

LIST OF CIRCULARS, BULLETINS AND ADDRESSES
PREPARED BY THE LATE DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP
AND ON FILE IN HIS OFFICE.

Year 1900.

Title.

"Rice Culture in the United States."
Farmers' Bulletin #110.
(Revised in 1910 and reprinted under number 417
and entitled "Rice Culture".)

Year 1903.

Announcement of Plans of F. C. D. W.

Year 1904.

Circular: "Destroy Your Cotton Stalks this
Fall in the Weevil Section."

Circular: "Fall Preparation of Land for Spring
Planting."

Circular: "Instructions for Producing Cotton under
Boll Weevil Conditions."

Circular: "Instructions to Cotton Planters."

Circular: "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work:
General Plan of the Work."

Extract from bulletin published by U.S. Dept. of
Agriculture, giving results on one demonstration
farm for 1903.

Circular: "Instructions to Cotton Planters Agreeing
to Cooperate."

Circular: "Fertilizers."

Circular: Suggestions for Management of Sample Farms"

Circular: Testimonial from Tyler Commercial Club,
Texas.

Bulletin #51, Part 2.

"The Work of the Community Demonstration
Farm at Tyler, Texas."

Year 1906.

Circular "Our Corn Crop".

Circular: "First Instructions to Cotton Planters."

Year 1906. (Cont.)

General Letter to Agents Relative to Corn Crop.

Circular: "Special Instructions for Making a Large Crop of Corn."

Circular: "Our Corn Crop" (Revised and fuller than previous one listed under this title.)

ADDRESS: delivered before the Ninth Conference for Education in the South, at Lexington, Ky.,- "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work and its Results."

Circular: Farm Suggestions.

Circular: Suggestions for Fall Treatment of Soils.

Circular: Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work."

Circular: "Economize! Cut Down the Expenses of the Farm"

Circular: Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work Statement"

Year 1907.

"Home Fertilizers for the Farm" A Circular.

Letter: from Dr. Knapp to Allay Panic in Weevil Territory.

Circular: Seed Selection.

Circular: "A Better Seed Bed for Fall Crops."

Circular: "Destroy the Boll Weevil."

Circular: Demonstration Work: Plans and Instructions.

Circular: First Instructions to Cotton Planters.

Year 1908.

"Home Fertilizers for the Farm." Circular. (Revised)

Circular: Early Planting.

Circular: "Field Instructions for Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work."

Farmers' Bulletin #319: Demonstration Work in Cooperation with Southern Farmers."

Circular: "Commercial Fertilizers: Their Uses and Cost."

1908 (Cont.)

Circular: "Cultivation of the Crop."

Circular: "More Teams and Greater Economy"

Circular: "The Cotton Crop Under Boll Weevil Conditions."

ADDRESS: delivered by Dr. Knapp at Pinehurst, N. C.,
and listed here as speech of Congressman Hobson,
who took this means of having it incorporated in
the Congressional Record.

Circular: "Familiar Talks on Farming: Diversification."

"Ten Commandments of Agriculture."

Circular: "Seed Selection for Southern Farms"

Circular: "Deep Fall Plowing and the Seed Bed."

Circular: "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work and Its
Relation to Rural Improvement."

ADDRESS: "Shall Agriculture be Taught in the Secondary
Schools of the United States?" (Reprint of
the Southern Educational Review, Chattanooga,
Tenn.)

REPRINT OF HIS ARTICLE FOR YEAR BOOK: "The Causes of Southern
Rural Conditions and the Small Farm as an Important
Remedy."

Circular: "A Common Economic Error."

Year 1909.

Circular: "How to Make a Crop of Cotton Regardless of the
Boll Weevil."

Circular: "How to Make a Good Crop of Cotton or Corn."

Circular: "Field Instructions for Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work."

Circular: "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work: Methods
and Objects."

Circular: "War on the Boll Weevil": Early Destruction of the
Cotton Stalks."

Circular #30, Office of the Secretary: "Hog Raising in the
South."

Year 1909 Cont.

Circular: "Fall Breaking and Preparation of the Seed Bed"
(Revision of former circular.)

Circular: To All Agents in the Cotton-Growing States,
relative to the broadening of the work.

Circular to all Agents: "The Things We should Encourage
the Farmers To Do."

Circular: "What Experience Teaches About the Boll Weevil"

Circular: "Lessons from the Cotton Crop of 1909."

Year 1910.

Circular #32, Office of the Secretary: "Cotton, the
Greatest of Cash Crops", (being an address delivered
at Greenville, Miss., Jan. 17, 1910 on the present
outlook of cotton production.)

Circular: Suggestions for Fertilizer for Corn, Cotton,
Small Grain and Other Crops for the Gulf States

Circular: "Something About the Management of Soil."

Circular: "Cowpeas".

Circular: "Continuous Cultivation of the Crop."

Circular: "A Winter Cover Crop"

Circular: "War on Stumps, Brush, Weeds and Grass"

Circular #33, Office of the Secretary: "The Mission of the
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in
the South", (delivered as an address before
the Georgia agents at their meeting at Macon
Sept. 16, 1910.)

ADDRESS: delivered by Dr. Knapp before the Anti-Boll-Weevil
Conference for Southeastern States, at Atlanta,
Ga., Nov. 22, 1910.- "The Production of Cotton
Under Boll Weevil Conditions."

Letter: to Members of Girls' Canning and Poultry Clubs."

Circular: "Boys' Demonstration Work: The Corn Clubs,-
Organization and Instruction".

Year 1911

#5

also the latest revision and reprints of circulars of instructions, being:

No. "A"-69, "Field Instructions for Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work."

No. "A"-68, "Fall-Breaking and the Preparation of the Seed Bed."

No. "A"-67, "The Selection of Cotton and Corn Seed for Southern Farms."

No. "A"-72, "Farm Fertilizers".

No. "A"-73, "The Corn Crop."

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF:-

North Carolina

✓ Francis Preston Venable

South Carolina

Benjamin Sloan (not present)

Georgia

David C. Barrow

Tennessee

✓ Brown Ayres

Alabama

✓ John W. Abercrombie

Virginia

✓ E. A. Alderman

Texas

✓ David Franklin Houston

PRESIDENTS OF ~~ALL~~ VIRGINIA COLLEGES.

Present at conference

Randolph-Macon College

✓ Robert E. Blackwell

Bridgewater College

Walter B. Yount

(University of Virginia

Edwin A. Alderman)

~~Emory & Henry College~~

~~R..E. Waterhouse~~

~~Hampden-Sydney College~~

~~J. Gray McAllister~~

~~Washington & Lee University~~

~~George H. Denny~~

Richmond College

✓ Frederick W. Boatwright

Roanoke College

✓ John Alfred Morehead

~~College of William & Mary~~

~~Lyon G. Tyler~~

Blackstone Institute

James Cannon, Jr.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION

North Carolina

J. Y. Joyner

South Carolina

O. B. Martin

Tennessee

S. A. Mynders

Alabama

I. W. Hill

Georgia

W. B. Meritt

Virginia

J. D. Eggleston

PROFESSORS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

North Carolina

N. W. Walker

South Carolina

W. H. Hand

Tennessee

P. P. Claxton

Alabama

J. C. DuBose

Georgia

J. S. Stewart

Virginia

B. R. Payne

OTHERS

Dr. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La.

Dr. ~~E.~~ E. Brown, Washington, D. C.

Supt. (elect) H..C. Gunnels, Montgomery, Ala.

Pres. J. L. Jarman, State Normal School, Farmville, Va.

Prof. William Lockhead, MacDonald College, Canada.

(Pres. David F. Houston, University of Texas, Austin, Texas)

Mr. Dick J. Crosby, Washington D. C.

Prof. W. H. Heck, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va

:-

: Hart

: Maphis

Inspectors in Virginia : Thomas

: Jenkins

: Russell

Mellan Buttrick:-

See Gen. Ed. Bd

E.C. Sage

Officer Gen Ed Bd

Robert C. Ogden

Geo. Foster Peabody

F. T. Gates

D. C. Gilman

Morris K. Jesup

Albert Shaw

Walter H. Paine

Hugh H. Hanna

Harry Pratt Judson

H. B. Frissell

Battelle

Stan J. Murphy

E. Benj. Andrews

Andrew Carnegie
(Poem)



TEXAS MIDLAND RAILROAD.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

PORTER DEMONSTRATION FARM

TERRELL, KAUFMAN CO., TEXAS.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Lake Charles, La., Special Agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, submitted to a mass meeting of the citizens and farmers of Terrell and vicinity, held at the Odd Fellows hall at Terrell, on February 25th, 1903, a proposition to establish a demonstration farm under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, provided the community would select a suitable place and raise by subscription a sufficient amount to cover any losses that might be sustained by the owner and operator of the farm by reason of following the directions of the Department in the matter of planting and cultivation.

The meeting was called to order by City Attorney Bass, acting for Mayor Bond; Dr. F. S. White was elected Chairman and Harry Galbraith Secretary.

Committees were appointed as follows:

On selection of farm: W. E. Flowers, Chairman, C. T. Mc Ginnis, W. E. Henderson, B. T. Childress, J. N. Stallings and J. B. Porter.

On subscription: J. E. Muckleroy, Chairman, J. S. Grinnan, F. S. Barton.

Lands offered: Capt. F. A. Waters, (Number acres not specified), J. N. Stallings 40 acres, Walter Porter 55 acres, B. T. Childress 100 acres.

Dr. Knapp on invitation inspected the land tendered by B. T. Childress and Walter Porter respectively, and pronounced each place suitable.

The committee on selection reported favorably on the Porter place, the selection was ratified by the meeting and the committee discharged.

The committee on subscription reported an amount of \$450.00 pledged to cover any losses sustained, and was then discharged.

An Executive Committee was elected as follows, to continue in effect indefinitely: W. H. Flowers, B. T. Childress, J. B. Porter, J. N. Stallings, F. B. Mc Kay, W. E. Henderson and C. T. Mc Ginnis.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Knapp, and the meeting adjourned on February 26th, 1903, subject to call.

Terrill Farm
Organization



TEXAS MIDLAND RAILROAD.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

PORTER DEMONSTRATION FARM

The Executive Committee met with Dr. Knapp at Major Grinnan's office immediately following the adjournment of the mass meeting on Thursday, February 26th, 1903, and transacted the following business:

Officers elected: W. E. Flowers, Chairman; B. T. Childress, Secretary; J. B. Porter, Treasurer; Walter Porter, Superintendent of farm.

Motions adopted:

That the farm shall be known and styled as the "Porter Demonstration Farm."

That Mr. Porter in his capacity as owner and Superintendent shall follow explicitly the instructions of the Department of Agriculture in all matters relating to plants, acreage and cultivation.

That each crop and each variety of plants shall be handled on an individual basis in the matter of profit and loss - Mr. Porter to reap the full benefit of all profits and to be reimbursed in full out of the general subscription fund for actual losses sustained on any particular crop or variety of plants, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

That as an initial movement the following plants and acreage shall be used this season:

25 acres cotton) All first class varieties to be tested.
24 acres corn	
3 acres peas and sorghum	
1 acre sweet potatoes	
1 acre Kaffir corn and Milo maize.	

That fertilizers shall be extensively tested.

