Virginian how to increase his yield of corn. The Georgian teaches the Arkansan the art of peach growing, while the women from Louisiana exhibit to both the proper method of canning vegetables. An expert chemist contributes such a portion of his science as each may require. The trucker from the tide-water district illustrates his plan of gardening and marketing; the dairyman from the blue grass region explains the feeding and breeding of dairy cattle, while his wife demonstrates a better way of handling cream and butter.

This school of Country Life will become a clearing house for the rural communities of the South, a center for the exchange of valuable ideas and information practically tested. The farm demonstrators will live upon the farm for several weeks in the summer. The faculty of the College will work out their ideas here for the twelve months in the year. The teachers of the South who come to George Peabody College for Teachers for training will co-operate in studying and in meeting the needs of an ideal country community. They will be allowed to carry back home no theory which they have not first worked out and tested in practical life.

Thus those who teach the adult farmers and their wives will come to

understand those who teach the children, the prospective farmers and prospective housewives. The teachers and the farmers will work together. The School and Farm will, in other words, be a storehouse to which the practical farmer and his wife will come for tested knowledge, and at the same time a practice school to which the maker of citizens, the teacher, or demonstrator, will come to try out his theories before being allowed to apply them.

In the above-named ways, and through many other avenues, which will develop as the work grows, will this school and farm serve the South and perpetuate the memory of our great benefactor. His optimism and his common sense, his fine spirit and his practical helpfulness shall continue to bless the sons and daughters of our land. In this way shall we accept and perpetuate his great mission of efficient citizenship. For, in his own language, "The power which transformed the humble fishermen of Galilee into mighty apostles of truth is ever present and can be used as effectively today in any good cause as when the Son of God turned his footsteps from Judea's capital and spoke to the wayside children of poverty."



What Knapp Farm and School I Will Do

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the Farm Demonstration Work in the South, of the Boys' Corn Clubs, and of the Girls' Canning Clubs, died April 1, 1911. His work has grown until there are now in the South one thousand agents demonstrating better methods of farming and home-making to fully a hundred thousand farmers, seventy-five thousand boys, and twenty-five thousand girls.

Immediately following Dr. Knapp's death numerous suggestions arose throughout the South in regard to a memorial in his honor. It was argued that we are prompt to build monuments and pay tribute to the heroes of war, and why not to a hero in the arts of peace? Dr. Knapp's work and teachings made it well nigh impossible to erect a monument of cold marble or dead bronze. It was felt that there must be a living memorial. A committee was organized with representatives from every Southern state. After careful deliberation it was decided to erect a Knapp School and to purchase and equip a Knapp Farm. The General Education Board of New York offered to give \$250,000, the interest from which should go to the running expenses of such a Country-Life School in connection with Peabody College. The Memorial committee has undertaken to raise \$150,000 for the building and for the farm. This is to be a Demonstration Farm and a Demonstration School.

Nothing like this school has ever been worked out anywhere. It is a great opportunity for a distinctive work and a great service. The memorial building for the use of this school will be located on the campus of Peabody College, and will contain a life-sized statue of the South's great benefactor and friend, so that his great, masterful and benevolent personality will always be an inspiration to the thousands who may come and go. The farm will be located within ten or twelve miles of Nashville, and will be conducted in accordance with the demonstration methods. It will contain about two hundred acres. Pure-bred seed and animals will be developed. The best devices and implements will be used. Crop rotations will be worked out for different Southern conditions. Demonstration agents, rural school supervisors, state and county superintendents of education, and other workers will make this farm a rallying point, in order to carry back to their states the benefits of the work done there. Corn Club boys and Canning Club girls will also make occasional trips to this agricultural Mecca for inspiration and instruction. The pure bred products of the Knapp Farm will be offered as prizes to the boys and girls who do the best work.

Here is a vital fact: Farm life in the South must become more productive and economically profitable as well as more attractive and humanly interesting.

At the bottom of every sort of trouble, and every so-called problem in the South, is the money question.

The power to increase the profits of one's toil is an indispensable means to the great end of happy and righteous living. It requires money to insure healthful and wholesome surroundings, to train the cook or to educate the housewife. It costs more to have washing done in a clean place than in a dirty place. It takes money to save the babies and the children from improper food, and from the germs of typhoid or pneumonia carried to them from poorly equipped kitchens and unsanitary cooking. It costs pains and money to safeguard the water and milk supply.

And it requires money to put healthful schoolhouses in place of the too frequent death traps now in use.

Over-crowded schoolrooms are cheaper than roomy, well-lighted, well-ventilated ones. Better teachers and better teaching are our constant clamor, but they too cost more money. The courses of study in the country schools are too theoretical, abstract and remote from the needs of country life. The schools that count must have the equipment of laboratories, school gardens, cooking and sewing rooms, tools for manual and industrial training. All of these things are demanded for efficient training, and cannot be had without money.

Money becomes, therefore, in the providence of God, a sacred thing with which to minister to the physical and spiritual wants of the human race.

The Seaman A. Knapp Farm and School should deliberately set for itself the task of helping the present and future dwellers in the country to make more money; to become more efficient producers, more economic citizens. It should teach the farmer by demonstration, by experiment, by theory, or by any other possible way, how to avail himself of all the most practicable and profitable forms of the world's knowledge for the sake of happier and more useful living.

