



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Special Agent in Charge,

Washington D. C.,

Grand Cane La 9-21-08

Dear Sir

Replying to yours of Sept-12th pertaining to what effect the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration work has had upon a betterment of rural conditions. I inclose herewith my reply.

These answers are an average of my entire territory where we have worked. The territory is closely like DeSoto Parish the per centage is greater than I have reported. My estimates I think are for most places the minimum; in DeSoto and a part of Sabine, the Parishes Boniver and Caddo have too much river bottom lands. In the hill country of these Parishes you will find conditions up to the average. Natchitoches and Grant are below the average. All of Louisiana has this year made a plenty of corn and feed stuffs for another year; have never seen before as much hay harvested as is being put up in the hill country this season.

Very Truly Yours: J. C. Wemple
District Agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Question - 1	Answer - #1	90 %
" - 2	" " - #2	25 "
" - b	" - " b	60 "
" - 3	" - #3	40 "
" - f	" - " f	80 "
" - 4	" - " 4	20 "
" - b	" - " b	75 "
" - 5	" - " 5	25 "
" - b	" - " b	75 "
" - 6	Has enabled 75% to obtain advances	
" - 7	Very material increase (See attached certificate) These conditions are the same over all my territory	
" - 8	A very great improvement. Schools are now from seven to nine months terms, while previous to two years since, they were only three to five months in the year, except in the Cities and large towns.	
" - 9	In several Parishes (especially Caddo and Bossier) they have purchased fine Stations thorough bred bulls. And you will find these in every community fine males owned by private individuals that are paying investments	
" - 10	Answer 10	50 to 75 %
" - 11	" "	To a limited extent.
" - 12	" "	Four years since.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Question 12 - Answer - 12 continued

There were only about four lines of
Telephones in my territory, to-day they are
over the country reaching into rural districts.
There was not a rural route in my terri-
tory at that time, now there are over forty.
For two years they have been improving the
Highways in every community.

11 13 - Answer - 13 - For the first two
years after the war came into Louisiana
there were a great many farms offered
for sale; but every one was afraid to buy;
to-day you can scarcely find a farm in the
hill country for sale, while in the river
country, there, on account of failures some lands
for sale at 25% less than they cost at that time.

11 14 - Answer 14 - Very few.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tupelo, Miss., Sept. 21, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:-

Yours of the 19th inst. in regard to gardens, barns, and poultry has been received.

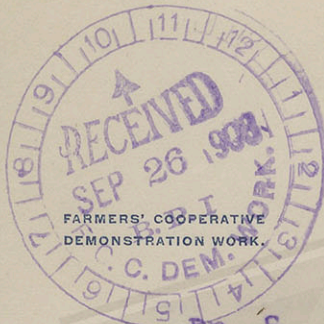
1. Not over 4 % of the white farmers have good gardens fenced in, in which they grow enough fruits, vegetables, etc. I believe this, if anything would be rather a too high estimate, because I recall very few instances where I have seen such gardens in all of my travels in North Mississippi. I have not seen a single negro farmer who has such a garden so this percentage is nothing.
2. There are 10 % of the white farmers who

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DEMONSTRATION WORK.

have good barns. I have not seen a
single colored farmer with a good barn.
3. As to poultry, about $3\frac{1}{3}$ of have
enough for their own uses.

Yours truly,
H. D. Gate
District Agent.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tyler, Texas, Sept the 22nd 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr Knapp:-

Replying to your your request of the 12th inst;
I beg to say that the time being limited, I have not been able to get
up the data that I would like to have had before making report; but will
endeavor to give conservative answers.

1st. Will say, that part of Smith county, over which I now travel at
least 50% of the farmers have fallen in line with our work. In Cherokee
county where I have worked only this year; the per cent is not so large,
but the prospects are fine for good work to be done there in the future.
I have held several meetings with the farmers of that county; and have
promised to hold others soon.

2nd. In order to answer your 2nd question intelligently, will have to
divide the farmers into two classes;-whites and blacks. Will say that
perhaps 85% of white tenants and small farmers kept cows ~~for~~ milk and
butter at least in part; chickens for home use; and pigs to make, say
1/2 the bacon neccessary. Would say that not more than 50% of same-*also*
colored farmers were so well supplied; and the change for better has
not been very perceptable only in a few instances, owing to the strting-
ency in money matters.

3rd. Answering question 3 will say that 90% of white tenants and small
farmers, and 50% of colored farmers had summer gardens; but very few of
either had winter gardens; but there seems to be an increase in the a-
mount of potatoes grown, especially Irish potatoes.

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4th About 50% of the small farmers and tenants had pastures for their cattle and ma-be that 10% had pastures for their pigs. The tenants generally depend on the land-lord for pasture; and with them there is no perceptible change; but some of the small farmers are preparing pastures for both cattle and hogs.

6th. I have talked with a number of credit merchants, and have learned that farmers who had been falling behind in former years, were able to pay out last year; and they tell me that 75 to 85% of their ex customers will pay out this year; and of those who failed to pay out last year, that 25 to 50% will pay some on their old accounts.

7th. I learn from dealers that many farmers are anxious to have more and better farm implements; but on account of their depleted condition (after two short crops) they are slow to buy; but I hear of a number who intend buying before pitching another crop.

8th. The rural ^{schools} are improving all over the country, our children can start earlier in the fall than they could before the introduction of early maturing cotton, and intensive culture; Consequently have more months in which to attend school.

9th. It has. There is no demand for SCRUB cattle or RAXOR BACKS

10th. There has been an increase of at least 100%

11th They have. In repairing dwellings, building barns &c.

12th Can't say that it has; our highways are passable, telephones and rural free delivery already established in all directions.

Our people seem to be in a prosperous condition; and many of our merchants are wearing a broad smile; and with one good crop I believe that Texas will reach the top round.

No. 3.

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13th. Very little land being sold, near all land-holders seem to be contented.

14th. Very few, that I have heard of.

The above is most respectfully submitted,

Yours most truly,

W. H. Stallings

Special Agt.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
FARMER'S COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK,

Alexander City, Ala.

Sep^t. 22, 1908.

Dr S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:-

Please accept this as my report in compliance with your request dated September the 19th.

(1.- What percent of the small farmers, white and colored have good gardens as a rule) ?

Answer, About 75% of them have spring gardens and about half of these are unprofitable on account of neglect. Not more than 25% of them provide anything for winter use.

(2.- What percent of them are provided with barns that will hold their stock and feed stuff.) ?

Answer, About 25% of them have good barns. Others have stables and cribs. At least 33% have no shelter at all for their stock.

(3.- What percent have plenty of poultry?)

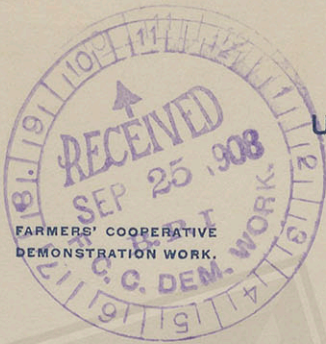
Answer, About 90% have poultry but very few have enough for home use. The local poultry markets have been good for the last two years which offers the farmers splendid inducement to increase their supply but they seem slow to take advantage of it.

The average condition of the small farmers is so simetrical that it is hardly necessary to make separate reports with reference to white or colored.

Trusting that this is in full, what you wish to know, I beg to remain,

Yours Very Truly,

J. A. Wade
Special Agent,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tyler, Tex. Sept. 22nd, 08.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of Sept. 18th inst. asking me in reference to the living condition of the small farmer of the South, both white and colored just received and I herewith beg to hand you my reply.

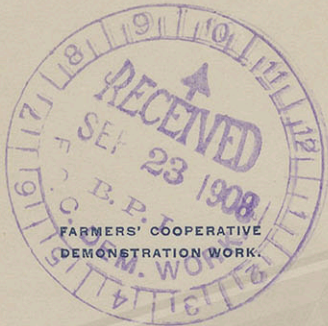
- 1.- The white farmers 50%. Colored farmers 25%.
- 2.- White farmers 25%. Colored farmers 10%.
- 3.- White farmers 75%. Colored farmers 30%.

In my judgement this will about cover the case.

Yours most truly,

W. F. Roylet

Special Agent.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Statesville, N. C.,

9/22/1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed I am sending replies to your three questions as to the living conditions of the common small farmer in North Carolina.

Of course it is impossible to give accurate figures in regard to these matters, but I am giving them as nearly correct as I can without actually going through the country and making accurate enumerations.

Ans
I am enclosing schedule of all the men that work in North Carolina this month. As stated previously it is necessary for Mr. Millsaps to begin earlier than the regular time on account of having to lose some time later in moving and in attending meetings with me in other counties. I hope this meets with your approval.

Under separate cover I am returning the map with the location of Demonstration farms located thereon.

Very respectfully,

C. R. Hudson,
State Agent.

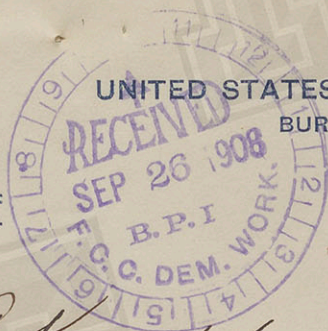


ESTIMATED CONDITIONS OF THE COMMON SMALL FARMER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

No. 1. Proportion of white farmers with good gardens .75%.
" " colored " " " " .50%.
No. 2. " " white farmers provided with barns .50%.
" " colored " " " " .05%.
No. 3. Proportion of white farmers who have plenty of poultry. .90%.
" " colored " " " " " .50%.

The above estimates are for summer
gardens. Practically none of them
have winter gardens of any
consequence.
C. R. Hudson.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Waco Texas Sept 22nd - 1908.
Dr. S. A. Knapp
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing answer to your queries of
12 inst which are about as full as I can
give them now. Also received your inquiry
along the same line of 19th inst. which
I will give on another sheet. I think
the first report about covers the points
you want. Am rushing this off on the
next mail. so I hope that you will
receive it - time for your use.

Very truly yours
J. L. Dickson
Special Agent,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

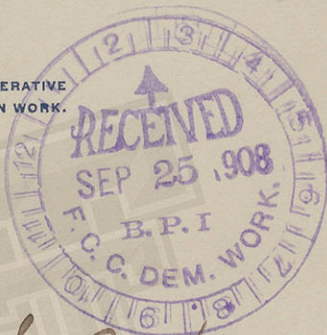
- Q. 1. Answer I think about 50 per cent nearly all plant small garden patches but hardly think more than 50 per cent grow enough for home use for the family through out the year.
- Q. 2. Answer small tenant & negro farmers very few have good barns will say not over 10 per cent.
- Q. 3. I should say about 50 percent raise a reasonable amount of poultry.

The colored or negro tenant is not quite as well supplied with out buildings & other conveniences as the white tenant no doubt there is room for improvement while I may say that but few counties in my territory have a very great negro population they are confined principally to the Brazos Bottoms section we have one negro demonstrator in McLennan County this year he owns his farm & is taking great interest in our work we also have a few farm cooperators among them.

Respectfully submitted
J. L. Quicksall
Special agent,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



Granda miss
Sept- 22nd 1908

Der S. A. Lupp
Washington D. C.

Dear Der Lupp

In answer to

Your inquiry of recent date as to
the effect of the farmers cooperative
demonstration work upon rural
conditions, will say that my answer
will necessarily have to be more
general than specific - 1st on account
of the fact that this is only in the 2nd year
that we have worked in this section
and our people are very much like
the Missourians, they have to be shown
I succeeded splendidly last year in the
large territory I worked in getting

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DEMONSTRATION WORK.

the confidence of the people - and in getting demonstrations proving our methods to be eminently successful in this section, as you widely learned from your trip or visit to Holmes county in August. We are now only in the first year after proving the truth of our contributions, and the people have just begun to adopt our methods generally.

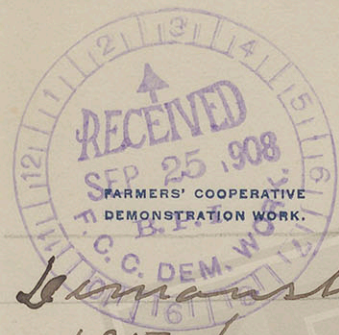
2nd the small farmers & tenants as a rule had such inferior teams, so poorly equipped, and supplied on credit by merchants - who furnished only the essentials at enormous profits, that the farmers as a class cannot adopt better methods all at once - considering conditions the work is proving a great success and in a few years it will create a revolution.

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tion in conditions in Mississippi
In closed I give 2 specific answers
as nearly accurate as possible - You
know me well enough by this time
to know that I rather under than
over state the facts -
Yours Resp. A. S. Meharg special agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



The effect of the Farmers cooperative demonstration work upon Rural Conditions
1st - per cent of farmers who have adopted our intensive methods of farming

In the 9 counties in which I and the 3 local agents work - at least 25 per cent have either in whole or in part adopted our methods

2nd Per cent of small farmers or tenants in my territory who keep cows, pigs and chickens enough to supply their families prior to the demonstration work -
About 5 per cent - Perhaps 50 per cent keep partially enough

(b) The no who keep enough has more than doubled - and but few can be found who do not keep some

3rd Per cent who had summer gardens about 50 per cent - No winter gardens
(b) Now about 75 per cent - about 10 per cent have some winter vegetables, but none have all named

4th Per cent who had fixed positions for cows & pigs - 50 per cent for cows - 10 per cent for pigs
(b) Now at least 75 per cent for cows and 25 per cent for pigs

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FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

5th What per cent raised raised enough
corn, hay &c for teams prior to starting up
demonstration work - 10 per cent
(b) 40 per cent

6th Has work enabled small farmers to get
out of debt? The work has not been in
operation long enough for this yet. Those who
commenced the work last year put their sum-
plus in better tools & teams -

7th Has there been increase in better teams
& tools as result of our work - Not much
indication yet of better teams; but those on
hand have been kept in 50 per cent better
condition - Have not had time since get-
ting request for this information to hear
from merchants; but the increase in amt
of better implements handled is very per-
ceptible at Lexington & Leeward in Holmes Co
Winona in Montgomery Co. Carrollton in Car-
roll Co. Leach Hill in Montgomery Co, Oxford
in Lafayette Co, Cafferville & Waterville in
Yellowblushy Co. Senatobia in Tate Co. Big
Creek - Calhoun City and State Springs in
Calhoun Co. Other places also show increase

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8th Have rural school conditions improved and have the better & earlier maturing varieties of cotton now been introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children would go to school more months?