That Chairman Flowers be delegated to confer with Chairman Muckleroy of the finance committee and urge the continued efforts of the committee in enlarging the subscription guarantee, in order that the scope of the work may not be restricted by lack of proper financial support.

Page "2"

That the Texas Midland Railroad be authorized to open negotiations with the Bureau of Public Roads Enquirers Department of Agriculture with the view of ascertaining upon what basis the Governments good roads train can be attracted to this section of the State.

That the cordial thanks of this committee be given Dr. Knapp for his visit to this community and the valuable aid he has rendered in accomplishing the organization.

Adjourned until Saturday, March 7th, 2:00 P. M.

Meeting at Terrill
Tues Feb'y 25 & 26 1903

FOR THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

KNAPP, SEAMAN ASAHEL, agriculturist and educator, was born at Schroon Lake, Essex County, New York, December 16th, 1833, son of Bradford and Rhoba (Seaman) Knapp, and a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, who came to America in 1630, with John Winthrop and ^{from England} ~~later in 1669~~ settled in Rye, N.Y. ^{Bradford Knapp} ~~Dr. Knapp's father~~ was a physician and commanded a company of Warren County militia during the war of 1812. From Troy Conference ~~Acad~~ ^{Poultney,} ~~Seminary~~ ^{Seaman A. Knapp} Academy at Poultney, Vermont, he entered Union College at Schenectady, N.Y. and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1856. Afterward he took his A.M. degree ^{at} ~~from~~ the same institution. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and received his Phi Beta Kappa for scholarship. On August 8th, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Elizabeth Hotchkiss, daughter of ^{Hiram} ~~Hiram~~ Hotchkiss, a prosperous farmer, of Hampton, New York. She was a talented and educated woman. In September, 1856, Dr. Knapp began teaching ancient languages and mathematics at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Warren County, New York. Later he purchased an interest in the institution in partnership with Joseph E. King, D.D., Dr. King becoming president and Dr. Knapp, associate president. Mrs. Knapp was preceptress and a teacher in the school. In the fall of 1863, he went to Poultney, Vermont, and, in partnership with John Newman, founded the Ripley Female College where both he and his wife taught. That same fall he was severely injured which was followed by protracted illness and general failure of his native vigor and strength. He remained at his school work in spite of his failing health until the year 1866 and then gave up and decided to move into the great west in search of health. The family, consisting of himself, ^{myself} ~~and~~ wife and two children, moved to Benton County, Iowa, and settled on a farm near ^{Big} ~~big~~ Grove ~~in that county~~ and began general farming and stock raising. He had brought with him some of the fine Marino sheep raised by his wife's father but later became interested in hog and cattle breeding. The injury which caused his loss of health prevented him from doing the work of the farm and help was scarce. He had always been an ardent Methodist and was persuaded to take the pastorate

of the Methodist Church at Vinton, the county seat. Here he preached to ~~add to the~~
~~family income~~ from about 1868 to 1869. He was then elected President of the Iowa
 State College for the Blind at Vinton, in which institution he served for four
 years. ~~During all this time he had retained his farm and his interests in farming.~~
 By this time his health had so far improved that he resigned his position at the
 College and ~~xxxxhisfarmatBigCroxxxxx~~ bought a farm near Vinton where he
 began livestock breeding on an extensive scale. During the period of his absence
 from his farm he had continued his personal supervision and interest in the farm
 work. His chief interest was in fine livestock. He became ~~one of the early im-~~^{an}
~~porters~~ of Berkshire hogs from England ~~for that region~~ and brought shorthorn
 cattle from Kentucky for breeding purposes. In 1875 he helped form the Iowa Live-
 stock Breeders Association and became its first president. He exhibited stock at
 the early Iowa State Fairs. During these years he became a close friend of Hon.
 James Wilson, later Secretary of Agriculture, and also of Hon. Henry Wallace, fath-
 er of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in President Harding's Adminis-
 tration. This friendship lasted until his death many years afterward, the three
 men contributing much to the development of the early agriculture of Iowa, the
 west and the south. In 1875 he formed the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company Bank
 at Vinton and became ^{its} President ~~of the it~~. His success as a breeder was so marked
 that he became a member of the first Board of Directors of the American Berkshire
 Breeders Association and also became a member of the Board of Directors of the
 Poland China Breeders Association. About 1876 he began editing and publishing
 a farm paper at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, while still operating his farms. His various
 lines of work brought him into such prominence that he was elected professor of
 Agriculture of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, in 1880 without his
 application or knowledge. He accepted the position and moved to Ames early in 1880.
 He became president of the same institution in 1883. In 1883 and again in 1885 he
 attended the first meetings of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges
 at Washington, D.C. He had become greatly interested in the scientific side of

agriculture and had seen the need of experimental work to develop new facts. ~~Whi~~
 Early in the work at Ames he began ^{advocating} ~~agitating~~ the idea of experiment stations.
 He drafted a bill providing for state experiment stations in connection with
 each of the State Agricultural Colleges founded under the Morrill Act of 1862
 and had it introduced in Congress by Representative Carpenter of Iowa. While
 working with the ^{American} Association of ^{Agricultural} Colleges he was made a member of the committee
 to secure the passage of such an act, ~~and~~ ^{in 1887} the act he had drawn was afterward
 passed with but few changes and became a law known as the Hatch Act in 1887.
 This act originated the present system of state experiment stations and establish-
 ed a national system of research work in agriculture. While attending the Assoc-
 iation meetings in Washington he met men from the South and particularly General
 Steven D. Lee, president of the Mississippi Agricultural College. In 1885, he again
 felt his strength failing and resigned the presidency of the College at Ames and
 removed to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he became manager for a large company
 of English capitalists desiring to develop their holdings amounting to 1,500,000
 acres of raw prairie and swamp land in Southwestern Louisiana. Within the next
 few years he gradually withdrew from the management of the company's lands and
 formed a company known as the Southern Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Company,
 composed mainly of his old friends back in Vinton, Iowa, many of whom had been
 associated with him in the bank at Vinton.. Quite a number of them moved to the
 new country. Northern farmers were brought in and the country gradually settled
 up and developed. Some rice had been raised in Louisiana in a hap-hazard way but
 South Carolina remained the chief rice raising state of the country up to the
 time of this development in Louisiana. Dr. Knapp and his associates introduced
 modern machinery and new methods adapted from the wheat farmers of the north and
 soon revolutionized the rice growing of that section. Within a few years Louisiana
 became the leading state in rice production. Dr. Knapp became first president of
 the Rice Growers Association organized in 1895 and remained president for many
 years. He was a contributing editor to the Rice Journal and, to this day, is

known in Louisiana and Texas as the "father of the rice industry". After his old friend James Wilson of Iowa was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley in 1897, Dr. Knapp began work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a n employment which continued almost without interruption to the day of his death. His first work of consequence was a trip to Japan, China and the Phillipine Islands in 1898. From this trip he brought back the first Japanese rice^{seed} to America of a variety which rapidly became the leading rice raised in Louisiana and Texas. In 1901 he again went to Japan, China and India to study rice and other crops for the Department. He also made trips to the Hawaiian Islands, to Mexico and to Porto Rico. He made confidential reports to the President regarding the Hawaiian Islands and made the first American Agricultural survey of Porto Rico. In 1902 and 1903 he had charge of certain experimental farms for the Department in Texas and Louisiana. In Louisiana he had become an experienced cotton farmer as well as a rice farmer. In 1892, there had come across the Rio Grande River from Mexico, an insect pest known as the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil. This insect proved very destructive to the cotton crop. It gradually spread north and east from the Rio Grande by yearly migrations varying in distance with the season. By the year 1903, the boll weevil had gradually extended until it reached the great cotton producing sections of Texas in the black lands of the central part of the state. In all the Cotton Belt from the Rio Grande to the James River in Virginia, cotton was the main cash crop and almost the only source of credit. When this insect made cotton production seem uncertain if not impossible, farm credit was destroyed, business demoralized and a financial and agricultural panic ensued so disastrous as to leave abandoned farms, ^{failing banks,} bank failures, closed stores and ruined business. In the fall of 1903, Secretary Wilson and a number of the chief assistants of the United States Department of Agriculture came to Texas for a personal inspection of the conditions and consultation regarding a program of relief. At these conferences Dr. Knapp asked that he be permitted to try a plan of direct demonstrations on farms in east Texas as a means of res-

tering confidence and teaching farmers that they could raise cotton in spite of the boll weevil. The Congress of the United States made an appropriation of \$250,000. as an emergency fund for combatting the ravages of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil. Of this sum, Dr. Knapp was permitted to spend only one tenth or \$25,000. in the year 1904 for the purpose of demonstrating the methods he had advocated while the balance was spent ~~for~~ on investigational work. Thus at the ripe age of seventy years, when most men consider their life work finished, he launched into the work which was to constitute his greatest contribution to American agriculture. At this period of his life he was in fine health and able to do almost as much work in traveling and speaking as any of the younger men under him. In 1903 he had been called in by business men of Terrell, Texas, for a conference and had suggested the value of a demonstration in raising cotton. The people of Terrell backed him and the first demonstration farm was conducted near that place resulting in a fair profit together with much encouragement. In 1904 Dr. Knapp employed several agents to travel up and down the railroads of central and eastern Texas and secure farmers, whom he called "demonstrators" who were to agree to cultivate a given acreage in cotton under careful instructions furnished by Dr. Knapp. By emphasizing better farm practices, such as deeper plowing and better preparation of the seed-bed for planting, the use of good seed of the best varieties adapted to the section and particularly having the habit of early maturing, intensive shallow cultivation and other practices, these farmers were able to produce cotton in spite of the boll weevil. Other farmers in the neighborhood were called to these demonstrations, meetings were held and, in the fall, many meetings of business men and farmers to see and hear of the success of these actual and visible examples. The result was almost miraculous. Confidence was restored. What one farmer had done on his own farm, he knew he could do again and his neighbors felt sure they could do equally as well. That was the genius of the work and the system which Dr. Knapp started. Others had tried so called demonstration farms where the land was rented or owned by the state or a corporation and

the work hired. Under such circumstances the farmer felt that he might succeed as well if he had the money of the state or a corporation. Here he was doing the work himself on his own farm under ordinary farm condition and the proof of success was conclusive. Almost simultaneously Dr. Knapp launched a campaign for diversified farming by conducting demonstrations of the same character on many farms in the production of corn and other crops particularly for the purpose of producing the home supplies of food and feed.

QUOTATIONS FROM DR. KNAPP.

" " " " "

1. "The greatest of all acquisitions, is common sense."
2. "A prosperous, intelligent and contented rural population is, therefore, essential to our National perpetuity."
3. "A patent to land is a title to nobility, a right to sovereignty."
4. "A great nation is not the outgrowth of a few men of genius, but the superlative worth of a great common people."
5. "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."
6. "The income of the farm can be increased from 3 to 5 fold by the use of improved methods."
7. "Double the crop to the acre and halve the cost."
8. "More power and less hand-work."
9. "Increase the earning capacity of country toilers."
10. "No nation can be great without thrift."
11. "Training is the great item which fashions a race."
12. "The world's most important school is the home with the small farm."
13. "The public school teacher's mission is to make a great common people and thus readjust the map of the world."
14. "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."

