

# PASSING OF MRS. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

Last Sunday, June 12th, at four p. m. the funeral services for the late Mrs. Seaman A. Knapp were held at the home of her son, Herman Knapp at his home on the campus of the Iowa State College. The funeral was attended by the older members of the faculty and friends who had known Mrs. Knapp in past year and realized the nobility of her life. The floral tributes were profuse and in their silent loveliness and fragrance symbolized the beauty of a well spent life such as Mrs. Knapp's whose own life was always a benediction of good deeds quietly performed for others.

Mrs. Knapp's death occurred at the home in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 8th. The remains accompanied by the husband Dr. S. A. Knapp, the sons Bradford and Arthur Knapp of Washington arrived Sunday. The daughter, Mrs. Helen Knapp Fay and her husband Dr. O. J. Fay of Des Moines were also in attendance.

The funeral was very simple and free from any ostentation. Dr. Cessna, an old friend, read scripture and several selections from the poets and Dean E. W. Stanton, a memorial which follows this. Mrs. L. C. Tilden sang the solo, "Crossing the Bar." The remains were interred in the college cemetery.

## A TRIBUTE TO MRS. S. A. KNAPP

By Dean E. W. Stanton.

There are debts we love to pay  
Out of some life with which we have  
come into touch we may have received—perhaps in time of direst need—an inspiration and a strength that the giver knew not of, but for which no word or act of ours can render suitable recompense. I stand today by the bier of a noble Christian woman to whom I, like a host of others owe a debt of deepest gratitude. If it were not for such relation I should hesitate to speak, on this occasion even in this home of hallowed friendship. I realize too that though gratitude may be measureless the power of ordinary human speech is limited and may fail to give adequate and appropriate expression to the love and reverence we, who knew her, bear to her and memory of her who, to

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and affinforma and their  
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Maria had acc was born.  
Decemb ful way which in t  
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Lucina gracious of such lo  
her ear corded permeated  
school Those and human

Like the stars, so still and saint-like  
Looking downward from the skies.  
Uttered not, yet comprehended,  
Is the spirits voiceless prayer,  
Soft rebukes, in blessing ended,  
Breathing from her lips of air.  
O, though oft depressed and lonely,  
All my fears are laid aside,  
If I but remember only  
Such and these have loved and died."

(The following was written by Mrs. S. A. Knapp  
& found on her writing book.)

Lair the garden was and wife  
Where I spent the morning hours  
Often <sup>at</sup> my Mother's side  
Sowing seeds and training flowers.  
There at evening all alone  
I often watched the primrose <sup>burst</sup>  
If I wonder that <sup>was</sup> sown  
In my heart "God's firmest hope";

Ways were opening wider still  
When a timid maid I stand.  
In the shady classic <sup>land</sup> groves,  
And ~~X~~ reached <sup>my</sup> out my soul to fill  
Reached the visual, caught the <sup>light</sup>  
Learned the wealth of <sup>magic</sup> ~~glory~~  
All my mind upheld by faith  
In the garden fields of <sup>glory</sup> ~~glory~~  
(Found by Mrs. Bradford Knapp after the  
Death of Mrs. S. A. Knapp)

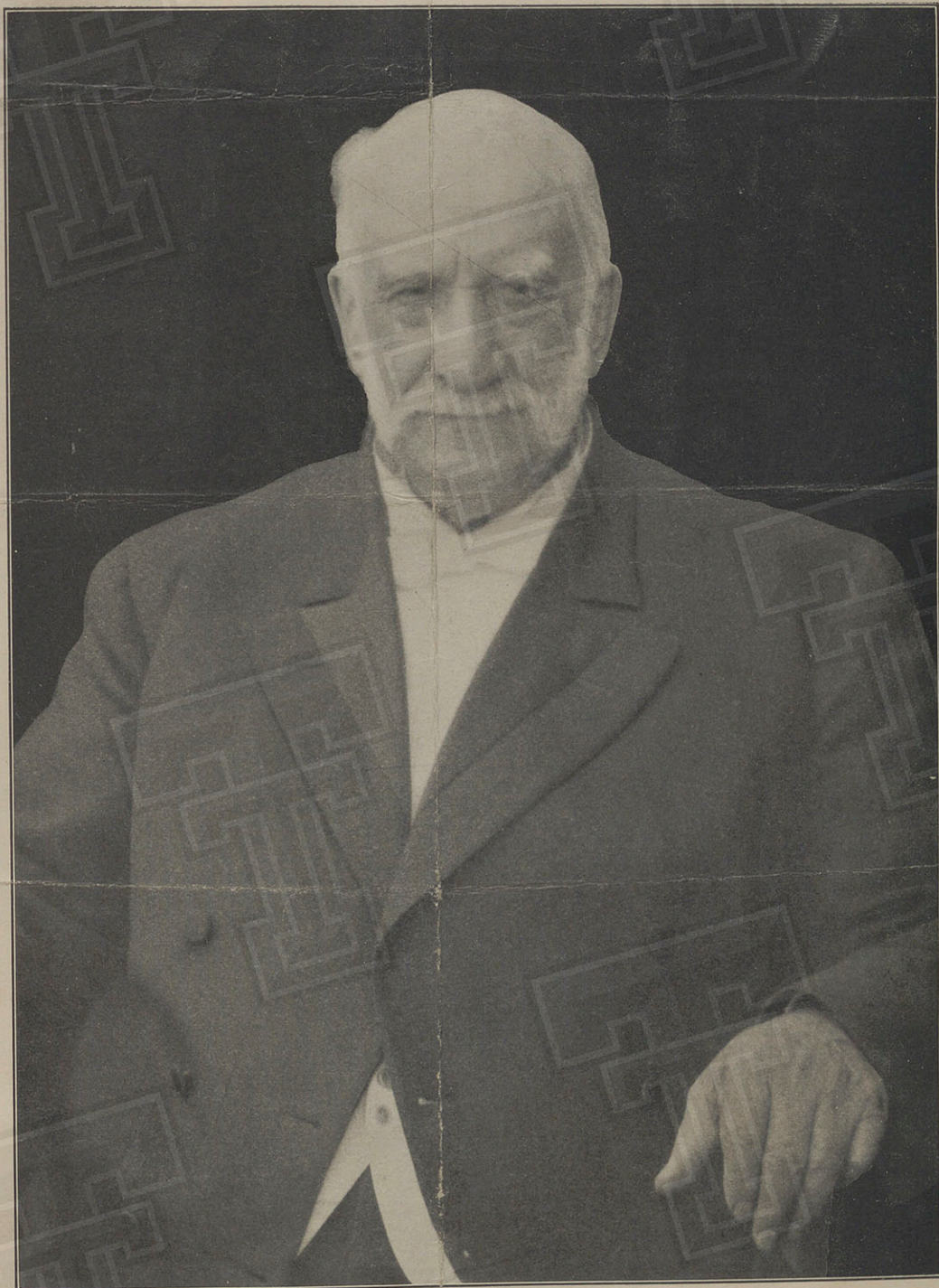
From

New York City.

Address

MAY - - 1911

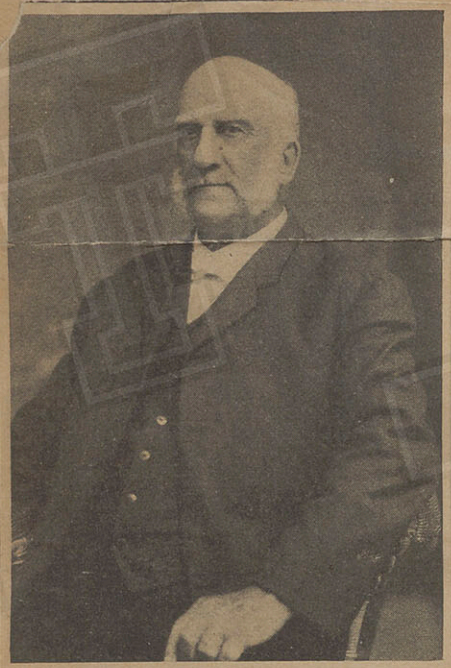
Property of  
Knapp Estate



THE LATE DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

THE ORGANIZER OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S DEMONSTRATION-FARM WORK IN THE SOUTHERN STATES,  
THE GREATEST DIRECT PRACTICAL BENEFACITOR OF MORE PEOPLE THAN ANY OTHER MAN OF HIS GENERATION

From **REVIEW OF**  
Address **New York City.**  
Date **MAY 1911**



THE LATE DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

(Dr. Knapp organized and directed, for the Department of Agriculture, the remarkable Farmers' Coöperative Demonstration work, an account of which appeared in the REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE for November, 1910. He did much to stimulate the growing of rice, cotton, corn, and other Southern crops and had an expert's acquaintance with the agriculture of the Far East.)

From **TIMES**  
Address **WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Date **APR 17 1911**

## President Finley Calls Knapp Death Big Loss

The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, lately in charge of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Department of Agriculture, caused a great loss to farmers of the South, President W. W. Finley, of the Southern railway said today. The value of Dr. Knapp's work in helping Southern farmers combat the cotton boll weevil, Mr. Finley said, is beyond calculation, and his organization of farming clubs for boys and girls was equally useful.

"I feel sure I voice the sentiment of the farmers of the South and of all Southern people in expressing the opinion that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was one of the most useful citizens of the United States in his generation, and that in his death our whole section has suffered a great loss."

From **TIMES**  
Address **WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Date **APR 11 1911**

## GRAND OLD MAN OF AGRICULTURE PASSES AWAY.

Some day the hustling, hurrying, thoughtless people of the United States will stop in their scramble of money-getting, look back into history, and realize that one of the most useful citizens of the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the "grand old man" of the Department of Agriculture, who has just been called by death. They will then, for the first time, appreciate the value of the service he rendered his fellow-men, and will manifest that appreciation by the erection of a memorial to him and to his work.

Dr. Knapp was in charge of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. He is the man who, for ten years, directed the activities of the Government in teaching the farmers of the country how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. The farmers knew and loved Dr. Knapp. He told them what they wanted to know. He was the great agricultural educator of his day.

Dr. Knapp was seventy-eight years old when he died, but until a few weeks before his death he was as strong and active, in body and mind, as a man of fifty. From early manhood to old age he devoted his energies to teaching. He rounded out his career in the Agricultural Department, where he performed a valuable service and where he pointed the way to greater service, which he has now left to others. It is particularly fitting that he is to be succeeded by his son, Bradford Knapp, who has been reared in his father's school, having been assistant to Dr. Knapp in the Bureau of Plant Industry for several years.

From **HERALD**  
Address **Washington, D. C.**  
Date **APR -4 1911**

## Funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Funeral services for Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, were held yesterday afternoon at Foundry M. E. Church. The family of Dr. Knapp accompanied the body to Ames, Iowa, where burial will take place in the cemetery of the Iowa State College.

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
D **DR. S. A. KNAPP DEAD**  
E **Farmers' Demonstration Work**  
**Head Victim of Rheumatism.**  
**REACHED AGE OF 77 YEARS**  
**Was Trained Agricultural Educator**  
**and Specially Picked for Work.**  
**KNOWN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY**  
**Probably Acquainted With More**  
**Farmers, Whom He Assisted,**  
**Than Any Other Man.**

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, director of the farmers' demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture, died yesterday at his home, 1215 Crittenden street northwest, from rheumatism that eventually affected his heart. Dr. Knapp was seventy-seven years old and probably was personally known to more of the farmers of the United States, especially in the southern states, than any other official in the Department of Agriculture, not excepting the Secretary himself.

He was a trained agricultural educator and had been the manager and later president of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, the Ripley Female College, Vermont, the Iowa State College for the Blind and the Iowa State Agricultural College. He afterward made special trips of investigation for the Department of Agriculture to China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico. All of this earlier work, however, was comparatively unimportant beside the work he had been doing for the department since 1901. This was the farm demonstration work of the south. It was work to which he had been especially called by Secretary Wilson, who was his old personal friend.

To Dr. Knapp's investigation and importations of improved varieties of Japanese rice, the great rice growing states of the south, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, owe \$20,000,000 annually. He took the rice to those states, and the successful rice growing there is due, it is believed, to his interest and teaching.

#### Had Difficulty Reaching Farmer.

The start of the farm demonstration work was due to the difficulty the department had in really getting hold of the farmer, especially the poorer and smaller farmer, and making him understand the work the department was doing for his benefit. The department was doing very important laboratory work, and was printing millions of pages of matter on its researches, but this did not appeal to the man who was fighting the boll weevil on a small cotton patch, and staggering along with a perpetual mortgage on his land in the ground.

Dr. Knapp was picked out as the man to bridge the gap between the laboratory and the man with the hoe, and the way he did it was one of the most important works the department has ever undertaken. Secretary Wilson called it "carrying the department to the farmer."

Dr. Knapp sent agents into the field, men who were practical farmers, but who, at the same time, understood and appreciated laboratory work. Each one of these agents was given a district and took hold of as many farms in his district as he could manage. Contracts were made with the owners of these demonstration farms practically to let the department run the farm for a single season. The owner of the farm did the work, but did it under the close supervision of the agent. The agent told him what to plant, what sort of seed to select, and how and when to cultivate the crop.

#### Introduced Scientific Methods.

There were a score of details about this practical farm work, but the gist of it all was to use the most up-to-date and scientific methods, and to make the small farmer use them himself, so he would know exactly how they were applied. The result was remarkable. The work spread until it covered twelve of the southern states. The crops raised on the demonstration farms were on the average twice as valuable as the adjoining farms that had not yet adopted "government methods," as they have come to be known.

Farmers who saw their neighbors prospering by these methods adopted them themselves, and for the first time in history the small farmer really began to reap the benefit of the scientific work the government was doing for him. One feature of the demonstration work was insisted on by Dr. Knapp, and that was that the farmer should be made to spend no more money on his crop under government methods than he had spent before.

Then the doctor began to take hold of the boys and organized boys' corn clubs, where each member had a measured acre of ground and raised a crop of corn under the direction of the field agent. These competitions were scored as carefully as an athletic event, and the result was judged not only by the size of the crop raised, but by the small amount of money spent in raising it.

#### Prize Winners Brought Here.

These competitions have been running for four years, and last winter the prize-winning boys from twelve states were given a trip to Washington as a reward for their work. The same sort of competitive work had been started among the girls of the south, but Dr. Knapp was not quite ready to have the fact announced, as he wanted to first smooth out any practical defects that showed themselves in working the scheme in the field.

Officials of the department consider the farm demonstration work and the corn club work among the most important things the department has ever undertaken. Much of their success was attributed to Dr. Knapp personally because of his high agricultural attainments and keen practical method of work. As one of his associates in the department said: "He was a man who thoroughly appreciated science and could talk it to the farmer in words of one syllable."

The members of his family surviving Dr. Knapp are: Mrs. A. M. Mayo, Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Bradford Knapp, who has been associated with Dr. Knapp in the Department of Agriculture; S. Arthur Knapp, cashier of the Calcasieu National Bank, Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. A. J. Fay, Des Moines, Iowa.

Funeral services will probably be held at Dr. Knapp's late residence tomorrow afternoon. The body will be taken to Ames, Iowa, for interment Wednesday.