Its studies in rural credit systems, whereby the farmer as well as other business men may obtain resources with which to develop their business, will avail much. Typical associations for co-operative industries, such as local creameries and farm insurance companies, will be studied and applied. Here will be demonstrated better plans for sorting, grading and marketing farm products. To the boys and girls farm accounting will be taught, and among 'them Boys' Corn Clubs and Girls' Canning Clubs will be inaugurated, while extension

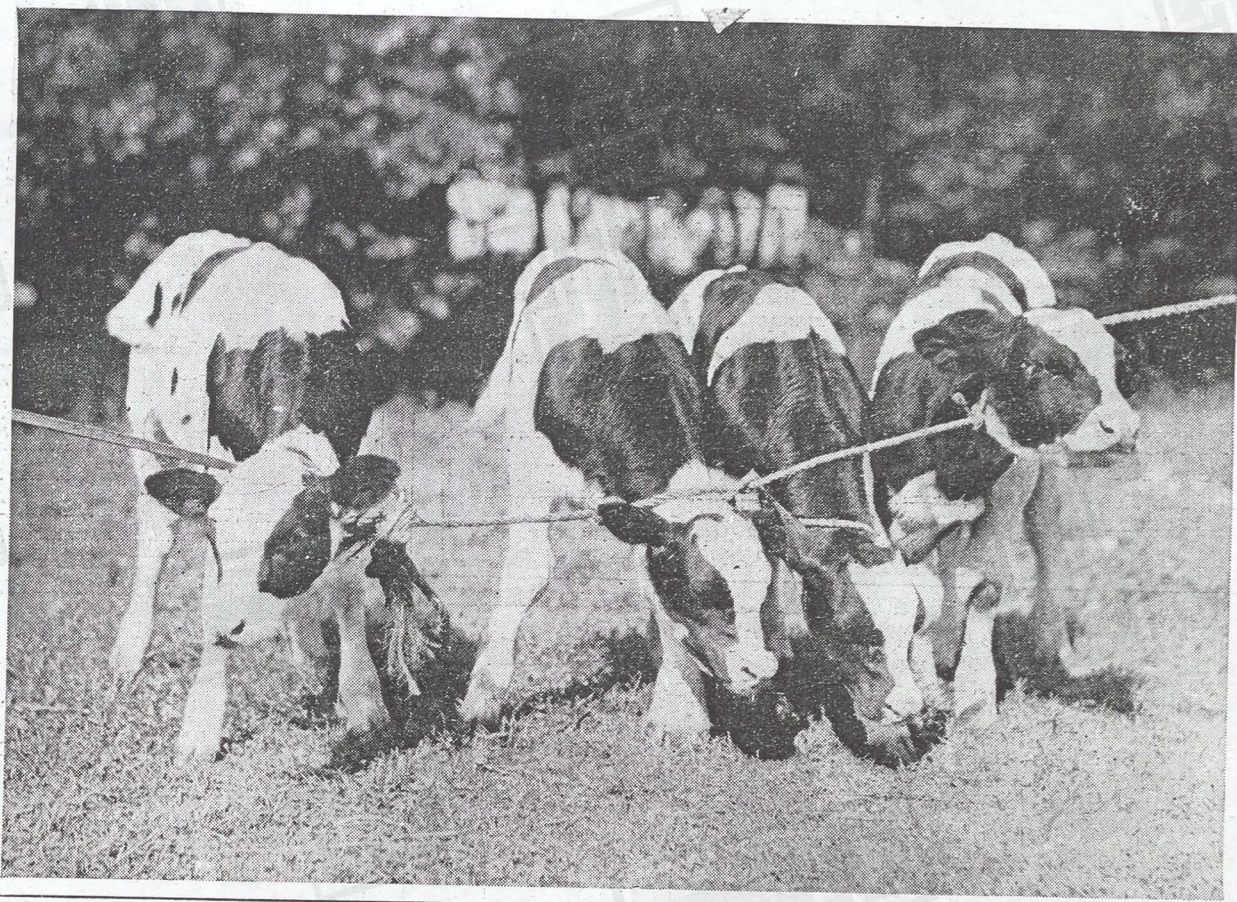
courses and correspondence courses for farmers, their wives, their sons and their daughters will not be the least of the helpful influences which will flow from such a school of country life and demonstration farm.

We must also endeavor to increase the earning capacity of women through practical dairying, poultry raising, bee culture, canning, dress-making, laundrying, perhaps truck gardening, or other possible undertakings. The money-spender as well as the money-maker must be taught in the School of Country Life. Many times the wife is the spender of the money, and she needs to learn how to employ economically and scientifically the funds she expends for food and clothing.

But aside from its economic aspect, living in the country must be made more convenient and interesting before men and women, boys and girls will be content to remain on the farm. The Knapp School, by promoting health and sanitation in the country, by teaching improved methods of road building, by promoting co-operation, will contribute toward the desired end. If it can build at moderate cost a well-equipped country home with water supply and home conveniences, and if it can show how reasonably such may be procured in any home, it will have rendered a service to home-life in the South.