15. "The common toiler needs an education that leads to easier bread."
16. "The basis of the better rural life is greater earning capacity of the farmer."
17. "It appears to be a philosophy of the Southern people to let money slip through their fingers without sticking."
18. "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."
19. "Any race betterment to be of paramount value must be a betterment of the masses."
20. "An idle Saint only differs from an idle Sinner in a coat of paint and direction."
21. "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."
22. "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."
23. "Agriculture, in most sections, consists simply in a series of motions inherited from Adam."
24. "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."
25. "These mechanic farmers now reside in a town or city, live out of a canned garden and milk a tin cow."
26. "The great battles of the future will be industrial."

27. "We are now prepared for the accomplishment of what we have so earnestly sought, the placing of rural life upon a plane of profit, of honor, and power."
28. "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."
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INTERVIEW WITH DR. S. A. KNAPP.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 1, 1909.- Dr. S. A. Knapp, Special Agent in Charge of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work which is organized under the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, is spending a day in Fort Worth in conference with Mr. W. F. Procter, of Tyler, Texas, who is supervising the work in the eastern part of the State; J. L. Quicksall, of Waco, supervising the work in central and western Texas, and with Prof. H. H. Harrington, Director of the Texas Experiment Station.

The Demonstration Work was commenced in Texas in 1904, Dr. Knapp having his headquarters at that time in Houston. Giving individual instructions on the farm, that is, taking the best methods ~~that have been tested and proven~~ and demonstrating them upon individual farms throughout the territory, has proven of such practical value that the work has spread from a small beginning in Texas until it now covers a large part of eleven Southern States. In speaking of the growth of the work, Dr. Knapp said:

"We now have 325 field Agents, traveling from farm to farm and giving instructions. The demand for the work has been far greater than we could supply, arousing not only farmers to the use of better methods, but the business people of a community as to the possibilities of their country under a better system of agriculture. Especially during the present season the thorough

preparation of the seed bed is proving of inestimable value.

In growing cotton under boll weevil conditions constant vigilance should be the watchword. Many planters, especially in sections where the boll weevil has recently appeared, lead themselves to believe that some kind Providence will overlook their fields, and instead of making frequent, careful inspections for the weevil, they wait until the crop has suffered great damage and then, giving up practically all hope, they cultivate in a listless manner with no intention of getting a fair yield. The result is that the weevil gets almost the entire crop. I can not impress too strongly the idea of watching for the boll weevil and the moment of its appearance going to work. If the weather is moist and cloudy it will pay to have the weevil and punctured squares picked up and burned. Picking up and burning the squares that fall under weevil conditions, especially during the first thirty or forty days of infestation, is a great factor in making a crop. One weevil killed at this time is equivalent to thousands killed later on.

The moment that bright clear weather comes on and the field has been cleared of accumulated grass and weeds, shallow cultivation should be started and kept up continuously, attaching a smooth pole or brush to the cultivator or the singletree in such a way as to strike the cotton plants and knock the punctured squares to the ground. Frequently ~~if~~ three rows can be brushed at once. The constant shallow cultivation destroys all grass and weeds, while the dust mulch which is formed conserves moisture, and the plants will forge ahead ~~quite~~ rapidly. The brushing force knocks

the weevil upon the hot soil which soon kills them. This rapid shallow cultivation should be kept up as late as possible, being governed by the size of the plants. Cultivate later in dry seasons than in wet.

The man who follows instructions closely will make a crop. The result in the fall will show whether or not he has persevered. If he doesn't believe that it will work, my recommendation would be that he try a few acres worked intensively and prove to himself the difference between this piece of land and the balance of his crop. Keep an account of the cost and know that it pays. I might add that this constant shallow cultivation is what every planter should practice whether his land is infested with boll weevil or not. It is a very simple matter to give these methods a fair trial as they have been proven out by thousands of farmers in the cotton states during the last few years."

CHAS. R. KNAPP
WINONA, MINN.

Dear Sir:

*Inclosed please find money order for **Ten Dollars** for one copy of the KNAPP GENEALOGY, which send to my address as below. Please acknowledge M. O. by sending receipt.*

A Nice Christmas or Birthday Present.

If you send me a money order for two copies, deduct ten per cent; three copies, deduct fifteen per cent; four copies, twenty per cent. Help make this work a success. In order to do so, it is necessary for me to have orders for at least 150. It don't seem like very many, but it is for a work of this kind, so please do your part.

Name.....

City Address.....

State.....

The Knapp Family Coat of Arms is a painting in Gold and Colors on a plaque 8 x 10 inches, suitable for framing. Price Ten Dollars—or on "White Satin" for \$12.00. Send M. O. or draft.

CHAS. R. KNAPP,
Winona, Minn.

Knapp Genealogy

Winona, Minn., May, 1904.

Dear Sir:—

You, of course, have been looking for my report on the progress with the Knap-Knapp genealogy. I have been most twenty years working at it and have discovered the great amount of work I have had to do to give anywhere near a satisfactory volume. I can assure you, that you will find all you desire for a work of this kind. It will be a volume of four to five hundred pages. I have taken the early emigrants and carried most of their descendants to the present day. I have made trips to look over town and probate records and grave-yards to find clues to properly connect the different families. It has been a long, tedious undertaking. The list of revolutionary soldiers alone with their records is worth the price of the book. It has cost me a large sum of money, which I will never get back, counting my time as nothing. It should be remembered also that the number of volumes sold of family genealogies rarely exceeds one hundred copies, which necessarily makes the price a little high, but considering that only such a number as is ordered in advance will be printed. This is your only chance; if you wish a copy, kindly fill out enclosed order blank with the amount required and you will receive the volume in due time. I have invested a large sum of money in this work, besides years of labor, and my intention is to be assured of the sale of the entire number ordered and not to order from the printer any more than I have sales for. I am not financially able to assume other obligations in this matter, therefore find this method of procedure necessary for my guarantee to meet obligations to the publisher. Kindly bear in mind, that for the price asked, you could not make a trip to any one of the towns and look up only one branch of your family and a professional genealogist would charge you twice the amount to search such records as he may have access to, which I have, all this besides assembling the information given me from all parts of the country. I would thank you to send me a list of all persons of this family you know, so I can send a copy of this circular to them.

I hope you are interested enough in this to not only order a copy for yourself, but sell four or five to your relatives. Each family should have a copy. The book will contain a picture of the old Knap house at Danbury, also Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., with the tomb of Uzal Knap at the front, who was the last life guard of the great General's staff and is buried at the entrance to Washington's headquarters.

Make this work a success by seeing that at least five copies are taken by your relatives, or if you are able to order them yourself it would make a very nice Christmas or birthday present.

My references are either the First or Second National Bank of this city. This is the only way and chance you will have to secure a copy of this work.

CHAS. R. KNAPP.

GENEALOGY
OF THE
KNAPP FAMILY,

BY
CHARLES R. KNAPP.

MR. KNAPP.

Dear Sir: I started in to trace my own immediate family record, back as far as I could. In doing so I found more than I expected to, of interest to others, as well as myself. The following is a small portion of what I have in manuscript.

The KNAPP family where originally from Saxony, a province of Germany. By some they are regarded as Germans, by others of Saxon origin, but their early history, in England, leads most of the descendants to fix their nationality as Anglo-Saxon or English.

In the fifteenth century they were people of wealth and position in Suffolk County, England. The name Knapp is derived from a Saxon word, the root of which is spelled Cnoep; signifying a summit or hilltop. John being the given name and living on a hill, he was called John of the hill; and there being others of the same name on the hill, and said John living on the summit, or knob, he was called John of the Cnoep, or Knob.

Subsequently the preposition was omitted,—for convenience sake—and he was called John Cnoep, the German formation John Knopp and in English John Knapp. The family arms, together with a full description may be found in the Herald's College, London. These arms were granted to Roger de Knapp by Henry VIII, to commemorate his skill and success at a tournament held in Norfolk, England, 1540, in which he is said to have unseated three Knights of great skill and bravery. By the descendants of his son John, these arms are still preserved as a precious memento of worthy ancestry.

The arms of a family are what a trade mark is to a merchant. It is his own private property. It is generally expressive of some important principal. The origin of the arms of the Knapp family is given in English Heraldry. It describes the arms of the Knapp family as used by John Knapp and his son John, in 1600.

It will be seen that the coat of arms is very expressive and full of meaning. The shield and helmets, clad in mail, denotes a preparation for war. The shield on which the arms are displayed is gold, expressive of worth and dignity; the arms in sable or black denote antiquity; the three helmets on the shield are acknowledgments from high authorities of victories gained.

The helmet which is placed between the shield and the crest, and rests upon the former, is an esquire in profile of steel, with visor closed and turned to the right side of the shield.

The wreath borne away by the victor, as represented on the sword is positive proof of laurels won and honors bestowed. The Lion passant, on the shield, denotes courage or consciousness of strength and yet walking quiet when not provoked or forced to defence. The arm that bears the broken sword, indicates the character of the family.

Though having fought in defence until the sword was broken, his courage does not fail; his arm is still uplifted; grasping the broken sword and in the heat of battle he exclaims "In God we Trust" which is the family motto.

In 1630 there left Old England for New England a large colony of well to do farmers under command of Winthrop and Salstonsall, and among them were William and Nicholas Knapp. Tradition says, three brothers came to this country in early day, one a bachelor, who returned to England. William Knapp was probably born at Buoy St. Mary's, Suffolk Co. England, about 1578, and emigrated to America 1630; settled at Watertown, Mass. His children were William, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, Judith, John and James; they and their children settled at Newton, Roxbury, Boston, Spencer, Salem and Newburyport, Mass. He was a widower when he came, but married for his second wife Priscella Akers.

Nicholas Knapp was born in England, and emigrated to America 1630; settled at Watertown, Mass., where he lived till 1648, when he moved to Stamford, Conn.; his first wife was Eleanor, who he probably married in England; she died June 16, 1658. His second wife was Unica widow of Peter Brown, of Stamford, Conn., who he (m) 9 January, 1659; he died at Stamford, April 16, 1670. Their children were:

Jonathan, born and died 1631,
Timothy born 24 Dec. 1632 settled at Rye, N. Y.
Joshua " 5 June, 1635 " " Greenwich, Ct.
Caleb " 20 Jan., 1637 " " Stamford Ct.
Sarah " 5 Jan., 1639 (m) John Disbrow.
Ruth " " 1641 (m) Joseph Ferris.
Hannah " 5 March 1642.
Moses " 1655 settled at Peekskill, N. Y.
Lydia (m) Thomas Pennoyer.

Of Caleb's children,

Caleb settled at Norwalk, Conn.
Moses " " New Fairfield, Conn.
Samuel " " Danbury, "

About the same time there were two other families of Knapps in the country. So far I have not discovered any relation between them. Roger Knapp was at New Haven, Conn., 1643-7, of Fairfield, 1656-75. He probably came in the Plymouth Colony about 1640; by his will he mentions wife Elizabeth, and children Jonathan, Josiah, Lydia, Roger, John, Nathaniel, Eliza and Mary; they settled at Bridgeport, Weston and Redding.