#### Dr. S. A. Knapp Dead.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Director of the farmers' demonstration work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died April 1 in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Knapp was 77 years old, and probably personally acquainted with more farmers thruout the South than any other person in the Department. The farm demonstration work in the South was the most important work to which Dr. Knapp devoted all his energy.

To his investigations and importations of foreign rice, grains, fruits, etc., the Southern States owe an increased yield of many million dollars. The start of farm demonstration work was due to the difficulty the Department had in really getting hold of farmers, especially the smaller ones, and making them understand the work the Department was doing for their benefit. The Department was doing very important experimental and laboratory work and was printing tons of pages of matter on its researches, but this did not appeal to men fighting the boll weevil on small patches of land and staggering along with mortgages on their crops in the ground.

Dr. Knapp was picked out as the man to bridge the gap between the laboratory and the man with the hoe, and the way he did it was one of the most important undertakings in the Department. Secretary Wilson called it "carrying the Department to the farmer." That Dr. Knapp's methods have been successful has been demonstrated by the increase in yields of various products in the districts in charge of the demonstrators.

In his death the boys on the farms have lost a sincere friend and instructor and the country has lost a man thru whose unrivaled energy vast results have been accomplished, especially in the agricultural sections of the South. As one of his associates in the Department said: "He was a man who thoroly appreciated science, and could talk it to the farmer in words of one syllable."

Having started the boys in the cultivation of corn along practical and successful lines, the doctor had planned work in the garden for girls, which now will doubtless be undertaken and carried to success under the direction of his son, Bradford, who has been long associated with the father in field and office work.

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
APR 21 1911

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From **TIMES**

Address **Washington, D. C.**

Date

## Dr. Knapp Will Be Buried at Ames, Iowa

The body of Dr. Seamon A. Knapp, a well-known educator, will be interred in the Iowa State College Cemetery, at Ames, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Clarence E. Wise, pastor of the Iowa Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, will officiate at services to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. The family will accompany the body.

1884

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From

Address

Date

## rites for Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Educator Will Be Buried in Iowa State College Cemetery.

Funeral services for Dr. Seamon A. Knapp, a well-known educator, who died at his home, 1215 Crittenden street northwest, Saturday afternoon, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Foundry M. E. Church, Rev. Clarence E. Wise, pastor of the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church, officiating. The family will accompany the body to Ames, Iowa, for interment in the Iowa State College Cemetery, Wednesday afternoon.

Establishe

From **TIMES-DEMOCRAT,**

Address **New Orleans, La.**

Date

## DR. KNAPP BURIED.

Mr. Ransdell and Others Pay Tribute to Expert.

Washington, April 8.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held at the Foundry Church here to-day and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Io., for burial.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Representative Ransdell of Louisiana. Wal-

ter Page, editor of the World's Work, and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at to-day's services. Mr. Ransdell pictured his magnificent service to the South as a pioneer in the rice industry, which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars; as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil, and in farmers' demonstration work generally, and a leader in the Department of Agriculture, the department most important to the people.

From

Address

Date

## LEADING RICE EXPERT OF COUNTRY DIES AT CAPITAL

Es

, 1884

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, 77 Years, Succumbs to Rheumatism in Washington.

## INTRODUCED RICE INTO LOUISIANA

Declining Years Spent as Agricultural Scientist—Son Bradford May Succeed Him.

(Special to The Item.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, formerly of Lake Charles (La.), and one of the most prominent of the corps of scientific agriculturists of the department of agriculture, whose work in the Southern states has made him a national figure, died here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, aged 77 years.

He was taken sick on March 24, when he suffered an attack of rheumatism, from which, because of his advanced years, he never recovered.

Services will be conducted in Washington on Monday afternoon, and the body will be taken for interment to Ames (Iowa), where he was for some years president of the agricultural college.

Dr. Knapp was chief of the bureau of farmers' co-operative demonstration work, of the agricultural department, which he organized. It is likely that his son, Bradford Knapp, formerly his assistant, will succeed him at the head of the bureau.

Dr. Knapp was a native of New York, but lived for many years at Lake Charles (La.).

He had been connected with the government for the past 10 years.

He was one of the men who introduced rice culture in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and was the first president of the Rice association of America.

## Prominent in Louisiana.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, he was for years one of the most prominent of the modern scientific school of agriculture. His efforts in behalf of rice, sugar and cotton made his name almost a household word in the gulf states.

He was one of the leaders in the great fight the government made against the cotton boll weevil.



## TIMES-DEMOCRAT,

New Orleans, La.

APR 3 - 1911

DR. KNAPP'S CREED  
SOUTH'S SALVATION

Preached Crop Diversification Before and After Entering Government Service—Taught Dixie to Raise Corn and Hogs.

Staff Special to The Times-Democrat.

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who died at his home here yesterday was seventy-eight years old. Diversified agriculture was the gospel Dr. Knapp preached both before and after he went into the government service. He urged the farmers of the South to raise corn, oats, hogs and make themselves independent of cotton. When the gloom produced by the boll weevil visitation was at its deepest, Dr. Knapp heartened the Southern farmer by pointing out to him that land which will grow cotton also will produce other crops.

The boy's corn club movement, which is educating thousands of young Americans, especially in the South, is a development of his efforts.

For a quarter of a century, the doctor urged the diversification of crops which is now showing results, and making Northern farmers turn their eyes to the South as the land of opportunity for the man who must get away from the more expensive land of the North if he would be anything more than a laborer working for food and clothes.

The bureau which Dr. Knapp was the head was organized for the purpose of demonstrating the theories worked out by the scientists in the department. That bureau fought the weevil in Texas by means of cultural methods and showed that cotton can be made notwithstanding the presence of the weevil by the adoption of methods of cultivation unfavorable to the spread of the pest.

There are about 250,000 farmers throughout the country who are doing some or all their farming according to rules set for their guidance by the bureau of which Dr. Knapp was the head. They make reports to the bureau so that the results of the demonstration work may be known at the end of each season. It is that practical sort of work that endeared the Doctor to the Congressmen from the Southern States and made them fight for appropriations for his bureau.

From HERALD

Address Washington, D. C.

Date APR 2 1911

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fumed; full pound

Lyon's Tooth  
Euthymol Tooth  
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## Opening Sale

40c Chocolate  
lb  
40c Chocolate  
35c Nut Butter  
25c Chocolate

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, chief of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Association of the Department of Agriculture, and one of the eminent agricultural educators of this country, died at his home 1215 Crittenden street northwest yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from a general break down, caused by overwork. His illness began on March 2. Dr. Knapp was born in Essex County, N. Y., December 16, 1833. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from Union College, New York, in 1856, and was made an L.L. D. in 1882 from the Upper Iowa University. He taught Greek and mathematics at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and later became associate manager of that school. Dr. Knapp was president of the Iowa State College for the Blind and held a like position in the Iowa State Agricultural College. Two great agricultural societies, the Rice Growers' Association and the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association, honored him by making him president.

## Important Missions.

In the twenty-five years Dr. Knapp was connected with the Agricultural Department, he was sent on several important missions to foreign lands. In 1898 he visited China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands to make a report on the agricultural resources of those possessions, and two years later he visited Porto Rico on a similar mission. He made a more extended tour in 1901, visiting all the places on his first trip and also Ceylon, the Bermudas, and the Hawaiian Islands.

When the Mexican boll weevil made its first appearance in Texas Secretary Wilson placed Dr. Knapp in charge of the extermination of the pest. So successful was he in the task intrusted to him that the educational board of New York requested the government to allow it to co-operate with the department in introducing Dr. Knapp's revolutionary meth-

From SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Address SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Date APR 5 - 1911

Dr. Knapp has been during his whole life, an educator, an investigator, a seeker after better methods. Every community in which he lived felt the good influence of his presence. When the great opportunity came, it found him trained, capable and in every way qualified to meet it. And when the victory was practically assured, he was not content to rest on his laurels. Death found him still a worker, still an educator, still a promoter of the public welfare. The death of such a man is justly looked upon as a national loss. — Lake Charles American press.

1884

From SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Address SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Date APR 2 - 1911

## DEATH OF DR. KNAPP

Noted Educator of Farmers  
Victim of Rheumatism.

### NAME A HOUSEHOLD WORD

As Head of Cooperative Demonstration Work in Department of Agriculture, He Directed Campaign That Induced Southern Growers to Accept Diversified Crops.

Seaman Asahel Knapp, agricultural educator, who has been in charge of the "farmers' cooperative demonstration work" in the Department of Agriculture for the last nine years, died yesterday at his home, 1215 Crittenden street northwest, at the age of 78. Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, was the cause of death.

Mr. Knapp was born in Sussex county, N. Y., December 16, 1833, the son of Dr. Bradford and Rhoda (Seaman) Knapp. He obtained the degree of A. B. at the Union College, New York, later receiving an LL.D. from the Upper Iowa University in 1882, and Baylor University, Texas, 1908. He also received the degree of D. Sc. from the Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts in 1909.

He married Maria E. Hotchkiss, of Hampton, N. Y., in 1856, and at different times was connected with the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Riley Female College, Vermont, and was president of the Iowa State College for the Blind and the Iowa State Agricultural College. In 1898 he entered the government service, going to Japan, China, and the Philippines for the Agricultural Department to report upon the resources of islands. He later visited Porto Rico, revisited Japan, China, Philippine Islands, and visited Ceylon, India, Burmah, and Hawaii Islands on a similar mission.

### Introduced American Rice.

Mr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice, which began the raising of that product in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. This industry is now worth \$2,000,000 a year to these States. He originated the idea of the farmers' cooperative demonstration work, to which railroad and private corporations have contributed, and has handled over a million dollars devoted to the work. Although nearly 80 years of age, he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of the farmers.

The funeral will be held Monday, and the body shipped to Ames, Iowa, where it will be buried beside the remains of Mrs. Knapp. Mr. Knapp was a personal friend of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department. Hundreds of telegrams have poured in from his friends throughout the country, and his death will be a severe loss in the education of the farmer. It is probable that his son, Bradford Knapp, formerly his assistant, will succeed to the head of the bureau.

### Personal Loss to South.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp was for years one of the most prominent of the modern scientific school of agriculture. His efforts in behalf of rice, sugar, and cotton made his name almost a household word in the Gulf States. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South, and by his efforts Southern farmers were largely induced to give up their one-staple crop—cotton—and to plant corn and raise hogs.

Members of the Louisiana delegation in Congress heard of his death today with regret. Representative Ramsdell said:

"Dr. Knapp's death is a great loss to the South and a great loss to the nation. His efforts had added much to the wealth of the Southern States."

Dr. Knapp is survived by three sons—Major Arthur Knapp, of Lake Charles, La.; Bradford Knapp, of this city, and Hermann Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College; and two daughters—Mrs. A. M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, and Mrs. O. J. Fay, of Des Moines, Iowa. His wife died last year.

From TIMES-DEMOCRAT,  
Address New Orleans, La.  
Date APR 2 - 1911

## DR. KNAPP DIES IN WASHINGTON

Chief of Farmers' Co-Operative Demonstration Bureau Ends Useful Career—Lived in Louisiana for Fifteen Years.

Staff Special to The Times-Democrat.

Washington, April 1.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the Bureau of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Department of Agriculture, who lived at Lake Charles, La., for fifteen years before he entered the public service about a dozen years ago, died at his home in this city to-day, aged seventy-seven.

In his death, the Louisiana and Mississippi members of Congress believe the whole Southern country and the nation suffered a great loss. Representative Ramsdell, in particular, regarded Dr. Knapp's work for the Southern farmer as of first importance, and deplors his death very greatly.

Dr. Knapp went to Lake Charles from Iowa, where he had been the president of an agricultural college, and became a pioneer in the rice industry. His son, Major Arthur Knapp, who served in the Spanish war, is a prominent citizen of Lake Charles, remaining there when his father came to Washington to take up the work in which he won distinction.

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New Orleans La.

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## DEATH OF DR. KNAPP.

few men have had a more conspicuous share in the development of Louisiana and the South than Dr. S. A. Knapp, who died in Washington on Saturday. He was a man of brilliant attainments and for more than a quarter of a century he had labored with unselfish zeal and infectious enthusiasm in the cause of scientific agriculture in this and other States. He leaves behind a record of great public usefulness and his influence will long be felt.

A native of New York, where he was reared and educated, he went West in his early manhood and became prominent in the educational life of that section. His health, however, failed in the early 80's, when he was president of the State Agricultural College of Iowa, and he came to Louisiana, finding here a genial climate and a sympathetic people and rare opportunities for the indulgence of his fancy for agricultural uplift. He settled in Calcasieu and he was among the first of the western homeseekers who came here about the time of the Exposition to realize and to exploit the resources of Western Louisiana.

None had a greater part in the organization of the rice industry of that section and it was in recognition of his pre-eminence as an authority in its cultivation and of his incalculable service in bringing the western rice parishes to the attention of the country that he was made the first president of the Rice Association of America, and for so many years kept at the head of that organization.

Dr. Knapp's work attracted the notice of the National Government and he was honored with a number of important commissions in the interest of American agriculture, twice visiting China, Japan, the Philippines and India to study the cultivation of rice and later being invited to take charge of the important work of attempting the eradication of the boll weevil.

As we know, no remedy has been discovered for the destruction of the pest so long as there remains fields upon which it may feed; but Dr. Knapp, in his fight against the weevil, found the opportunity to render the South an inestimable service by teaching the farmers the value of diversification. His greatest achievement in that direction was the organization of the boys' corn clubs. The idea originated with him and its purpose was to show what was possible of accomplishment by the application of scientific methods to the cultivation of corn.

The first clubs were formed three or four years ago. Last year their membership aggregated nearly 50,000 and they have exerted a tremendous influence upon the farming population. Before the weevil came the South paid little attention to corn. Its soil was not considered especially adapted to the production of a high grade of the cereal. Yet last year over 600,000,000 bushels of corn were raised in the South, and it has been demonstrated that Louisiana is capable of raising as high a quality as the greatest corn-raising States in the West.

For the revolution in agricultural conditions which the last few years have witnessed the South ought never to forget the obligation it owes to Dr. Knapp's department.

Dr. Knapp loved Louisiana. He gave many years of his life to the betterment of her farming conditions. May his memory ever remain green in the hearts of the people whom he served so ably and effectively.

From

Address

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD  
FOR DR. S. A. KNAPP

Est

Body Will Be Sent to Iowa for  
Burial in the State Col-  
lege Cemetery.

188.

Funeral services for Dr. S. A. Knapp, recently in charge of the farm demonstration work at the Department of Agriculture, were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Foundry M. E. Church, and were conducted by Rev. C. E. Wise, pastor of the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church.

The body will be sent to Ames, Iowa, for burial in the cemetery of the State College there. The family of Dr. Knapp will accompany the body.

The death of Dr. Knapp was decidedly unexpected. He was a man of exceptionally wide experience and culture, and at the same time was a practical farmer in the fullest sense. The particular work in which he was engaged was that of introducing scientific methods on a practical basis among farmers of the south. The poorer the farmer was the more interest Dr. Knapp took in the solution of his problem.

## Interested in Tick Extermination.

He was thoroughly in touch with the tick extermination work the Department of Agriculture was doing in the south, but for the benefit of the small farmer who had no large herds and could not afford expensive dips for his cattle he had worked out a method of dosing the cattle with salt to discourage the ticks that carry the Texas fever.