21st is generally conceded that rural school conditions have improved and that the earlier cotton can easily enable the children to get at least one more month in school. The school term has been increased in Holmes county, and there is now a worm campaign on to increase the term in Gal- & yellowblushy counties. Lafayette & Montgomery counties are agitating the question.

9th Has improved condition of farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying & selling, especially in the purchase of thorough bred males? The cattle tick drives from buying good males as there is much cooperation in buying supplies, implements, &c.

10th What increase in home canning.

In Lafayette & Gal- counties there has been many home canners bought.

11th Have farmers improved their homes &c.

There has been more improvement in homes in the last 2 years than in previous time & since the people have learned through new methods

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK
The form can be made profitable, the
tide has set countryward
12th What effect has our work had on bettering the high-
ways, the construction of telephones, and upon
rural free delivery of mails, and general farmer
contentment.

There has been great improvement in high-
ways - Leesville - Dale - Marshall, Panama, Yellowbury,
Armada, Carroll & Hobbes in my territory are work-
ing under the contract system & the roads are
improved more than 100 per cent over old
system - Many telephones in the country &
we now have about all the free delivery
that we are entitled to. This means farmer
contentment.

13th Has there been advance in price of farm lands
and has it been due to our work.

The price of farm lands in my territory has in-
creased from 10 to 50 per cent, due I think largely
to our work, from the fact that where we
have worked most the price has enhanced nearly
half and number of specific instances later
I have not accurate data at hand just now.

14th Have there been any perceptible num-
ber of tenants that have been able to purchase

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FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
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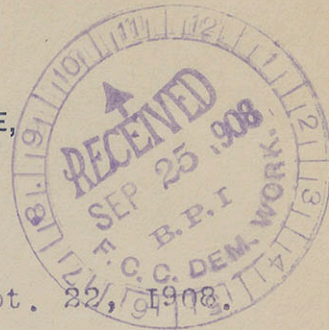
forms -
a few tenants are purchasing farms
but the enhanced value of land and the
low earning capacity of the tenant has
retarded the purchasing of farms

Our soils are capable of great
things if properly handled, and this
demonstration work will surely pro-
duce the desired result -

A S Meharg special agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



Marshall, Texas, Sept. 22, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:

Answering your queries, "What effect the Farmers' Cooperative demonstration work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the farmer," I would say:

1--Ten per cent; though where we have a farmer working under instructions when his neighbors have seen that he was raising better crops they watch him and try to follow his methods without letting it be known; and it can be truthfully said about 75 per cent of our farmers are working under our methods.

2--Fifty per cent. (b) 75 to 85 per cent.

3--The same answer as No. 2.

4--Twenty-five per cent. (b) 50 to 65 per cent.

Note--There is no question No. 5.

6--The year 1907 was one of unprecedented disasters. Less cotton was raised in my territory than ever before, and very few small farmers and tenants paid out of debt. Ed Calloway, a white man, and Rob Goodspeed and Wade Scott, both colored, are men who settled their accounts in full. These men carried out instructions literally. One made 12, another 11 and the other 7 bales of cotton, when some of their neighbors, who had more land and better land, did not make one-fourth as much. No doubt there were others of our demonstrators who did as well as those mentioned, but I was a stranger in the territory and did not come in contact with our merchants, so

#2--S.A.K.

and did not get any other data. The year 1908 has also been one of disasters, but I will be able to give quite a number of instances where farmers will pay out of debt. They will do this by intensive farming methods and by carrying out your instructions.

7--There has been a slight increase in better teams. More good horses and mules will be purchased as our work progresses. More improved tools have been sold in my territory this year than ever before. Messrs. Logan & Whaley and the Aubrey Hargrove Company say they have sold five diverse cultivators, or spring tooth harrows, this year where they sold one last year. They expect to sell double or triple as many next year. These implements are used to scratch the top of the ground and they do not disturb the roots of growing crops. I have advocated their use since I came here. Other improved implements have increased in sale in like proportion.

8--The introduction of better cotton seed have improved conditions in rural schools districts in this way: The larger cotton bolls are easier and quicker picked than the small varieties; they will remain in the fields longer without wasting, thus giving the farmer more time to pick it, and the children are permitted to attend longer terms of school. The school at Gill has been lengthened from 6 to 8 months; at Grover from 7 to 8 months; Karnack, 6 to 8 months; Jonesville 7 to 8 1-2 months. There are numerous other instances I could gather if I had the time before filing this report.

9--Very little work has been done in this line in my territory, but there is a sentiment in its favor which is bound to come in a short time.

10--More home canneries have been purchased in my territory this year than ever before. There will be 4 or 5 in use next year.

#3--S.A.K.

where there is one in use now.

11--I can see the improvements every month since the beginning of this year. Better houses and larger and better barns have been built in this county in the past two years than in several years before. We can take the credit for a part of this work. The farmer needs more ^{barn} room to store his feed and house his stock. They are making more than they did heretofore.

12--On coming to Marshall, one of my first visits to the country was with some of the officials and they wanted me to tell them something about good roads. I told them how we improved the roads around Waco, Texas, by grading, ditching and graveling. In the past two years much good work has been done on our county roads, and they are one hundred per cent better than they were when I came here.

13--Land values have increased 50 to 100 per cent since our work commenced in this (Harrison) county. Mr. E. Key, president of the First National Bank of Marshall, sold 1300 hundred acres of land for \$4 per acre. In six weeks it was sold for \$6. Mr. Probst, the last purchaser, would not sell the ^a same land for \$12. Will Hodge paid \$12 for land a few weeks ago which he would not sell for less than \$20 now. M. J. Gehlen bought 200 or more acres last winter for \$8 and would not take \$20 for the same. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buckalew, from Chicago, are living on land which they bought last winter for \$10 to \$15 per acre and they will not sell the same for \$25 now.

14--Three bad years--almost failures--have not given tenants much chance to purchase lands. This Fall and Winter will note many changes in real estate. The average tenant has learned that he can better his condition, and will not be afraid to buy land on long time payments. He realizes the fact that with improved methods of

#4--S.A.K.

farming he can make good crops where he has made failures heretofore.

In conclusion I would say: Wherever I have been, and even before I was in this division of the work, I have seen the good effects the Cooperative Demonstration work. In almost any community where a farmer has taken to intensive farming, and has made better crops, his neighbors have followed after him. One good idea begets another, until all the advancements, which are enumerated above, are carried out. The Cooperative Demonstration Work makes better farming and a more progressive and happier people.

Respectfully Submitted,

To Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.

Tom. O. Plunkett.

THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.

---ooOoo---

1. What per cent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming?
2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now keep them?
3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.)
(b) What percent now have them?
4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now raise enough?
6. Has the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? Give percent and specific instances.
7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.
- * 8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have so widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.

9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?

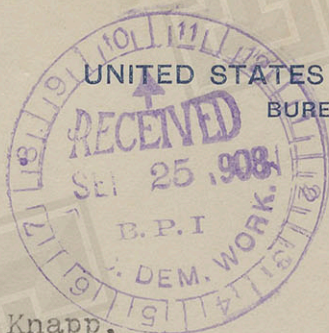
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails and general home contentment?

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work. Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms?

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burkeville, Va.

September 22, 1908

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

As requested I am sending a report for the Secretary.
I trust it covers the subject as fully as you desire. If not
please return, pointing out the errors, and I will write another.
yours very truly,

A. J. Landy
state Agent.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

FARMERS COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK

Upon Rural Conditions.

1. About fifteen percent.

2. About forty percent before

(b) " fifty " after

Many have commenced to realize more the importance of keeping better horses and more of them; those who formerly kept one horse have put on two.

3. About fifty percent

(b) " sixty "

4. About twenty five percent.

(b) " thirty five "

5. About twenty percent

(b) About forty percent.

6. The demonstration work has been carried on in Virginia such a short while it is impossible to give a very decided answer to this question but we can see a decided improvement along all lines

7. A very marked improvement in teams and tools, such as disc plows, double horse cultivators, three horse plows. Improved farm implements are being sold through our territory. I suppose thirty three and one third percent would be a just estimate.

8. I have established an agricultural department in our High School at Burkeville, Va. Both parents and pupils are deeply interested. School gardens are also in operation at this point

where the young can be taught our method. This move is being agitated all over Virginia and will develop by degrees.

9. Since the demonstration work commenced we have been instrumental in establishing one creamery; this is at Burkeville, Va. This industry has already influenced our farmers to buy three pure bred bulls, of different dairy breeds. Also one hundred head of cows will be added in a few days.

10. I do not know that there has been any increase in canning.

11. There has been an improvement along that line.

12. The highways have not been greatly improved. We hope to have better roads as our work advances. We are making an effort in that direction. We had rural free delivery before the Demonstration work was commenced. In regard to home contentment, I can say our work has accomplished a great deal along that line. I have never known our farmers as much interested in home life and agriculture as now.

13. Farm lands have advanced in value. I know, the fact that our lands can be made to produce more corn and hay, to the acre, than our people generally credited has brought about this advance.

For instance, two of our demonstrators cleared fifty dollars per acre on corn, two cleared sixty five dollars per acre on hay. Our farmers, and others, realize now the true value of our Virginia lands.

14. The demonstration work has not been carried on long enough in Virginia yet to accomplish much in that particular. Reading state-

ments in regard to the demonstration work has caused many people to settle in Virginia. I am daily in receipt of letters making inquiries as to the possibilities of our soil.

We find our people more interested in the demonstration work than in any move that was ever started in Virginia for the advancement of agriculture. The business men in our villages are buying small farms adjacent and are combining farming with their other business interests. College graduates, who were educated for different avocations have made a choice in favor of farming. We have as one of our Demonstrators a young man who graduated from Yale this year and he proves to be one of the most enthusiastic. The most gratifying feature is that our young men are becoming interested in the free country life and are working on the farms with a zeal that is almost incredible. Even those who have been considered lacking in energy and business ability have taken on new life, will work and discuss farming topics with deep interest.

Our work has advanced the value of land. As an illustration; in 1907 there was a piece of land in Nottoway Co. Va. (37 acres) sold for four hundred dollars. In 1908 the same piece, unimproved, sold for eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Instances of this kind are numerous, and I attribute it all to the Farmers Co-operative demonstration work that is being done in Virginia. As a natural consequence the homes of our country people are made more comfort-

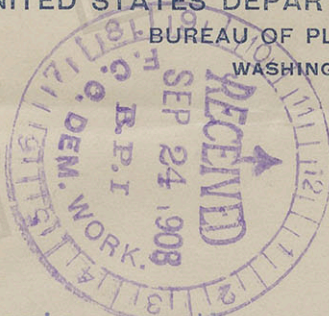
able and attractive. In many instances, over our section, wind mills, hydraulic rams and small gasoline engines are being put in to gain a water supply for man and beast. Heating plants also are being installed.

Signed-----*A. O. Sandy*-----

Virginia State Agent, Farmers
Co-operative demonstration Work.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



Evergreen, Ala. 9/22/08.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following are the answers to questions on the attached sheet:

I

Small farmers, white, having good gardens -----90%
" " colored " " -----60%

II

White farmers having regular barns -----10%.
Colored " " " " barely 1%

Regular barns are scarce in this section for three reasons:

1- The mildness of the climate. 2- Ignorance. 3- Poverty.

III

White farmers having sufficient poultry for home consumption ---95%.
Negro " " " " ---50%.

The above figures relating to living conditions among small farmers in this section, are as accurate as I can judge.

Respectfully, submitted,

J. O. Phelps
District Agt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 19, 1908.

SAK-EV

Mr. J. C. Phelps,
Evergreen, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Kindly think over your territory and furnish me an answer to the following questions by return mail, as accurately as you can judge. I am wanting to use them in preparing an article.

1.- What proportion of the small farmers, white and colored, have good gardens as a rule?

(By a garden I mean a fenced plat of land in which they produce all the tubers, roots, vegetables, melons, and fruits, both winter and summer in their season, necessary for their families.)

2.- What percent are provided with barns that will hold their stock and the necessary hay and grain for them?

(I do not mean by this, cribs and stables, but regular barns.)

3.- What percent have plenty of poultry?

I am trying to get at the living conditions of the common small farmer in the South. You might give the white and colored percentage separately if you see fit.

Very truly yours,

S. A. Knapp

Special Agent in Charge.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Evergreen, Ala. 9/22/08.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I herewith enclose answers to your list of questions of Sept. 12; I am also sending you extra sheets to give as much explanation as possible. The extra sheets are answers to Mr. Savely's questions, but I trust that they will serve your purpose.

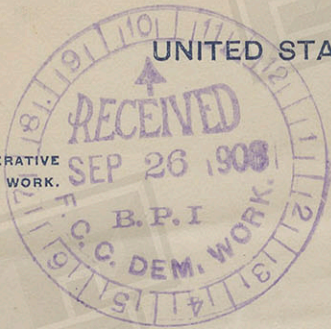
In order for this to reach you by Sept. 25 it is necessary to send a carbon copy which has not been corrected.

I could send full answers to all your questions but they would fail to reach you in time.

Yours very truly,

J. C. Phelps.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Copy all in brackets

Tupelo, Miss., Sept. 22, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:

Your recent letter asking for for a report giving the effect of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, has been received. You will find my report below:

As you have stated, the work has not been carried on in this ~~section~~ section very long, and the results are not so pronounced as if it had been here several years. I will do my best to give you as concise and as accurate statements as possible.

1. Total number farms in Mississippi as per census report 1900, 220,000. I have work in 9 counties and there approximately 24,444 farms in this area. Total number of Demonstrators and Co-operators: 500. Those who did not sign signature slips, but who followed the plan, 300, Making a total of 800. This is approximately 3 1/2 %.

If all my work had been concentrated, it would have covered an area of about 4 counties. In this case there would have been about 7 1/2 %.

2. Not over 10 % have good all-round gardens. A good deal of ~~my~~ interest has been aroused, but don't know what percent increase.

3. 5 % have summer and winter gardens.

(b) A noticeable increase.

4. 15 % have pig and cow pastures.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DEMONSTRATION WORK.

S.A.K.# 2.

4.(continued) Some farmers have fairly good pastures, but most pastures are more or less grown up in bushes. I have seen a small number who have cut down these bushes, J.M. Dean, Amory, Miss., is one who did it.