An important work will be the improved country school. Through it clubs, lecture courses, libraries, the social life of the community may be organized and promoted. The rural high school is a choice agency through which the next generation will learn to improve all the conditions of country life.

At present there are two classes of workers in the South who are employed in bringing about such conditions and in spreading the knowledge which will accomplish such results. These are the farm demonstrators, both men and women, and the teachers, both men and women. There is yet no single center where they may



PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES AT KNAPP FARM, KNAPP SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Memorial Exercises in Honor of Dr. S. A.

On the afternoon of April 9, the hosts assembled in Nashville for the fourth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress will do honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who died April 1, 1911.

The first feature of the Knapp memorial exercises will be a parade of honor through the streets of Nashville by farm boys, whether members of corn clubs or not, by demonstration farmers, and the eminent leaders of American thought gathered in Nashville.

The second feature of the Knapp memorial exercises will be a public meeting in the great auditorium. The presiding officer will be Walter H. Page, editor of World's Work, a son of North Carolina, who has rendered national service and whose admiration for Dr. Knapp was deep and enduring.

As the means originally provided for the work of Dr. Knapp in influencing Southern agricultural conditions came from the general education board, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general education board, has been invited to define the nation's estimate of Dr. Knapp.

As the success of Dr. Knapp in Southern territory depended upon the effective co-operation of many men in many places, and as the printed page carried news of his work further than Dr. Knapp himself could travel, Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh and Memphis, has been invited to define Dr. Knapp's position in the Southern States, and to place on the printed page forever the South's estimate of his work.

Then each State particularly benefited by the investigations and efforts of Dr. Knapp will be represented by a man chosen for his deep interest in the work which Dr. Knapp organized. The speakers will be:

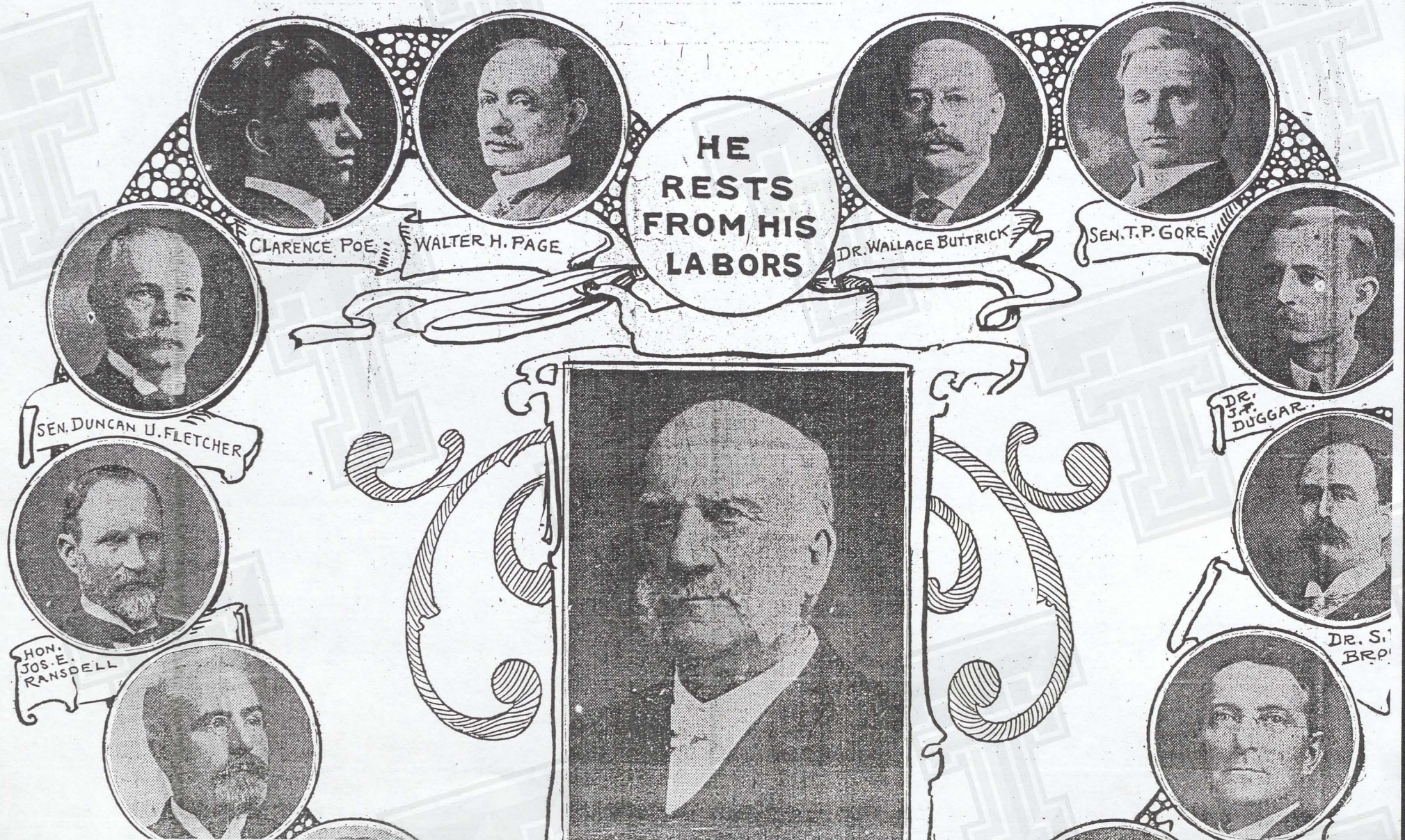
Alabama—Prof. J. F. Duggar, director experiment station, Auburn.