Aaron Knapp was at Taunton, Mass., 1639, probably arrived about that time with the Plymouth Colony which settled Taunton, and it is said named

the place from their home in England. His will which is recorded at Plymouth and proved 2 Nov. 1674, mention wife Elizabeth, children Aaron, John, Samuel, Moses, Joseph, Mary and Elizabeth; his descendants settled Norton, Mansfield, Rehoboth and Raynhan,

In this century Knapp was spelled with a single P, and some still hold it to this day.

The Knapps are found in our Legislature, as officers in the Rebellion, in the Mexican and war of 1812, also in Revolutionary war, and as a member of Washingtons Life Guard, and all other positions of honor and trust which has been the means of developing our country.

I think I have stated enough to show you what a fine field there is for a history and genealogy of the family. The information needed is, the full name of each person, place of birth, full date of birth, marriage and death, the places of their residence; female children, merely tell date of birth and marriage or death and who married. But male descendants who are the ones to carry the name Knapp follow to the present day; all Bible records, all inscriptions from grave stones, Church, town and probate records are just what is needed; any important event concerning the families, such as professions, titles or honors bestowed and the circumstances relating to it. All of these facts of your immediate family, your uncles, great uncles and all your ancestors and their children as far back as you can go, the name and address of all you know by the name of Knapp from your city directory (except New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.)

All of these facts should be recorded in a history and genealogy of the Knapp family which I have decided to publish. It will also contain blank sheets for continuing the genealogy of a family from the last date in the book and also a list of all revolutionary soldiers by name of Knapp and the part they took in that memorable struggle as far as I am able to learn. But remember to have a work of this kind complete your help is needed. I trust you will be interested enough in this work to write out what you know about the family. Don't miss any little item thinking it of no importance, for to me it might be very important. Don't put this off 'till some other day, If you do it is doubtful if you ever attend to it. It will be sold by subscription the price of which you will be informed of later, which will be just enough to cover the actual cost, not counting my time which I freely give for the cause. I have devoted my spare time for eight years at this work, so can't you devote a few hours and have your family represented? I expect to finish soon so let me hear from you,

Address all communications to

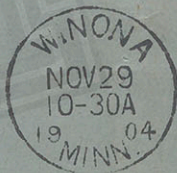
CHAS. R. KNAPP,

INTERLACHEN, FLORIDA.

P. S.—Prices and Particulars of Knapp Family Coat of Arms, furnished on application to inclosed address.

Warren

CHAS. R. KNAPP,
WINONA, MINN.



Mrs S. A. Knapp,
Lake Charles

POST MASTER:---If the
person addressed is not
found, deliver to some
family by name of Knapp
Knapp Family Genealogy

La



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The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association

Headquarters, 491 The Bourse, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1907.

Dear Sir :

As a result of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Conference of Nov. 19 and 20, which was attended by more than 500 delegates from fifteen states on the Atlantic seaboard, a permanent organization was effected of THE ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION, whose purpose is the collection, preparation and presentation to Congress of information bearing upon the improvement and construction of inland waterways, and the improvement of rivers and harbors which would form an integral part of such a line of waterways from Massachusetts Bay to the Gulf of Mexico ; also to secure from Congress appropriations to carry on the work.

It is of vital importance that this Association shall begin its work at once. The time is ripe and it is probable that more can be accomplished by a concerted movement during the approaching session of Congress than if there should be delay in bringing to bear upon our Representatives the aroused public sentiment and interest in canal improvement.

This circular letter is therefore issued inviting you to join the Association, and urging you to do so immediately. The dues have been fixed as follows :

Individual	\$5 per annum
Firms or corporations	10 " "
Organizations of 250 and less	15 " "
" of over 250 and less than 500	20 " "
" " 500 " " 1,000	40 " "
" of 1,000 and more	75 " "
Waterway Associations	75 " "
Municipalities of 5,000 or less	50 " "
" of over 5,000	100 " "

Each member of the Association will receive a copy of the proceedings of the recent Conference, at which papers were read of the greatest interest and value, as well as the future publications of the Association.

Address applications for membership to the Secretary-Treasurer. Make checks payable to the Association.

Yours very truly,

ADDISON B. BURK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. HAMPTON MOORE,
President.

President Stanton's Address.

"I am to speak this afternoon of the life of Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp. I approach the task with a feeling of reverent awe; for the most marvelous and precious thing in God's creative universe is a human life. It comes to earth trailing clouds of glory behind it. If it be true to its earthly mission it gains in spiritual power as it serves its appointed purposes among men and when some day - perhaps as afternoon approaches night - it answers the call of the white robed messenger and passes hence, it is but to enter into the unspeakable glories of God's eternal kingdom. Who can measure the infinite value of such a life? It is with a prayer on my lips for guidance that I venture to put estimate upon the earthly career of this man who belongs not to this community, not to Iowa, not to northland nor southland alone, but to this nation as a whole.

In the natural course of every life there is a seed time and a harvest; a period, as it were, of preparation, then a gathering in of the fruitage. The one often seems all too long comparatively; the other all too short. When Daniel Webster was asked how long it took him to prepare his famous speech in reply to Haynes, he answered "50 years." Lincoln, Grant and Garfield grounded the work that made their names immortal upon years of toil and struggle. Men in general are beaten and hammered into their greatest strength by the long continued stress and strain of circumstance and condition. Dr. Knapp came late in life into the work that shall give him enduring fame - came into it indeed, after his locks had been whitened as it were, by the snows of many winters. I look upon all that came before, as the God appointed means of making this man ready for the one supreme achievement of leading a people out of darkness into light. But wherever we draw the line between these two parts of Dr. Knapp's career, his life, as a whole, is full of interest, full of great lessons that bear upon the nobler side of human living, full of inspiration, ringing with the call of the Master to do service in his vineyard.

Dr. Knapp was born December 16th, 1833 in Schreón, Essex County, New York. He came of sturdy stock. His father, Bradford Knapp, was a physician of fine repute and a man of sterling character, while his mother, who was a woman of rare culture and refinement, put upon his young life the lasting imprint of those inherited tendencies that make for moral strength. An older sister helped much in his earlier education and carried with her to her dying day, the boundless gratitude of him who profited by her self sacrifice.

Dr. Knapp took his collegiate preparatory course in Troy Conference Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York in 1856. In August of that same year he was married to Maria E. Hotchkiss, whose acquaintance he had made while they were fellow students in the Academy at Poughkeepsie. They both became, at once, teachers in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward on the Hudson, she acting much of the time as Preceptress and instructor in French and Spanish, while he

he, teaching at first Mathematics and Greek, came in 1860, because of his executive ability, to be associated with the management of the Academy.

Institutions of learning in those days came up against serious problems when the guns were heard at Sumpter and the hot blood of patriotic ardor coursed through the veins of the young manhood of the republic. The men of the Sixties knew what war was. He knew it, as on the battle field of Antietam, he sought among the slain or in the hospital for his boys. Colleges or academies, whether on the banks of the classic Hudson or on the prairies of Iowa, faced alike the loneliness of deserted halls as they freely gave their best that this nation might live. Partly because of the changed fortunes that thus came to the Institute, and partly because of the attractiveness of the new proposition, Dr. Knapp, in January 1863, severed his connection with The Fort Edward institution and purchased the Academy at Poultney, renaming it the Ripley Female College. Here, as at Fort Edward, Mrs. Knapp served as his most efficient assistant. He had been two years in charge of the college when one day there came to him the accident of a wrenched knee, seemingly a simple thing, yet it changed entirely the current of his life. Failing in health, he was eventually compelled to give up the work for which his ability and training had so well prepared him, and seek in another climate restoration of his physical vigor. Thus, in a way which might appear to our imperfect vision harsh and cruel, providence took this man out of the ordinary field of educational endeavor with its refinement, its culture, its bright outlook, its personal attractiveness and transferred him into a modest home on an Iowa prairie-- and we pass a most important milestone on the way to that work which was to put a crown of glory on the closing years of his life.

When Dr. Knapp came to Iowa, he was a little more than thirty-two years of age. He was a typical product of the old time classical training. His early education and his natural instinct had inclined him in that direction. Proud of his ancestry, aristocratic in his intellectual tendencies, with a leaning towards the classics and with a distinct ambition to reach and sway men by power of effective speech, he had submitted himself unreservedly to the severe discipline that goes with the study of Greek, Latin and mathematics. After graduation, he had worked for a decade along the same line. He had taken on the culture, the polish, the strength that the old standard education gives. He represented its finest effort. All that he brought with him to Iowa. It was not to be wasted here or thrown aside. Other things were to be added; new ideals set up; new directions given to acquired powers, but that which his work in the Empire State had brought him was to be no inconsiderable portion of that great mass of material out of which his future was to be built.

A second part of what I have chosen to designate as the preparatory period of the real life work of Dr. Knapp covers a stretch of fourteen years, reaching from 1866 to 1880. Locally it centers itself about the town of Vinton, in this state. A

year on the farm some ten miles from the city; two years pastor of the First Methodist Church of Vinton; six years president of the college for the blind, with its superb executive training and the heart appeal of those who are shut out from the beauties of earth and sky; and then five years of farming, stock raising, and editorial work on an agricultural journal published at Cedar Rapids. These together make the fourteen years. There are two things especially noticeable about this period.

First: During this time Dr. Knapp came to be a new man physically. For seven years he had used crutches; wheeled to the church and sitting in his chair he had told his people the story of Divine love; he had conducted complicated business of a great state institution, hampered by the restrictions of physical disability. At last, however, medical treatment suggested a remedy and one glorious day he walked crutchless up the steps of the asylum. Who can tell what it meant to him and to the loved ones who had given up their eastern home and taken upon themselves the privations of pioneer life in the hope that it might bring him relief from suffering and give him freedom to carry out his life plans on a scale commensurate with the capabilities of intellect and heart which God had given him.

Second: This period brought Dr. Knapp into a more sympathetic knowledge of Agriculture and the vast possibilities of its improvements. It opened up to him the whole great problem of how food production could be increased to the blessing of mankind. It gave him a glimpse of the factors that were to enter into its solution. It fixed his purpose, marshalled his sympathies and energies along these new lines and marked a distinct advance of his life toward the goal to which his destiny was directing him.

Dr. Knapp began his work at the college at Ames in the spring of 1880. He had charge of the department of Agriculture during that year and the five years that followed. He served as president during the college year 1883-4. The college of the eighties was not like the college of today. Iowa had not yet awakened to the needs of scientific agriculture. Even the enthusiasm of this new apostle of the spirit of progress could arouse her to a realizing sense of the benefits that would accrue to her from the conservation of her resources and the employment of better methods of farming. He did what he could with the limited means at his command. He modified the courses of study, introduced new lines of agricultural work, improved the farm and its equipment, and increased the student enrollment to such extent that it could be truthfully said, as was stated in the report of that time, "No other college can show as large a number of students taking a technical course in agriculture with the design of making it a profession."

As a member of the faculty, Dr. Knapp exerted a most potent influence. Clear-headed, sympathetic, always courteous, he moved among us a commanding figure.

In the fall of 1885, Dr. Knapp became manager of a company owning a tract of land in southwestern Louisiana, as large as the state of Connecticut. It was in handling this property that he learned the value of the demonstration farm. By offering large concessions he was able to locate, here and there over the vast tract, sturdy and experienced tillers of the soil, who made for themselves productive farms which became object lessons to which the incoming and incredulous immigrants could be referred. Through the working out of this idea, this region has come into settlement and is today one of the most prosperous portions of the South.