5. About 8 % raise all of their on feed. A much larger percent raise plenty of corn, but very little hay is grown. There has been a noticeable increase in the production of hay, about 25 % increase. I talked with the largest dealer in feed stuffs and farm tools in Tupelo, and I was told that they handled 50 cars off feed stuffs this past twelve months. 22 cars hay; 16 cars corn; 12 cars hay. (Asa W. Allen & Co.). I was told by the book keeper of the Hoyle Grocery Co., a concern doing a retail trade capitalized at \$ 5,000.00 with a surplus of \$ 4,000.00, that ^{then} sold feed stuffs to the amount of \$ 7,000.00 since last November. There are several other concerns doing as large business as the last named, besides there are ~~three~~ ^{all} wholesale groceries that I have not seen. I will try and see them later.

6. I can not give instances of those paying out of debt as there has not been a crop harvested yet.

7. The teams and tools have increased to a noticeable extent. Asa W. Allen & Co., Tupelo, Miss., tell me that their sales of farm tools has increased fully 15 % in the past twelve months. A great many break there land with two-horse plows. A great many section harrows, walking cultivators have been sold.

8. The rural schools have been and are being improved. Within the

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

D. S. A. K #3.

past year Tippah, Prentiss, and Lee counties have organized Rural School Improvement Associations to devise plans to improve the school houses and school grounds. Lee and Prentiss counties have organized Boys Corn Growing Clubs, last spring. The county Superintendent of Education in Tippah county has taken up the matter with us and he wants to co-operate with us and organize a Corn Club for next year. Not a great deal has been done toward lengthening the school term. I ~~find~~ find the teachers that I meet with are taking interest in our work.

The early varieties of cotton not been introduced here long enough here to become generally planted, and consequently have not materially increased the earliness of the opening season as a general thing. I have numerous inquiries from people who have seen the Demonstration plats for seed or where the seed can be had.

9. I have talked "Farmers Clubs," explaining how they could co-operate in buying, selling, and how they could pursue a systematic study of Agricultural subjects best suited to each locality.

More interest is being taken in better stock. I know of several instances where several farmers have clubbed-in and bought Acid Phosphate and Cotton Seed Meal and mixed their own fertilizer. IN this way, they got the 16 % Acid Phosphate that was not on the local market. They thus began to study what needed and paid more attention to the Guaranteed Analysis. They accomplished two things, better buying and learning what fertilizer they needed.

I talked with several farmers last week about putting in

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Dr. S. A. K # 4.

rye as a winter cover crop, and I noticed that they immediately began planning to club-in and order the seed.

10. I have noticed a dozen or more canning outfits. I have seen quite a lot of tomatoes, beans, potatoes, peaches and other fruit, that were canned this last summer. Mr. Robt. M. Boyd, Houlka, Miss., had us to sample a can of tomatoes and they were as nice as any canned tomatoes that I have ever eaten. In some cases, several families use the same outfit. I am not able to give any percentage increase as was not here and do not know anything only what I saw this year.

11. I have noticed in my travels that the tenant houses that are being built are much nicer and better finished than the older ones. Nearly every new tenant house has a brick chimney, while the old style houses have old time mud chimneys. The houses of the owners are built on very much better designs than formerly. They have more style and convenience about them, and godd many are nicely painted. A few white wash their foul houses and other buildings, but not many.

12. Quite a lot of roads in Alcorn county are being ~~graveled~~ graded and graveled. Besides this, this county gave \$300 Dollars to supplement the funds for putting in a local agent in that county. Two members of the Board of Supervisors were Demonstrators this year.

In Tippah and Lee counties, quite a number of local telephone lines have been put in. In some instances, several local lines are connected by a sort of switch board.

~~There are a great many rural routes for the delivery of~~
~~mail~~

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
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Dr. S. A. K. # 5.

mail which aids in getting our literature to the farmers promptly. Since some have taken up work with us, they appreciate the convenience of free delivery of the mail.

I have tried to stimulate an interest in better home conveniences. I find occasionally in holding Demonstration meetings where a man has cut down an old hedge near the plat. Uncle Harp Stewart in Tippah county, when he learned that we expected to hold several ~~week~~ meetings on his plat, cut down an old fence now that was grown up in bushes. This, of course, causes more people to look at his plat more closely.

I expect to have each local agent to select several farms along some public road near each other, and give them special attention and try to induce them to clean up their entire farm that borders the road.

13. I am not prepared to give any percentage increase on land values. Since Mr. R. R. Robbins learned how to use or mix his own fertilizer for red clay land, he offered his neighbor \$50.00 per acre for land that could have been easily bought a short time ago for \$15.00 or \$20.00 per acre. I know of several tenants who contemplate buying a farm next year. A Mr. Guin one of our Demonstrators at Guntown, Miss., has already bought a farm. I have heard of a few cases where men doing work with us, have paid off little petty debts long past due since they began last winter. He is now one of our most enthusiastic supporters.

Yours truly,

W. O. Davis
District Agent



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Columbus, Miss., Sept. 23. 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:- Inasmuch as we have been conducting actual Demonstration Work in my district less than one year and the results of even our first years work is as yet not fully made known, the effect of the work is far less noticable than if we had had two or three years in which to impress it upon the people. However, I am well pleased with the start we have made and I think that even now much good has been accomplished. Below I will answer your questions according to the best information I can gather from investigation and observation.

1. About 55% have adopted our methods to some extent. Probably 25% are following our methods closely.
2. Practically all of this class kept a cow, a pig, or possibly several pigs and a few chickens, but not more than ten percent of them had enough to supply their families. There has been no radical change in this respect but I expect to see a great increase in the next year or two as the people are raising more feedstuffs and an increase in cattle, pigs, and poultry will naturally follow.
3. ~~Perhaps~~ Perhaps 90% of them had a garden of some kind but not more than 20% of them made enough vegetables to supply their families throughout the year. Quite a number are planting fall gardens now through our advice but I am not prepared to say just what per cent of the whole.
4. Not more than 10% . Too early yet for any increase in this respect as

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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they have not had an opportunity to do any fencing yet but I think when they are through gathering there will be considerable work of this kind done as it has been strongly urged and I think it has had good effect.

5. About 25% prior to this year. Fully 75% will raise enough this year.

6. Cannot give any facts as to this yet.

7. The use of improved implements has increased at least 25% in the last year largely due to our work. For instance, the best demonstrator I have worked his crop this year without a single shovel plow in the field. Worked it altogether with two horse breaking plows and cultivators. I refer to Mr. R.G. Ennis, Livingston Ala.

8. There has been considerable improvement along this line but I do not know that we are justified in claiming the credit for it as the people have not had time to profit by the increased earning capacity resulting from our work.

9. Several farmers in my district have been induced to buy improved mules.

10. No perceptible increase as yet in this respect.

11. Yes . There has been a marked advance along this line and will be more the people become more able.

12. There has been rapid advancement as to telephones , and the people are becoming more contented with their calling in life largely due to the inspiration and pride brought about by our work.

13. Land is advancing rapidly in value and this is caused largely by the fact that the people are beginning to realize the possibilities of their lands. For instance, Mr. Luther Cline Millport Ala. has a farm that cost him less than ten dollars per acre three years ago and he was recently

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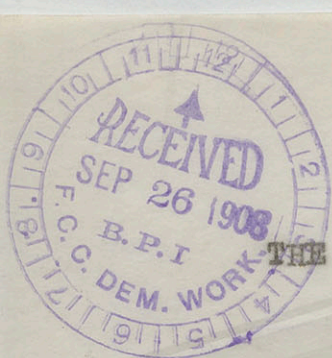
FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

offered fifty dollars per acre for twenty acres of it but refused to sell.

14. A few tenants are buying farms but, of course, this cannot be claimed as a result of our work, as it has not been conducted long enough in this district to effect the financial condition of the people to any great extent.

Yours very truly,

Wilson



THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.

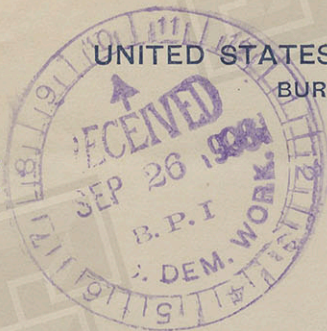
---ooOee---

1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming?
2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work ?
(b) What percent now keep them?
3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work ? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.)
(b) What percent now have them?
4. What percent of the same class of farmers had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now have them?
5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain, hay etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now raise enough?
6. Has the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstrative Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers?
Give percent and specific instances.
7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.
8. Have the rural schools conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so

so that the children could go to school more months ?
Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.

9. Has the improved condition of farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?
10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?
12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails, and general home contentment?
13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work?
Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.
14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have able to purchase farms?

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Sept. 23, 1908.

Dr. S.A. Knapp,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Please find inclosed the results of my investigation, I have tried to be very careful in answering your questions.

Also I am mailing you a map under separate cover on which I have tried to show the progress over last year's work, hope it will reach you O.K.

Yours very truly.

District Agt.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 9/23/08.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

1. The Demonstration Work is advancing very rapidly. I feel safe in saying that 45% is the minimum of the farmers who have adopted the intensive method of farming in my territory.
2. The farmers in my territory have come into possession of better breeds of hogs, a better breed of cows and also for the past two years they have raised more chickens than ever before. I am safe in saying that prior to the introduction of the Demonstration Work only 25% of farmers practiced the above and now 33% is the lowest.
3. The Jesup Agricultural Wagon, a team and wagon donated by Hon. Morris K. Jesup of New York for this work, has played a prominent part in the Demonstration Work. I fitted up the wagon with a portable garden and drove to various meeting places as indicated on "Demonstration Map" and here gave concrete illustrations of how gardens should be made. A store-keeper informed me the other day that he sold more vegetables for eating purposes, such as cabbage, potatoes, peas, onions, etc., in three months last year than he had sold all of 1908. This is due to the fact that in every meeting the farmers are urged to grow better gardens.

4. In my territory the percentage of pasturing is very low since farmers generally let their stock "run off" after the crops are gathered and "tie them out" while the crops are being made.

Prior to the beginning of the Demonstration Work there were about 10%, now 12%.

5. The farmers in my territory are just beginning to leave the "old rut" of buying corn and hay to tide them over the cultivation period of their crops. Prior to the introduction of the Demonstration Work the average (of farmers who raised enough corn to last them through the season) was as low as 7%, now it is about 12%.

6. The small farmers are showing a marked improvement in the matter of getting out of debt. Allen Hall of Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 1,--12, tells me that last year was the first time he has ever got out of debt, says it is due to the fact that he attended the farmers' meetings and carried out the instructions given there. Messrs. W.H. Commins and Thos. Pugh of Notasulga, Ala. sold enough better, eggs and vegetables to buy the necessary things from the store, thereby saving the high price charged for advancement. About 10% of the farmers are out of debt.

7. The increase of teams has not been so perceptible, for as a general rule the small farmers tries to keep a pretty good mule or horse, even at the expense of someother very important phase of farm management. But with reference to tools and farm machinery, the work has accomplished great results- an increase at least of 28%.

8. The rural school condition in my territory has been greatly improved, yet I find that the schools which I touch directly are some better than the average to begin with. The early varieties of cotton have aroused great enthusiasm, the people all over my territory have been and are now clamoring for new seed. Messrs. E. W. and B.W. Washington of Cross Keys, Ala., (both Demonstrators) had picked out twenty bales of cotton by the 7th of Sept. from seed introduced by the Department. Mr. Jackson Donner of Warriorstand, Ala. informs me that every man in his community is trying to buy, borrow or beg cotton of him. He says further that he thinks he has the best varieties in the States of Ala. viz., Cook's Improved and Tool's Prolific.

9. I have given considerable time to the matter of encouraging the people to improve their live-stock since I have been doing the Demonstration Work. I constructed a crate on the Jesup Agricultural Wagon for the purpose of carrying the best breeds of live-stock, such as Berkshire and Poland China pigs, Jersey and Short-horned calves, out to the farmers' meetings and showed them just how they could improve their herds. I am glad to say that the farmers have purchased better live-stock, from the Tuskegee Institutet and other places, espeically Berkshire hogs.

10. The farmers are canning a large quantity of fruit and vegetables. At the most of our farmers' meetings we have had exhibits of home canned vegetables and fruits. The increase is about 40%.

11. In our community meetings we have what is known as the inspecting committee, to go around and criticise the homes in general, in this way we keep the subject of applying whitewash and paint ever before them. The farmers are building better houses, applying more

paint and whitewash than I have ever know them.

12. The effect on bettering the high-ways and construction of telephones is not very appreciable yet, but in my territory there has been more mail boxes put up within the past two years than ever before. A great many farmers put them up purposely to receive the mail from the Department.

13. The degree in which the tenants have been purchasing farms is capable of being perceived, I recall to mind instances while traveling, where there was no Demonstration Work, where tenants sought information as to the possibility of buying farms within the bounds of my territory in order that they might have the advantage of the agricultural instruction furnished by the Department.

(Signed) T. M. Campbell,
District Agent.

Hope, Ark. Sept. 24, 1908.

Mr. J. J. Moore, District Agent,
Hope, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

In answer to Question 8 of the interrogatories submitted. I will say that the opportunity for lengthening the school term from the effects of planting the early maturing cotton, recommended by you will be increased by at least 50%.

The first bale of the present crop that was sold in this city and the first bale that was shipped from this State to the Memphis

market this season, was raised by George Dismuke, an old negro, a customer of mine and one of your Cooperators. This was the Mebane Improved cotton recommended by you.

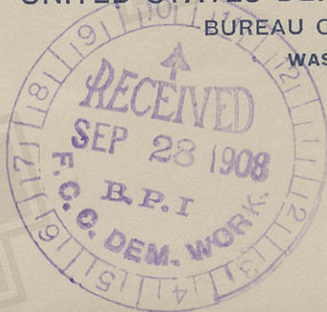
Farmers and merchants are well pleased with you work and the seed that you recommend.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. M. Hanegan, & Co.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



Hope , Arkansas,
Sept, 24, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp ,
Washington , D. C.

Dear Sir:

The limited time that I have had to gather data necessary to give complete information to all of the questions submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture has rendered it impossible for me to gather data from all portions of my territory , but the same conditions prevail in all portions of my territory .

I trust that the answers that I have given will prove satisfactory . I came ~~too~~ into this territory too late in the season last year to accomplish much , but I have done much better work this year . The business men have supported me very heartily and the better class of farmers are well pleased with our work .

Very truly yours .

J. J. Moore
Special Agent ,

THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.