Dr. Knapp had mapped out the demonstration work for a considerable period ahead, so that if anything happened to him there would be a reasonable basis along which his successor could work if he so desired.

dress

New York City.

APR 3 - 1911

## DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was seventy-eight years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Date        VOL. LXXV.

DR. S. A. KNAPP'S  
CAREER ENDED.

The Famous Agricultural Expert  
Passed Away at Washington.

He Was Attacked a Month Ago  
With Rheumatism.

Other Complications Followed and  
He Never Rallied.

His Death a Calamity to the Farmers of the Country.

Much of His Time Spent in Louisiana and Texas.

Louisiana Fared Well in House  
Committee Assignments.

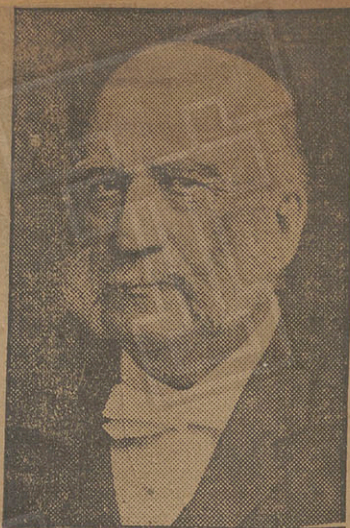
# The Michigan Delegation Protests Against Hitchcock's Railway Mail Shakeup.

THE PICAYUNE BUREAU,  
Post Building,  
Washington, D. C. April, 1, 1911.

Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, an international authority on rice growing, who was well-known, not only in Louisiana, where he lived for many years, but throughout the South, because of his farm demonstration work, died at his home in this city this afternoon. His illness was of a month's duration, but only a few days ago did his condition become alarming. He first suffered an attack of rheumatism, and then one complication followed another, until he became unable to take nourishment and his strength failed him. He was conscious almost to the end and died in the presence of his sons and daughters, who had been summoned to his bedside soon after he was stricken.

Mrs. Knapp died last May, and at her request was buried in the cemetery of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, where her distinguished husband had been president and professor of agriculture for many years. His remains will lie beside her's, and the funeral will be held at Ames next Wednesday. Services also will be held in Washington some time Monday.

Throughout his illness Dr. Knapp maintained his courage and good cheer. During the past few days, since his friends in the South learned how desperately ill he was many cheering mes-



DR. S. A. KNAPP,

sages were received, from Henry L. Gueydan, of Crowley; Charles Scott, of Rosedale, Miss., and others, expressing affection and solicitude. Thursday afternoon he was visited by Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, with whom he has been associated, in official and private affairs, for a great many years, who expressed a desire to talk with his old friend and give him courage and hope. That last meeting was a sad but affectionate one. The sufferer, though strong of will, was physically too weak to rally.

He is survived by two daughters and three sons, as follows: Mrs. A. M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Bradford Knapp, of this city, who was his father's chief assistant in the demonstration work; S. Arthur Knapp, cashier of the Calcasieu National Bank, of Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. O. J. Fay, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Knapp, though he spent a large portion of his life in Louisiana and Iowa, was a native of New York State, having been born in Essex County, Dec. 16, 1833. He was educated in Union College, N. Y., and gave his life to educational work. He married Miss Maria E. Hotchkiss, of Hampton, N. Y., in 1858, and that same year he became a teacher and later associate manager of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, where he remained until 1863. During the next two years he was associate manager of the Ripley Female College, Vermont. He was president of the Iowa State College for the blind from 1869 to 1875. Entering the State Agricultural College of Iowa in 1879 as professor he became its president in 1883. Two years later he removed to Lake Charles, La., and took up the great work, by which he is best known in the Southwest, the organization of the rice industry in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Because of his pre-eminence in this line he was made first president of the Rice Association of America, and continued to hold that office until he removed to Washington in the fall of 1907.

Steger John S. Candler, Dr. Howard Candler, Dr. W. B. Reeves, of Atlanta, and Dr. William Salant, Dr. Forman and Dr. Charles A. Crampston, of Washington, were on the stand. The prosecution did not have other witnesses ready to testify to-day, not anticipating these would be disposed of so early, and court adjourned for the day at 1:15 o'clock. The rebuttal testimony of the government will be concluded Monday, probably at a morning session.

Continued From First Page.

on, making a personal inspection of the damage that was being done, urged Dr. Knapp to take charge of the work of eradication. Dr. Knapp then began to instruct the farmers of the South in the growing of cotton to best advantage under weevil conditions, meeting with large success.

The General Educational Board of New York, observing what was being accomplished, offered to pay for the same kind of work in the Southeastern States if the department would permit Dr. Knapp to superintend. Through the co-operation, therefore, of the government and education board, experimentation was carried on successfully in eleven states, from Virginia to Texas. Out of these efforts grew the demonstrations in corn raising and diversification of crops, which have proved of inestimable value to the farmers of the South. In all of his lines of endeavor to promote the welfare of the farmers, Dr. Knapp had the support of Secretary Wilson and his office in the department has gradually grown until it now has a large local force and 513 traveling field agents. Dr. Knapp, with the assistance of his son, Bradford Knapp, gave his personal attention to the details of the work, and only recently he made an extended trip to the Southwest.

The news of Dr. Knapp's death caused profound sorrow in Washington, and particularly among the Louisiana Congressmen, with whom he had maintained the most friendly relations.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

REGISTER  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
APR 2 1917

## S. A. KNAPP DEAD IN WASHINGTON

Former President of Ames  
College Passed Away  
Yesterday.

### HIS FUNERAL AT AMES

He Was Engaged in Later Years in  
Agricultural Education Extension  
Work in the  
South.

Dr. S. A. Knapp died in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon. The announcement of his death was received by Henry Wallace in Des Moines last evening.

Dr. Knapp's daughter, Mrs. O. J. Fay, wife of Dr. Fay of this city, was at his bedside when he passed away.

His funeral will be held in Ames, Ia., some time after Tuesday, the definite day and hour to be announced later.

Dr. Knapp formerly was president of Ames college and for several years

Dr. Knapp was born in New York in 1833. He was educated at Union college and later received degrees from the Iowa Agricultural and other institutions of higher learning. He was associated with the faculty and management of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute from 1856 to 1863, and with the Ripley seminary during the next two years, and was president of the Iowa State College for the Blind from 1869 to 1875. From 1879 to 1886 he was professor of agriculture in the state college at Ames, and was president in 1885 and 1884. He was president of the Iowa Stock Breeders' association from 1873 to 1876.

After retiring from active connection with the educational institutions he became a special commissioner for the national department of agriculture in a larger field. He visited the Philippines and Japan and China for the department in 1898, to report on the agricultural resources there, went to Porto Rico on the same mission in 1900, and went to India, Japan and China again in 1901 and 1902. Since then he has been in charge of the "farmers' cooperative demonstration" work in the southern states.

He was married in New York in 1856 and leaves five children. They are: Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of Ames college; Bradford Knapp of Washington, D. C.; S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo, Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines.

Some twenty years ago an Iowa farmer and breeder went down to the southland to make himself a new home there. As he looked around upon the failure of the people everywhere to make full use of the splendid gifts of soil and climate, and saw the attendant poverty, ignorance and unhappiness, he felt a tremendous call to teach better farming. He answered that call before many years had gone by, and because he did, there is an awakened agricultural south today.

That man was Dr. S. A. Knapp, whose death yesterday marked the passing of one of the greatest agriculturists of these times.

There will be mourning throughout the south because of the death of this distinguished Iowa man. "The south will mourn his loss more deeply than that of any other man since President McKinley," said Henry Wallace only the other day, as he talked of the very serious illness of his friend of nearly forty years in the same cause of better farming. "The people of the south loved him because they had come to understand what he was doing for them and for their children, and for their children's children."

### Saw Big Work.

When Mr. Knapp went to Louisiana to engage in rice cultivation on a large scale, he found conditions that shocked him. He was a man bred and trained to scientific and systematic farming; he had been a successful swine breeder in Iowa; he had been a successful writer on agricultural questions, and finally he had been president of the Iowa College of Agriculture. He saw among farmers of the south utter disregard of sound farming and utter indifference to the fact that

### Wilson Calls Him.

An opportunity to do a larger work for the south came in 1897 when Secretary James Wilson called Dr. Knapp to assist him in solving some of the great problems of agriculture in this country. Very naturally, the problem of the south appealed as the most urgent to Dr. Knapp, and he bent every energy upon it, especially when the boll weevil invaded the cotton growing districts and imperilled the whole agricultural life of the southern states. That emergency became a blessing in disguise. It brought Dr. Knapp and his corps of trained assistants into the south to devote their whole energy and effort to southern agriculture; it forcibly convinced the southern farmers that they needed to be saved from their wretched methods of farming, and it put them in a frame of mind to welcome Dr. Knapp and his helpers and their teaching.

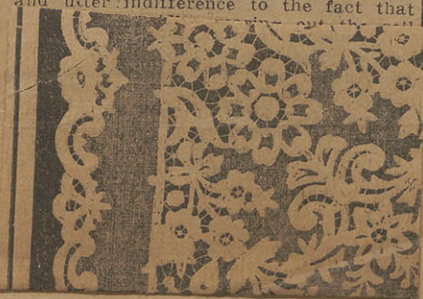
As Dr. Knapp entered upon his work to save the south from the boll weevil, he entered up it with a larger purpose than that. He was the first man to get a complete vision of the agricultural possibilities of the south, and he determined to work not only for the restoration of cotton cultivation, but to teach southern farmers the methods that have made the great agricultural states like Iowa blossom and prosper wonderfully. From his teaching experience, Dr.

Knapp knew the value of example, so he proceeded to regenerate the south along two lines: First, by the establishment of demonstration farms in selected communities; and second, by the use of trained experts to live and work among the farmers. As rapidly as the money appropriated allowed, he established these farms and made every one the center of instruction for a natural group of farmers. Year after year the number of these farms increased and the number of field experts grew until this year it is estimated that the cultivation of more than half a million farms is being influenced by a great staff of nearly 5000 trained workers.

### Example Best Method.

Dr. Knapp's theory that example is the best method of teaching has proved wonderfully practical and effective, as a little story of one case in thousands will show: A district agent of the agricultural department in Alabama called upon a typical "one-mule" farmer who was eking out a miserable existence on a farm that had been occupied by his father and grandfather. They had all been cotton farmers and he "reckoned" he knew all there was to be known about it. Nevertheless, the agent persisted and finally induced the farmer to set apart nine acres of ground for a demonstration field, and to keep careful account of costs and results in this field and another of the same size alongside it. He did and this is what this one-mule farmer found to be the results:

His demonstration field had produced cotton and cotton seed worth \$500 from seven acres as against \$130.40 from seven acres in his other field, and 110 bushels of corn from two acres worth \$275 from



NATIONAL BANK

ERE WALNUT MAKES A

Saturday 10:30 p. m.

From **REGIS** **DES MOINES, IOWA**  
 Address **APR 5 1911**  
 Date

## KNAPP FUNERAL TODAY

Services at College Building on Ames Campus in Afternoon.

Est

The Iowa State college at Ames will be in mourning today when the funeral services of Dr. S. A. Knapp will be held at the agricultural hall. Dr. Knapp was formerly president of the school.

The services will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the body reaching Ames accompanied by relatives at 7 o'clock this morning. Henry Wallace, who will speak at the services, will leave for Ames at 10 o'clock this morning.

Dr. O. J. Fay, whose wife is a daughter of Dr. Knapp, went to Ames last night. He was accompanied by Seaman A. Knapp, grandson and namesake of the deceased, who lives in Des Moines.

From **CAPITAL** **DES MOINES, IOWA**  
 Address **APR 8 1911**  
 Date

## AN AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARY.

There is plenty of lexicographical authority for holding that the term missionary is not necessarily restricted to the field of religious endeavor. A missionary is any person who divines a great truth and carries it to others that they, too, may be enlightened and benefitted.

Herein do we find abundant justification for referring to the late Dr. S. A. Knapp as an agricultural missionary. It is no exaggeration to say that no man in the history of America's agricultural development did more to bring about the introduction of new methods or to arouse the indifferent into becoming interested in the possibilities of their own soil than the eminent teacher who has just passed away at his home in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Knapp's life record was one of ceaseless activity. Born in New York in 1833, his youth was characterized by studious habits. He made his way through various institutions, including Union college. Something like a half century ago he came to Iowa and was a teacher in the Iowa college for the blind from 1869 to 1875. In 1879 he became professor of agriculture at Ames and remained there until 1886. He served as president of the Iowa Agricultural college for two years.

Dr. Knapp's work attracted the attention of President McKinley as well as that of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and accordingly he was sent to the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, India and other nations of the far east to study and make special report upon the agricultural resources of those countries. Since his return Dr. Knapp had spent much time in the south, where he has done real missionary work in awakening public interest in the capabilities of southern soil. The southern farmers came to look upon Dr. Knapp as a most valued friend. The beneficial influence

of his work in this particular field can not be estimated in words.

Dr. Knapp was granted more than the three score years and ten, but he lived in deeds as well as years, and the influence which he exerted in behalf of the best things in life will result in both permanent good to his country and in friends.

From **GAZETTE** **CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**  
 Address **APR 6 1911**  
 Date

## JUDGE CATO SELLS PAYS TRIBUTE TO DR. KNAPP

Est

Former Iowan Writes of the Life of the Noted Educators and Publicist. 1884

Hon Cato Sells, now of Cleburne, Texas, sends The Gazette the following appreciation of the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, former president of the Iowa State Agricultural college:

"The death of Dr. Seamon A. Knapp is a distinct loss to the nation, and particularly to the southern states, where for several recent years he was engaged as superintendent of farm demonstration work for the federal government.

"Before his removal to Louisiana Dr. Knapp was a resident of Iowa, a neighbor and long-time friend of our parents and of Mrs. Sells and myself. For years he was president of the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames, and during his administration Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was professor of agriculture in that institution.

"Dr. Knapp had the equipment of a great intellect and a world-wide experience. His work for the betterment of agricultural conditions in the south is beyond measure in its value. The influence of his accomplishments will survive this generation and many times multiply the wealth production of the southland. He was a truly great man and public benefactor."

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

om  
dress  
e

From

Address

Date

REGISTER  
DES MOINES, IOWA

APR 3 1911

## STUDENTS MOURN NOTED EDUCATOR

1884

Established

Classes at Ames Dismissed for Funeral of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Former President of School, Who Died in Washington, D. C.

### Special to The Gazette.

Ames, Iowa, April 6.—With hundreds of students of the school of which he was once president attending, the funeral services of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who died in Washington, D. C., Saturday, were held in the agricultural hall of the Iowa State college at Ames yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. O. H. Cessna, chaplain, of the school, officiated.

### Classes Are Dismissed.

Classes were dismissed for the afternoon and the college was in mourning. The flag on the campus was at half mast. Everywhere on the college campus and in the town were evidences of the sorrow felt over the death of the noted agriculturist, who had spent a part of his life at Ames as head of the college.

All the members of the faculty attended the services, and there were many Iowans from the state at large present besides the five children of Dr. Knapp who accompanied the body from Washington.

The children are Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of Ames college; Bradford Knapp of Washington, D. C.; S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines.

Others present were Dr. O. J. Fay of Des Moines and Seaman A. Knapp, grandson of Dr. Knapp, also of Des Moines.