Arkansas—John C. Small, editor Arkansas Homestead, Little Rock.

Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher, senior Senator from Florida.

Georgia—Charles S. Barrett, president Farmers' Union, Union City.

Kentucky—Dr. Fred Mutchler, State



Editorial Exercises in Honor of Dr. S. A. Knapp

HE
RESTS
FROM HIS
LABORS



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP
DIED APRIL 1-1911
AGED 77 YRS



CLARENCE POE



WALTER H. PAGE



DR. WALLACE BUTTRICK



SEN. T. P. GORE



DR. J. F. DUGGAR



DR. S. P. BROOKS



HON. J. D. EGGLESTON



SEN. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER



HON. JOS. E. RANSDOLL



DR. S. C. MITCHELL



It and producing a cotton crop under such conditions that Mr. Evans. Before going into the demonstration work Mr. Evans practiced law, engaged in the real estate business, and conducted his own farm. He was born in Illinois and attended the University of Missouri, and lived in Texas until Dr. Knapp made the call for his services for the South and for the country.

W. W. Long.

W. W. Long, field agent in the demonstration work in Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, was a successful farmer and prominent citizen in Eastern North Carolina when he was offered a position in the Department of Agriculture eighteen years ago. For the past eighteen years he has witnessed the marvelous growth of the department and has grown up with it. He was confidential secretary to the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry when Dr. Knapp secured his services as general field agent in the demonstration work. Mr. Long has a farm in Virginia, near Washington, and he has for the past several years been practicing the things that he is now preaching. He has been very successful with clover, grass, and cattle, and in his territory is pushing diversification of crops and systematic rotation.

H. E. Savely.

H. E. Savely, field agent for Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, was one of the first county agents appointed in Mississippi after Dr. Knapp started the work in that State. He made a success in one of the Delta counties where the old plantation system prevails. It was a difficult thing to do. It is considered easier to succeed among small farmers who do their own work and give close attention to it. Mr. Savely was promoted to the State agent for Mississippi, and from that position he went to the Washington office to become one of Dr. Knapp's advisers and field workers. He graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

W. B. Mercier.

W. B. Mercier, field agent for Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, is another graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural College. He was a student there during the administration of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, who was Dr. Knapp's great friend. Mr. Mercier entered the demonstration work as a county agent in Southwestern Mississippi, where the boll weevil problem is most difficult on account of the excessive rainfall. He made good there and was transferred to Washington, at first to do editorial work, and afterward to become field

Kansas—Homestead, Little Rock.
 Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher, senior Senator from Florida.
 Georgia—Charles S. Barrett, president Farmers' Union, Union City.
 Kentucky—Dr. Fred Mutchler, State Normal School, Bowling Green.
 Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell, Senator-elect from Louisiana.
 Mississippi—Chancellor Kincannon, University of Mississippi.
 North Carolina—Dr. D. H. Hill, president A. & M. College, Raleigh.
 Oklahoma—Senator T. P. Gore (invited).

South Carolina—Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president University of South Carolina.
 Tennessee—C. P. J. Mooney, editor Memphis Commercial-Appeal (invited).

Texas—Dr. S. P. Brooks, president Baylor University, Waco.

Virginia—J. D. Eggleston, State superintendent public instruction, Richmond.

During the progress of the exercises the favorite hymns of Dr. Knapp will be sung by a Nashville quartet.

There is no necessity to explain to the progressive agricultural elements in the South why such a signal honor should be conferred upon the memory of Dr. Knapp, but as these pages will be placed in the hands of some who perhaps never heard the name of the good doctor, it seems best to state here the underlying reasons for these unique memorial exercises.

Dr. Knapp's Age.

Dr. Knapp lived seventy-seven years. As a child he moved to Iowa from New York State. In Iowa his thoughts and ambitions gradually became directed toward the proper use of soils. He always took a broad view of the dignity and importance of agriculture. When, after years had elapsed, he became president of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, the simplicity and enthusiasm and directness of his work affected the lives of many of his students. These Ames boys are now many of them occupying eminent positions in the educational institutions of the country devoted to agriculture. One of them, Hon. Willett M. Hays, is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretary Wilson.