--ooOoo--

1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming? 30 To 50 Percent
2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work? 5% (b) What percent now keep them? 10%
3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.) 5% (b) What percent now have that? 10%
4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows and pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? 5% (b) What percent now have them? 10%
5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain, hay, etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? 5% (b) What percent now raise enough? 10%
6. Has the farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? 5% Give percent and specific instance. See letters attached
7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? (Yes.) Give percent and if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools 20% increase. See letters from merchants attached.
8. Have the rural school conditions been improved and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months. (Yes.) Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened. See my explanation attached.

9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males? Ans. Yes ,
10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruits. Ans. 20% .
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better homes? (Yes.)
12. What effect has our work had on vetting the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails, and general home contentment.? Ans. A stimulating influence.
13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work? . Ans, No.
Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices. XX
See my explanation .
14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms.? Ans, Very few.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Hope Arkansas,
Sept, 24, 1908.

Dr.S.A.Knapp,
Washington , D. C.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to yours of the 12th, inst, concerning information desired by the Secretary of Agriculture I beg to submit the following.

Question ,1 -- Answer to this Question is estimated. I know of many farmers in my territory that have adopted our methods whose names we donot carry on our books & either as Demonstrators or Cooperators.

Lectures have been delivered by Mr.J.A.Evans , myself and others at all the prominent towns and many of the rural schoolhouses, and the result is that many farmers whose names we donot carry on our rolls have tried our methods, and, many of them have been very successful .

Questions, 2. 3. 4. and 5. show very slight gains along the improved methods indicated by these Questions for the reason that but little impression has been made upon the masses of the people untill recently.

Question ,6 , Several farmers meetings were held in the early fruiting season of the cotton plant . At those meetings ^{The farmers} were warned of the customs and ravages of the boll weevil . Those meetings were well attended by farmers . More than 50% of them were influenced by our advise , which was to stay out of debt as much as possible and destroy all cotton forms injured by boll weevil . *see letters attached.*

Question ,7 See letters attached , *and answer :*

Question , 8 -- No improved early maturing cotton was planted in my territory last year . 25% of the farmers have planted improved early maturing cotton seed this year . What has been planted has given entire satisfaction . The spring was very backward , and, thereby all cotton was later than usual , but the oportunity for sending the children to school will be considerably increased in all portions of mt territory, Hope , Lewisville , Ashdown , Fulton and Prescott, and other places.

Questions , 9. 10. and 11 , See answers.

Question , 12 , I have given farmers assistance along the lines of public improvment and the results are gratifying. See article published by The Nashville News.

kept Question , 13 , The approach of the boll weevil has kept the price of land from advancing , and , I am quite sure that our work here has kept farm lands from declining .

Question , 14 , See answer.

The seasons have been very unfavorable . Too wet in the Spring and too dry and hot in the Summer and the boll weevil have damaged the cotton this Fall .

Very truly yours,

J. J. Moore
Special Agent U.S.Dept Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

*Question
No 7*

Hope , Arkansas.

Sept ,23 1908.

Mr. J. J. Moore,
Hope Arkansas,
Dear Sir:

Complying with your request , we are pleased to say that there has been a marked increase in the sale of improved tools for farm work , especially has there been an increase in the demand for Cultivators , Harrows , Planters and other labor saving tools for the farm, and, we are also pleased to state that a large percent of the increased demand has been due to your work and advise among the farmers .

Very truly yours .

UNION HARDWARE COMPANY.

[Signature]
SECY & TREAS.

K. G. MCRAE HDW. CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



BIG CORNER STORE.

Question No 7
MACHINERY,

Question
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Implements, Buggies, Studebaker Wagons, John Deere Plows, McCormick's Harvesting Machines, White Sewing Machines, Queensware, Etc.

Hope, Ark., 9/24 /08.

Mr. J. J. Moore ,

Hope , Arkansas.

Dear Sir :

Complying with you request we are pleased to submit the following answer to Question (7) of the Secretary of Agriculture .

For some years past there has been an increased demand for improved farm implements , and we are quite sure that the work of the Department of Agriculture and your recommendations have increased the demand for all labor saving tools on the farm . Especially have we noticed an increased demand for cultivators , harrows and othe improved farm implements . Your work and recommendations have materially aided the increased demand , which will be about (10 or 20%) greater this year than any previous year.

Very truly yours .

K. G. MCRAE HDW. CO.,

K. G. McRae
Per _____

Question 6

OFFICE OF

E. E. White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies.

Hope, Ark., Sept 24 1908

Mr. J. J. Moore,

Hope, Arkansas.

Dear Sir :

In answering the Communication of Dr. S.A. Knapp and Question No 6, of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture we wish to say that your work and advise to the farmers in this section of the country has caused the merchants and the better class of farmers to be very cautious in buying and selling on time, hence we are of the opinion that, while we have had a very backward spring, a very dry hot summer and severe damages by the boll weevil this Fall, yet we believe that as many or more of our farmers, and, possibly more of them than usual will be able to meet their obligations.

Very truly yours.

E. E. White & Co.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Hope , Arkansas.

Sept, 23 1908

Mr. J. J. Moore,

Special Agt. U. S. Dpt. Agriculture.

Dear Sir :

In accordance with your request we are pleased to say in answer to Question , 7 of the interrogatories of the Secretary of Agriculture , that by the advice and work of the Special Agents of the Farmers Cooperative, Demonstration work , many of the farmers have been materially aided to get out of debt .

Two specific instances Vis. J. H. Crews , Hope , Arkansas.

E. L. Williams , Hope , Arkansas.

We could give you many others .

Very truly yours.

Phaul R. Co.

Arthur A. Gibson & Co.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES

We carry Everything carried in a General Store.

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mr J J Moore
Hope, Arkansas, Sep 23 1908
Special Agt U S Dep't Agriculture
Dear Sir.

In accordance with your request we are please to state in answer to Question, No 7 of the interrogatories of the Secretary of Agriculture, that by the advice and work of the Special Agents of the Farmers Cooperative, demonstration work, Many of the farmers have been materially aided and by following the advice of Agents in preparing the ground, & Cultivation of crops, burning squares, &c will make better crops of both Corn & Cotton

Yours Truly
A A Gibson & Co.

Terrell

TERRELL, TEXAS, FRIDAY

WAS BETTER THAN BIG CIRCUS DAY

One of the largest crowds ever seen in Terrell, except on show days, was that of last Saturday. They were here from almost every portion of this county, besides hundreds from Hunt, Van Zandt and Rockwall. Many were here to attend the monthly horse traders' day, others had apples, potatoes, corn, hogs, poultry or melons, while a still larger number brought in cotton to the amount of almost 1000 bales. The Times-Star man was on the streets all day and never saw a happier or a more pleasant people. He never heard a cross word spoken, an oath uttered nor smelled a drop of whiskey during the entire time. It is indeed a pleasing sight to see the real friendship that exists between the Terrell people and those of the surrounding country. Many of them have known each other for a generation, and would no more be false one to the other than to their Creator. It is a rare privilege to live among such a people and to have some little part, however small, in making old Kaufman county what she is destined to be—one of the very first in the state.

W. F. Yoes Sold Hogs Here On Last Saturday.

W. F. Yoes, a prosperous and progressive farmer living in the Cedar Grove community, six miles northwest of Wills Point, was here Saturday, bringing with him seven head of hogs for the Terrell market. The price he received was 6 cents per pound. They weighed 1790 pounds and netted him \$107.40.

It doesn't take a mathematician to figure it out that raising hogs at 6 cents a pound beats cotton at 9 cents; besides you don't have to keep your children away from school 9 months in the year to cultivate the hog crop as is the case with cotton.

Plant corn and raise more hogs.

Kemp people are enjoying th-

GOOD CROPS GROW OUT AROUND POETRY

Monday B. H. Williams, from the Poetry community, was in the city and left with the Times Star samples of his corn and cotton grown this year. Stalk of cotton which he exhibited showed more than an average growth for a dry season, and was finely fruited. He had 85 acres planted to cotton and will gather thirty-five bales or more. His corn matured well and from 20 acres he gathered 800 bushels, or an average of 40 bushels to the acre.

Poetry farmers are of the wide awake, pushing sort, and when their surplus crops are marketed most of them will have corn in the crib, meat in the smokehouse and money in the bank.

If you want it all subscribe for the Terrell Times-Star.

FINE HOGS SOLD HERE.

J. S. Blakey's Two Pigs Net Him the Neat Sum Of \$28.80.

Friday morning J. S. Blakey of Elmo was in the city, bringing to market two pigs which he put in the pen in April, feeding them since that time. They grew rapidly and fattened well. When sold the two weighed 480 pounds. At 6 cents, the price received, Mr. Blakey found that his two pigs netted him \$28.80, more than half the value of a bale of cotton.

They were of the Poland China and Berkshire breeds, and their quick growth shows conclusively that it pays to raise hogs in Kaufman county. It also shows that if you would succeed in hog and stock raising you should raise nothing but the best breeds.

C. A. Brockman died Tuesday morning at his home two miles south of Blue Ridge, Collin county, from the effects of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the stomach. Death was instantaneous.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Terrell, Texas Sept. 24, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:-

Complying with your request for a report of my work along the lines indicated in your letter, I have the honor of submitting the following:

1. I estimate that ten per cent of the farmers of this county have adopted the intensive method of farming advocated by the Department of Agriculture. I have very many co-operators and demonstrators in some parts of the county, while it has not been introduced to any great extent in others; but reckoning on a county basis, I think this estimate is about correct.

2. I would not feel safe in even trying to estimate approximately the per cent of farmers who kept cows, hogs and poultry enough to supply domestic demands prior to my entrance upon this work; but I know that there has been in all those districts where the work has been extensively introduced a very gratifying improvement along these lines. I have constantly encouraged the farmers to live more at home and am glad to be able to state that my work has been productive of good results.

3. As in the case of the former question, it would be difficult to determine the improvement on a per centage basis; but I can say that nearly all farmers in the territory I am working are keeping gardens ample for their family use. I have encouraged this among them at all times and the improvement is very perceptible.

4. It would be difficult to answer this question intelligently as a district law has gone into effect since I became connected with the Department which has very materially altered the status of the stock business. At the time I entered upon the work there was no general stock law, as exists now, there being at that time only a hog law and cattle being allowed to

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, # 2.

run at large. However, at this time we have a general stock law forbidding either cattle or hogs to be allowed to run free; and the consequence is that the increase in pasturage is probably 200 per cent. However, I have given particular attention to the matter of encouraging the farmers to provide ample pasturage for both hogs and cattle of the improved breeds and our work here has been very valuable in assisting the farmers to properly adjust themselves to the new conditions.

6. The Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been in progress here for too short a while to show very flattering results in assisting the small farmers to get out of debt; besides this local farming conditions have been so affected by adverse weather since I have been connected with work that it has been almost impossible for this class of farmers to make much progress in liquidating their obligations. But crop conditions have been much better this year and there is every prospect that the majority of this class of farmers will be able to pay their debts this fall. I am informed by the merchants that in many instances farmers have paid their debts that had been outstanding for three or four years. The assistance which we have given them in producing this season's good crop is, of course, largely responsible for this improvement.

7. Yes, there has been a very marked increase of better teams and tools among the farmers as a result of our work. Mr. Moss Phillips, one of the implement dealers of Terrell states to me that he believes that fully 75 % of the farmers are well equipped with agricultural machinery of various kinds. I have had similar statements from other dealers.

8. There has been a general lengthening of the school term of about one month all over this county I cannot say that the introduction of early maturing varieties of cotton has had much to do with this as, while I have about 200 cooperators and demonstrators, but few of these are, as yet, raising the early maturing varieties of cotton to a sufficient extent to very mate-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, # 3.

cially change the time, in a general sense, for the beginning, and consequently the conclusion, of the gathering of the crop. But the farmers have been quick to see the bearing of early maturing cotton upon the schooling of their children and this one argument that is almost universally accepted in favor of the early cottons. So, I anticipate a very perceptible change in rural school conditions in the very near future as a result of the introduction of early cotton, as the amount of it in cultivation will be vastly increased next year.

9. Yes, the farmers are getting together more and more as a result of this work and co-operation is the watch word of the day, especially in the matter of improving and selling their stock. As an illustration of this point I may state that Mr. John R. Clay, proprietor of the Tennessee Jack Farms, is selling in the various communities of this county nearly all the fine Jacks he raises, having sold about fifteen to date this year; and in addition to this, several fine jacks have been shipped in from Tennessee. As a result, nearly every community in the county has one or two blooded jacks. There is also being a great improvement wrought in the strain of blood of the farm horses in this county. An English Coach stallion was imported into the Wills Point community this year.

10. Almost every family in the rural districts embraced by my territory are now canning an abundance of fruit for domestic consumption; and, in many instances they are also canning for the market through the use of the "home canner". There has lately been a most decided improvement in this connection and it is my intention to encourage it to the utmost possible extent. I am endeavoring continually to enable the people to see that good business policy of "living at home."

11. On account of poor crops here in 1906 and 1907 the farmers have done little in the way of improvements around their places till this fall. New barns are being built on a number of farms in my district and many of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, # 4.

farmers have announced to me their intention of erecting new houses and adding to those they already have this fall as soon as they have their crops fairly out of the way. In fact there will be a very large amount of this class of work done in this county this year. It is needless to say that I avail myself of every opportunity to urge upon them the value of more comfortable surroundings in every way. As stated above, the work of improving, now fairly begun, will rapidly increase as soon as the gathering of the crops is through with.

12. I am glad to be able to report a most gratifying improvement of the public highways practically all over my district. "Good roads" is a part of my gospel and I preach it everywhere. As ~~xxxxxxx~~ an illustration of how this is managed, I have been working hand in hand with the secretary of the commercial club at Terrell for the improvement of the roads; and the county officials have been thoroughly aroused on the question, as well as the farmers throughout the country. A large number of the roads which had not been worked in any way for three or four years have been nicely graded during the past spring and summer. This has probably saved the farmers almost half the cost of marketing their crops. By advocating a more intelligent condition of the rural population, we have been able to assist very materially the installation of telephones in the homes of the farmers; and just as increase of intelligence and domestic comforts have advanced the general contentment of the people with their station if life has increased.