Resolutions were drawn by the faculty at a meeting yesterday expressing the sorrow of all the members at the death of the "distinguished representatives of the ideals and purposes for which this institution was founded."

F. W. Stanton, acting president of the college, gave a biographical sketch of Dr. Knapp at the services, Dean C. F. Curtiss speaking of his work along agricultural lines. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, who was a longtime friend of the educator spoke of Dr. Knapp as a friend. Music was given by a quartette from the college conservatory of music.

The funeral procession from the hall of agriculture to the college cemetery, where rest the bodies of two other presidents of the school, was led by 500 cadets under the command of Gen. James Rush Lincoln. The bodies of Dr. William Beardshear and Dr. F. A. Welch are buried in the college plot. Dr. Knapp's body was placed beside that of his wife who died last June.

charge of demonstration work in the south brought him a wide acquaintance. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence have been received. At Dr. Knapp's bedside when he died was Bradford Knapp, who came here from Iowa about a year ago to assist his father, and who will probably take charge of the demonstration work.

## DR. KNAPP FUNERAL OCCURS WEDNESDAY

Short Services to Be Held in Washington for Former College Head.

## CHILDREN WILL COME

Assembly Hall of Agriculture at Ames Will Be Used for Services—Rev.

O. H. Cessna, Chaplain, to Officiate.

Funeral services over the remains of Dr. S. A. Knapp, former president of Ames college, who died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday afternoon will be held Wednesday afternoon at Ames. Death was caused by a bilious attack, after an illness of three weeks. Dr. Knapp was 77 years old.

Short services will be held in Washington Monday, the funeral party leaving the national capital with the remains at 6:45 o'clock Monday evening. The remains will be accompanied to Ames by the five children—Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of Ames college; Bradford Knapp of Washington, D. C.; S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines. Dr. Fay, husband of Mrs. O. J. Fay, will meet the party in Chicago.

The funeral party will reach Chicago Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, leaving there over the Northwestern for Ames at 10:19 p. m. They will reach Ames at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The afternoon services will be held in the assembly room of the hall of agriculture, conducted by the Rev. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the school. A sketch of Dr. Knapp's life will be given by President E. W. Stanton of the school, and Charles F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture, will speak of his agricultural work.

The remains will be interred in the college cemetery where rests the body of Mrs. Knapp, who died last June. The remains of President Welch and President William Beardshear are also interred in the college cemetery.

Henry Wallace, an old friend of Dr. Knapp, will be among those who will attend the services from Des Moines. The exact hour of the services was not fixed in the telegrams received yesterday from Washington.

## WASHINGTON SERVICES TODAY.

WANT TO GET TO BREAKING POINT AHEAD.  
Genuine Bargain.  
820 acre farm (\$10,000 improvements),  
southern Minnesota, for sale, at \$500 per  
acre.  
MARTIN E. LEACH,  
Owatonna, Minn.  
MINNESOTA  
SANTI

From REGISTER LEADER  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
Date APR 6 - 1911

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP BURIED

FORMER HEAD OF IOWA STATE  
COLLEGE LAID TO REST.

Classes at Ames Dismissed While 500  
Cadets Escort Body to  
Grave.

The body of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, former president of the Iowa State college, and a prominent agriculturist, who died in Washington, D. C., last Saturday, was buried in the college cemetery at Ames yesterday afternoon.

Hundreds of students and all the members of the faculty attended the services. The five children who had accompanied the body from Washington were present. They are Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of the state college; Bradford Knapp of Washington, D. C.; S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines.

Among the Iowans who attended the services were Dr. O. J. Fay, Seaman A. Knapp, grandson of Dr. Knapp, and Henry Wallace of Des Moines.

Mr. Wallace spoke of Dr. Knapp as an oldtime friend. Acting President E. W. Stanton and Dean C. F. Curtiss were the other speakers. The Rev. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the school, conducted the services.

Five hundred cadets under the command of Gen. James Rush Lincoln marched in the procession from the hall of agriculture, where the ceremonies were held, to the college cemetery.

The body was interred beside that of Mrs. Knapp who died last June. Two other presidents of the school who have died, Dr. William Beardshear and Dr. F. A. Welch, are buried in the college plot.

The college classes were dismissed for the afternoon in tribute to the memory of the former president, and the flag on the campus was at half staff.

From REGISTER LEADER  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
Date APR 4 - 1911

KNAPP FUNERAL  
AT AMES WEDNESDAY

Henry Wallace, Basom Friend of Educator, Will Be Speaker at Services.

Henry Wallace will be one of the speakers at the funeral services of Dr. S. A. Knapp, which will be held at Ames at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. They will be held in the hall of agriculture. The funeral party arrives from Washington at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. Wallace will speak of Dr. Knapp from the standpoint of an old friend. President E. W. Stanton of the school and Dean C. F. Curtiss will be the other speakers. The Rev. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the school, will conduct the ceremonies.

The First Established and Most Complete  
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From REGISTER LEADER  
DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Date APR 3 - 1911

Dr. Knapp Is Dead.

Des Moines, Ia., April 3.—Dr. S. A. Knapp died in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon and the information was conveyed to the Hon. Henry Wallace in Des Moines last evening.

Dr. Knapp's daughter, Mrs. O. J. Fay, wife of Dr. Fay of this city, was at his bedside when he passed away.

His funeral will be held in Ames, Iowa, some time after Tuesday, the definite day and hour to be announced later.

Dr. Knapp formerly was president of Ames college and for several years has been engaged in agricultural education extension work for the national department of agriculture in the south. Last Sunday the Register and Leader published a page story about the marvelous work he has been doing.

From REGISTER LEADER  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
Date APR 5 - 1911

PLAN OF DR. KNAPP  
TO BE CARRIED OUT

Demonstration Work Extended  
in This State.

MEN HAVE BEEN TRAINED

Death of Well Known Agriculturalist  
Was Serious Blow to the  
South.

The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp will not seriously affect the plans of the farm demonstration work in South Carolina and in the other States of the South. Dr. Knapp had laid the base of operations for the work and had trained men to carry out his ideas.

Ira W. Williams, State agent for the work, and Commissioner Watson returned yesterday from Washington, where they attended the funeral services of Dr. Knapp.

While no official announcement has been made it is expected that Bradford Knapp will take charge of the work of his father until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

The farm demonstration work in South Carolina will be extended this year into every county and approximately \$35,000 is available to carry on the work, which has done so much for agricultural conditions in this State. Of this amount the sum of \$10,000 was given by the State legislature. Demonstration agents will be named for every county.

Tomato Clubs.

The work of Miss Marie Cromer, as organizer of the girl's tomato clubs, will be carried into several counties and eventually extended all over the State. She had recently been appointed as a representative of the department of agriculture in this State. J. A. Carbury will have charge of the demonstration work in the mill villages of the State. He will show how all available space in the yards of the mill districts may be utilized for garden purposes. Dr. C. M. Morgan will continue to work in the interest of the live stock movement.

The place of Dr. Knapp as head of the United States farm demonstration work can not be filled. The general opinion expressed in Washington was that he had trained his co-workers so well that all of his plans will be consummated. There will be over 5,000 young men in South Carolina as members of the boys' corn clubs this year.

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

# DR. KNAPP'S LAST VISIT TO CO LUMBIA.

Est 1884

The praiseworthy movement for monument to the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, the father of the demonstration farms, gives special significance to the fact that he was a wise bridge-builder. But Bulger foresaw all these things. He might have slipped and let the bridge set securely. Otherwise one end might have crossed it fall in the earth so as to make the ends of on each bank, and then Bulger dug them. An end of the board was placed there. They waded into the "river," and agreed Dottie.

"No, Marjorie'd have to help him," build a bridge by himself.

"Even Papa couldn't man-like way," he informed her in a very voice. "It always takes two to build a bridge."

If you study this picture closely you will find the name of a great day spelled in hidden letters.



CONUNDRUMS.

If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would the sun be come?

It would become sm.

When one little negro dies what do all the other little negroes do? They go blackberrying.

Why are chickens' necks like doo bells? Because they are often rung for company.

What kind of cord is it that you cannot tie into a knot? A cord of wood.

What kind of sweetmeat did the have in plenty in the Ark? Preserved pears (pairs).

Our Puzz

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

# PAY TRIBUTE TO DR. SEAMAN KNAPP

Establ

(By The Associated Press).

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the department of agriculture, was held at the Foundry church here today and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Iowa, for burial.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representatives Ransdell, of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at today's services. Colonel Ransdell pictured his magnificent services to the south, as a pioneer into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil and in farmers' demonstration work generally, and a leader in the department of agriculture, the department most important to the people.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

# FUNERAL OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

Establ

Late Expert of Department of Agriculture Will be Buried at His Old Home.

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the department of agriculture, was held at the Foundry church here today and the body was taken to his old home at Ames, Iowa, for burial.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Representative Ransdell of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at the service.

Col. Ransdell pictured his magnificent service to the South, as a pioneer in the rice industry which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil, and in farm demonstration generally, and a leader in the department of agriculture, the department most important to the people.

*Establis*

## Dr Knapp's Death Brings Sorrow to State Officials.

Dr Knapp first visited South Carolina with a view of putting into operation the farm demonstration work here in the summer of 1907. He went over to the rice fields of the State with Ex-Governor Duncan Clinch Heyward and Commissioner E. J. Watson.

Last fall, when Dr Knapp was here, he said that "he hoped to live to make South Carolina the object lesson State in up-to-date agricultural methods among all the States of the Union."

Commissioner Watson to-day forwarded the following telegram of sympathy:

"Bradford Knapp, United States Farm Demonstration Service, Washington, D. C.—Inexpressibly shocked at news of your distinguished father's death, as are all our people to thousands of whom he has been a benefactor. The South has lost her truest and ablest friend—one whose mantle is too broad to fall on any one man's shoulders. The country has lost one of her noblest patriots in the cause of constructive development. I knew him but to love him, to admire him and to strive to emulate his virtues and practice his preaching. His life has been an inspiration to all, patriotically striving to uphold our common country. In his death I feel a deep loss, for he was my personal and most esteemed friend. Expect to be with you in Washington tomorrow morning. E. J. Watson

E. J. Watson,  
"Commissioner of Agriculture."

*Esta*

The country, by the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, loses an agricultural expert, who went about doing good. His work was directed to improved farm conditions and methods, and he was foremost in the work of

reformation. He was an evangelist amongst the farmers of the country. At the age of 78 he passed away, but his life is a lasting benediction to the country, for he who helps the farmers, helps all industrial and business enterprises.

884

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DR. SEAMAN KNAPP  
DIED SATURDAY

# Was Country's Lead- ing Agriculture Expert

Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

us among agricultural investigators. Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. eH was a graduate of Union College and received many degrees from other institutions. Dr. Knapp's death. He was a grad-Japanese rice in this country after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the department of agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers. Through-out the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice, but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South, and through his efforts many southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one-staple crop—cotton, and to plant corn and raise hogs.

be named for every county.  
Tomato Clubs.

The work of Miss Marie Cromer, as organizer of the girl's tomato clubs, will be carried into several counties and eventually extended all over the State. She had recently been appointed as a representative of the department of agriculture in this State. J. A. Carbury will have charge of the demonstration work in the mill villages of the State. He will show how all available space in the yards of the mill districts may be utilized for garden purposes. Dr. C. M. Morgan will continue to work in the interest of the live stock movement.

The place of Dr. Knapp as head of the United States farm demonstration work can not be filled. The general opinion expressed in Washington was that he had trained his co-workers so well that all of his plans would be consummated. There will be over 5,000 young men in South Carolina as members of the boys' corn clubs this year.

From

Address

Date

COLUMBIA, S. C.

APR 3 - 1911

While the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp is a loss to the whole country, the South especially has reason to sorrow. Long ago the more sagacious Southern farmers and newspapers discerned that the shortest route to the South's industrial independence and the permanent prosperity of its agricultural people lay in diversified farming, but the task of convincing them of that truth was far from easy. Dr. Knapp, as the officer in charge of the farm demonstration of the National department of agriculture, came to their aid at the opportune moment. A man of wide information and a profound thinker, he believed in the South, saw plainly the richness of its unused resources and set to work with his whole heart to reveal them to the Southern people. Northern born, his sympathies were as wide as humanity and his aim was to help the Southern farmers help themselves so that the country that he loved would be the stronger and happier by reason of the lifting of the people of a great section to a higher and better plane. The work that he did will go on and the South will not forget how much he inspired it and cherished it and the affection of the South for the Republic is the deeper by reason of the disinterested efforts of this one of the Republic's faithful servants.

Charlotte, N. C.

APR 4 - 1911

# Prominent Men Eulogize Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held at the Foundry church here today and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Iowa, for burial. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Ransdell of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and others, paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at today's services. Colonel Ransdell pictured his magnificent services to the South, as a pioneer in the rice industry which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil and in farmers' demonstration work generally, and a leader in the Department of Agriculture, the department most important to the people.

From

Address

Date

NEWS  
Greenville, S. C.

APR 5 - 1911

## WORK NOT HINDERED BY DR. KNAPP'S DEATH

Established

Columbia, April 4.—(Special).—The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp will not seriously affect the plans of the farm demonstration work in South Carolina and in the other States of the South. Dr. Knapp had laid the base of operations for the work and had trained men to carry out his ideas.

Ira W. Williams, State agent for the work and Commission returned today from Washington where they attended the funeral services of Dr. Knapp.

While no official announcement has been made it is expected that Bradford Knapp will take charge of the work of his father until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

The farm demonstration work in South Carolina will be extended this year into every county and approximately \$35,000 is available to carry on the work which has done so much for agricultural conditions in this State. Of this amount the sum of \$10,000 was given by the State legislature. Demonstration agents will be named for every county.

### Extend Girl's Tomato Club.

The work of Miss Marie Cromer, as organizer of the girl's tomato clubs will be carried into several counties and eventually extend all over the State. She had recently been appointed as a representative of the department of agriculture in this State. J. A. Carbury will have charge of the demonstration work in the mill villages of the State, showing how all available space in the yards of the mill districts may be utilized for garden purposes. Dr. C. M. Morgan will continue to work in the interest of the live stock movement.

The place of Dr. Knapp as head of the United States farm demonstration work can not be filled. The general opinion expressed in Washington was that he had trained his co-workers so well that all of his plans will be consummated. There will be over 5,000 young men as members of the boy's corn clubs this year.

From

Address

Spartanburg, S. C.

Date

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

When Dr. Seaman A. Knapp died a few weeks ago, the south lost a friend and advisor along agricultural lines, whose place will not soon be taken. Dr. Knapp was the man behind the movement for better farming in the south, and through his connection with the department of agriculture he was able to impress his convictions as to great need of improved methods in agriculture upon the public. Though we have read them before, it will do no harm to read again Dr. Knapp's famous "Ten Commandments of Agriculture."

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

(2) Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.

(3) In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil and the climate.

(4) Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.

(5) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.

(6) Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop.

(7) Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

(8) Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.

(9) Produce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.

(10) Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

884

Esta

From

Address

Greenville, S. C.