In process of time Dr. Knapp moved to Louisiana, and with the same enthusiasm that had characterized his life in Northern States, he threw himself into the problems of the Southern States. He quickly came to see that so long as agriculture depended upon one crop, with the risk of fluctuation in price and possible failure, due to seasonal influence, then Southern agriculture could never be strong; for the money secured from the sale of cotton was quickly spent for foods and feed stuffs shipped in from far which, in many cases, could just as well be grown in the South. When Dr. Knapp saw a defect he immediately attended to its correction. He himself undertook investigations regarding rice culture in the Gulf country, and out of these investigations has come the fact that thousands of acres in Gulf States now grow rice. He also saw that men's minds are so constituted that they must see the demonstration, rather than be

convinced by the printed page. Hence, he protested against experimentation without demonstration. He inquired as to whether experimentation had not now gone far enough to justify great forward steps along lines of demonstrated agriculture. Out of this question in his mind grew the movement for demonstration farms in the South; the idea being to permit the farmers of neighborhoods to read in the living pages of the field the message that they were slow to believe from the printed pages of bulletins. The keen psychological judgment of the man was immediately confirmed, and there are now in the Southern States tens of thousands of demonstration farms operated by farmers who consent to cultivate their lands under the supervision of demonstration agents scattered all over the South. Of such demonstration agents there are now 650. The farmers who are using Dr. Knapp's methods are producing corn yields more than 100 per cent above the averages of their respective states.

Reaching the Boy.

Moving forward from this advanced position, Dr. Knapp saw that the way into the mature mind was comparatively slow, and he argued that if the interest and enthusiasm of the boys could be aroused, doubtless much more rapid progress would be made. Hence, the germ thought of the boys' corn clubs. Out of the simple thought there has been evolved a system that has aroused and is now holding the interest of 80,000 boys, the individual members of the various clubs agreeing to be guided by the instructions of a local director, and to apply to the cultivation of their corn the scientific methods

that have been found best. The results from the boys' corn clubs were startling and immediate. Acre by acre they steadily excelled their fathers, yet, in the vast majority of cases, the cost per bushel of corn for the boy was no greater than the cost of the bushel to the father, while the increasing numbers of bushels placed the boys' crop in a class by itself when compared with the crops raised by the old methods. The leading boys now for two years or more have been sent, at the expense of the local organizations, to Washington to receive from Secretary Wilson certificates of distinction, thus returning home more determined than ever to be important factors in the agricultural life of the South.

The success of the boys' corn clubs lead to the outlining of an idea by Dr. Knapp relative to tomato and domestic science for girls. The plans for this new department were completed before Dr. Knapp's death, he having in a very large measure completed their elaboration.

Before considering the secret of Dr. Knapp's power, his importance relative to the victorious fight with the boll weevil should be mentioned. Utilizing the researches of entomologists and studying the whole problem on the ground in the State of Texas, also taking advantage of the varieties of cotton plants and utilizing the seed breeding methods of others, Dr. Knapp showed to the alarmed cotton growers of the South that the question of victory over the boll weevil was largely a question of cultural methods, and not one of any vain effort to completely annihilate the pest. The effect of the reassurance that his investigations gave has been to promote the planting of early maturing

and strongly growing quantities, in cases who had settled down, there a crop raised as was the arrival of the boll farmers, who are using methods are producing 65 per cent above the average of their respective States.

Dr. Knapp's

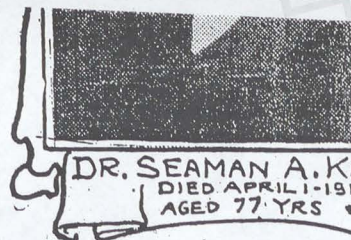
The secret of Dr. Knapp's power to have been in his enthusiasm, his vision, and his faithfulness to others. The South's agricultural which he set in motion by him, and later by with him, with all the crusade. He had the apostle, he had the converts. He "called left their tasks to folk Bradford, now successful work, was one of without a moment's chosen work of his life duties of a still broader. At a recent meeting in Washington, man after plain how he came to station work. He by Dr. Knapp, and a simple statement as a scientist. These workers all walks of life.

The speeches in the place of Dr. Knapp the South and in the tion. At the time appeared but little of the great blessings transferred upon the South tion with which he day of his life. From said above and from to be delivered, it was an influence this on how revolutionary it upon the agriculture through increasing.

In the week of memorial committee, funds for a permanent Knapp, will meet membership of the following: President, Chas. S. Barrett, Raleigh, N. C.; Martin, Washington; H. Mann, Richmond; A. F. Lever, Charleston; Prof. J. F. Duggan, President J. C. College, Miss.; Ransdell, Lake Park, Banks, Memphis, W. Donaghey, Little S. F. Brooks, Waco, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tallahassee, Fla.

The office of demonstration work, Plant Industry Department of Agriculture, as follows:

Bradford Knapp, in charge; J. A. Sargent, assistant; W. W. Maryland, Virginia; H. E. Savely, Florida, Alabama; B. Mercier, field agent, Arkansas; and Arkla field agent, Okla.



HIS
WORK
DO FOR
HIM



Group picture, including Dr. Bradford Knapp and staff of field and State agents and other officials of farm demonstration work:

Lower line, left to right—H. E. Savely, field agent, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi; W. D. Bentley, State agent for Oklahoma; O. B. Martin, assistant in charge of demonstration club work; Bradford Knapp, special agent in charge; J. A. Evans, general assistant; C. W. Watson, State agent for Arkansas; J. L. Quicksall, State agent for West Texas.