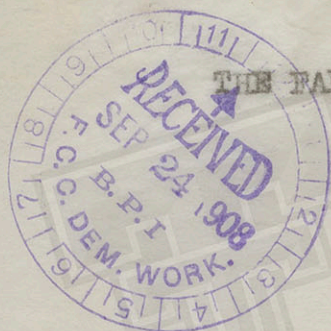
13. No, there has been no increase in the value of land here during the time of my connection with the department. Lands until recently, and even now in many instances, ~~xxxxxxx~~ have been very cheap in West Texas and in the face of this fact enhancement of real estate values could hardly be expected. However values have held their own. I may state in this connection that reputation which this country has acquired this year as a farming country has caused more land to be rented for farming purposes, according to the statement

THE EFFECT OF

THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK

UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.

--ooOoo--



1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming? 70.70

2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work? 70.70

(b) What percent now keep them? 90.70

3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.) 75.70

(b) What percent now have that? 95.70

4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? 85.70

(b) What percent now have them? 90.70

5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain hay, etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? 40.70

(b) What percent now raise enough? 98.70 Perhaps more than that this year.

6. Has the Farmers' Cooperation Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? Yes.

(b) Give percent and specific instances. (See Prof Holliday's letter enclosed.)

7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? Yes. Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools. 25.70

8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened. Yes. (See Prof Holliday's letter enclosed.)

9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males? *Yes.*

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit? *at least 75% in the last five years.*

11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better homes? *Yes. Better barns and sheds as well as better homes. I also observe more fruit trees, flowers and ornamental trees being planted last year than ever before.*

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural delivery of mails, and general home contentment? *There has been an improvement in all these respects of at least 75% in the last five years. Cannot say how great a factor in this improvement our work has been.*

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work? Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

The advance in farm lands has been very rapid, being in many cases from one to two hundred percent in the last four or five years.

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms? *It is the common complaint of land lords that good tenants so soon become farm owners. Industry, economy and average business ability will make any tenant a home owner under present business conditions in four or five years if he so desires.*

Respectfully.

W.D. Bentley Special Agent



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tyler, Texas, Sept the 25th 1908.

Dr. S.A.Knapp,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr:-

I beg to say that by an oversight of mine, I failed to inclose list of questions sent to me on the 12th inst; with answers to same in my letter of the 22nd. I do not know that you wished them returned; but will inclose the list herewith; so that if you need them you will not have to write me.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Stallings

Special Agt.

THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.
---ooOoo---

1. What per cent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming?
2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work? (b) What percent now keep them?
3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.) (b) What percent now have them?
4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (b) What percent now raise enough?
6. Has the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? Give percent and specific instances.
7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.
8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have so widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.

9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?

11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails and general home contentment?

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work. Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms?

THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.



---00000---

1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming?

6 per cent

2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work ?
(b) What percent now keep them?

25 percent & 35 percent

3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work ? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.)
(b) What percent now have them?

30 per cent 40 percent

4. What percent of the same class of farmers had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now have them?

20 per cent 30 percent

5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain, hay etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now raise enough?

45 percent 60 percent

6. Has the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstrative Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers?
Give percent and specific instances.

no such observation

7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? *yes.* Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.

20 percent increase

8. Have the rural schools conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so

yes.

so that the children could go to school more months ?
Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.

9. Has the improved condition of farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?

yes

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?

about 25 percent

11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?

yes

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails, and general home contentment?

Road working much better

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work?
Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

yes.

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have able to purchase farms?

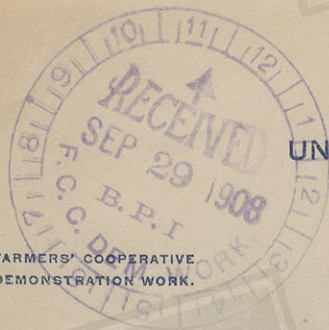
*cant answer this as i had
no observations regarding this
matter*

yours very respectfully

A. V. Swartz

District

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wichita Falls, Tex. Sept. 26. 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-I just recieved your of the 18th asking estimates of number
desirable
of farmers who have the following home conditions;

No. 1. What proportion# of farmers have good gardens as a rule?

Ans. About 50% of the farmers fave fairly good gardens.

Not over 25% of the farmers have fenced, fertilized gardens with
berries and general truck crops for the family for the entire season.

No. 2. What per cent have barns that will hold their stock and the nec-
essary hay and grain for them?

Ans. Not over 30% have regular barns as described.

No 3. What per cent have plenty of poultry?

Ans. Possibly 75%. The demand at profitable prices in most local markets
for poultry far exceeds the supply.

The above estimates are for that part of Texas North and West of
FortWorth including the Panhandle of Texas.

For that part of Oklahoma known as Old Oklahoma the figures should
be raised 25%.

For that part of Oklahoma known as the old Indian Territory they
should be reduced 50%. or more.

Very truly yours,

Bentley (?)

Recent Notes of Information from the Office of Seed
and Plant Introduction

by

David G. Fairchild,

Agricultural Explorer in Charge.

The Office of Seed and Plant Introduction desires to strengthen its bonds of cooperation with the other offices of the Bureau of Plant Industry and, in order to bring to their attention as soon as possible after their introduction the various plants which come in from abroad, it has been suggested that there be issued at frequent intervals brief notes on the new arrivals.

At the same time it has seemed advisable to combine with these notes on new importations the names and addresses of the more important callers who have paid the office a visit and who are likely to be valuable as correspondents in foreign countries, and also brief statements regarding interesting men whom we have gotten in touch with through correspondence and to whom we may apply for information regarding some of the Plant Industries with which the various Officers of the Bureau are working.

If any of the plants recently introduced are wanted by you in your experiments, please place a written request for some of them at once and your name will be put

on our list to receive them when they are sent out.

If you have any request to make of any caller who has been here or of any of our foreign correspondents, please write and the matter will be taken up with the correspondent at once.

Kindly keep it in mind that we are likely at any time to be able to get for your work any new plant that you desire, providing you know exactly what it is and where it is to be found. We are able often also to discover where a plant is in some foreign country and thru our rapidly growing correspondence list to import it in a few weeks time if you will give us an idea of what you want.

Trusting that these notes will interest the members of the Bureau Staff and increase the usefulness of this branch of the Service, I remain,

Very truly yours,

David Fairchild,

Agricultural Explorer in Charge
of Foreign Explorations.

We may fail to reach in our first distribution of these notes all in the Bureau who are particularly interested and I would be glad to receive applications from those who desire to be put on the mailing list.

New Plant Immigrants.

Alfafa, 10 varieties from Lima, Peru. Purchased from
T. F. Sedgwick. August 19.

Almond, Salamanca, Spain. Secured by Mr. Manuel Fraile
from a tree 30 years old growing in a garden in Villa-
mayor. August 24.

Arostotelia maqui, Santa Ines, Chile. From Salvador
Izquierdo. "The Chilean shrub which is so much used
for giving color to pale wines." August 18.

Averrhoa spp., Cochin China. Presented by Hon. Joseph E.
Conner, Consul at Saigon. "Fruit is juicy, piquant
and agreeable. As it can stand slight frost it ought
to succeed in Southern Florida." August 25.

Bassia latifolia - Mahwah. From Khandwa, C.P., India.
From D. O. Witt. "A tree fifty feet high. Dry, stony
ground. Endures slight frost. Wood so tough as to be
good for plows and various machinery. Corolla affords
nourishing saccharine food to inhabitants. Each tree
yields 2-3 cwt. Each cwt. gives about 8 gallons
spirits. Essential oil also obtained from corolla.
Flowers also used for feeding cattle. Will keep
long time." August 24.

Dammara australis, Auckland, New Zealand. Kauri pine:
presented by Mr. D. Petrie. "Magnificent tree, under
favorable circumstances 180 feet high, 17 feet diam-
eter. Furnishes straight-grained timber, one of most
durable of coniferae. Yields Kauri resin of commerce."
August 13.

Dendrocalamus strictus, St. Symphorien, Belgium. Presented by Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie. "One of the most valuable bamboos; it is not hurt by slight frost and is very drouth resistant. Wood of finest quality. August 26.

Gladiolus, several species from Pretoria, South Africa. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, August 7.

Medicago sativa from plants growing beside road between Salamanca and Villares de la Reina, Spain. Secured by Mr. Manuel Fraile. August 24.

Peach from Pretoria, Transvaal. Presented by Mr. R. A. Davis, Government Horticulturist. Natural variety, Transvaal yellow. "Unequaled as stock. Ought to be useful in California." August 13.

Rubus spectabilis - Salmon berry. From Sitka, Alaska; thru Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Special Agent in Charge, Agricultural Experiment Station. August 18.

New or Important Foreign Correspondents Recently
Heard From or Gotten Trace Of.

Africa, Nigeria. Mr. H. Harold Unwin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.

Africa, West, Congo Free State. Dr. A. Sims, M.D. Several years a doctor at Matadi.

Africa, Congo Free State, Kimpessi. Rev. Thomas Lewis .

Africa, Congo Free State. Leon Pynaert, Directeur de Jardin Botanique de l'Etat Independent de Congo, Equatorville, Congo Free State. 500 miles from region where *landolphas* grow.

Burma, Chin Hills, Mr. H. East, A. B. Mission, Haka. Has mango seed which he thinks will grow in southern states. Is trying to find out about bamboo seeds. Is introducing American plants there.

Burma, Lower, Alabama via Moulmein and Amherst. Mrs. Susan E. Haswell. Promises to send Karim potatoes, edible arums and Burma white bean.

California, Carpenteria. Mr. H. B. Fish. In the lima bean business.

Guiana, British, Georgetown. Mr. D. Mitchell. Care of American Consul. Has large collection of mangos there and could get plants for us, Swain says.

Turkey, Bagdad Wm. C. Magelssen. Preparing a report re date fibre and expects to send same together with quotations soon. Date fibre would make good paper.

Recent Visitors Who Can Be of Assistance.

Africa, Congo Free State, Kimpessi. Seymour E. Moon. Evangelical Training School. Three years there. Knows Verner.

Africa, Angola. T. W. Woodside. A.B.C.F.M., Bihe via Lisbon. Sent some bulbs of the rubber plant to N.B. Pierce and to Mexico. Has seen it growing. Fast growing bulb, seeds abundant. Has promised to send 100 lbs. of these turnip like roots for trial.

Brazil, Diamantia. Ernest G. Swain, Care W. G. Meyer. Diamond miner and horticulturist.

South Carolina, Columbia. S. P. Verner. Was the General Manager for 18 months of the American Congo Co. Proposes to get seed of the Landolphia Thollonii and have them sent in to try in a preliminary way. The understanding is that if the plant seems to be promising as a crop in this country the getting of large quantities of seeds is to be taken up by him. He wants to be identified with the introduction of this important crop.

North Carolina, Winston-Salem. R. L. Beard. Nigeria at Lokoja and at Asaba. Has collected rubber at Issale, Uko.

New Plant Immigrants.

China, Nodoa, Island of Hainan, South China. Presented by Mrs. J. Franklin Kelley, Aug. 29. "Seeds of a fruit called the yellow skin, the size of a large marble. A tart, delicious flavor; nice cooling drink, lovely; jam like, gooseberry in flavor. Grows on pretty, symmetrical tree." Not yet identified. Probably tropical.

Japan, Yokohama. From Yokohama Nursery Co., August 14. Seeds of remarkable chrysanthemums. Pink, purple, red white and yellow varieties.

New or Important Foreign Correspondents Recently
Heard From or Gotten Trace Of.

Australia, Sydney. J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist,
Botanic Gardens. July 24 sent seeds of *Eucalyptus*
macrotheca.

Belgium, St. Symphorien. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie. Sent
seeds of *Dendrocalamus strictus*, a valuable bamboo
which we will propagate and distribute. August 21.

China, Foochow. Samuel L. Gracey, Consul. Sent loquat
seeds. Promises to send leichee seed and make full
report re their cultivation. July 23.

India, Calcutta. Wm. H. Michael, U. S. Consul-General.
Sends Befri seed. "Befri is an annual legume, *Indigo-*
fera glandulosa. Grows in black soil, does not re-
quire much water. Contains 21.13 per cent of albumi-
noids - in other words is considered by Michaels 56
per cent more nutrititious than wheat and 32 per cent
more than oatmeal." It is ground, mixed with less nu-
tritious grains or grass seeds, and made into bread,
"bhedi", etc. Aug. 3.

Japan, Nagasaki. Wm. D. Hills. Sends sample of cloth
made of banana fibre. Encloses letter from Wm. Raitt,
Bangalore, South India, discussing value of bamboos
for paper pulp.

Ohio, Toledo. A. de Clairmont, Peruvian Consul. Seeds
of *Chenopodium quinoa*, the quinoa of the Peruvian
peasants. Wants to introduce into the the U.S. as a com-
mercial food venture large shipments of seed. Sept. 2

Phillipine Islands, Manila. Wm. S. Lyon, Gardens of
Naglajan. Seed of an edible species of banana from
Ambos, Camarines. "Fruit large, well-flavored; fari-
naceous seeds, tender and eaten when fruit is ripe."
July 28.

--- July 24 sent seeds of "Pili" nut (*Canarium*
album.) "Good for desert nut, rivalling Brazil nut.
Very hard shell." Can procure seeds of improved *Maca-*
damia ternifolia.

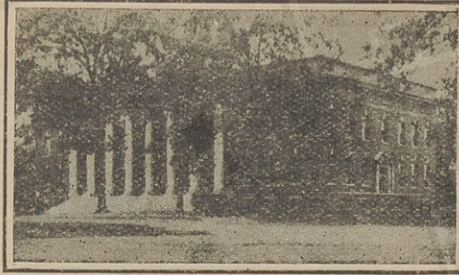
--- --- Melopepo sp. "Calabaza." "A remarkable cucurbitaceous plant. Center of leaves of rich orange yellow, surrounded by zone of darkest vegetable green. Fruit weighed about 2 lbs.; major diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fruit has sweetness, dryness and chestnut-like flavor of the best strains of winter Hubbard squash. Skin smooth, central zone dark, rich green with orange yellow cap on each side." An ornamental of very unusual character. August 26.

Portugal, Lisbon. Louse Amye, American Consul. Promises cuttings of the carob or St. John's bread (*Ceratonia siliqua*) which exists in many varieties in Algarve, the Southern province of Portugal. Sends seeds of a Portuguese nectarine. August 17.

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Oct 6

1908

Dr B. A. Knapp,
Washington
D. C.