The Iowa State College has given many men to other states and the nation. It gave Dr. Knapp to the Southland. It gave Professor Wilson in 1897 to McKinley's cabinet to be his Secretary of Agriculture. In 1898 Secretary Wilson sent Dr. Knapp to Japan, China and the Philippines to examine into the Agricultural resources of those countries. He brought home with him some new varieties of rice. To convince the rice growers of the south of their value he put a number of rice demonstration farms into operation for the government. To give him wider grasp of the situation and make him better acquainted with the methods and products of other countries, the Department of Agriculture sent him in 1900 to Porto Rico and in 1901 to Japan, China, Ceylon, India and Burmah. On his return in 1902 he was given charge of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in the Southern States. Cooperative means, in this case, that the farmers ^{cooperate} in the demonstration. They practically do all the work, following explicitly the direction of government agents. They are simply taught how to help themselves; it being the idea of the far sighted originator of the movement, not to enervate these people by gifts but to build them into a stronger manhood and make them independent, capable creators of wealth. In a less technical sense, cooperation may be taken to mean that the General Educational Board of New York cooperates with the government in this grand work, as do many business organizations and counties in the states in which it is in operation. This year the government appropriates \$350,000; the General Educational Board \$113,000; other organizations \$100,000.

In 1903, Dr. Knapp established at Terrell, Texas, the Department's first cooperative farm. There are in the South today 75,000 such farms with 550 field agents covering 12 states; while the membership of the boys clubs aggregates something over 46,000. The marvellous results already attained almost challenge belief; the possibilities no man can measure. Dr. Knapp earned the right to have a vision of the future new Southland. He put it thus: "I am thinking of the orchards and the vineyards, of the flocks and the herds of the waving woodlands, of the hills carpeted with luxuriant verdure, and the valleys inviting to the golden harvest."

Dr. Knapp was an optimist - a dreamer, but a dreamer of that rare and radiant kind the world admires and loves. Such a dreamer is not the creature of fittful circumstance; he is rather the product of the soul testing experiences of life. He belongs with those that St. John saw walking "on the sea of glass mingled with fire." This man came up to his great opportunity out of the

discipline of years. A ripe and polished scholar he had been forced out of the academic atmosphere he loved and compelled to turn the currents of his thinking into new and untried channels. For years his proud spirit beat against the limitation of physical ailments. He had made many plans and some of these had turned to ashes in his hands. But through it all, in the Providence of God, he was being made worthy and ready for his great work. Purged of all selfish ambition, refined and purified, he came up out of the tempestuous storms of life, calm, clear, placid, possessing a strength that was not earth. There was back of him that indefinite something, that shining out through the masterpieces of art or through glorified human character finds instant response in the hearts of men. Such a man is irresistible. In the accomplishment of his noble purposes he sweeps all mankind to his aid. The power of Divinity itself accompanies him. Dr. Knapp, in his younger days, longed to sway men through the effectiveness of human speech. He was even then a polished orator. He had the gift of lucid statement. He could weld logic into forcible argument and ornament it with the graces of speech, clear of thought, perfect in diction, and with an attractive voice and manner - and yet he himself has said that not until in these later years had he come into the power he sought. He had caught the secret. It was Divine in its origin. It was a reward - I say it reverently - granted to the Christlike spirit which he had put into his work. With this new power his word swayed great audiences; it gave new hope and new life to the lowly and unlettered; it touched the hearts of the kings of business, and sitting, as it were, at his feet, they asked "What wouldst thou that we should do."

In February last he had occasion to meet the Executive Committee of the General Education Board of New York. He needed money to finance some girls' club work which he knew would help the country homes in the South. He made his statement. He told Gates, Oden and Rockefeller that he wanted \$5,000 immediately, \$17,000 to be made available October 1st and after that \$25,000 annually, and that this would be in addition to the regular budget. His word had become effective. It was as law to the kings of finance. They granted his request so quickly that he says, "It almost took my breath." And then they had a little session by themselves and voted \$2,000 annually to hire a private secretary to travel with him and relieve him of every possible detail.

We are all human. We all answer the call to our better nature. We need only a Dr. Knapp to lead us, and the brotherhood of man is made clear. There are tears today in lowly hovel and gilded palace.

The family life of Dr. Knapp was especially beautiful. For more than fifty years a saintly, cultured woman walked by his side, advising, inspiring, helping as only a loving wife can when help is most needed. Two daughters and three sons, honored and respected by all who know them, gave joy, unbroken, to this father's heart. In the grief that is theirs today they have the sympathy of college, state and nation, and the higher consolation of his unsullied life, of the mighty work he wrought and the Christian's faith in the final reunion.

To me there is something beautiful and touching in the fact that Dr. Knapp is to be buried in our college cemetery. He has been out in the world engaged in its fierce contests. He has traveled far, mingled with many men, and seen many places of great beauty, but as he comes to the end and the victory is won, his thoughts turn to Ames as his final resting place. Other leaders have been laid away in that beautiful burial ground. Hereafter it will be even more sacred in college history. As these men come, do their work and passing to the great beyond, link their names to that of this institution, they make its work more and more holy. They summon us to deeper devotion. They call us to consecrate our lives, unreservedly - as did this man in his field - to the work that God puts into our hands."

HE LOOKED LIKE

McCallsburg, where they were going to work on a drainage ditch. They were given a chance to sober up and to white wash the city jail before they were released.

Tuesday afternoon another guest arrived on the way freight from the east. He too was pretty well under the weather, and was placed in the lockup over night.

STUDENTS MAKE ANNUAL INSPECTION TRIPS

Twenty five senior civil engineering students went on an inspection trip during vacation. Prof. J. E. Kirkham had charge of the party. The points visited were the Gary Steel Co. works at Gary, Indiana, and the Illinois Steel Co. plants, and the American Bridge Co. works at Chicago.

A party of fifteen from the Mining Engineering, Ceramics and Industrial Chemistry departments left before vacation on an inspection trip. Professors Williams, Hodson and Barr were in charge. The Miners and Ceramists visited various machinery plants in Milwaukee, the Illinois Steel work and the Northwestern Terra Cotta work at Chicago, the Standard Oil refinery at Whiting, Indiana, and the zinc plant at LaSalle, Illinois. The itinerary of the industrial chemists varied somewhat from this. They visited the Schlitz Brewing Co., Largent's Chemical works, and the Swift and Co. packing plant in addition.

FIRE SCARE AT ALLANS CAFE

Sunday evening there was a small fire scare at Allan's cafe which looked for a few moments like it might develop into something serious. One of the waiters had left the gas under the coffee urn turned on and when he struck a match to light the burner the gas which had escaped blazed up scorching the wood work and doing a little other damage. Luckily the flames were extinguished before they could spread.

continued as a board of review.

TEACHERS MEETING TO BE HELD SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Central section No.5, of the Story County Teachers Association will hold its regular meeting at Ames. The meeting will convene in the high school assembly room Saturday afternoon at two o'clock and promises to be of practical as well as of inspirational value. It is hoped that all teachers who belong to section No. 5 will be in attendance. Prof. Bliss will address the teachers on school gardens. In addition to this, there will be a round table discussion of questions that are confronting the teachers daily. Our teachers ought to come with a view to contributing something to the meeting and thus be able to take something of practical value back to their schools.

COLLEGE MEN TO SPEAK AT DES MOINES Y. M. C. A.

Following a conference between J. H. Fellingham, general secretary of the Des Moines Y. M. C. A., and the officials of the extension department, on Thursday of last week, announcement was made of a series of twelve lectures to be delivered under the auspices of the Des Moines Y. M. C. A. On Thursday evenings Prof. G. R. Bliss will give a series of six lectures along the lines of gardening and fruit raising. On Tuesday evenings Prof. W. H. Lippincott is to give a similar series along poultry lines.

FARM EXPERIMENT WORK TO BE ARRANGED

Professors G. R. Bliss and M. L. Mosher and Mr. Murl McDonald are to meet with the boards of supervisors of about twenty counties to make arrangements for the county poor farm experiment station work this coming summer. It is thought that about twelve of the boards will consider favorably the proposition.

Agriculture, James Wilson, Dr. Page of Worlds Work and Congressman James E. Ransdell of Louisiana, paid their tribute to their departed friend and co-laborer. The funeral party left Washington, Monday night arriving here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The body was taken immediately to the home of Prof. Herman Knapp, where it remained until the services in Agricultural assembly hall yesterday afternoon at 2:30.

A faculty committee, consisting of President E. W. Stanton as chairman, Professors Curtiss, Cessna, Beach, Marston, Bennett and General Lincoln had charge of the arrangement of the services here. Dr. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the college, had active charge of the services, with General Lincoln supervising the details.

All classes were dismissed and the faculty and students were requested to attend the services, in a body. Dr. O. H. Cessna opened the services with a scripture reading, followed with a poem. Dr. George D. Crissman offered prayer after which the college male quartette sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul". President E. W. Stanton then gave a sketch of the life of Dr. Knapp which is given in full below. Following President Stanton's address Dean C. F. Curtiss spoke of the work of Dr. Knapp in agriculture. Telling how he came here when the college, was young, and despite the skepticism of the farmers of the state built up an agricultural department. Later of his work in foreign lands and of his great work in the south. Prof. O. B. Martin of Washington, D. C. spoke next as he said "in behalf of the people from the Potomac to the Rio Grande" Prof. Martin has been intimately associated with Dr. Knapp as superintendent of the boys work, which was developed by Dr. Knapp until today 46,000 boys are enrolled in the campaign for better farming in the south. As the representative of this great mass of people Prof.

who was and preceded him in such, the chimes pealed forth in "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

At the grave Dr. Cessna again took charge of the services, which consisted of a prayer by Dr. Crissman, "Abide With Me," by the male quartette and the commitment.

Numerous messages of sympathy and many beautiful floral offerings were received as tokens of the high esteem in which Dr. Knapp was held. Especially solicitous were the people of the far South with whom he had labored. The flags on the campus were hung at half mast, and a general spirit of grief, and reverence seemed to have spread over the entire institution.

President Stanton's Address.

"I am to speak this afternoon of the life of Dr. Seaman Arthur Knapp. I approach the task with a feeling of reverent awe; for the most marvellous and precious thing in God's creative universe is a human life. It comes to earth trailing clouds of glory behind it. If it be true to its earthly mission it gains in spiritual power as it serves its appointed purposes among men and when some day—perhaps as afternoon approaches night—it answers the call of the white robed messenger and passes hence, it is but to enter into the unspeakable glories of God's eternal kingdom. Who can measure the infinite value of such a life? It is with a prayer on my lips for guidance that I venture to put estimate upon the earthly career of this man who belongs not to this community, not to Iowa, not to northland nor southland alone, but to this nation as a whole.

In the natural course of every life there is a seed time and a harvest; a period, as it were, of preparation, then a gathering in of the fruitage. The one often seems all too long comparatively; the other all too short. When Daniel Webster was asked how long it took him to prepare his famous

Concluded on page 4.)

The grand jury which adjourned Thursday afternoon returned and indictment against E. J. Penfield the absconding Kelley banker. Eight indictments were returned of which this was one. Owing to the fact that Penfield is not under arrest the exact nature of the indictment has not been made public.