Second line, left to right—H. D. Tate, State agent for Tennessee; F. M. McLaughlin, auditor; Mason Snowden, State agent for Louisiana; A. S. Meharg, State agent for Florida; L. L. Baker, district agent for Eastern South Carolina; W. H. Barton, district agent for Western South Carolina; R. S. Wilson, State agent for Mississippi; W. B. Mercier, field agent, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas; C. R. Hudson, State agent for North Carolina; T. O. Sandy, State agent for Maryland; A. Stabler, State agent for Maryland.

Chief clerk: W. L. English, field

IAN A. KNAPP
APRIL 1-1911
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HON. J. D.
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DR. D. H. HILL

JOHN C. SMALL

HIS
WORKS
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1 of Organization.

of farmers' co-operative work in the Bureau of y of the United States Agriculture is organized

napp, special agent in A. Evans, general as- W. Long, field agent, ginia, and the Carolinas; ; field agent, Georgia, ma, and Mississippi; W. ld agent, Louisiana, Ten- rkansas; W. L. English, klahoma and Texas; O. istant in charge of dem- b work; O. H. Benson,

assistant in demonstration club work; T. O. Sandy, State agent for Virginia; C. R. Hudson, State agent for North Carolina; I. O. Schaub, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in North Carolina; L. N. Duncan, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in Alabama; C. B. Haddon, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in South Carolina; E. Gentry, State agent for Georgia; J. Phil Campbell, State agent in charge of demon- stration club work in Georgia; B. L. Moss, State agent for Alabama; A. S. Meharg, State agent for Florida; J. J. Vernon, State agent in charge of demon- stration club work in Florida; R. S. Wilson, State agent for Mississippi; C. A. Cobb, State agent in charge of demon- stration club work in Mississippi; H. D. Tate, State agent for Tennessee; Thomas A. Early, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in Tennes- see; C. W. Watson, State agent for Arkansas; T. M. Jeffords, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in Arkansas; Mason Snowden, State Agent for Louisiana; E. S. Richardson, State agent in charge of demonstration club work in Louisiana; W. D. Bentley, State agent for Oklahoma; Fred H. Ives, State agent in charge of demon- stration club work in Oklahoma; W. F. Proctor, State agent for East Texas; John O. Allen, State agent for East Texas in charge of demonstration club work; J. L. Quicksall, State agent for West Texas.

Biographical notes regarding each leader in the great agricultural strategy that is being worked out in the South- ern States follow:

Bradford Knapp.

Mr. Bradford Knapp, son and successor of Dr. S. A. Knapp, founder of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Southern States, is forty-

one years of age. He was born in Iowa and spent the youthful part of his life there, having attended the State College of Agriculture at Ames, at the time when his distinguished father was at the head of the agricultural department, and after- ward president of that institution. During the period of his young manhood his home was in Louisiana. In addition to taking a course at Ames, Iowa, he also attended Vanderbilt University at Nash- ville, Tenn., and the University of Michi- gan. From both of these institutions he holds diplomas.

Mr. Knapp practiced law for several years in his native State of Iowa, but when the demonstration work began to assume such large proportions he went to the assistance of his father, and was the general office assistant in charge of demonstration work for several years previous to his father's death. Mr. Knapp had already rendered great service to the demonstration work before he became its head. His legal training was very helpful in systematizing the meth- ods of office and field work. His early training and practice in agriculture have also been of great value to him.

J. A. Evans.

J. A. Evans, general assistant in the farm demonstration work, is one of the veterans in point of service in that great work. He is one of the first three men associated with Dr. Knapp in this work the first year it was undertaken in a few counties in East Texas, where the ad- vance of the boll weevil was creating de- vastation and demoralization.

Mr. Evans started as a local agent in East Texas. He spent some time assist- ing Dr. Knapp in the office at Lake Charles, La., before his headquarters were moved to Washington. As the work began to spread he was assigned to have charge of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana as State agent for both States. In that work he was on the firing line in the boll weevil fight, where he did great work. There is perhaps no man in the country who knows more about the boll weevil and methods of fighting

demonstration work as a county agent in Southwestern Mississippi, where the boll weevil problem is most difficult on account of the excessive rainfall. He made good there and was transferred to Washington, at first to do editorial work, and afterward to become field agent. Soon after Mr. Mercler's gradu- ation he worked for several years at the Louisiana Experiment Station.

W. L. English.

W. L. English, field agent for Okla- homa and Texas, is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College. Before en- tering the demonstration work as dis- trict agent for Eastern Oklahoma, he had charge of the Oklahoma experiment station. He came from Oklahoma to the demonstration work. He has been impress- ing the importance of diversification of crops in his territory, especially the necessity of such crops as kafir corn and milo maize in the semi-arid section. Mr. Eng- lish is an expert on corn, and is one of the officers of the National Corn Expo- sition.

O. B. Martin.

O. B. Martin was State superintendent of public instruction in South Carolina when Dr. Knapp called him to take charge of the demonstration club work in the Southern States. At that time there were only a few hundred boys in the clubs. The next year there were 12, 244 boys. In 1900 the enrollment was 45, 225, and in 1911 the enrollment reached the total of 55,480. The prospects now are that there will be 75,000 boys each planting an acre of corn in 1912.