Dear Doctor:

As I begin to "find myself" here I realize more than ever the size of the task that I have set myself. I find that heretofore the Ag. Department had merely been an appendage. With that meaning any criticism of my predecessor the department has virtually had no head & while I find some good men in it these men could accomplish little in the dis-jointed way in which they had to work. As a matter of fact Hooper, as the head of a department, is a standing joke to the other members of the faculty. As a consequence

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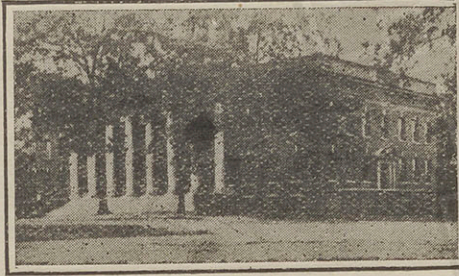
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of this lack of leadership
the Ag. Dep & course is a shell.
We have a nice building but
there are no facilities in the
building for teaching. The course
reads nicely but upon exam-
ination of the work that has
been done I find it very super-
ficial. The time for practical
& theoretical work is about
evenly divided but there are
absolutely no facilities at the
disposal of the Ag. Dept for
giving practical work.
To make matters worse I find
that, while a very clever gen-
tleman, Dr Melt is one of those
very timid men who has to
consult his board before
he will say yes or no to the
simplest proposition.
It is the custom for the heads
of each department to budget
his needs at the meeting of

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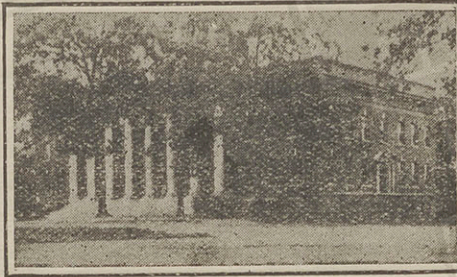
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The board before school opens
& the board appropriates ac-
cordingly. As there was no
head of the Ag. Dept. at the
time the board met no budget
was submitted so when I
asked Dr. Mell for some station-
ary & office supplies & some
chalk for class room work
I was told that there was no
appropriation so I would have
to wait until the board
met in December. Of course
I have found a way of supply-
ing my immediate needs &
hope that illustrates the point.
I find that my department is
short men to teach Horticulture
& Entomology, Zoology & Bacteri-
ology & am at my friend's end
to find men who can do this
as it is so late in the
season. There is a lot of the
ology that they have in the

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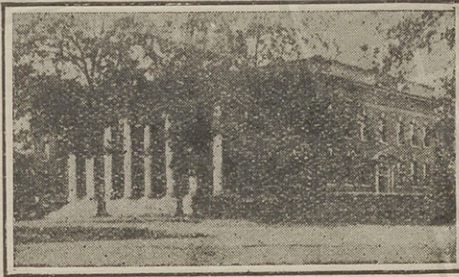
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course that I am perfectly will-
ing to leave out but should
very much like to have a man
who could give as much of
them as is necessary.
Our most pressing need
however is an Entomologist
Horticulturist & will appre-
ciate any assistance you can
give me in finding such a
man. The present salary is
1700 ⁰⁰/_{xx} and a residence together
with all family vegetables etc.
The right man will eventually
get 2000 or more.
We find the campus a delight-
ful place to live & have been
kept very busy in a social
way ever since our arrival.
We have gotten very comfortably
established in a temporary
home.
I am now at work recon-
structing a course of study &

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work to be submitted to the board in December & if you can find time to give it some attention will very much appreciate any suggestions you may see fit to make. I am sending you a catalog under separate cover. The climate here is delightful. Trusting that you and yours are well & with very best regards from us all for both you & Mrs Knapp,

Yours very truly
D. H. Barron.

I have been thinking that I would like very much to inspect the work of A. M. before submitting the new course. Is it not your intention to go there some time this fall? If so I might time a visit there while you are on the ground.
B.

Oct 27, 08

Dear Dr Knapp:

Your kind letter has been received & contents carefully noted. I will not dictate but write the answer;

1. I cordially invite you to come this way, or wherever may be most convenient to you, that I may confer in detail with you. I should be glad to go on to Washington ^{or elsewhere} to see you, if you can spare the time for the conference. The trip will be an outing to me.

2. Should we have conference I could give you my idea of the future growth of this institution under proper endowment support & money provided for buildings.

3. I am at a loss to know where you can help us most unless it be by directing the attention of Mr. Rockefeller or his representatives to a careful study

of this institution & its possibilities, I should greatly be pleased to be invited by any man for a conference. I will sit on the rock & answer any sort of questions concerning our past & will indicate my hope for the future. I believe I can give the evidence of the faith that is within me as to Baylor.

4. Dr. Buttrick has been here; looked over the plot lost November. Just what if anything will be done I am not sure. So far we seem not to fix the place under which the Gen. Ed. Bd. works.

5. One trouble is we grow so fast, & the demand is so great for us to meet the ~~calls~~^{that} we seem to be in labor pains all the time.

I challenge any institution to show an output of public service better than ours. ^{other things equal} Our geographical position

Baylor University
Waco, Texas
Office of President

with respect to the whole southwest & with respect to the large influx of those sturdy men from the north, middle western states etc puts us far ahead, I think, over any southern state, Waco is as near Charleston & Savannah as it is territory to the west of us from which a really great University would draw.

But I must not argue, I am full of zeal as to Baylor & I repeat I think I know a thing or two about it. Help me get a hearing. Give me advice. The man who turns money into right channels is himself a servant of all as is the man who puts up the money.

I shall appreciate a letter from you again.

Dr. S. A. Knapp
Washington D.C.

Very sincerely
A. B. Brooks



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SURPLUS
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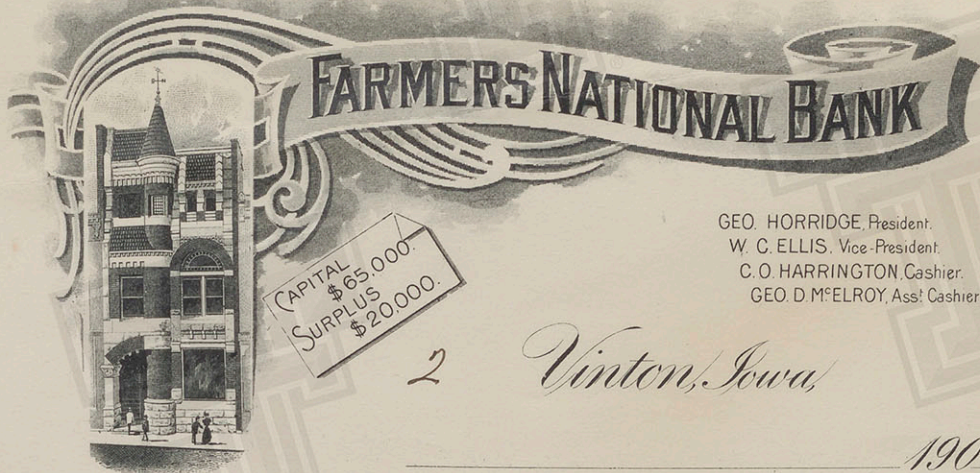
11 / 17th

1908

Mr S. A. Knapp
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 16th inst.
received and I referred the question of
the decision of the Court of Louisiana
in regard to the disposal of lands in
that state while in liquidation after
the Charter had expired in Iowa and
he said he was satisfied that there
would be ~~no~~ trouble about deciding
the property I called his attention to the
fact that our Charter expired to day he
said that the laws of the state allowed
three months after the expiration of our
Charter cure any defects - and I wrote
to Mr. Roberts to day to have him look
up the law in Louisiana in reference

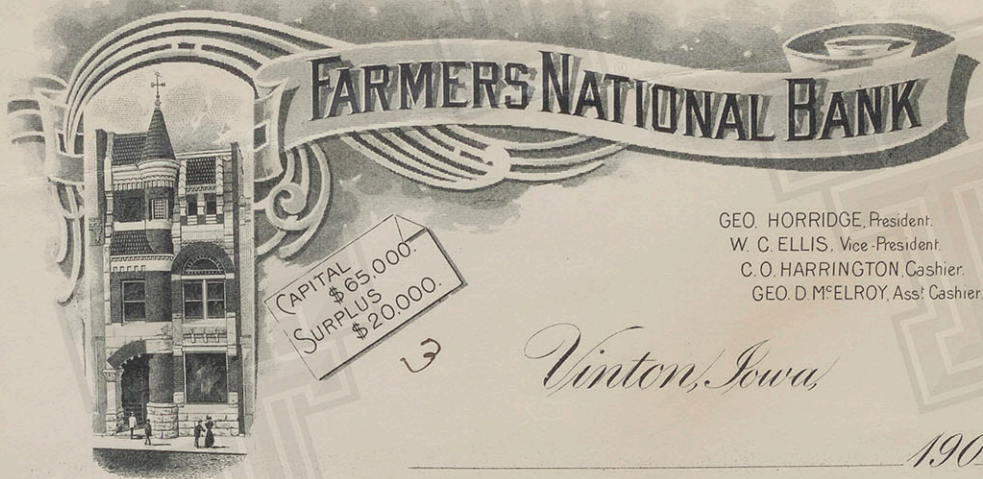


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2 Vinton, Iowa

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to this matter I enclosed Whipple & Browns opinion and your letter of the 16th inst. thinking he could look it up there better than here - I have looked over our minutes and find that there has not been any called meeting since our Co was put in the hands of the Commissioners but do find that there was held the regular ^{annual} stock holders meeting on Sept. 3^d 1901 also on Sept. 2^d 1902 at which Mr. Rock made a report of the receipts and disbursements up to that time also the regular stock holders meeting on Sept. 5/1904 at which the Commissioners made their report and also Mr. Rock made a report of receipts and disbursements but there has been no stockholders meeting since



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Vinton, Iowa,

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I agree with you that there should have been one each year and a copy sent to each stockholder so that they could know what was being done and I have told Mr. Reel so- Wish you could have come this way would like to have talked the business over with you I think we all would like to have the business settled up if it could be done without making too much of a sacrifice- I remain

Yours truly
Geo. HorrIDGE

Wenny Tex Dec 7/08
Wm B Knapp

Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

Find inclosed Statement
of Act since last report
Oct 26, also bill from
A W Brown,

I am in hopes to see you
when you make your next
trip this way

Yours Truly
Frederic Stockwell

Amount paid for
S. Knapp.

Clearing line on land
east of RR \$ 18.00

I have been told report
of this so I could have
it finished it will take
about 2 clod men to
finish, we have ~~some~~
iron stakes at corner

W T Lewis Ac^t

June 27	2 bull yearling	13	
Aug 15	1 " calf	6	
Aug 24-31	Cash		37.45
Sept 19	"		23.57
Orders not settled			12.00
Total			91.32

Amount of note \$2.25

The \$2 ²⁵/₁₀₀ is according to the bank figures, I will track out the other \$6 etc so ~~if~~ you can charge me with it all

Amount sold for Knapp & Stockwell

Oct 9	2 pigs	14.75
" 10	1 bale cotton @ 8 ¹² / ₁₀₀	41.45

Amount paid for Knapp & Stockwell

Oct 3	to Meador 1 yearling steer	10.00
" 3	" " 1 calf 235#	4
" 9	worm ointment	25
" 9	mule feed	25
" 21	4 horse hooke	14
21	Buying 1 bale cotton	3.25
23	T. Miles one calf six Month 460#	7.00
"	W. Lyon " " " 450#	7.00

Denny, Texas.

July 14 / 08

Wm Knapp

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

We have not had
any rain since July 2nd
+ the Laguna corn is burning,
we have began cutting it to
day.

Unless it rains soon
it will not be safe to
buy any more cattle as
our hay crop will be
short + we will have to
feed early.

We have had the
Carpenter house ~~fixed~~ fixed.
We could not get the concrete
curbing for his well so
we are trying to make it
we are making one length to day.
over

On Wednesday day Carpenter
told me he did not believe
he would stay another year
+ pay as big rent as he is
this year, I think with
all the work you are
having done the rent is
cheap enough in fact other
farms with $\frac{1}{2}$ the improvements
are renting at that price

Our cotton is looking fine
it has but few weevils
Truly Yours
Frederic Stockwell

Wemy Tex Jan 4 08
Wm B Knapp
Dear Sir

Our cotton brought us	140.69 ✓
Cost of Ginning	950
Total net	<u>131.17</u>

We also have the seed worth
23 cts

From W T Lewis $\frac{1}{2}$ crop \$33.45 ^{received} net
Of this from Lewis $\frac{1}{2}$ or 16.72 is
yours the $\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to you + me
I have made no sales or moves
since last reporting on it.

I find in my report to you
on the no of bolls we have
I had one one year when I
on my list twice This would
make us 28 instead of 29 in all

Truly Yours
Frederic Stockwell

213.60
41.25
216.59
9
14064

Denny Tex Feb 8/08

Set since Jan 18/08 to date

Salch

Jan	23	1	Pig	(Lyon)	2.00
"	23	1	"	(Davis)	5.00
"	25	34	^{hog}	(Jolley)	156.47
Feb	1	1	pig	(Stark)	8.25
Feb	3	3	pig	(Newland)	8.45
"	3	3	chickens		1.00
Total total					155.27

paid 11/17

Expense since Jan 18/08

Lincament	.25
Blacksmith	5.00
Total	5.25

paid 4/7

Act of Knapp & Stockwell
 Sold since Dec 7 time of last
 report as follows

Dec 11	two hogs (Foley)	12.50
" 24	one bull calf	8.50
" 30	eggs	.40
Jan 6	2 hogs (Foley)	12.00
" 7	4 " (Nuncheon)	32.60
" 16	balance on hogs	16.00
		<u>81.40</u>

47
 paid

82
 82

The last of the above items
 was a track, I rec'd one, 6 mo.
 old steer weighing 435, and 16
 for the 2 year old heifer we
 bought of W T Lewis Oct 1907, for
 six dol, this heifer has a good
 calf we keep it.

Expenses since Dec 7/07

Jan 6	Mule shoe	50
" 6	salt	60
	Total	<u>1.10</u>

paid
 47

Dec 7/08

Knapp + Stockwell

Amount paid since Oct 26
to Dec 7/08

Oct 28	Warm ointment	.25
" 28	rope	45
Nov 2	Giving bale cotton	3.25
2	tallow	15
4	window glass + putty	90
12	" "	50
12	nails 3 ct	25
12	Express on saddle	1 <u>00</u>
Nov 18	Ebbie Jones seal	4 <u>00</u>
" 26	Staples	55
" 30	H. Y. Carpenter cow	10 <u>00</u>
		<u>21.30</u>

Amount sold since Oct 26

to Wate

Oct 28	part bale cotton	9 <u>00</u>
Nov 2	bale cotton	46 58
Dec 4	fig	2 80
" 4	old wagon	10 <u>00</u>
	Ove	

Amount paid for repairing
Markham place.