HE LOOKED LIKE HATCH BUT WASNT

Monday night special officer C. A. Gregson picked up a man in the yards that bore a very striking resemblance to Tom Hatch who is being eagerly sought after by the Des Moines police. The fellow was taken to Boone on No. 11 where he succeeded in establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the officers and was released.

CITY DOES SPRING CLEANING

The superintendent of streets has been busy this week with the annual spring clean up. The trees in the park have been trimmed, the dead grass removed and all rubbish cleared away. The alleys in the business section were attacked and the winter's accumulation of dirt has been swept up and hauled away. With the alley between Main and Fifth street paved an extra effort will be made by the city this summer to keep it clean.

DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILL IS SECURED FOR COMMENCEMENT

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has been secured by the committee to deliver the commencement address at the college. The other arrangements for commencement have not been completed but will probably be announced in a short time.

SOME POTATOES

J. and A. C. Steward brought in a little jag of potatoes to the Tilden grocery yesterday. There were eighty bushels in the load, drawn by a four horse team.

mal opening is planned for some time in May.

MRS. GEORGE HOME FROM THE HOSPITAL

Mrs. W. P. George came home from the Methodist hospital Friday afternoon much improved in health.

ELMER COE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Elmer Coe, aged 14, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Coe, former residents of Ames, was accidentally shot and instantly killed Monday night at his home near Scranton. He had been playing with a home made gun which in some manner exploded, killing him instantly.

NEW MAN AT THE TILDEN STORE

Charles Moore of Clarinda has arrived and taken up his duties in the Tilden store as successor to J. J. Ackerman. Mr. Moore has a family and will probably move here in the near future.

NORMA LEE GOES TO HOSPITAL

Norma Lee, daughter of Judge and Mrs. C. G. Lee, was taken to Mercy hospital Monday afternoon where she was operated on for appendicitis. She rallied from the operation nicely and is well on the way to recovery.

Mr. Thos. Rowland who recently underwent an operation at the Methodist hospital at Des Moines arrived home Monday in fine shape. Mr. Rowland accompanied him during his stay in the hospital. Ames friends are pleased to note his speedy recovery.

Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Dykstra have moved into the Brown house on Burnett Ave., formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Dimmock who have moved to the Fourth ward.

Ronald Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Barnard had his tonsils removed Wednesday.

IN MEMORY OF DR. S. A. KNAPP.

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Charlottesville, Va., July 19, 1911. Mr. C. B. Martin in introducing Prof. Edwin Mims spoke as follows: It is peculiarly appropriate that we devote a short time in this Conference to some personal reminiscence and tribute to the late Dr. S. A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture. On behalf of the Department and especially of the Office of the Farmers' Demonstration Work, I wish to express appreciation of this arrangement by the authorities of the Conference and of the University of Virginia. Dr. Payne wrote me in the early spring and asked me to urge Dr. Knapp to accept the invitation to talk at this Conference. He suggested that, in the very nature of things, Dr. Knapp could not work many more years and that some day he would make his last address.

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that have followed from the demonstration farm work. Some of these letters are from prosperous farmers who under the inspiration of Dr. Knapp have become real powers in their respective commonwealths; Some from smaller farmers who have by following the council of agents found a new interest in life, while others are from negroes who in homely and yet elemental language write out of the gratitude of their hearts. Such letters are interesting human documents that reveal in the most vivid way the real meaning of the transformation now going on in southern rural life.

"It is not within the province of most of us to become directly concerned with the movement led by Dr. Knapp. Many of us are not farmers and many of us are not even teachers in rural schools. But I trust that we all take the most sympathetic interest in this epoch making work. We need to covet the gift of appreciating at their proper value, significant movements in contemporary history; and there is no more far reaching movement than this which was so largely conceived and directed by Dr. Knapp. I know of no better words to express the real spirit of the man and the spirit in which we should all work than the words with which he closed one of his addresses "The power which transformed the humble fisherman of Galilee into a mighty apostle 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 foot-steps from Judaea's Capital and spoke to the wayside children of poverty". Much of his work had to do with seemingly material things and yet in the light of such words and in the light of results sure to follow from his life, the whole movement is shot through and through with the highest idealism. He has joined the choir invisible whose music is the gladness of the world."

At the close of Prof. Mims' talk Mr. Martin said; "Allow me to relate two brief incidents in the life of Dr. Knapp which I think are significant. A general-field agent of the Department of Agriculture was sent to investigate the work of one of the Demonstrative Agents whose work had not been altogether satisfactory and about whom some complaints had been received. This general field agent returned after being out a few days and was making a confidential report. He recited and corroborated the complaints. He gave his observations and was leading to the conclusion that the agent should be fired. Dr. Knapp listened intently and, as always, with the greatest concern. Presently there was a lull in the

conversation and Dr. Knapp, with an unbidden tear and sympathetic voice, said, "Mr. Blank, let us make a man out of him. Don't you think we can do it?" It was one of the great accomplishments of Dr. Knapp's work that, while he was increasing crops, earning capacity and facilities for material progress, he so inspired those with whom he worked that he developed manhood as well.

A little more than a year ago, Dr. Knapp and I were returning to Washington from Clemson College in South Carolina. It was about the time of some large Conventions in some of the eastern cities and the trains were crowded. It was difficult to get lower berths on the cars. I had wired for lowers at Greenville and out of the abundance of caution had wired for some more at Charlotte thinking that if I failed on the Atlanta car that I would stand a chance on the one from Jacksonville. When the train passed Greenville, the Pullman conductor came along with punch in one hand and pencil in the other. He was a young man, apparently about 30 years of age, but he was a sour, disagreeable looking fellow, who evidently had trouble with his liver. He did not seem to realize that it was part of his business to accommodate the public and make people comfortable. I engaged him in conversation and explained why I wanted one lower berth at least. He stated rather abruptly that he had nothing but two uppers and if we didn't take them we should get none. I remonstrated with him and explained that we hoped to get a berth or two at Charlotte. About that time Dr. Knapp stood up and joined in the conversation which was by this time attracting the attention of everybody in the chair car, where we were riding. The crabbed conductor, with an air of finality and a tone of authority said, "You must decide at once what you are going to do. You must take uppers 9 and 11, car Wales or nothing." Dr. Knapp with a pleasant smile and a low bow remarked, "Well, if I have to go that high I guess I can be a prince of Wales". The situation was anomalous. A grand old man nearly 77 so polite, so courteous to a disagreeable young fellow of 30. Everybody laughed. The conductor couldn't resist the contagion and a weak smile gradually worked its way over his ~~stern~~ rigid and frigid countenance. I think it was the first smile that had passed over that face on that trip. It was not

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Incidentally it may be remarked that one lower berth was secured in car 3405 although we had been assured that there was no chance.

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Although pressed by numerous engagements and many urgent invitations, Dr. Knapp, after thinking a moment, said: 'It is so kind in Dr. Payne to ask and urge me to talk to his people. If he thinks I can do any good, I shall be glad to go. I can go down and back the same day. It is so near.'

Dr. Knapp passed away in April, but his work lives after him. His spirit pervades all that work and his helpful influence will long be felt in such meetings as this. Prof. Mims will present some letters and remarks appropriate to the occasion."

Prof. Mims said:

"In the minds of many of us the most vivid impression of the Rural Life Week in other years is that of Dr. Knapp talking to us here on this lawn at eventide. And so along with the joy that we all feel in hearing the stories of achievement and of progress at this time there is a feeling of sadness that the man who was the living embodiment of the present movement for rural improvement is no longer with us. It was a benediction to have lived in the same generation with him. To have heard such a man talk and to have come in personal contact with him is a privilege that we shall cherish as among the real inspirations of life. He was a man who united practical common sense and expert knowledge with the widest vision of the future. He had a rare sense of the values of real life and at the same time the vision of a poet and a prophet. No other man that we have known had a more consuming love for his fellow men and such a desire to be of service in the present era of southern life. In one of his addresses he expressed the goal towards which he was working in the following words: 'I am thinking of the orchard and the vineyards, of the flocks and the herds, of the waving woodlands, of the hills carpeted with luxuriant verdure, and the valleys inviting to the golden harvest.' And by this vision splendid he was on his way attended.

But I have not time to give any adequate characterization of this great man. It has been my privilege recently to travel in different parts of the South and to meet with some of the state and local agents whom Dr. Knapp had appointed to the demonstration farm work. It is in talking with such men and seeing the results

of their work that one appreciates vividly the power of their leader. There is no better illustration in recent American history of the building up of an organization that combines efficiency and real moral enthusiasm. All of these men have been guided, advised and inspired by Dr. Knapp. He discovered some of them to themselves, he saved others from possible moral failure, while to all he gave the devoted love of a father. Extracts from some of his letters which were furnished to me recently by his son, reveal his fatherly interest in all of his agents, while their replies give a definite conception of the substantial results that have followed from the demonstration farm work. Some of these letters are from prosperous farmers who, under the inspiration of Dr. Knapp, have become real powers in their respective commonwealths; some from smaller farmers who have, by following the counsel of agents, found a new interest in life; while others are from negroes who in homely and yet elemental language write out of the gratitude of their hearts. Such letters are interesting human documents that reveal in the most vivid way the real meaning of the transformation now going on in southern rural life.

It is not within the province of most of us to become directly concerned with the movement led by Dr. Knapp. Many of us are not farmers and many of us are not even teachers in rural schools. But I trust that we all take the most sympathetic interest in this epoch-making work. We need to covet the gift of appreciating at their proper value, significant movements in contemporary history; and there is no more far-reaching movement than this which was so largely conceived and directed by Dr. Knapp. I know of no better words

to express the real spirit of the man and the spirit in which we should all work than the words with which he closed one of his addresses: 'The power which transformed the humble fisherman 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.' Much of his work had to do with seemingly material things and yet in the light of such words and in the light of results sure to follow from his life, the whole movement is shot through and through with the highest idealism. He has joined the choir invisible, whose music is the gladness of the world."

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Mrs. Knapp's Acceptance.

"Mr. Savely:-- Will you carry to the friends here and to those faithful workers in the many places in the South who have contributed to this elegant and appropriate gift, the warmest thanks of a warm heart. Tell them that I fully appreciate the conditions under which the gift is made to me and I assure you and them that it will be kept as you would approve. We are all working together for the up-building and improvement of the Southland; I, by sitting here and patiently living my life in this home so wrapped up in this work; you, all of you, by doing the noble work of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

Doctor Knapp said that he believed, for once, that he had been taken completely by surprise. He said that it was not necessary that the men who are doing this great work should have presented this token of their love and esteem; that he had felt confident of that before. He said that he had often had proof of the loyalty and devotion of the men who are engaged in this work from Texas to Virginia; that in no work had there been such manifestations of the missionary spirit. He said that he knew that many of the men in the field were doing this work at a personal sacrifice because they loved the work. He said that he had never taken any personal credit for this spirit among the men but had always believed it was their interest in and loyalty to the work itself which had actuated them. He said that he did not regard his part in the work as labor; that it was a great pleasure to him and that he enjoyed every moment of it. He spoke then of the gift itself and said it was one of the most beautiful he had ever seen and that Mrs. Knapp and he would always treasure it as the most highly prized gift they had ever received and would hand it down to their children as an heirloom to commemorate his connection with the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

Work Among the Colored People.