The girls' canning clubs have also grown rapidly. The enrollment in 1910 was 300; in 1911, 3,127; and already more than 15,000 girls have enrolled for 1912. Each girl plants a garden of 1-10 of an acre. She cans and preserves the sur- plus products of the garden and orchard. In this way each girl helps the home and also makes some money for herself. As superintendent of public instruction Mr. Martin devoted much time and thought to rural schools. He attended the North George Agricultural College, graduated at Furman University in South Carolina, and also did summer school work in some Northern institutions. In addition he is a farmer.

O. H. Benson.

O. H. Benson, who came to the office of farmers' co-operative demonstration work to aid in the organization of boys' and girls' clubs throughout the South, was one of the most successful county superintendents of education in the great State of Iowa. He did, in Wright County, Iowa, what he is now getting many school officers and teachers throughout the South to undertake. Mr. Benson has been very active in organizing girls' clubs as well as the boys' corn clubs. He has recently designed very attractive badges for these club members, which are being very generally adopted and used by the clubs. Mr. Benson graduated from the State Normal School of Iowa, and did post-graduate work at the Iowa Col- lege of Agriculture, University of Iowa, and the University of Chicago. Messrs. Benson and Martin, co-operating with the State workers and public school officers and teachers, expect the largest enroll- ment and the best records of the boys and girls in 1912 yet obtained.

T. O. Sandy.

T. O. Sandy, State agent for the dem- onstration work in Virginia, is one of the most successful farmers in that State.

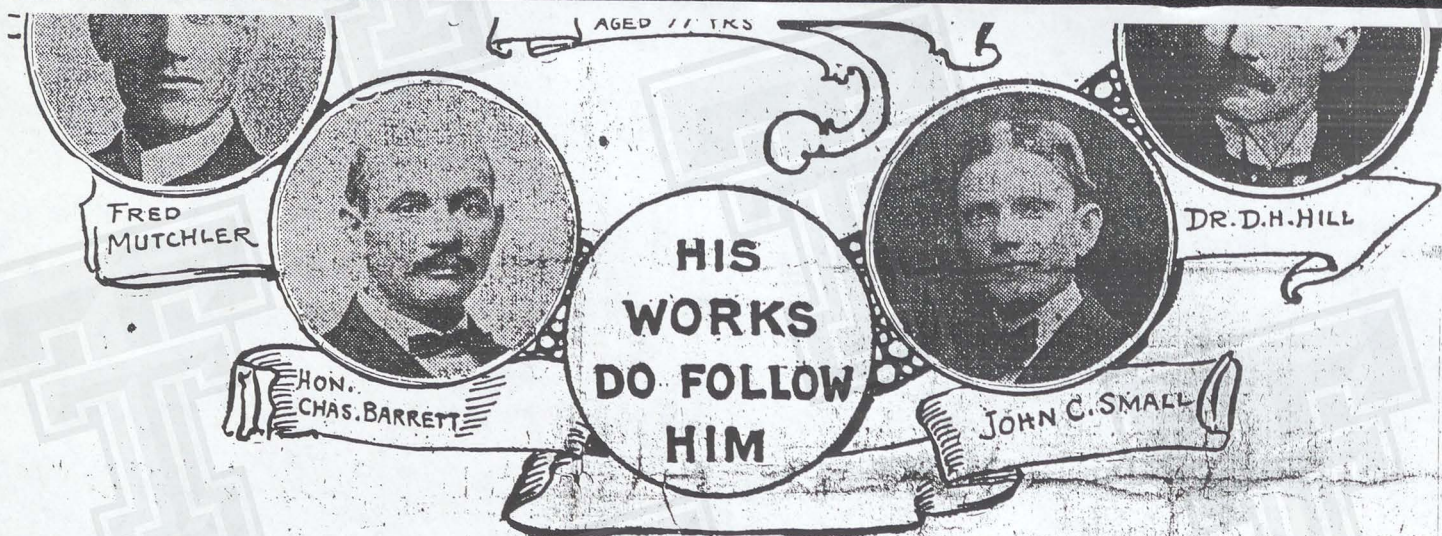
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Group picture, including Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and prize- winning boys. In the above picture appear the boys whose acre yields are listed below:

Julius Hill, Attalla, Ala., 212½ bushels.
Eber A. Kimbrough, Alexander City, Ala., 224½ bu.
Burley Seagraves, Biggers, Ark., 124.9 Bushels.
Walter Hale, Warren, Ark., 141½ bushels.
Ben Leath, Kensington, Ga., 214 5-7 bushels.
Arthur Hill, Jakin, Ga., 180 3-5 bushels.
Edward Doyle, Ellwood, Ill., 126 bushels.
Carl Duncan, Rockfield, Ky., 97.8 bushels.
Howard Burge, Bowling Green, Ky., 78 bushels.
John H. Henry, Jr., Melrose, La., 150½ bushels.

Bennie Beeson, Monticello, Miss., 227 1-16 bushels.
John Bowen, Grenada, Miss., 221 1-5 bushels.
Barrie Thomas, Lake Cormorant, Miss., 225 bushels.
Charles Parker, Jr., Woodland, N. C., 195.9 bushels.
Philip Wolf, Kildare, Okla., 80½ bushels.
Claude McDonald, Hamer, S. C., 210 4-7 bushels.
Miller Hudson, Timmons ville, S. C., 151½ bushels.
John V. McKibbin, Culleoka, Tenn., 167.07 bushels.
Norman Smith, Covington, Tenn., 168.3 bushels.
John A. Johnston, Jr., Jarratt, Va., 164.3 bushels.