Date

APR 6 1911

### THE WORK NOT HINDERED.

There seem to be two principal stages in the development of men who attain to the successful management of large enterprises. The

first is during the time they gradually obtain, little by little, and detail by detail, an almost absolute command over every department, so that they become the master hand, the inspiring mind, and an essential part of every movement which originates and is carried out to a successful termination. The second stage comes where the head and source of the system gradually devolves the details of the various movements upon subordinates, entrusting to their skill and intelligence the execution of more and more important plans, so as to finally leave himself free to watch the entire operation as a whole, with the result that the scheme can run itself perfectly for a limited time without his supervision, if necessary.

The first is a function of energy, the second is characteristic of foresight. The excellent work of Dr. S. A. Knapp, as the head of the work among the Southern farmers, is to a large extent proven in this very manner. Knowing that the time would come when he could not grasp all the details of this great movement, he has carefully, during the last few years prepared the system for his removal from it by death or other cause. So well has he performed this part of his duties, that there will be no interruption of the work as it is now carried on. For a brief space of time, the movement stopped, to honor the memory of its late head, but there will be no permanent interruption, or cessation of any detail. In the interim which will elapse before a new head can be chosen, the various branches throughout the land will continue their plans, as they would do were Dr. Knapp still living. The fact that there is to be no interruption to the work is an additional tribute to the thoroughness with which Dr. Knapp managed the great system to aid the Southern farmer in making the best of his opportunities.

1884

Est

COLUMBIA, S. C.

APR 3 - 1911



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Late Head of Farm Demonstration Work in South, Who Has Done Much For Farmers.

## DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP DIED IN WASHINGTON

*Did Great Work For Farmers of This State and Others.  
How He Came to Start Demonstration Work in  
South Carolina—A Patriotic Laborer  
For Common Good.*

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

His death in Washington Saturday night of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was a shock to hundreds of South Carolinians, for the people of this State had learned to know him and to love him.

South Carolina first felt the great influence of Dr. Knapp as a result of the enormous development of the rice industry in Louisiana and Texas. The effect of his work there having a marked reflex effect upon the South Carolina's practical methods in rice.

to fall on any one man's shoulders. The country has lost one of her noblest patriots in the cause of constructive development. I knew him but to love him, to admire him, and to strive to emulate his virtues and practice his preaching. His life has been an inspiration to all patriotically striving to upbuild our common country. In his death I feel a deep loss, for he was my personal and most esteemed friend. Expect to be with you in Washington tomorrow morning."

### His First Visit.

It was this very thing that was the occasion of Dr. Knapp's first official introduction to the people of South Carolina. The South Carolina industry in the summer of 1907 was languishing to such an extent, that, through Gov. Heyward and E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, the growers on the coast asked Dr. Knapp to come here, go over the rice fields and see what he could do to improve conditions. He came and found that the conditions here were due largely to the labor, and to the fact that the rice soils on the Carolina coast were too light to admit of the use of machinery. However, he undertook to do what he could for the industry, and has watched it carefully ever since.

It was while riding through the rice fields that Commissioner Watson broached to him the subject of introducing farm demonstration work into the States of the South Atlantic coast, starting first with South Carolina.

Dr. Knapp was at first skeptical, but on being assured that he might expect from the people of South Carolina as hearty support as from the people of any other State in which the work was being prosecuted, he said that he would put it into this State. He was as good as his word, and in a short time the first State agent, D. N. Barrow, was sent to South Carolina and began the organization of a number of counties. It is needless to recount the results of the work accomplished under Mr. Barrow, then under Mr. Campbell, and later under Ira W. Williams. It is known of all men.

### Work Delighted Him.

Dr. Knapp had repeatedly expressed himself as more than gratified at the unanimity of the support given in South Carolina and was particularly legislatures added on the part of the State \$10,000 toward the support of the work.

When Mr. Watson last saw him he told the commissioner that it had been one of the greatest happinesses of his life to follow the way things were being executed in South Carolina. "I hope to live to see the day that I can make your State of South Carolina the model State of all of the States in the Union for the utilization of intelligent and fruitful methods in agriculture," he said.

### Last Visit Here.

His last visit to Columbia was on Founders' day at the University of South Carolina, January 12, when he delivered a masterly address. Many remarked that the address, aside from its great scientific and literary character and practical scope, was an inspiration.

While in the city, Dr. Knapp, in company with Walter Page, was taken to many points in the country around Columbia, and dined with a number of the leading men of the city at Dr. Mitchell's residence just before taking his departure. He had intended to visit the State again this spring.

Mr. Watson and Ira W. Williams, State agent of the United States farm demonstration work, left yesterday delighted a short time ago when the for Washington.

Yesterday morning Bradford Knapp, son of Dr. Knapp, addressed a telegram to Mr. Watson, announcing the death of his father. The commissioner sent the following message to Mr. Knapp:

"Inexpressibly shocked at news of your distinguished father's death, as are all our people, to thousands of whom he has been a benefactor. The South has lost her truest and ablest friend, one whose mantle is too broad

HOUSTON, TEX

APR 3 - 1911

## WORK OF DR. KNAPP

F. N. GRAY, HIS COLLEAGUE,  
TALKS INTERESTINGLY.

Details the Work of the Eminent  
Agriculturalist and What He  
Did For South.

F. N. Gray, special field agent in cotton investigation for the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters in Houston, was a great admirer of Dr. S. A. Knapp, the head of the bureau of plant industry, until his death, which occurred Saturday. Mr. Gray is connected with the bureau of statistics and in this work had been brought into close touch with Dr. Knapp, and besides knew him for a number of years, personally and in a business way. Speaking of Dr. Knapp and his work for the many years he was at the head of a bureau of the agricultural department, Mr. Gray said:

"In the death of Dr. Knapp I feel the loss of a warm personal friend, a friendship lasting through many years, and I believe the nation has sustained a loss that is irreparable. His work accomplished, in foundations laid, particularly in the Southland, will stand any superstructure and survive the ages.

"I first met Dr. Knapp in New Orleans, La., at a State industrial convention held in that city in 1887. He had then but recently removed from Ames, Iowa, where he had filled the office of president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and had located at Lake Charles, where he still has a home and where a son and daughter reside.

"Dr. Knapp's great genius was in organization. At the convention held in Washington Artillery hall in New Orleans in 1887, and while he was comparatively a stranger in that State and to those representing all of the parishes of the State in that convention, he easily took the lead and was made permanent chairman of the convention.

"When Secretary Wilson of the United States agricultural department became secretary," continued Mr. Gray, "knowing the abilities of Dr. Knapp, he at once commissioned him on several important missions, twice to visit the Oriental countries for researches concerning rice and to one of these expeditions the country is indebted for the introduction of the variety known as Japan, or Kistia, a rice best adapted to milling.

"In the year 1900, after his first visit to China, Japan and East India, he compiled under government auspices, his first book on rice culture. Later other bulletins were prepared by him, notably farmers' bulletin No. 417, rice culture, issued in September, 1910. This was a revision of bulletin 110, on the same subject and which was issued in 1900.

"In the early part of 1901, when the rice industry was in its infancy, a convention of growers of Louisiana and Texas was held in Lake Charles, where the Rice Association of America was formed, and Dr. Knapp honored as president, which office he held and filled with eminent ability for several years and until his duties with the department of agriculture became so great that he was compelled to resign. One of the important results of this Rice Association of America was the establishment of a rice kitchen, beginning with the one at the Pan American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., which enormously increased the consumption of rice in the United States.

"In 1904 Dr. Knapp began demonstration work on farms, and under the direction of the bureau of plant industry, and I applied its first great principles in the State of Texas in that year as special agent in charge. The appropriation by congress for that purpose was then meager, but work was commenced combatting the boll weevil in its ravages in Texas. Since the inception in 1904, this work has increased under Dr. Knapp until it now includes in its two divisions the States of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

"In these States, in the year 1909-1910, of which exact records are kept at Washington, there were, according to farmers' bulletin 422, demonstration work on Southern farms by Dr. Knapp, and only recently issued, 20,854 demonstration farms with 47,297 co-operating farmers, and it was conservatively estimated that 1,000,000 farmers visited those places during that time. Another feature of Dr. Knapp's work was the organization of the Boys' Corn clubs and the bulletin says there were enrolled 46,225 boys in one year, 1909-1910."

DENISON, TEX.

APR 3 - 1

## DR. S. A. KNAPP IS DEAD

Was Long Prominent As An Expert  
Connected With The Government  
Agricultural Department.

Associated Press.

Washington April 3.—Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here Sunday aged 78 years.

Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with the American rice production in the South, and in the promotion of various crops, made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. He was a graduate of Union College and received many degrees from other institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country, after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the Department of Agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice, but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the Government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and plant corn and raise hogs.

NEWS

GALVESTON, TEX

APR 3

## NEWS WITH REGRET

Death of Dr. S. A. Knapp Received at  
Tyler—His Governmental Department Did Good Work.

Special to The News.

Tyler, Tex., April 2.—The news of the death of Dr. S. A. Knapp at Washington, D. C., yesterday, in charge of the demonstration work of the South, was received here tonight with genuine regret. A message announcing the death was received by W. F. Procter, state agent of this department in East Texas. Dr. Knapp was well known here, and has visited Tyler and other East Texas points a number of times. It was he who took the initiative in combatting the ravages of the boll weevil on its appearance here several years ago, and under the direction of himself and his associates in this field the ill effects of the weevil have practically disappeared. His department has been most active in promoting the modern farm methods, and as a result wonderful accomplishments have been made.

The message states that the funeral services will be held in Washington City tomorrow, and interment will be at the family plot in Ames, Iowa, the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Iowa, of which the deceased was for years president.

H. E. Byrne, president of the Tyler Commercial Club, in regard to Dr. Knapp's death, said tonight:

"In the death of Dr. Knapp the South has sustained a great loss. His work for the uplift of the rural communities has had a marked effect, and his charming personality will be long remembered by the people of this section."

GALVESTON, TEX

APR 5 1911

## Well Liked in Falls County.

Special to The News.

Marlin, Tex., April 4.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, whose death Washington dispatches report, was particularly well liked in Falls County, where he had spent several weeks at different times. The veteran agriculturist and educator owned several thousand acres of land in Falls, Limestone and Robertson counties some miles southeast of Marlin, where the three counties join. On his last trip to Falls County he addressed the corn club boys at the courthouse in Marlin. His land in this section was purchased for demonstration purposes, and it was his intention to put the same in a very high state of improvement.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

HOUSTON, TEX.

APR 4 - 1911

## DEATH OF DR. KNAPP.

In the death of Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of the United States department of agriculture, the nation loses an able, patriotic citizen and one of its most useful public servants.

Although born in the North, all the later years of his life were spent in the South, where, as an employee of the government, he devoted his abundant ability and energy to the encouragement and development of scientific agriculture, which, by reason of the havoc wrought by the civil war, had not kept pace with its progress in other sections of the country. Here, with the enthusiasm born of the belief that "whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together," he entered upon the farm demonstration work, to which he had been assigned by the chief of the bureau of plant industry, with a degree of energy that imparted itself to every progressive farmer with whom he came in contact and has wrought marvelous results in the way of placing the industry of agriculture upon the high plane of respectability and prosperity where it justly belongs. Though not the first to preach diversification and intensive farming in the South, he enlisted the support of the government in that behalf to a larger extent than it had volunteered at any previous period of its activity, and under the stimulus thus afforded such progress has been made within the past decade as to have almost wrought a revolution in farming methods as compared with the years which preceded.

Dr. Knapp very soon after entering upon his demonstration work in the South was able to convince those interested in scientific agriculture that he was something more than a mere "book farmer." Though possessing a wide range of scientific information his rule was to "prove all things and hold fast to that

which is good;" hence he was intensely practical in his methods, demonstrating the value of the application of whatever he recommended to the object sought to be attained. He went out into the fields of the farmers of the South and taught them how to apply the knowledge so essential to success in their vocation. To the advice and instruction given by him, the farmers of Texas owe more of their success in overcoming the boll weevil pest than to any other individual.

At the ripe age of 78 years he lays down the burden of life's duties—fruitful of large benefits to his country—and enters into the rest and peace he so richly earned. His memory will live in the hearts of his countrymen.

## SEAMAN A. KNAPP—BUILDER.

The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp removes a man to whom the south owes a heavy debt of gratitude.

As director of the government's farm demonstration work, and as one of the most virile forces in the federal department of agriculture, he has loosened constructive influences innumerable in the southern states.

Dr. Knapp was, first of all, a teacher, a propagandist.

But his instructions were not those of the unappealing textbook variety.

He made tuition go hand-in-hand with object lesson.

He literally harnessed learning to the plow, showing the young farmer and the adult farmer that science was not something cold and forbidding to be confined to the laboratory—but a vital and living agency, to be made to work in harmonious co-partnership with the soil and the changing seasons.

His agents picked out, in each community they invaded, an energetic, enterprising farmer. Upon this man the department concentrated its resources and its knowledge, in the way of seed-selection, modern cultural methods, all and singular of the agricultural secrets man has laboriously made his own.

This man, being generally successful, became an object lesson to nearby farmers. Thus the gospel of scientific farming spread. There can be no question that the influence of Knapp and his methods are a potent force in our agricultural system of today.

His work in connection with the boll weevil and diversification is too well known to require elaboration.

In the truest sense he was a builder. While his death removes a powerful influence for progress, there is consolation in the knowledge that the gospel he preached is based upon an enduring foundation.

It is his own best monument.

NASHVILLE BANNER, TU

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

ress

## DR. S. A. KNAPP DEAD.

Was Widely Known in South for Farm Demonstration Work.

Special to The Record.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Dr. Seaman Aschei Knapp, an international authority on rice growing, who was well known not only in Louisiana, where he lived for many years, but throughout the South, because of his farm demonstration work, died at his home in this city this afternoon. His illness was of a month's duration, but only a few days ago did his condition become alarming. He first suffered an attack of rheumatism, and then one complication followed another until he became unable to take nourishment and his strength failed. He was conscious almost to the end and died in the presence of his sons and daughters who had been summoned to his bedside.

Dr. Knapp, though he spent a large portion of his life in Texas, Louisiana and Iowa, was a native of New York state, having been born in Essex county, Dec. 16, 1835. He was educated in Union college, New York, and gave his life to educational work.

Dr. Harold V. Johnson has taken of



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Died April 1, 1911, aged 77 years, in whose honor Memorial Services will be held during the Southern Commercial Congress.

# FARMING EXPERT DIES IN WASHINGTON

DR. S. A. KNAPP ONE OF MOST CON-  
SPICUOUS MEN IN DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE.

WELL KNOWN IN TEXAS

Was a Leader in Fight Against Boll  
Weevil and Induced Many Farm-  
ers to Diversify Crops.

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday, aged 78 years.

Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with the American rice production in the South, and in the promotion of various crops, made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. He was a graduate of Union College and received many degrees from other institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country, after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the Department of Agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice, but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the Government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and plant corn and raise hogs.

## Regret Expressed at Tyler.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Tyler, Tex., April 2.—The news of the death of Dr. S. A. Knapp at Washington, D. C., yesterday, was received here tonight with genuine regret. A message announcing the death was received by W. F. Procter, State agent of this department in East Texas.

Dr. Knapp was well known here and has visited Tyler and other East Texas points a number of times. It was he who took the initiative in combating the ravages of the boll weevil on its appearance here several years ago, and under the direction of himself and his associates in this field the ill effects of the weevil have practically disappeared.

His department has been most active in promoting the modern farm methods, and as a result wonderful results have been accomplished.