It was mainly through the influence of Dr. H. B. Frissell, President, Hampton Virginia Institute and Dr. Booker T. Washington, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, that demonstration work was inaugurated for the colored.

Where large sections of country are mainly tilled by colored farmers owning their lands it seemed advisable to appoint colored agents. In Virginia there are four: in Alabama two and in Mississippi one. In all other cases the white agents look after the colored farmers and do it faithfully.

In the main the colored farmers respond as readily to the Demonstration Work as the white. In Alabama and Mississippi the colored agents are graduates of the Tuskegee Institute; in Virginia they are mainly graduates or have attended the Hampton Institute.

The following report by T. M. Campbell, District Agent, is a faithful presentation of the work among the colored and its results.

KNAPP, SEAMAN ASAHEL, agriculturist and educator, was born at Schroon Lake, Essex County, New York, December 16th, 1833, son of Bradford and Rhoba (Seaman) Knapp, and a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, who came to America in 1630, Mr. Knapp's with John Winthrop and later settled in Rye, N.Y. His father was a physician practicing his profession for many years in Essex County and particularly at Crown Point where the family removed during the early childhood of Seaman who was the youngest of a family of nine children

REMARKS MADE AT THE FUNERAL
OF DR. KNAPP; AT AMES; IOWA, MARCH 5th, 1911, BY
HENRY WALLACE.

My friends, I can truly say after thirty years of intimate acquaintance and hearty co-operation with Dr. Knapp, that "there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel". He was a prince, a leader of men. He knew men of all classes and conditions. He knew the farm boy with a few dollars in his pocket and a heart full of grit, who hungered and thirsted for a college education. He encouraged and whereever possible helped that boy. He knew the Southern farmer, white or black, who must keep his family on about \$175. aa year. He helped him by winning his confidence adn showing him how, with better cultivation and with better seed and by growing his own vegetables and keeping his own cow, he could pay his bills promptly with cash, and in time become the proud owner of his little farm and send his children to school. He knew the merchant, the landlord and the tenant, the rich and the poor; for he himself had known both adversity and prosperity.

He knew men as well as man; knew the motives which actuated humanity. He knew the social and political currents of a democracy; and , given the conditions, he knew how different classes of men would think and act. He knew nature and her laws and, better still, knew how to obey them and teach others how to obey them, even if they did not understand them; because he had such a hold on the humble that his word was to them law and gospel. Hence there is mourning over the land today, and deep mourning over all the Southland, and especially amoun the humble folk, who had learned to reverence him as the missionary bishop of the gospel of good farming. He was a prince, a born leader in the agricultural Israel.

Apart from all this, he was a great man. His greatness lay not so much in his ability to expreds himself by tongue or pen, however great that was, but in his great love for man as man; for folks as children of one Father, and that strong impulse to help wisely and efficiently where help is possible. He was deeply imbued with thtat

imbued with that love for God and man as bearing the Divine image, however with which to express the very essence of Christianity. Some men are great in intellect, others great in the management of men or money, who fail to be truly great because they lack the crowning glory of mankind, a genuine love of humankind. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance"; but the world will not cherish long the memory of those who have not sincerely loved their fellowmen. This was the secret of Dr. Knapp's wonderful power over the humble folk, and also of his influence with those who "sit in the seats of the mighty". He did not boast of or intrude his religion, but quietly practised it.

And he has been taken away; it seems to us, untimely. It was my privilege to spend a day and a night with him a few days before he was taken ill. In his office we talked of the great work he was doing for the boys and men of the South; of the prompt response of the General Board of Education to this plea a few days before for help for the girls, that they might be fit helpmeets for the boys; and of the and of the unexpected and unsolicited command of the Board that he employ at their expense a private secretary to go with him wherever he went, carrying his grip, settling the bills, writing his letters, reading to him in the evening, to do for him whatever one man could do for another. I never saw him quite so happy. In the early evening we told stories for his family and the grandchildren; and in the late evening in his own room we talked of things which engage the thoughts of old men; of our boys and our girls, our grandchildren who are to inherit our honors and estates, of other friends who had finished their work, of our own unfinished work, of the experiences enshrined in Sacred Writ, of the men of faith in the Divine and changeless love who have wrought righteousness, conscious that beneath them were the everlasting arms.

And he is gone. I have looked for the last time on the casket of flesh in which his spirit was enshrined, the garment which his spirit had fashioned for itself, which expressed so well, especially in the presence of his old friends, his optimism, his kindly humor, his love for humankind. I turned away with the feeling: That is not my old friend. It is simply the earthly casket, the outward garment, to be honored because it was his, and through which his inner self was revealed to us. My friend can now be found only in the fellowship of those who die no more. Let us cherish and reverse his memory, while as best we may, we follow his example, sympathizing with those who feel most deeply the loss of the Father, following so soon after the loss of the Mother.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Plant Industry,

Resolution on the Death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

To The Marshall Progressive League:

We, your committee appointed at the general meeting of the league, held April 13th, 1911, for the purpose of drafting resolutions on the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture and Special Agent in Charge of the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work, beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas, It is most appropriate that this Harrison county should give expression to its sincere sorrow and regret of the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, which occurred in Washington D.C., April 1st, 1911. This Progressive League, the organized representatives of the promotion of agricultural and industrial advancement in Harrison county, have, therefore, appointed the undersigned committee to draft resolutions expressive of its grief of the death of this great and good man, and the personal bereavement to every farmer in this county as well as a public loss to the prosperity of the community.

Dr. Knapp was an especial friend to Harrison county. To him Harrison county owes its entire progress in the past five years. Dr. Knapp was never called upon but what he responded promptly. If the people felt the need of a personal visit all they had to do was to write or telegraph him and he and he dropped every thing else and came to Harrison county. And when he arrived here he delivered practical addresses that were very helpful and were of the greatest encouragement to the farmers. He thus showed by his works that he was deeply interested in this part of Texas. As the originator of the Cooperative Demonstration Work, the farmers of this county and the people in general owe him a deep debt of gratitude, but he was more than that; he was the earnest, helpful friend in need. We feel that all Harrison county has become in the past five years was due almost solely to his kind helpfulness in the direction of those whom he sent here, and

in many personal ways.

Therefore:

Resolved, first, That the Progressive League, in behalf of Marshall and Harrison county, feels deeply the great loss that the death of Dr. Knapp has brought upon this county, And

Second, That the evidences of improved agriculture on every hand will be a lasting memorial to the good work initiated and continued under his guidance and able management of his field agents, And

Third, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Department of Agriculture, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be entered on the books of the League.

(Signed)

J. D. Hughes Chairman
Ed. E. Talmore
Geo. H. Pope.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

-----oOo-----

WHEREAS, the members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress deplore the death of Doctor Seaman A. Knapp, Special Agent in Charge of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which occurred on April 1st 1911, in the City of Washington:

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the said Committee that in the death of this eminent man the country in general, and the great agricultural interests of the Nation in particular, have suffered irreparable loss; and the Department of Agriculture loses one of its most able and industrious co-adjutors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Committee and a copy of same be forwarded to the members of the family of the deceased.

(Signed) A. F. LEVER.

(Signed) FRANK PLUMLEY.

(Signed) ROBT. C. WICKLIFFE.

April 19th 1911.

Comittee on Resolution.

WALLACE'S FARMER, March 15, 1912.

REMINISCENCES OF DOCTOR KNAPP.

By H. W. Wheeler.

The most strenuous years of my life were spent in Iowa, following the panic of 1873, which was known as the great Jay Cooke panic. I was a victim of that panic, and after recovering sufficiently to sit up and look at the ruin around me, I accepted an offer from an Ohio firm of manufacturers to act as their agent in introducing a newly patented windmill and pump in Iowa and Nebraska. I arrived in Cedar Rapids in August, 1877, where I was to make headquarters. The whole western country was then feeling the worst effects of the panic. Farmers were pinched for money; business men could not meet their obligations; corn was 10 to 15 cents per bushel, wheat 40 cents, oats 10 to 15 cents, hogs \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred. Everybody wanted to sell. Farms were offered at ruinously low prices, but no one had money to buy.

I established an office in Cedar Rapids, with the state agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. This man made loans for the Aetna, looked after the mortgages and collected the interest due. The company had mortgages on a great many of the best improved farms in the state, and the agent put in most of his time foreclosing. A great deal of personal property was covered with chattel mortgages, and the growing crops had been mortgaged to get feed and to get credit for the machinery which the farmers had to have. Implements were all bought on time, and the notes were indorsed by the implement dealers and turned over in payment for the machine. As a result, the manufacturers found themselves spread out too far, and could not get money to run. Not an implement dealer in Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas was rated first-class by the commercial agencies.

I have painted a true picture of conditions at that time. Contrast it with the conditions in Iowa and Nebraska today. Well, I began my work of selling the wonderful windmill and pump. It seemed to be just the thing needed, but when it met the stiff western winds, it could not stand. My instructions were to sign a contract with every purchaser, guaranteeing satisfaction for one year, and, if necessary, for two more years of good behavior. I sold on one year's time, but I did not undertake to make collections.

I had placed an advertisement in the Western Stock Journal, of which Doctor S. A. Knapp was editor. The Journal was published at Cedar Rapids, but Doctor Knapp lived at Vinton, where he had charge of the asylum for the blind. He was also running a small stock farm in the suburbs. Knowing that my mill and pump business had failed to make good, he made me a proposition to work for the

Journal, so we went to work, with lots of faith but not much money. I had a small salary and a good percentage on all the business I could secure in the way of advertising and subscriptions. I was on the road most of the time, looking up sales, writing up herds, and assisting in making catalogues for the breeders. Doctor Knapp did a good deal of work in getting up copy and securing letters and articles from the best farmers and experts. He was optimistic himself and his greatest effort after instructing the farmer was to keep him feeling well and cheerful. He never allowed us around the office to be long-faced and despondent. He always had a kind and encouraging word for women and children. He always seemed to be studying how he might assist in helping the hard-worked woman, child or man to make the burden lighter.

After I had been with the Journal about a year, Doctor Knapp made me a proposition to locate in Crawford County, so as to be near the demand for pure-bred stock and work a new territory for the Journal. At this time there were very few agricultural papers taken in those western counties, and they were just beginning to feel the need and feel the profit of improved stock. We established a thoroughbred farm stock exchange for the purpose of making public sales in these western counties, thus bringing the stock to the farmers for their inspection in carload lots, and saving them a trip east. These western farmers were poor, but we gave them a year's time, and the banks, recognizing the amount of good that we were doing the farmers by our efforts, discounted the notes, so we had money to do business on. After standing the discount which the banks insisted on, and the expenses of buying and shipping in the stock, there was not very much left for Doctor Knapp and myself, but we were both interested in the work, and felt that we were performing a real service. In this way we visited and worked up all the territory along the Northwestern railway from Boone to Omaha. We made auction sales, two at Logan, two at Council Bluffs, and one at Omaha, and sold large numbers of animals at private sale in the other towns along that road. Doctor Knapp preached the gospel of good farming and good stock to the farmers of those western counties, like Carroll, Crawford, Shelby, Logan and Pottawattamie, and I am sure his missionary work was largely responsible for the high class of stock and the good farming which has been done in those counties ever since. He could run a Methodist revival, an educational campaign, a domestic economy class or an agricultural and fine stock meeting with equal success. He was always master of the situation. I have never been connected in business with such a resourceful, all-around man. His personality impressed every one he met with his honesty and desire to benefit and instruct. I think we did not have a man in the United States who did more for the farmer than Doctor Knapp. He was a kindly man, considerate of everybody's welfare and happiness, and when we did not do very well on some sale he would say: "Wheeler, for your sake I am really sorry this did not pan out better, but as long as you do not get discouraged it is all right. It will teach us to be a little more careful next time, and we may as well remember that what is our loss in this case is the other fellow's gain, and we ought to be thankful that we have done some one good; it will be our turn next."