Hence, results from the boys' corn clubs were startling and immediate. Acre by acre they steadily excelled their fathers, yet, in the vast majority of cases, the cost per bushel of corn for the boy was no greater than the cost of the bushel to the father, while the increasing numbers of bushels placed the boys' crop in a class by itself when compared with the crops raised by the old methods. The leading boys now for two years or more have been sent, at the expense of the local organizations, to Washington to receive from Secretary Wilson certificates of distinction, thus returning home more determined than ever to be important factors in the agricultural life of the South.

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The secret of Dr. Knapp's power appears to have been in imparting his enthusiasm, his vision, and his self-forgetfulness to others. The reformation of the South's agricultural conditions which he set in motion was forwarded by him, and later by those associated with him, with all the enthusiasm of a crusade. He had the fervor of an apostle, he had the power of making converts. He "called" men and they left their tasks to follow him. His son, Bradford, now successor to his father's work, was one of these, abandoning without a moment's hesitation the chosen work of his life to take up the duties of a still broader field of service. At a recent meeting of State agents in Washington, man after man rose to explain how he came into farm demonstration work. He had been "called" by Dr. Knapp, and each regarded that simple statement as explanation sufficient. These workers have come from all walks of life.

The speeches in Nashville will define the place of Dr. Knapp in the heart of the South and in the service of the nation. At the time of his death there appeared but little prominent record of the great blessings this aged man conferred upon the South, and in connection with which he worked to the last day of his life. From what has been said above and from the fuller speeches to be delivered, it will be seen how vast an influence this one life exerted, and how revolutionary it will be in its effect upon the agriculture of the South through increasing diversification.

In the week of April 8 the Knapp memorial committee, organized to raise funds for a permanent memorial to Dr. Knapp, will meet in Nashville. The membership of the committee is as follows: President, Chancellor D. C. Barrow, Athens, Ga.; secretary, Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C.; treasurer, O. B. Martin, Washington, D. C.; Gov. W. H. Mann, Richmond, Va.; Congressman A. F. Lever, Lexington, S. C.; Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Prof. J. F. Duggar, Auburn, Ala.; President J. C. Hardy, Agricultural College, Miss.; Congressman J. E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La.; Lem Banks, Memphis, Tenn.; Gov. George W. Donaghey, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. S. F. Brooks, Waco, Tex.; John Fields, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. M. Holloway, Tallahassee, Fla.

Personnel of Organization.

The office of farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is organized as follows:

Bradford Knapp, special agent in charge; J. A. Evans, general assistant; W. W. Long, field agent, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas; H. E. Savely, field agent, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi; W. B. Mercier, field agent, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas; W. L. English, field agent, Oklahoma and Texas; O. B. Martin, assistant in charge of demonstration club work; O. H. Benson,

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Mr. Bradford Knapp, son and successor of Dr. S. A. Knapp, founder of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Southern States, is forty-

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Mr. Knapp practiced law for several years in his native State when the demonstration work began to the assistance of the general office. His demonstration work previous to his coming to the demonstration work became its head. He was very helpful in systematizing the office and in training and practicing the work also been of great assistance.

J. A. Evans.

J. A. Evans, general farm demonstration work, veterans in point of farm work. He is one of the associated with Dr. Knapp the first year it was in the counties in East Texas. Mr. Evans started as East Texas. He spent the first year of his life in the demonstration work. Mr. Evans started as East Texas. He spent the first year of his life in the demonstration work.

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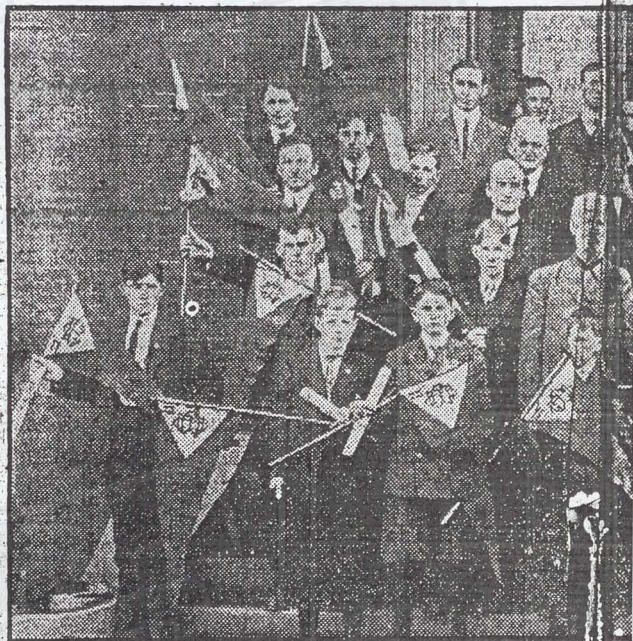


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W. Barber, chief clerk; W. L. English, field agent; E. Gentry, State agent for Georgia; W. W. Long, State agent in charge of demonstration club



Group picture, including Secretary Wilson, of the winning boys. In the above picture appear the following

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