H. E. Byrne, president of the Tyler Commercial Club, in regard to Dr. Knapp's death, said tonight:

"In the death of Dr. Knapp, the South has sustained a great loss. His work for the uplift of the rural communities has had a marked effect and his charming personality will be long remembered by the people of this section."

DEATH ENDS CAREER OF  
PROMINENT AGRICULTURIST.



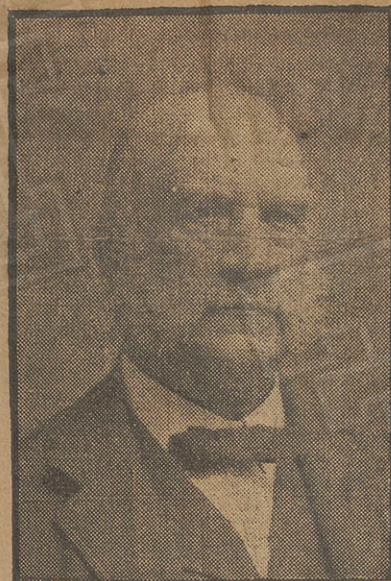
Dr. S. A. Knapp.

In the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the agricultural department has lost a valuable man. His warfare against the boll-weevil, if he had no other claim to recognition, should give him a place in history.

He saved millions for the Southern farmer and in addition told him how to make other millions.

All the city elections are over and various newspapers which have been loaded to the guards with inside information as to the calibre of the candidates, can settle down to a discussion of the merits of the waterwagon as a vehicle for public transportation.

NOTED AGRICULTURIST  
DIES IN NEW ORLEANS



Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp of Lake Charles, La.

# SEAMAN ASAHEL KNAPP DIES IN NEW ORLEANS

WAS AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY  
ON RICE GROWING.

Well Known Throughout South Because  
of Farm Demonstration Work.

Illness Was Short.

Special to The News.

New Orleans, La., April 1.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, an international authority on rice growing, who was well known not only in Louisiana, where he lived for many years, but throughout the South because of his farm demonstration work, died at his home in this city this afternoon. His illness was of a month's duration, but only a few days ago did his condition become alarming. He first suffered an attack of rheumatism, and then one complication followed another until he became unable to take nourishment, and his strength failed him. He was conscious almost to the end and died in the presence of his sons and daughters, who had been summoned to his bedside soon after he was stricken.

The sufferer, though strong of will, was physically too weak to rally. He is survived by two daughters and three sons, as follows: Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp of this city, who was his father's chief assistant in the demonstration work; S. Arthur Knapp, cashier of the Calcasieu National Bank, Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Knapp, though he spent a large portion of his life in Louisiana and Iowa, was a native of New York State, having been born in Essex County. He was educated in Union College, New York. He married Miss Maria E. Hotchkiss of Hampton, N. Y., and became a teacher and later associate manager of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, where he remained until 1863. In 1885 he removed to Lake Charles, La., and took up the work by which he is best known in the Southwest, the organization of the rice industry in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Because of his prominence in this line he was made first president of the Rice Association of America, and continued to hold that office until he removed to Washington in the fall of 1907.

## THE GREAT LIFEWORK OF DR. KNAPP.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, who died Sunday in Washington, was often called the best farmer in the United States. This assertion of pre-eminence would doubtless be challenged, but if it were said of him that there are not ten men in the country who have done more for farmers than he did, there would hardly be a dissenting voice. With Dr. Knapp, farming was a fine art, and he had an artist's love of his work. He knew all the theories advanced in the name of science, subjected them to the test of practice, rejected the false and refined the true with experience. His chief value to the country came of the personal quality which enabled him to overcome the skepticism and prejudice of the men with whom farming is the means of livelihood. It avails nothing to learn and prove all the laws of plant life and to perfect the chemistry of the soil if the men who till the soil are not persuaded to adopt these laws as rules of conduct. Dr. Knapp probably had more converts to his credit than any other single man. He was Paul the Apostle of agriculture, preaching by word and proving by work the folly of agronomic

paganism and the salvation of agronomic revelation. He swayed men because he sympathized with them; converted them to the enlightened idea because he was tolerant of the superstitious idea that has held the farmer in the bondage of debt. He worked with a keen insight and a sympathetic spirit, and was inspired to enthusiasm by the conviction that the results to be achieved were far greater than those that get recorded in statistical tables. He felt that in teaching men how to make the soil yield more he was straightening the backs of men themselves and enabling them to stand full-statured. Dr. Knapp was a great farmer, but, above that, he was a splendid humanitarian.

The energies of the Department of Agriculture are directed in many ways. It is doubtful if any of them has resulted in more good than its effort to propagate alien plants in this country. Dr. Knapp was a pioneer in this kind of work, and he quit it only when he had demonstrated the feasibility and immense value of it, and thus assured its continuance. Climates and soils could not be modified, but perhaps plants susceptible of being naturalized to the soil and climate could be found. The validity of that idea was proved, and

Dr. Knapp was among the foremost of those who did the work of proving it. All sections of the world, civilized and uncivilized, have been searched for plants that might be made to thrive on soil and in climates which seemed to defy all of our native or long-naturalized plants. Many that were found to be not immediately propagatable have been adapted to the new environment by long processes of breeding, with the result that sections which twenty years ago were thought to be no better than deserts have been made fruitful. This is one of the greatest works ever done for the people of this country, and in doing it Dr. Knapp bore an important part.

If the fame of men were measured only by their benefactions, the name of Dr. Knapp would take a place high on the scroll of the Nation's great

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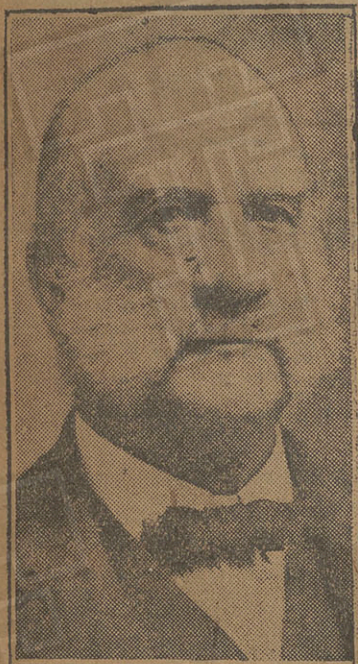
## THE GREAT LIFEWORK OF DR. KNAPP.

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perfect the chemistry of the soil if the men who till the soil are not persuaded to adopt these laws as rules of conduct.

Dr. Knapp probably had more converts to his credit than any other single man. He was the apostle of agriculture, preaching by word and proving by work the folly of agronomic paganism and the salvation of agronomic revelation. He swayed men because he sympathized with them; converted them to the enlightened idea because he was tolerant of the superstitious idea that has held the farmer in the bondage of debt. He worked with a keen insight and a sympathetic spirit, and was inspired to enthusiasm

## Work of Dr. S. A. Knapp



Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp.

One of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture died at his home in Washington Saturday, 78 years old. Diversified agriculture was the gospel Dr. Knapp preached both before and after he went into the government service. He urged the farmers of the South to raise corn, oats and hogs and make themselves independent of cotton. When the gloom produced by the boll weevil was at its deepest, Dr. Knapp heartened the Southern farmer by pointing out to him that land which will grow cotton also will produce other crops.

The boy's corn club movement, which is educating thousands of young Americans, especially in the South, is a development of his efforts.

For a quarter of a century the doctor urged the diversification of crops which is now showing results, and making Northern farmers turn their eyes to the South as the land of opportunity for the man who must get away from the more expensive land of the North if he would be anything more than a laborer working for food and clothes.

The bureau of which Dr. Knapp was the head was organized for the purpose of demonstrating the theories worked out by the scientists in the department. That bureau fought the weevils in Texas by means of cultural methods and showed that cotton can be made notwithstanding the presence of the weevil by the adoption of methods of cultivation unfavorable to the spread of the pest.

There are about 250,000 farmers throughout the country who are doing some or all their farming according to rules set for their guidance by the bureau of which Dr. Knapp was the head. They make reports to the bureau so that the results of the demonstration work may be known at the end of each season. It is that practical sort of work that endeared the doctor to the congressmen from the Southern States and made them fight for appropriations for his bureau.

## DR. S. A. KNAPP DEAD

RICE GROWING AUTHORITY  
WELL KNOWN IN HOUSTON.

Former Resident of Louisiana En-  
joyed an International Reputa-  
tion as an Agriculturist.

(Houston Post Special.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Dr. Seaman Aschel Knapp, an international authority on rice growing, who was well known not only in Louisiana, where he lived for many years, but throughout the South, because of his farm demonstration work, died at his home in this city this afternoon. His illness was of a month's duration, but only a few days ago did his condition become alarming.

He first suffered an attack of rheumatism, and then one complication followed another until he became unable to take nourishment and his strength failed. He was conscious almost to the end and died in the presence of his sons and daughters, who had been summoned to his bedside.

Mrs. Knapp died last May, and at her request was buried in the cemetery of the Agricultural college at Ames, where her distinguished husband had been president and professor of agriculture for many years. His remains will lie beside his wife's and the funeral will be held at Ames next Wednesday. Services will be held in Washington some time Monday.

Throughout his illness Dr. Knapp maintained his courage and good cheer. During the few days since his friends in the South learned how desperately ill he was, many cheering messages were received from Henry L. Gueydan of Crowley, Charles Scott of Rosedale, Miss., and others, expressing affection and solicitude.

### Secretary Wilson His Friend.

Thursday afternoon he was visited by Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department, with whom he had been associated in official and private affairs for a great many years, who expressed a desire to talk with his old friend and give him courage and hope. That last meeting was a sad but affectionate one. The sufferer, though strong of will, was physically too weak to rally.

He is survived by two daughters and three sons as follows: Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa; Bradford Knapp of this city, who was his father's chief assistant in the demonstration work; S. Arthur Knapp, cashier of the Calcasieu National bank, Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Knapp, though he spent a large portion of his life in Texas, Louisiana and Iowa, was a native of New York State, having been born in Essex county, December 16, 1835. He was educated in Union college, New York, and gave his life to educational work.

Well Known in Houston.

Dr. Knapp was well known in Texas and especially in Houston, where he resided for several months during which time he made many close personal and business friends. Perhaps to Dr. Knapp, more than to any other one man is due credit for the intensive farming in Texas today. He was a diversificationist and he preached diversification to the farmers of Texas. He not only preached it but he went out into their fields and taught them about it. He was about the first man that appeared on the scene when this section became known as a rice country. He had traveled over China and Japan for the government securing information as to the culture of rice, and he came back to this country and began looking the country over in the belief that rice could be produced. He found in the Texas Gulf coast country where a few experiments had been made that some of the experiments had resulted in failure. Dr. Knapp knew the reason for it and the cause was corrected with the result that

this is one of the big industries of Gulf coast Texas.

When the government became interested in the cotton industry and began devising ways and means of ridding the country of the boll weevil, Dr. Knapp was sent here. He opened up offices and began directing the work of the government from here, preaching burning stalks, early planting, intensive cultivation. It was his theory that with intensive cultivation cotton could be grown in spite of the pest, and that with the burning of the stalks year after year eradicating the hibernating places of the pest it would ultimately disappear. He taught the farmers to plant gardens, to raise hogs and feed stuffs. He thought it was a crime for a farmer to purchase anything that he could grow himself.

Later, after this section of the country had been educated thoroughly in the cultural method, he was moved to Lake Charles and continued the work there. He was later removed to Washington and directed the work in Texas and in other states from that point as an attache of the United States agricultural department.

Dr. Knapp was the close personal friend of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He had an extensive acquaintance among public men, and when matters affecting tariffs on rice were under consideration before congress the mail of Dr. Knapp became very large, for he was considered as an authority on tariff matters wherein the rice industry in America was affected.

## DR. KNAPP DEAD

Cultural Expert Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, expert in the department of agriculture of international reputation, died at his home here yesterday. Rheumatism, which developed as a complication of diseases, was a cause of death.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved panose rice in this country, after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the department of agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice, but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and plant corn and raise hogs.

Dr. Knapp was also well known in Texas, the great agricultural development in East Texas being the partial result of his labors.

address DALLAS, TEX.

ate

## WELL KNOWN AT WACO.

News of Dr. Knapp's Death Sorrowfully Received There.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Waco, Tex., April 3.—The death of Dr. S. A. Knapp, details of which appeared in today's News, caused profound sorrow here. Dr. Knapp has been in the habit of years of lecturing here before the farmers and business men and has endeared himself to the people generally. His advice on cotton culture and improved methods in farming and stock raising has been taken widely in the Waco district with beneficial results. J. Quicksall, State agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in Central and West Texas, sent out circulars to the agents of the department throughout the district he represents requesting that next Wednesday, the 5th, be observed as a day of mourning for the great benefactor of Southern farmers and that the agents inform the farmers' institutes and boys' corn clubs of Dr. Knapp's death, that steps may be taken all these organizations to do honor to his memory.

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## DR. KNAPP AND THE BOLL WEEVIL

Dr. S. A. Knapp, whose death was announced the other day, held a high place in the regard of farmers in all parts of the country, particularly in the South. He was the leader of the government's forces in the fight against the boll weevil, and he was a persistent and forceful advocate of diversified farming.

But was he right in the position he took, and held so long, that in the fight against the boll weevil early planting of cotton is essential? We ask this question because a pamphlet just issued by Mr. J. W. Vogel of Alexandria, La., raises it. Mr. Vogel takes the position that practically the only successful way to beat the boll weevil is to plant cotton late. His theory is that if cotton is planted as late as May 1 most of the weevils will be starved to death. It takes about six weeks from planting for the squares of the cotton plant to form, the squares on which the weevils feed. If there is nothing for them to eat when they appear it naturally follows that they must starve to death, and this is just what happens, according to Mr. Vogel.

The discussion between Dr. Knapp and other government boll weevil specialists on one side and Mr. Vogel on the other has been going on about six years, and until recently Dr. Knapp and the other government specialists insisted on early planting. It seems, however, that within the last year Dr. Knapp had doubts about the correctness of his early planting theory. In his address at the anti-boll weevil convention at Atlanta in November of last year, he said, if he is correctly quoted by Mr. Vogel, "that if universally, planting could be a little later, many of the early emerging boll weevils would die for lack of food. It isn't meant by this that we advocate extremely late planting, but only a little later than the usual planting. If these directions are followed, more cotton will be made under boll weevil conditions than is now produced, and the boll weevil problem will be practically solved."

If Dr. Knapp was right in saying that later planting and some other things which he mentioned in that address were adopted the boll weevil problem would be practically solved, then there isn't much reason to be unduly alarmed in this section of the South about the coming of the boll weevil. But it seems to be a fact that Dr. Knapp for seventeen or more years, insisted on early planting, and that he believed he was right there is no doubt. The trouble with the late planting method of dealing with the

boll weevil is the difficulty in getting practically all of the farmers to plant late. If only a percentage plant late their fields will be infested with the boll weevils from the early planted fields.

Outside of the time he gave to the solution of the boll weevil problem, Dr. Knapp was extremely active in other work of great value to farmers, who heard of his death with deep regret and who will hold his memory in high esteem.

The old nursery where he was born.