Moving crib on barn 12⁰⁰

repairing fence 2⁰⁰

The glass charged to Knapp
& Lockwell were for this
place & were broken while
the house was vacant

It will take about 3 days
more to repair the fence
& split the posts for it.

Jan 1 09.

Stock on hand to date

4	mules			
1	horse			
1	cow	6	years	old
4	"	2	"	"
2	"	1	"	"
1	steer	2	"	"
9	"	1	"	"
7	"	less than	one year	old
1	heifer	"	"	"
1	bull	one year		
3	small calves			

Most of the cattle were spring calves + will count a year old in the spring

130 hogs

The corn crib + hog house lefts are full of spear wine hay + about 4 ton in the barn.

We will have plenty hay but should plan on having more next season

Fred Stockwell

We have practically same machinery as last year

THE WORLD'S WORK
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY PUBLISHERS
133-137 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK

WALTER H. PAGE, EDITOR

Dec. 15, 1908.

Dear Dr. Knapp:

My partner, Mr. Houston, is this year chairman of the Aldine Association which, you know, is the club frequented by publishers and editors and which gives one very interesting dinner every winter.

This winter it wishes to take up the big subject of rural life and conservation of our resources; and it is an audience very worth while speaking to because it is made up of people who write and publish things of every sort in this town, and they are practically all represented here.

Houston has written you an invitation, and he asks me to second it, to be one of the speakers at the dinner. And I do second it most heartily, for I assure you that it is one of the dinners in New York that I consider worth while.

I heartily hope you can come. In addition to
doing a great public service, I think I can promise
that you will have a good time.

Heartily yours,

Walter H. Page

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

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Chemists

C. A. WEATHERINGTON
GENERAL MANAGER

I. F. ORTON
OFFICIAL CHEMIST AND
ASST GENERAL MANAGER

ALL QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO
USUAL STRIKE CLAUSE, AND FOR
REPLY BY RETURN OF POST, UN-
LESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Galveston, Texas,

Dec. 31, 1908.

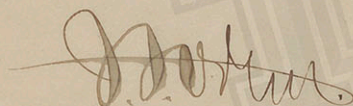
Dr. Seaman A. Knapp,

Lake Charles, La.

Dear Sir:--

Happy New Year, and a Prosperous one to you!

Most sincerely yours,



A.G.M.

El Bernardez Industrial Corporation

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OKLAHOMA

Capital Stock \$100,000.00

Fort Worth, Texas, _____ 10

Washington, D.C. Jan. 4, 1908

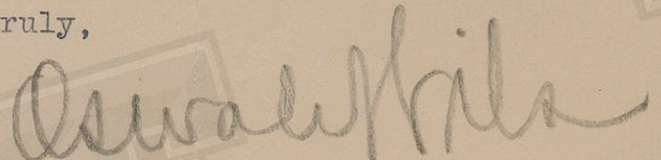
Dear Prof:-

Am awfully sorry that I cant see you before I leave but have to go to Texas. We have a proposition from Los angeles to take 25,000 of our bonds. I will know defintely when I get to Ft. Worth. At any rate Mr. Davidson, President of U. S. Trust Co., will be treasurer and help us out. I am determined to organize a safe conservative company and make a success.

I wish you would see Col. Livingston. You will find his address in phone book and then see Mr. Davidson. I am anxious for you to meet him, as we will need him. I expect to be back in 10 days at latest. The Col. will explain our Los Angeles proposition.

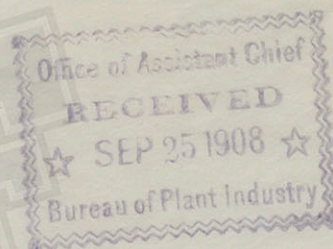
Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours truly,



Copy.

*Mr. Woods
for your information*



Mukden, Manchuria,

August 24, 1908.

Dr. B. T. Galloway,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thinking that you and Mr. Fairchild would be interested to learn of our progress in this far away corner of the world I am writing to give you a brief description of the situation into which we have dropped here.

Our journey across the Pacific and thru Japan was uneventful but interesting and delightful in many ways. We were unable to take the time in Japan to visit the Sappow Station in the North island by reason of the fact that we were advised to hasten on to Peking and Mukden in order to meet Consul General Straight and Gov. Tong Shao Yi prior to their departure for America. At all the ports Yokohama, Tien Tsin also Peking and Mukden I have received much education into the new conditions from the American Consuls who impress one very favorably especially when compared with the consuls of other nations. At Peking also I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with a member of the American Legation.

We have been in Mukden now about 3 weeks and after one week in an alleged hotel we moved into the American Consulate where

Copy 2.

we are now enjoying excellent quarters and sharing a mess with Mr. Cloud the new Consul General. The Chinese are remodeling a group of brick houses for us (temple style) and have been most willing to put in at our request good floors, screen windows and doors, bath houses etc. so that in a few weeks we shall have one of the show places of Mukden.

The European colony here consists of about 60 people and they constitute one huge family. New comers are welcomed with open arms and our associates and neighbors will be much better than I had hoped for. Mukden is a flat, ramshackle old town with very few evidences of modern tendencies but to my mind infinitely preferable to Peking because of the cooler climate and the near location of hills and forests. One's first impression is of nothing but dirt, filth and lazy chinese but one grows accustomed to these things and is enabled to see deeper into the life of these people and their methods of doing business.

We are fortunate here in one respect and that is that with one exception all the high officials speak English and five or six have been educated in America. The director of agriculture is a young man who recently graduated from the University of California and who specialized in chemistry under Dr. Hilgard. He is intelligent, bright and open to reason but I should judge lacking in "hard headedness" and practicability. The economic or business side of agriculture does not appeal to him. He lacks in knowledge of the agricultural conditions which exist in North Manchuria and the great cattle ranges of Eastern Mangolia- places where the great possibilities lie for commercial agriculture and

Copy 3.

animal husbandry. To sum the whole thing up: he lacks mental judgment and organizing ability and to what extent I can influence him to pursue a wise policy remains to be seen.

They have assigned no definite work to us as yet simply instructed us to get settled and acquainted. You will be surprised to learn that for two years they have had an experiment station organization here with Japanese experts in charge and it is this fact which gives me grave doubts as to the success of our enterprise. Those who are intimate with the officials and methods here tell me that we have undoubtedly been brought here to play against the Japanese and that for the time being the Japs are in a position to block much work on our part. At the close of the war the Japanese Consuls and diplomats had sufficient influence to have Japanese appointed to these positions and accordingly several men educated at Sappow, Japan were put in charge. About a year ago the Chinese appointed this California graduate the director of this organization much to the discomfiture of the Japs who have been angry and jealous ever since. This Station is located about 3 miles east of Mukden and contains about 300 acres. They have a small administration bldg. and several fair sized bldgs. for live stock and machinery. In addition to these structures they have class rooms and dormitories that will accomodate about 200 students and at the present time they have about 170 students in attendance. The annual expenditure on this Station is about \$50000 (gold) I have been over the farm several times and cannot refrain from some criticism. They have inaugurated a great many experiments

Copy 4.

principally along fertilizer lines. Such primary and elementary expts. as are always needed for the foundations work are not found. Tillage expts. use of machine principles in a simple way, conservation of moisture, etc. are not being worked out. The whole plan illustrates the ability of the Japanese to copy but not to reason and organize. Practically all the labor on the farm is done by hand and the whole place shows an illustration of the old saying "they bit off more than they could chew" It is all too would be scientific too far in the clouds for elementary work and they can not hope to develop any scientific data at this stage of the game.

In view of these facts it will be impossible to associate us in any way with this corps of Jap workers and in aost I do not think they have any idea of so doing. It would be an impossible situation for the Japs have already begun some work in every conceivable form of work and we have evidently not been called here to occupy any special chairs of investigation. We have been told by the consuls here that the province Govt. is hard up this fall and in view of the present expenditure here on agriculture I fear very much that little progress will be made immediately.

Some of the officials have intimated that they contemplated the establishment of an institution of higher education here in Mukden and would send me to Hong Kong, Shanghai and Tien Tsin to conduct examinations for students who had already received primary English education in these cities. These students would of course know nothing in a practical way of agriculture and with a college located in a city and having no available land cattle, machinery etc. for instruction the whole thing would be a farce

Copy 5.

and I intend to insist upon another policy to the last ditches of diplomacy. If I am forced into such a program I will have to work half heartedly and will get out of it as soon as possible.

I hope to be able to influence them to establish another Station north of here say at Kirin or Tie Ling and to give us full swing. In such a case we could lay the foundations for a successful Station and school and the Japanese could continue their work here without continual friction. It is the only solution of the problem and I think you will recognize that I have a big job on my hands to tactfully swing this work into the channels where it should go. Everybody tells me that the Chinese always wants to begin "civilizing" at the top of the ladder instead of at the bottom and that when they conceive an educational scheme it is always for universities instead of primary elementary schools.

Manchuria impresses one as a big, wonderfully productive country. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, brown in color and evidently retentive of moisture and full of available fertility. The soy bean and sorghum crops are immense and certainly equal in product per acre the corn of Iowa or the small grains of Dakota. There are big possibilities here and if they force me into a crazy theoretical project I shall be bitterly disappointed. Cattle breeding, sheep breeding, simple machinery, road building, soil moisture studies etc should all be inaugurated before instruction commences and I am very anxious to begin right.

I have one request to make namely: that you have the Weather Bureau send me instruments and instructions for keeping meteorological

Copy 6.

meteorological records while I am here. I can find no authentic records anywhere of rainfall etc. and feel that I must have them.

Will you kindly pass this letter on to Mr. Fairchild and Asst. Sec. Hays?

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Edward C. Parker.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Penalty for

Mr. A. F. Woods,

Assistant Chief of Bureau.

SAK-HWB

September 8, 1908.

Hon. Jacob A. Conner, American Consul,
Saigon, Cochin, China.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 17th, has been referred to me by the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture for answer.

It is very gratifying to learn through you that the people of your section are studying conditions and especially the evolutions in trade which must occur from the introduction of machinery.

I am not entirely sure it will pay our manufacturers to send a ship load of all kinds of rice machinery to the Orient. I investigated it thoroughly in Japan and found that their roads were so narrow, their fields so small and they had so few draft animals that it was entirely impractical to use American machinery unless there should be an entire readjustment of farms and farm management. I also investigated the matter fully in the Philippines and in British India. In both these countries the farms are large enough to use machinery and they have the draft animals but to use machinery profitably it is necessary to have considerable intelligence so that the ordinary field hand can repair the implement and it is also necessary to have

Hon. J. A. C. - China.

- 2 -

machine shops within reasonable distances so that the larger repairs can be made without too great expense and time in transporting the machinery to the shop.

I think that in a moderate way American machinery might be introduced in Cochin, China, Burmah, Hindoostan and the Philippines, but it will be a slow process and only a few could be sold at one time. This refers particularly to the twine binder and the steam thrasher. The plow and the disc harrow and the seeder are not so open to these objections and great benefit would result from their use. We are ready to join with you in recommending that in a moderate way American machinery may be profitably introduced into the Orient. We are a little doubtful whether a ship load would be handled at one time although it would advertise the matter much better than to ship a smaller quantity.

It will give me pleasure to send your view to some of our leading manufacturers of farm implements and confer with them in regard to it.

Allow me to remain,

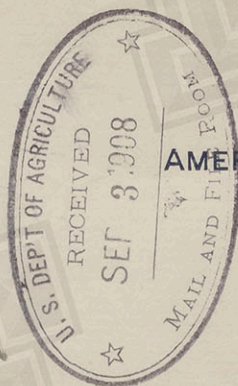
Yours very truly,

Special Agent in Charge.

Hon. Jacob A. Conner, American Consul,
Saigon, Cochin, China.

MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN.

Mr. Conner advised, under date of Sept. 8th, that such implements as the plow and the disc harrow could be used to great benefit in the Orient; but on account of the narrow roads, want of draft animals, and the smallness of farms, it would be impractical to use the larger machinery; also that it is doubtful whether a ship load of farming implements could be handled at one time.



AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Saigon, Indochina

June 17, 1908

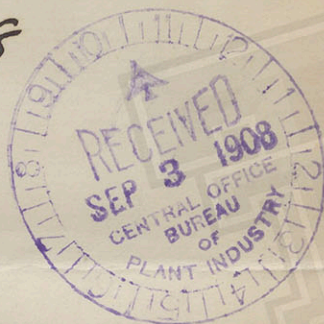
Hon. James Wilson

Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I send you a clipping from
a local newspaper, "Le Courrier Saigon-
nais", together with a rough trans-
lation of the same. This may interest
you and I am sure it would interest
Dr. Knapp, the writer referred to.

I want to induce American
manufacturers of agricultural imple-
ments to send a shipload of goods
down here, to visit the fairs of
French Indo China, Siam, Burmah,



Dr. Knapp
for information
are neatly dis-
posed to you for
reply say it is
referred to you for
reply

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Java and the Philippines. Can you help me to bring this to their attention? I mean the importance of it; if they care for a foreign market at all, as I believe they do, they could not contrive a more effective means of advertising their goods and taking orders. Within the next twelve months they ought to send a ship-load of plows, harrows, disk cultivators, reapers, threshing machines, wind-pumps, ditching, dyking and grading machines and others that might be mentioned. They could easily afford an outlay of a quarter of a million dollars for the advertising it

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

would give them. I believe they could take orders for machinery covering the greater part, if not all of this amount. There is no use sending catalogues - people don't want to buy from catalogues even if in the language of the country. What they want to see is the goods, and they want to see them tested if possible. The frame of American implements is here, but who knows just what kind of plow is best suited to this soil, or to the draft animals here, which are cattle and carabass. I took the matter up with the Lieutenant Governor of Cochin China and he not only approved the scheme, he approved

7
AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

it with enthusiasm. He promised that the tariff regulations would not stand in the way, and that the government would do all in its power to encourage it. That means a whole lot.

I understand that some two hundred or more ^{Illinois} manufacturers and merchants will leave America for the orient within a few months. That is good. They will undoubtedly be impressed with the orient. But why shouldn't they make an impression on the orient by an exhibit of their goods?

If you can hand this to the people who ought to be interested, I shall be much obliged to you. If you can give it a word of approval

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

I shall be doubly obliged.

I have lately written of this to the Department, and am in hopes of seeing it in print in the Consular Reports.