Railroad transportation in those days was very costly, and the accommodations were not of the best. Collecting, shipping and delivering the stock to the purchaser was a hard and disagreeable job, but Doctor Knapp always kept cheerful. At the town in the country where we were advertising the sale, he would be there a day or two in advance, making the acquaintance of the farmers and instructing them in better farming and better stock raising. He pictured farming as a fine art, and in a plain, practical way showed the great possibilities for the farmer of the future. It was his constant endeavor to lift the load of drudgery off the farmer's wife and children, and inspire them with the idea that it was an ideal life. He looked ahead and saw present conditions. He saw prosperous homes, well tilled farms, intelligent children getting a good education, labor saving devices of all kinds to make farm work lighter. Sometimes when I would get discouraged, he would say: "Wheeler, it must be; it will come in your life and mine. It is only a matter of time." Doctor Knapp was a true prophet. The three or four years which I spent with him gave me the best education I have ever had. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his noble life.

Memorandum for Dr. Galloway.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp emigrated from northeastern New York to central Iowa at the age of thirty-three. He was a man combining large practical and public experience. He went to live on a farm because his health required life in the open country. He soon became prominent in the then powerful State Live Stock Association, and in other agricultural educational organizations.

He was rapidly building up a reputation for his herds of pure-bred cattle and hogs when he was called to the superintendency of the Institute of the Blind at Vinton, Iowa. In 1880 he was called to the professorship of agriculture in the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. There he soon changed the collegiate agricultural course of study to practical lines, and beginning without students in the special agricultural course, in a short time made that the most popular course in the college.

Dr. Knapp, along with I. P. Roberts of Cornell, was one of the first men to really succeed as an American professor of agriculture. His success was marked by the change he wrought in conditions at the Iowa State College and by the group of men whom, in a brief time, he prepared to do leading work in agricultural research and education. For those times, his classroom work was very good, while his personal work with the students was very exceptional. Those who came into close touch with Dr. Knapp and his beautiful family look back upon that as the most pleasant part of their college experience.

Dr. Knapp was doubtless the first American teacher of farm management to vigorously combat the idea that the farm is so much subject to the varying elements of weather and other conditions that the farming

business cannot be organized scientifically, and that the internal affairs of the farm cannot be conducted under a clear-cut business system. He and his students have led in working out the newer philosophy of scientific organization of the farm, which is now being rapidly put into pedagogical form, avoiding at once the absence of attempt at system characteristic of the earlier teachers and the impracticability of double entry bookkeeping as a part of instruction in farm management. Scientific farm schemes with crop rotations projected permanently on farm maps, with other maps serving as annual ledger records, are in part the outgrowth of Dr. Knapp's philosophy and faith in science.

In 1884 he was promoted to the presidency of Iowa State Agricultural College. At the close of a year's service as president he resigned to take charge of a very large land enterprise in southern Louisiana, owned by an English syndicate. He left the college just as he had lifted its agriculture above the fierce onslaught of the older type of education and had placed the college at the forefront of all state agricultural colleges then existing.

Dr. Knapp claimed the honor of having written the first draft of the Hatch Act, passed by Congress in 1887, causing each state to establish a state agricultural experiment station. He often made reference to this in the early '80's, and his claim so far as I know, stands without challenge.

The power of personalities in an institution never was better illustrated than at Ames. In six years Dr. Knapp created a wonderful agricultural collegiate movement. In five years after his resignation

this movement had largely subsided and the old lines of education had again become dominant, when Honorable James Wilson, now Secretary of Agriculture, succeeded to the place previously held in the chair of agriculture by Dr. Knapp, and became the leader. Again in six years the work of Dr. Knapp had been duplicated, this time to become permanent. Mr. Wilson became Secretary of Agriculture, and repeated his Ames experience by his wonderful success in placing the Department of Agriculture on a large basis.

After twenty years as a student of practical conditions in the South, Dr. Knapp, in another short period of seven years, under Secretary Wilson, again was the dominant power in his great farm demonstration movement in the South, which now is rapidly becoming nation-wide. Had not Dr. Knapp in his later life had the opportunities for leadership which came to him in his newly-adopted south-land, his withdrawal from public life advancement work to the life of a private citizen could have been nothing short of a national calamity.

- Farm Problems -

The conditions which confront the hill farmers of Ouachita, are very complex, and any effort to remedy them, by those not fully conversant with the situation will likely result in failure.

It is true that these efforts may be well meaning, and that the motives of those who make them may be good, yet if they are working on a false theory, or one which is only partly true, the results are likely to be the opposite of what was intended.

Let us then look the situation squarely in the face, and see what we have to contend with, and see what weapons can be used to fight such things as are detrimental to the peace, happiness, and prosperity, of the hill farmers of Ouachita Parish. All know that any misfortune which befalls our farmers, must necessarily seriously effect the whole of a country. This is especially true of a purely Agricultural section like ours.

The idea that our soils are as rich as any in the world, is erroneous, to say the least of it. The fact is the most of them are rather poor, and require the most favorable of weather conditions; the best and most careful cultivation; and generally the application of fertilizers in some form, to give a profitable crop. These soils cannot be compared in their natural state with the rich bottoms or fine prairie soils of this or other states.

Now is it not better to tell our farmers these facts, than

2.

to tell them things, which every year of their lives they see falsified? Farmers, as a class, have fine memories, and when they have once lost confidence, in any person or plan, it is one of the most difficult propositions in the world to regain this confidence.

Let us look at the question of raising corn here in Ouachita Parish. For years this has been the slogan of every agricultural speaker and writer. It has been shouted from the platform of every agricultural meeting that has been held in this Parish for twenty years. Lawyers have forsaken their books, and briefs, to advise farmers to grow more corn. Bankers have left off computing interest to advise the misguided tiller of the soil to raise more corn. Merchants have quitted their counters to give this wonderful solution to all the difficulties, which have stood in the way of perfect peace and happiness and prosperity. Doctors have left their patients to the tender mercy of nature in their efforts to inculcate in the hearts and minds the virtue of this panacea for all the financial and economic ills which have ever beset the path of the farmers of Ouachita Parish. Since time was, with some of us we have heard, *Raise Corn! Raise Corn!*

The right view of the matter is that every farmer should consider it poor farming when he has to buy corn for home use.

We know it now, and we have known it a long time, that these hills of ours do not produce like the "Corn Belt" and that in order for us to make anything like a large corn crop, we must have the best seed, thorough preparation of the soil, and good fertilization, and favorable weather conditions. Realizing the

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fact that this is not, strictly speaking, a corn country, we should grow more of other things besides corn which are just as good feed, and which can be made to produce a fair crop even on the poorest of our soils, such crops as peanuts, cowpeas, sorghum, soy bean, lespedeza, and others.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Pat. S. Hamilton,
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U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

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(Signed Pat. S. Hamilton,
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C A R O L I N A

(8's and 7's doubled)

Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!
From thy mountains in the skyland,
To thy sands down by the sea;
From thy roaring Ro-an-oke,
To thy Yadkin bold and free, -
Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!

Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!
Thou art fairer than the fairest,
Thou art freer than the free:
And thy golden grain is richer
Than the mines beneath the sea.
Carolina, Carolina.
We will aye be true to thee!

Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!
All thy sons and all thy daughters
Pledge devotion full and free.
So shalt thou be blessed, ever,
Throughout all eternity.
Carolina, Carolina,
We will aye be true to thee!

Little, little, can I give thee,
Carolina, Mother mine!
But that little, hand, brain, spirit,
All I have and am are thine.
Take, Oh, take the gift and giver,
Take and serve thyself with me;
Carolina, Carolina,
I will aye be true to thee!

Crenshaw eight miles south-east of Decatur
is a model of what may be accomplished by industry
and intelligent effort by a farmer of small means on a small farm
of average fertility.

Mr. Crenshaw has been one of our demonstration farmers for four
or five years, and has made money and used it to improve his farm and
make it an ideal rural home.

Three acres in orchard and garden furnish the family fresh fruit
and vegetables for nine months in the year with plenty to can for
winter and some to sell besides. This garden, with the cows, pigs and
poultry raised and kept on the farm feed and clothe the family the
entire year. All the cotton money is surplus.

A wind-mill with an elevated tank furnishes water for house and
barnyard use, as well as pumps water to irrigate the garden during
dry spells. I enclose a picture of Mr. Crenshaws home, showing
wind-mill, tank and back part of house etc. The house has bath and
other modern conveniences. The rural carrier brings his mail to
the door and he has telephone connections with a majority of the farm
of the county as well as connection with the Decatur exchange at a
nominal yearly assessment.

Mr. Crenshaw keeps up the fertility of his land by rotation of
crops, manure and cow-peas. This is an eighty acre farm, similar
land in this section sells for \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre.
Mr. Crenshaw's farm is not for sale.

Mr. Crenshaw is a middle aged man with wife and several children
He has been a conscientious demonstrator since ~~the~~ first, reading the
Department ~~bulletins~~ bulletins and adopting plans advocated wherever they
seemed likely to be profitable on his farm. Nearly all the improv-
ements have been within the last

P. Bentley Special Agent

Anniversary Congratulations
to
Prof. & Mrs S. A. Knapp.

August 6th - 1906.

When wedded love through half a
hundred years
May grow and bloom and into children bloom,
And into children's children bloom again.
The image of it is a thought of gold.

O time! O stream of time! it covers deep
Life's drift and spoil; but when the heart's fire
Has run with it and left its gleam through all,
The memory of it is a mine of gold.

That day when these lives twain were spoken one
When youthful groom and girlish bride took hands
And pledged life for faith and faith for life —
Was golden promise of this day of gold.

That year, the newest of the nuptial years,
To this, the oldest, wrought in golden round,
Shows like a ruby in a wedding ring,
The year of ruby set in years of gold.

No gold so good as honor in a man;
No gold so precious as a woman's love:
And fifty years of both together lived
Are more worth than the fabled age of gold.

A bride more beautiful how could there be?
And yet today her children witness how
There is more beautiful than beauty is —
A face where shines the mother's heart of gold.

Young love makes hero of the plainest man;
But he who in his household's fond esteem
Through half a century is a hero, he
Is sterling — his a character of gold.

Rare is the wedding that has proved so blest:
More rare the wedlock that has blest so long:
From spring to autumn of it, it has been
A tropic summer with a sun of gold.

Though this new wedding be for not so long.
O may it be as blest! Love's afternoon
Sink slow and sweet, and burn out into Heaven,
As evening burns out in a sky of gold.

Congratulations and best wishes
from Mr & Mrs Henry B. Kane.

“The Old North State”

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her;
While we live we will cherish and love and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Good Old North State!