## DR. S. A. KNAPP DIES.

Well Known Through South as Agricultural Expert.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Dr. Seaman Azahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient and in connection with the American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

## Funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held at the Foundry Church here to-day and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Ia., for burial.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Ransdell of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at the service. Col. Ransdell pictured his magnificent services to the South as a pioneer in the rice industry which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil, and in farmers' demonstration work generally and a leader in the Department of Agriculture, the department most important to the people.

The death of Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp in Washington deprives the government of a valuable man in its demonstration work which has done so much for the benefit of the South. Though ill for several months, he was not thought to be in a serious condition, but his seventy-seven years could not bear up under a complication of diseases.

Dr. Knapp was a native of Essex county, New York, where he was born December 16, 1833. After spending a number of years in educational institutions in the East and West, he went to Louisiana in 1883 where he took up the great work by which he is best known in the Southwest—the organization of the rice industry in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Because of his pre-eminence in this line he was made first president of the Rice Association of America, and continued to hold that office until he removed to Washington in the fall of 1907.

Secretary Wilson, who had been associated with Dr. Knapp in Iowa, and who was one of his successors as president of the Agricultural College, soon after entering McKinley's Cabinet, induced him in 1898 to make a tour of investigation through the various rice-producing countries of the Orient. In 1900 he revisited Japan, China, the Philippines and India, and, with the knowledge he gained, and the seeds he brought back with him, he rendered the Agricultural Department and the rice industry great and lasting benefits. From that time on his relations with the department became intimate and he was sent on another tour through Porto Rico, and later through Mexico, to study agricultural conditions. About that time the Mexican cotton boll weevil began its depredations in Texas, and Secretary Wilson, making a personal inspection of the damage that was being done, urged Dr. Knapp to take charge of the work of eradication. Dr. Knapp then began to instruct the farmers of the South in the growing of cotton to best advantage under weevil conditions, meeting with large success.

Later, through the co-operation of the government and education board, experimentation was carried on successfully in eleven States, from Virginia to Texas. Out of these efforts grew the demonstrations in corn raising and diversification of crops, which have proved of inestimable value to the farmers of the South. In all of his lines of endeavor to promote the welfare of the farmers, Dr. Knapp had the support of Secretary Wilson and his office in the department has gradually grown until it now has a large local force and 513 traveling field agents. Dr. Knapp, with the assistance of his son, Bradford Knapp, gave his personal attention to the details of the work, and only recently he made an extended trip to the Southwest.

## DR. KNAPP'S DEATH

Announcement Was a Shock in South Carolina Where He Was Very Popular Generally.

Chronicle Bureau,

Joe Sparks, Mgr.

Columbia, S. C., April 2.—The announcement from Washington today of the death last night of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp brought sadness to the hearts of hundreds of South Carolinians.

Dr. Knapp did much for the cause of agriculture and he was known as "the grand old man of agriculture."

Commissioner Watson and Ira W. Williams, state agent of the United States farm demonstration work, left this afternoon for Washington to attend the funeral.

Dr. Knapp was at the head of the United States farm demonstration work and took especial pride in the rapid strides made in agriculture in South Carolina. He was a frequent visitor to this state and was dear to the hearts of all.

## DEATH OF MR. KNAPP WON'T AFFECT WORK

Special to The Chronicle.

Columbia, S. C., April 4.—The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp will not seriously affect the plans of the farm demonstration work in South Carolina, and in the other states of the South. Dr. Knapp had laid the base of operations for the work and had trained men to carry out his ideas.

Ira W. Williams, state agent for the work, returned today from Washington, where he attended the funeral services of Dr. Knapp.

While no official announcement has been made, it is expected that Bradford Knapp will take charge of the work of his father until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA.

APR 3 - 1911

## DR. SEAMAN KNAPP CALLED BY DEATH

One of Foremost Experts of Department of Agriculture.

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the south and in promotion of various southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. He was a graduate of Union college, and received many degrees from other institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the department of agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. He frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the south, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice, but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the south, and through his efforts many southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and to plant corn and raise hogs.

Dr. Knapp is survived by three sons, Major Arthur Knapp, of Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural college, and Bradford Knapp, of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. A. M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. O. J. Fay, of Des Moines, Ia.

LEDGER

COLUMBIA

APR 7 - 1911

# SOUTH LOST A FRIEND.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who died at Washington, D. C., this week, at the age of 78, was one of the best friends of the South. Dr. Knapp had devoted many years to the stimulation of Southern farming. He traveled in the far east to investigate rice growing and introduced in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas an improved variety of Japanese rice that thrives in diverse soils and climates. The great increase of rice culture in the southwest is largely due to his efforts. Later Dr. Knapp was associated with the department of agriculture and the Rockefeller work for diversified farming. In the fight against the boll weevil he has had a leading place. Corn clubs of men and boys have been organized by the thousands in several states and corn culture has been brought to a high plane. Dr. Knapp was an instructive and interesting speaker. His manner was engaging, his sympathies were broad. He could interest and stir the most varied audiences. He made friends all over the South in his frequent lecture tours. He will not easily be replaced. Others will be found with equal knowledge of agriculture or with greater eloquence but his combination of good qualities was not ordinary.

From

Address

Date

## DEATH OF DR. KNAPP.

Particularly in this part of the Southern States will the announcement of the death of Dr. S. A. Knapp, who has for several years been at the head of the farm demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture, be received with deepest regret.

Dr. Knapp, himself, and through his field agents and other members of his department, has done a great deal in the past five years, or about that time, toward inspiring the farming element of this section to renewed life, more activity and more progressive methods of farming. His line of operation has not been one of talk merely, but in numbers of counties particularly in Georgia and South Carolina, though more particularly in the latter, it

has been one of direct, practical teaching. The farm demonstration movement is a new feature of governmental work, but one which has far more than justified itself, and in its great good to the people Dr. Knapp has been so prominently identified that even those farmers who have not enjoyed direct personal contact had come to feel an acquaintance with the man.

So well organized is it now the work will go on; some other official will take up where Dr. Knapp has left off, but his will be a memory in the minds of many farmers for years to come.

From

Address

Date

BANNER

Athens Ga

APR 4 - 1911

Address

Date

## FUNERAL OF DR. KNAPP HELD IN WASHINGTON

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the department of agriculture was held at the foundry church here today and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Ia., for burial.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at the service. Col. Ransdell pictured his magnificent services to the South, as a pioneer in the rice industry which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil, and in farmers demonstration work generally and a leader in the department of agriculture, the department most important to the people.

E.

In the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp Athens feels a more distinct regret than probably many other towns. His relation with the State College of Agriculture have been so thoroughly co-operative that he has seemed closer to Athens than many of the government heads of departments.

1884

From

Address

Date

## Dr. Seaman A. Knapp Dead.

Washington, April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, is dead, aged seventy-eight. He was from New York.

Esta

1884

FALLS FROM WINDOW.

POST,  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
APR 4 -

#### Dr. S. A. Knapp Buried.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the department of agriculture, was held here to-day, and the body, in care of his three sons and two daughters, was taken to his old home at Ames, Iowa, for burial. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Walter Page, editor of "World's Work," and Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, delivered addresses of eulogy.

#### Government Expert Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts in the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

#### EVENING POST,

New York City.  
APR 3 - 1911

#### Dr. S. A. Knapp

Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died in Washington on Saturday at seventy-eight years. He was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in the promotion of various Southern crops made him notable among agricultural investigators.

Dr. Knapp was born in Essex County, N. Y., on December 16, 1833. He was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1856, and later became a teacher of Greek and mathematics, first at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and then at Ripley Female College, Vermont, where he was also associate manager. From 1869 to 1875 he was president of the Iowa State College for the Blind.

He gave up college work soon afterward and became a farmer and stock breeder, though in 1883 he was made president of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. In his own farmwork he made a specialty of cotton, as well as rice, and was instrumental in the organization of demonstration farms throughout the South, becoming chief of the government work in farm demonstration.

From RAILWAY AGE & GAZETTE  
New York City.

Date

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

The death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the United States Agricultural Department, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on April 1, has been a great loss to the farmers of the United States and especially to those of the southern states.

Esta

Dr. Knapp understood thoroughly the agricultural problems of the South, and, as the official in charge of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of the department, it may be said, comprehensively speaking, that he did more than any other one man in our time to bring about the adoption of improved agricultural methods in the South.

When the Mexican cotton boll weevil began to spread over the fields of Texas and there were predictions that it would render cotton production unprofitable in all of the territory to which it might spread, Dr. Knapp solved the problem of maintaining cotton production in spite of the presence of that insect. Dr. Knapp was an apostle of good farming in every department. He taught the value of fall plowing with deep breaking of the ground, of growing winter cover crops, and of building up soil fertility by the proper rotation of crops and by the intelligent use of manures and commercial fertilizers. He believed in growing live stock, at least to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm, and in producing on each farm, as far as possible, all of the foods required by the men and animals on the farm.

One feature of Dr. Knapp's work which I believe to be of inestimable value to the South was his organization of Boys' Corn Clubs. While the immediate purpose of these clubs is the growing of corn, they are performing a much more valuable work for the South in the growing of farmers. Their full value to our section will be realized when Dr. Knapp's Corn Club boys, as grown-up farmers, apply the same methods of intensive farming to other crops and to entire farms that they have used in making record yields of corn on single acres. While doing so much for the boys of the South, Dr. Knapp did not neglect the girls, and the organization of a Girls' Tomato Club at Aiken, S. C., last season marked the beginning of a work which has been greatly enlarged for this season and which, at the time of his death, he was preparing still further to expand.

I feel sure that I voice the sentiments of the farmers of the South and of all the southern people in expressing the opinion that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was one of the most useful citizens of the United States in his generation, and that, in his death, our whole section has suffered a great loss.—W. W. Finley in a letter to the Farmers of the South.

Newspaper Clipping

#### DR SEAMAN A. KNAPP DEAD.

One of the Foremost Experts of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr Seaman Ashael Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr Knapp was from New York.

His work in the Orient and in American rice production in the south and in the promotion of various other southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

TRIBUNE

New York City.

#### DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was seventy-eight years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

COMMERCIAL,

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

rom TIMES

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

DR. S. A. KNAPP.

FARMERS all over the country will deplore the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, head of the demonstration department in the department of agriculture, Washington City. For many years Dr. Knapp was the foremost man in scientific agriculture in the world, not even excepting Secretary Wilson himself. He was said to be known personally to more farmers in the United States than any other man in the department. He certainly was the chief aid and assistant to Secretary Wilson in any important work the great department of agriculture ever started. Dr. Knapp was contemporaneous with Secretary Wilson, having accepted a place when the control of the department passed into the hands of Wilson.

It was a favorite assertion of Dr. Knapp, that to interest the farmer it was necessary to show him. In furtherance of that doctrine many thousands of demonstrations were conducted on farms in many parts of the country. It is claimed that no such demonstration work ever failed in its object. It is said that the great rice industry of the south is directly creditable to the activity of Dr. Knapp in introducing new varieties and adequate cultural methods. The business now amounts to twenty millions a year.

He was an agricultural educator of wide experience, having served as president of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, the Ripley Female College, Vermont; The Iowa State College for the Blind, and president of the Iowa State Agricultural College. He made special trips of investigation for the department of agriculture to China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico. His earlier work, voluminous as it was, was unimportant when compared with his great achievements since 1901, when connected with the department of agriculture. He was a man who thoroughly appreciated science and could talk it to the farmers in the words of one syllable.

The remains were taken to Ames, Iowa, for burial on Wednesday.

Secretary Wilson will have a hard task finding a man qualified to take his place.

A few weeks before his death, the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Agricultural Department, prepared for the Southern Railway recommendations as how best to increase the average yield of cotton per acre. The company has had these recommendations printed on heavy cardboard and has had copies posted in its stations, in country stores, and at other places where they can be read by large numbers of cotton growers. Dr. Knapp's advice is as follows:

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained. Break in the fall, to a depth of 8, 10 or 12 inches, according to the soil. Use the implements that will not bring too much of the sub-soil to the surface. (The foregoing depth should be reached gradually if the field is broken by an ordinary turning plow.) If the disc plow is used, it is safe to break to the above depth at once.
2. Practice diversification with crop rotation. Grow winter cover crops whenever practicable. If no cover crop is used, shallow winter cultivation should be practiced.
3. Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored. Early maturing varieties are generally preferable, especially in boll weevil territory. Where the weevil is not present they have the advantage of decreasing the danger of loss by early frosts in the fall.
4. Delay the planting until the soil and temperature are warm enough to make it safe.
5. Use intensive shallow cultivation.
6. Use section harrow before and after planting, and on the young cotton.
7. Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.
8. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.
9. Increase farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste product and idle lands of the farm.
10. Produce all the foods required by the men and animals on the farm.

The First Established and Most Complete  
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP died in Washington on April 1, at the age of 78 years. He was one of the foremost experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and was also instrumental in the organization of demonstration farms throughout the South.

DR. S. A. KNAPP DEAD.

Notable Agricultural Expert Dies in Washington, Aged 78.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in the promotion of various Southern crops made him notable among agricultural investigators.

Seaman Asahel Knapp was born in Essex County, N. Y., on Dec. 16, 1833. He was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1856, and later became a teacher of Greek and mathematics, first at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and then at Ripley Female College, Vermont, where he was also associate manager. From 1869 to 1875 he was President of the Iowa State College for the Blind.

He gave up college work soon afterward and became a farmer and stock breeder. Though in 1883 he was made President of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. In his own farmwork he made a specialty of cotton, as well as rice, and was instrumental in the organization of demonstration farms throughout the South, becoming chief of the Government work in farm demonstration.

He married, in 1856, Maria E. Hotchkiss of Hampton, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL,

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture is dead at his home here. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp's work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators. He was a native of New York.

APR 3 1911

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, is dead. Dr. Knapp's work in connection with rice production in the South made him famous among agricultural investigators. He was a native of New York.

hed: London, 1881; New York, 1884

BOSTON

APR 3 1911

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From

Address

Agricultural Expert Dies.

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SEAMAN ASAHIEL KNAPP

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

POST-DISPATCH,

St. Louis, Mo.

Agricultural Expert Dies.  
WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, died here, aged 78 years.

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address

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DR. S. A. KNAPP DIES

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TIMES,

Buffalo, N. Y.

DEATH OF EXPERT  
ON AGRICULTURE

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, is dead at his home here. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp's work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators. He was a native of New York.

SUN,

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Knapp's Body Taken To Ames.

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held here today, and the body, in care of his three sons and two daughters, was taken to his old home at Ames, Iowa, for burial. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, delivered eulogies.

Agricultural Expert  
Of Government Dead

Washington, April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, is dead at his home here. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agriculture investigators.

AMERICAN,

Baltimore, Md.

Funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Washington, April 3.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held here today, and the body, in care of his three sons and two daughters, was taken to his old home at Ames, Ia., for burial. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, delivered addresses of eulogy.

HERALD,

New York City.

Dr. Knapp's Body Sent to Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—The funeral of Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture, was held here to-day, and the body, in care of his three sons and two daughters, was taken to his old home, at Ames, Iowa, for burial. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Walter Page, editor of World's Work, and Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, delivered addresses of eulogy.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From

Address

Date

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died in Washington yesterday. He was 78 years old.