I am venturing somewhat upon my newspaper acquaintance with you, but I am sure that Dr. Wiley, Dr. Melvin, Mr Mc Cabe, your son and others in your Department will readily recall me.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

Jacob C. Loomer
American Consul.

To

Honorable James Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture.

~~La~~ / ~~La~~ ~~meilleure~~ prose

Le Rapport Knapp

La Chambre d'Agriculture de Cochinchine vient de publier un rapport fait, il y a déjà quelques années, par un docteur américain, M. A. KNAPP, sur la riziculture aux Etats-Unis. Le dr. Knapp écrivit ce travail à l'issue d'une mission ou, plus exactement, d'une enquête agricole dont il avait été chargé par le Secrétaire d'Etat de son pays à l'Agriculture. La valeur documentaire et enseignante du rapport Knapp est telle que l'édition que vient d'en faire la Chambre d'Agriculture à Saigon n'est pas le moins du monde anachronique. Tous ceux que l'avenir économique de l'Indo-Chine intéresse — nos pouvoirs publics généraux et locaux sont fort supposablement dans ce cas — liront avec fruit le petit livre que nous citons. Sa lecture suggère des considérations comparatives excellentes mais, surtout, elle détermine l'opinion que nous devrions avoir, depuis un assez long temps déjà, de la concurrence que nous aurons à soutenir avec les rizières de la Louisiane, de la Floride, du Texas et de Géorgie, vis à vis de la clientèle chinoise et japonaise.

Des événements d'ordre politique et social inter-Pacifique se sont passés, après la mission du dr. Knapp, dont on pourrait arguer au bénéfice de nos relations françaises avec la Chine et le Japon contre le producteur américain. Mais les considérations de sentiment — or l'amour-propre national est un sentiment — ne comptent plus guère, si même elles comptent encore, à une époque et entre des nations où la morale de l'intérêt matériel immédiat sévit dans toute sa splendeur.

Il y a donc lieu de croire avec fermeté que l'Amérique sera le fournisseur et l'exportateur les plus favorisés, quand ses qualités, ses prix et taxes de produits seront les plus favorables aux pays clients.

La publication du rapport Knapp, dont on devrait bien approvisionner nos bibliothèques, est un extrait de la "Revue des cultures coloniales" qui en a commencé la vulgarisation. C'est la sorte de prose que la presse des colonies devrait pouvoir offrir en primeur — en primeur goûtée — à ses lecteurs.

Translation

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

The Chamber of Agriculture of Cochinchina has just published a report by ~~an American~~ Dr. M. A. Knapp, an American - a report made some years ago - upon rice culture in the U. S.

Dr. Knapp wrote this report as the result of a mission, or more precisely of an agricultural investigation with which he had been commissioned by the Department of Agriculture of his country. The documentary and informational value of this report is such that the edition just issued by the Chamber of Agriculture at Saigon is not in the least out of date. All who are interested in the economic future of Indo China - our public officers,

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

general and local, are certainly to be included - may read ~~with profit~~ this little book with profit. The reading suggests rather excellent conclusions but especially it points ~~to the~~ out ideas we should have had long ago concerning the competition we must meet from Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Georgia, face to face with a Chinese and Japanese clientele.

^{Events}
~~Circumstances~~ of a political and social order in the Pacific have come to pass since the mission of Dr. Knapp, from which one could argue a gain in the relations between French interests and those of China and Japan as against the American competitor. But considerations of sentiment - since national self love is a

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

sentiment - scarcely count any more, if indeed they count at all, in an epoch and between nations where the ~~theory~~ ~~of the~~ ~~material interest~~ of the immediate material interest rages in all its splendor.

One may ~~believe~~ firmly believe that America will be the ^{most favored} ~~the~~ furnisher and exporter when the quality, price and value of products ~~as~~ shall be most agreeable to the purchasing countries.

The publication of the Knapp report with which our libraries ought to be well supplied, is an extract of the "Revue des Cultures Coloniale." It is the sort of force that the colonial press ought to be able to offer as a primer - an illustrated primer - to its readers.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Office of the Secretary.

Dear Dr.Galloway:

Here is a transcript of my notes of what was said at the meeting of Dr.Knapp's men in the Secretary's Office a few days ago. I understand the Secretary has given instructions as to what he wishes done with the material.

Very truly yours,

R.M. Reese

September 10, 1908.

T. J. TAYLOR, PRES.
T. C. THATCHER, CASHIER.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, 1ST VICE PRES.
J. F. REED, 2ND VICE PRES.

FARMERS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL \$75,000.00
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Sept. 18, 1908.

Mr. W.D. Bentley, Special Agent,

City.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your inquiry in regard to condition of Wichita County farmers:

During the past three or four years we have with pleasure noted a growing disposition on the part of farmers to improve their homes both in appearance and conveniences. As a class they are getting out of debt, and their condition is in every way very much improved.

There is also a disposition to give their children better education and to this end new school houses have been built and competent teachers ~~and~~ are in charge. Our farmers do not need the sympathy of any other class of citizens. We feel that considerable credit is due your Department for promoting and encouraging the farmers in their efforts to better their condition. We sincerely hope the good work will be continued.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Taylor Pres

T. C. Thatcher

Cashier.

Copy all in brackets

Evergreen, Ala. 8/19/08.

Prof. H. E. Savely,
State Agent,
Columbus, Miss.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith hand you my report as per your request of Sept. 15. Answers to the questions are numbered similar to the enclosed list of questions.

1- My district includes the counties of Ceneceuh, Butler, Menree and adjoining counties.

The demonstration farms are located as follows:

Ceneceuh County	125 demonstration farms.
Butler county	43 " "
Menree county	61 " "

The coeperaters are distributed as follows:

Ceneceuh	58 coeperaters.
Butler,	20 "
Menree	98 "
Wilcox	10 "
Cevington	2 "2
Lewndes	6 "
Escambia	2 "
Dallas	1 "
	<hr/> 257 "

The above is the original list, but at present I have about 1200 coeperaters whose names I will send in this fall.

2- Throughout this section the farmers have adopted the practice of widening their rows and also giving more space to the cotton plants in the drill.

Nearly every farmer this fall has selected his seed cotton in the field according to instructions sent out from the office of the demonstration work. Some of them have made individual selections of stalks and are actually engaged in breeding their cotton after scientific methods, and practically all of them throughout my district are culling their seed by picking the largest bolls from the most desirable stalks. I have taken up much time in giving the specific instructions as to select their seed.

They are also taking much interest in selecting seed corn, and are following our bulletin number ^{A-63}. The corn crop in this section is the best I have seen in years and every demonstration farm, especially in Conecuh County will average at least ²⁵ ~~twenty~~ bushels to the acre. The Mesby Corn distributed is very popular with ~~exaxx~~ the farmers but they all complain that it is too soft, and that the weavels will attack ^{it} more than other varieties. Many of them, however, have learned the value of Carbon Bisulphide as an insecticide. The druggists in Evergreen and Greenville have sold large quantities of the liquid to the farmers.

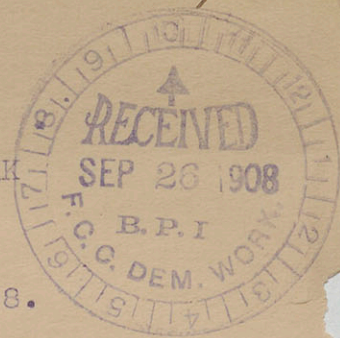
The farmers have adopted most of the methods of preparation and cultivation advocated by the Department which is shown by the appearance of the demonstration farm. The Demonstration farms, as a rule, stood the drought which visited this section better than farms cultivated the ordinary way. There has not been as much complete fertilizer sold as in the past. The farmers are learning to mix their own fertilizers and most of them have used acid phosphate and cotton seed meal.

Our farmers have made wonderful progress along all lines, but the most striking improvement made, is in the selection of seed. I am sure that no other agency than the Demonstration work brought this about. The people in this district have raised cotton and corn so long that they have become accustomed to depending on cotton alone as the money crop. They have never studied any crops but cotton and corn, therefore they have given but little attention to rotation and the winter cover crops. Many of them, however, have been aroused to the importance of leguminous plants for soil improvement. There has been planted large areas of velvet bean, cow peas, peanuts, and some hairy vetch. I believe that this was also caused by the general interest in the agriculture aroused by the Demonstration work.

3-----The farmers generally have been aroused to the importance of deep preparation and pulverization of the seed bed for all field crops. I learned this from personal contact with the farmers and from the book of the hardware dealers, which show that twice as many disk plows, walking

THE EFFECT OF
THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK
UPON RURAL CONDITIONS.

Waco, Texas, Sept. 22, 1908.



1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming?

Answer: A very large percent, especially where we have been doing the intensive work. In looking over sections where we had one farm in 1906, like Lott, Falls county; Garland, Dallas county, and a number of other places where we had Demonstration flats, nearly all the farmers are now trying to follow our method of farming. I should say as nearly as could be estimated 50 percent.

2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now keep them?

Answer: Possibly but few tenants and small farmers kept pigs enough to make their family lard and bacon. Nearly all bought their Packing House products, not over 25 percent. A great change has taken place in the last few years. Nearly every farmer now grows his chicken and pork for home use -- possibly 65 percent now. While this is not all due to the Demonstration Work, it has been an important factor in this improvement.

3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family)
(b) What percent now have that?

Answer: Very few farmers formerly raised a garden. Some thought that Irish potatoes and beans would not grow in the black waxy lands. Will say not over 25 percent.
(b) Nearly every farmer now grow a garden, of course, not sufficient to last the family all the year round, but quite a large number grow all the vegetables they use. Will say 65 percent.

4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now have them?

Answer: Very few had any fenced pastures for cows and pigs. Some improvement might be noted on that line while there is great room for improvement. Nearly all have a cow pasture but few have a suitable pasture for hogs.

5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain, hay, etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work?
(b) What percent now raise enough?

Answer: Owing to the one crop idea prevailing the small farmers bought

2

crop on. There has been great improvement on that line. Many are now growing corn and feed-stuff enough to last them through the crop season. Will say about 50 percent. Some sections perhaps 75 percent.

6. Has the Farmers' Cooperation Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? (b) Give percent and specific instances.

Answer: I think it has some few have bought their own farms. A much smaller number of farmers now depend on the merchant or banker for supplies while they are making a crop.

(b) ~~W.~~ N. Mathis, McGregor, Texas; Dan Chapin; Walter Fariss; W. J. Anderson and J. H. Carter, Hill county. These men have bought farms this season.

7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.

Answer: Yes, there is now a much larger percent of farmers who are using good teams and better tools, and implements than formerly. Will say about 50 percent. Mr. ~~Derden~~ of the Itasca Hardware Company says 50 percent increase the past two years. McLendon Hardware Company of Waco, Texas, says that there has been an increase of 40 percent since 1905 in this section of the state.

8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.

Answer: In some sections the rural schools have improved notably; in the Denison vicinity North Texas. Yes, there has been very great improvement in the planting seed. Nearly all farmers are now planting or think they have improved cotton. Specific instances where school terms have been lengthened, don't know.

9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?

Answer: Quite a number of our farmers are now securing thoroughbred stock. Hogs, Horses and cattle, etc. (See Mr. Campbell report on Lee County)

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?

Answer: Our people are just beginning to take up the homecanning of vegetables and fruits to any very great extent. Of course, some have been canning their fruit for years. There has been great improvement in this line recently.

11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better homes?

: In some neighborhoods the improvement of
very noticeable. Of course, when you increase
activity of the farmers all these things

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural delivery of mail and general home contentment?

Answer: Very naturally when a farmer grows better crops and larger yields he wants better transportation facilities, such as ~~better~~ roads, etc. Some communities now have telephone connections quite general, while other communities are just beginning to take up these matters. About 12 miles of graded, gravel roads have been built in Hill county this year. Over 50 miles of graded, gravel roads has been built in McLennan county the last twelve months. Some few other counties are doing something along this line, while in some counties of my territory but little has been done towards the improvement of their public roads.

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work? Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

Answer: Lands are continually advancing in price, but I attribute it more to the settling up and increase in population more than any other cause. Our work may have helped some along that line, because it has shown that some of our lands has produced a profit of more than \$50.00 per acre in one season on cotton alone. When that fact becomes known, of course, that means higher priced lands.

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms?

Answer: Yes, there has been some tenants who have been able to purchase small farms, but it is hard to give specific cases on such short notice.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. Quicksall.
Special Agent.

P.S. Since making up the foregoing report have received a report from Mr W. W. Campbell along the same line which I am enclosing to you for your perusal. J.L.Q.

Office of Steve Carrigan,
Real Estate Agent.
Local Agent for Iron Mountain Railway Lands.

Hope, Ark. Sept , 24 . 1908. 190
(Question No. 13)

Mr, J. J. Moore ,
Hope Arkansas.

Dear sir :-

Complying with your request I beg to submit the following answer to question (13) of the Secretary of Agriculture .

The Farmers Cooperators Demonstration Work and your advise to the farmers and the Improved seed that you recommended has won the admiration of the people .

The migration of the cotton boll weevil into this section of the country would have caused land values to decline from (30 to 50%) had not been for the timely efforts put forth by you and the Department that you represent . I am of the opinion that if the work is continued by you in the capacity in which you are now acting that land values will increase from (20 to 25%) .

Our people were greatly alarmed by the approach of the boll weevil , but , your labors here have to a large extent relieved the anxiety that the people , and consequently land values have and will remain about normal for this and the first half of next year .

I will gladly aid you in any laudible way to extend and increase the work in this section .

Very truly yours .

Steve Carrigan

AGENTS FOR
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Plows, Buck's
Stoves, Deering
Harvesting Ma-
chinery, Owens-
boro Wagons and
Buggies, Bartlett
and Gold Hibbard
Sewing Machines,
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Shoelkopf Saddles,
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STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
MACHINERY, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
WAGONS, SADDLES AND HARNESS.

*Question
No. 7*

Hope, Ark., Sept 24, 1908

Mr. J. J. Moore,

Hope, Arkansas.

Dear Sir :-

As per your request I take pleasure in
answering Question No. 7 of ~~the~~ Secretary of Agrioul.

There has been a steady growth in the
demand for improved farm implements for the last
ten years, and ^{through} the reccomendation and advise that
you have gimen farmers we have been assisted in the
sale of harrows and other labor saving implements.

Very truly yours .

*Hope Hdw Co
By C. F. Wingfield Sec*