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Springfield, Mo  
Date APR 8 1911

**Factor of Southern Agriculture.**

Seaman Asabel Knapp, prominent as one of the foremost experts in the department of agriculture at Washington, died last Saturday at his home in that city at the age of seventy-eight. He was from New York, a graduate of a college, Schenectady, and the recipient of many degrees from other institutions. He had conducted investigations in many parts of the world and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators. Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the department of agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South, and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and to plant corn and raise hogs.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Qualia Pub  
Date APR 3 1911

**Dr. S. A. Knapp.**

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, died here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work made him famous among agricultural investigators.

From PIONEER  
Address ST. PAUL, MINN  
Date APR 3 1911

**Agricultural Expert Dies.**

Washington, April 12.—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

From Journal  
Address Lincoln Pub  
Date APR 3 1911

**Dr. S. A. Knapp.**

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, died here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work made him famous among agricultural investigators.

From FREE PRESS  
Address WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Date APR 3 1911  
**Dr. Seaman Knapp Dead.**  
Washington, D.C., April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home yesterday. He was 78 years old.

**JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**

From New York City.

Date APR 3 - 1911

**DR. S. A. KNAPP.**

Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who had made investigations in many parts of the world, died Saturday at his home in Washington, aged 78 years. Dr. Knapp was from New York, and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

From CHRONICLE,

Address San Francisco, Cal.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**AGRICULTURAL EXPERT DIES.**

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, died here yesterday. He was 78 years old.

**SCIENTIST DIES.**

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, is dead, aged 78.

Published: London, 1881, New York

New York City.

APR 3 - 1911

From FREE PRESS

Address New York City.

Date APR 3 - 1911

**Dr. S. A. Knapp.**

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asabel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years old. Dr. Knapp was from New York.

ment against the cotton boll weevil in the Great West of the United States and at the time of his death was

ing." He urged manufacturing in the rural districts or in the smaller

APR 6 - 1911

# PASSING OF GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATESMAN.

There are big men and big men. Perhaps the biggest men of all are not the men who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but the man who shows millions of people how to increase production, to destroy pests of agriculture, and open new doors to farmers. Judged by that standard, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Chief of the Farm Co-operative Demonstration work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who died last week, deserves to rank among the greatest men of his day and generation. He was not only a great man in what he did to open new avenues to farmers that have largely revolutionized farming, but necessarily he was a man of great ability, because men do not impress themselves and their ideas greatly upon other people unless they have brains and leadership.

A few years ago a notable meeting of educators was held at Pinehurst, and at that meeting a score of the most distinguished men in America made addresses. Easily, the greatest address delivered there was by Dr. Knapp. It was on the practical subject of agriculture, and in its treatment he brought a statesmanship as comprehensive as Daniel Webster ever brought to bear on the discussion of "the Constitution of the Union." He discussed commonplace things in so able a manner as to make them as interesting and as thrilling as if he was discussing some new and wonderful discovery. It was so remarkable a speech that the editor of this paper requested it for publication, and printed it in this paper the day following.

Dr. Knapp was a native of Vermont and lived in Iowa and in Louisiana before coming to the position as Chief of the Demonstration work for the Federal Government. He, therefore, understood the farming conditions of every section of America. The first work he did in the South that brought him into national prominence and made the people of Louisiana and Texas rich, was in reference to rice culture. He enabled the people of Texas to open large areas to the profitable cultivation of rice that had never before been available for agricultural purposes. From that success and the pointing out of the need of drainage and the practical way of drainage, it was his statesmanship that conceived the remarkable work that the Department of Agriculture has done in the line of demonstration. He preached diversification. Many other men have done that, but he organized and put behind this preaching the power of the Federal Government, and he so impressed his views upon the Secretary of

Agriculture and others that Congress voted larger and larger appropriations to enable Dr. Knapp to employ practical farmers to go into every county in the country and show farmers how to improve their methods; how to diversify their crops; raising more crops on the acre of land, and to change agriculture from a thing of unremunerative drudgery to a business where hard work would bring good returns.

It was Dr. Knapp who pointed the way to escape and relief to Texas farmers, when the boll weevil threatened destruction of its cotton crop, and the Texas people did not hesitate to say that the farmers of that State owe more to him than to any man who has lived in this generation. It was true of Dr. Knapp, as it has been true of a few other wonderful men, that his great work was done in his old age. He was over seventy before he undertook this nation-wide work of farm demonstration and went to Washington as its head, and, although old in years, he was young in strength and in spirit. He was much in the saddle. He traveled much, went on

the farms, and practically showed farmers how to try new methods, and he may be said to be truly the father of the new agricultural methods that are doing so much for agriculture in the South. It is a great credit to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has held that position so many years that he has been quick to recognize farmer-statesmen such as Dr. Knapp—that is, men who have wisdom about farming, and whose spirit of progress give a new value to the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Knapp had an impressive way about him. He spoke with such clearness and logic and force, that he convinced those to whom he talked. His knowledge was so complete and large, both scientific and practical, that upon the subjects he discussed, he left nothing to say when he had finished. Secretary Wilson was convinced that his plan was the only one that could put his department in direct touch with every farmer. He warmly approved it, and adopted it, and made it the Government's plan, so that, although Dr. Knapp has passed away, his statesmanlike provision is to remain, and other men will carry on this work of demonstration until agriculture shall everywhere feel the value of his life and of his demonstration work.

## DEATH OF DR. KNAPP

Noted Educator of Farmers  
Victim of Rheumatism.

### NAME A HOUSEHOLD WORD

As Head of Cooperative Demonstration Work in Department of Agriculture, He Directed Campaign That Induced Southern Growers to Accept Diversified Crops.

Seaman Asahel Knapp, agricultural educator, who has been in charge of the "farmers' cooperative demonstration work" in the Department of Agriculture for the last nine years, died yesterday at his home, 1215 Crittenden street northwest, at the age of 78. Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, was the cause of death.

Mr. Knapp was born in Sussex county, N. Y., December 16, 1833, the son of Dr. Bradford and Rhoda (Seaman) Knapp. He obtained the degree of A. B. at the Union College, New York, later receiving an LL.D. from the Upper Iowa University in 1882, and Baylor University, Texas, 1908. He also received the degree of D. Sc. from the Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts in 1909.

He married Maria E. Hotchkiss, of Hampton, N. Y., in 1856, and at different times was connected with the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Riley Female College, Vermont, and was president of the Iowa State College for the Blind and the Iowa State Agricultural College.

In 1898 he entered the government service, going to Japan, China, and the Philippines for the Agricultural Department to report upon the resources of islands. He later visited Porto Rico, revisited Japan, China, Philippine Islands, and visited Ceylon, India, Burmah, and Hawaii Islands on a similar mission.

#### Introduced American Rice.

Mr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice, which began the raising of that product in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. This industry is now worth \$2,000,000 a year to these States. He originated the idea of the farmers' cooperative demonstration work, to which railroad and private corporations have contributed, and has handled over a million dollars devoted to the work. Although nearly 80 years of age, he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of the farmers.

The funeral will be held Monday, and the body shipped to Ames, Iowa, where it will be buried beside the remains of Mrs. Knapp. Mr. Knapp was a personal friend of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department. Hundreds of telegrams have poured in from his friends throughout the country, and his death will be a severe loss in the education of the farmer. It is probable that his son, Bradford Knapp, formerly his assistant, will succeed to the head of the bureau.

#### Personal Loss to South.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp was for years one of the most prominent of the modern scientific school of agriculture. His efforts in behalf of rice, sugar, and cotton made his name almost a household word in the gulf States. He was one of the

# FAMOUS AGRICULTURIST

leaders in the great fight of the govern-  
ment against the cotton boll weevil. Of  
recent years he had been directing the  
work of the department toward the di-  
versification of crops in the South, and  
by his efforts Southern farmers were  
largely induced to give up their once  
stable crop—cotton—and to plant corn  
and raise hogs.  
Members of the Louisiana delegation  
Congress heard of his death today with  
regret. Representative Ransdell said:  
"Dr. Knapp's death is a great loss to  
the South and a great loss to the na-  
tion. His efforts had added much to the  
wealth of the Southern States."  
Dr. Knapp is survived by three sons—  
Maj. Arthur Knapp, of Lake Charles;  
Lut. Bradford Knapp, of this city, and  
Hermann Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa  
Agricultural College; and two daugh-  
ters—Mrs. A. T. Mayo, of Lake Charles  
and Mrs. O. J. Day, of Des Moines,  
Iowa. His wife died last year.

Dr. Knapp declared that "In the upward march of the race we have reached a plane of greater expenditures." He then went on to say that we must have better equipment on the farms, in our homes and offices, that we are not going to voluntarily return to the frugal ways of our fathers. He urged therefore that each farm community become just as near a self-supporting unit as possible, that increased crops be secured at reduced cost; to produce on the farm all that is needed for the people there and a surplus for the local market," allure to do this has been the bane of the Southern States. " \* \* \* The Southern people are the most generous in the world. They like to do business but they so adjust it that outsiders will make all the money. It appears to be a philosophy to let money slip through their fingers without sticking." He urged manufacturing in the rural districts or in the smaller

methods used is to reach the rural masses in a way they will accept the instruction. He urged as a great means to this the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, that it gives proofs and concrete object lessons, and that with modern methods in use the planters instead of being in line at bank doors for loans will be bank owners and furnish all needed capital for future progress.

Sake Chas American

Secretary Wilson spoke briefly of the life and character of his esteemed friend, and in closing he was overcome with emotion.

Charlotte, N. C.  
JAN 15 1900

## DR. SEAMAN KNAPP DEAD

Country's Foremost Agricultural Expert Passes At Advanced Age

## DID MUCH FOR THE FARMERS

His Efforts In Behalf Of Rice, Sugar And Cotton Culture Of Great Benefit To South

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 73 years old.

Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient and in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. He was a graduate of Union College and received many degrees from other institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the Department of Agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers. Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well-known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one-staple crop—cotton—and to plant corn and raise hogs.

Dr. Knapp is survived by three sons, Maj. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College,

Dr. Knapp has twice visited Charlotte, on the last occasion to deliver a lecture at the annual session of the Conference for Education in the South some six or eight months ago. Dr. Knapp's knowledge of the subjects he treated and the excellence of his talks, coupled with the personality of the man, greatly impressed Charlotte auditors, and gained many new friends for him, who will learn with sorrow of the passing of this useful citizen.

Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp was born in Essex county, New York, December 16, 1833. He graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1856 and married Maria E. Hotchkiss of Hampton, N. Y., the same year. He taught Greek and mathematics in Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and was later associated in the management of that institution. Later on he was connected with Ripley Female College of Vermont and the Iowa State College for the Blind, as its president. Afterward he associated himself with the faculty of the Iowa State Agricultural College and later was made president of the college. In 1898 he was appointed to an important post in the Department of Agriculture and he same year visited Japan, China and the Philippines to report on agricultural conditions in the islands, returning early in 1899. In 1900 he

visited Porto Rico on a similar mission.

Dr. Knapp was the first president of the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association and at the time of his death was president of the Rice Association of America.

## FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR DR. S. A. KNAPP

Body Will Be Sent to Iowa for Burial in the State College Cemetery.

Funeral services for Dr. S. A. Knapp, recently in charge of the farm demonstration work at the Department of Agriculture, were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Foundry M. E. Church, and were conducted by Rev. C. E. Wise, pastor of the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. William R. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church.

The body will be sent to Ames, Iowa, for burial in the cemetery of the State College there. The family of Dr. Knapp will accompany the body.

The death of Dr. Knapp was decidedly unexpected. He was a man of exceptionally wide experience and culture, and at the same time was a practical farmer in the fullest sense. The particular work in which he was engaged was that of introducing scientific methods on a practical basis among farmers of the south. The poorer the farmer was the more interest Dr. Knapp took in the solution of his problem.

### Interested in Tick Extermination.

He was thoroughly in touch with the tick extermination work the Department of Agriculture was doing in the south, but for the benefit of the small farmer who had no large herds and could not afford expensive dips for his cattle he had worked out a method of dosing the cattle with salt to discourage the ticks that carry the Texas fever.

Dr. Knapp had mapped out the demonstration work for a considerable period ahead, so that if anything happened to him there would be a reasonable basis along which his successor could work if he so desired.

# Reminiscences of Doctor Knapp

BY H. W. WHEELER

BY H. W. WHEELER

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

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

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year's time, and the banks, recognizing the amount of good that we were doing the farmers by our efforts, discounted the notes, so we had money to do business on. After standing the discount which the banks insisted on, and the expenses of buying and shipping in the stock, there was not very much left for Doctor Knapp and myself, but we were both interested in the work, and felt that we were performing a real service. In this way we visited and worked up all the territory along the Northwestern railway from Boone to Omaha. We made auction sales, two at Denison, one at Dunlap, two at Logan, two at Council Bluffs, and one at Omaha, and sold large numbers of animals at private sale in the other towns along that road. Doctor Knapp preached the gospel of good farming and good stock to the farmers of those western counties, like Carroll, Crawford, Shelby, Logan and Pottawattamie, and I am sure his missionary work was largely responsible for the high class of stock and the good farming which has been done in those counties ever since. He could run a Methodist revival, an educational campaign, a domestic economy class or an agricultural and fine stock meeting with equal success. He was always master of the situation. I have never been connected in business with such a resourceful, all-around man. His personality impressed everyone he met with his honesty and desire to benefit and instruct. I think we did not have a man in the United States who did more for the farmer than Doctor Knapp. He was a kindly man, considerate of everybody's welfare and business, and when we did not do well on some sale he would say:

"on some sale he would say:—  
"For your sake I am really  
"not out better, but  
"not get discouraged  
"I'll teach us to be a  
"the next time, and  
"remember that what  
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"and we ought to be  
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ay showed the great possibili-  
the farmer of the future. It  
is constant endeavor to lift the  
of drudgery off the farmer's wife  
children, and inspire them with  
idea that it was an ideal life. He  
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s. He saw prosperous homes, well  
ed farms, intelligent children get-  
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**GAINESVILLE MENTION**

Gadinsville, April 24.—Dean J. J. Vernon has just returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he attended the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Commercial Congress. Features of these gatherings of special interest to the farmer of the South were: The joint conference of the rural, high school and health inspectors; farm demonstration agents and Boys' and Girls' Club workers; the conference on extension teaching in agriculture, and the Knapp memorial exercises.

The champion boy corn grower of each of the Southern States was present and took part in the Knapp memorial exercises. The Florida representative was Richard Hagood, of Quincy, Fla., who grew 123 bushels of corn on one acre at a cost of 23 cents per bushel.

The American Berkshire Association will offer two thoroughbred Berkshire pigs, valued at \$50, as a prize in the Boys' Corn Clubs of the Southern States. The pigs are to be awarded to the boy who makes the second highest record in yield and economy of production under the rules. These pigs will probably be exhibited at the National Corn Show at Columbia, S. C., January 27 to February 8, 1913, and awarded to the winner at that time.

The Hastings Seed Company, of Atlanta, Ga., offers \$100 cash to the Boys' Corn Clubs of Florida, to be divided as follows: A first prize of \$50, a second prize of \$30 and a third prize of \$20.

4-23-1912

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News

**Livestock.**  
The late Dr. Knapp declared that North Carolina was one of the finest stock regions. Few states have better advantages of pasture, water and climate. Home markets are good and the industry is growing rapidly throughout the state. The well known Vanderbilt dairy herd at Biltmore and other famous herds have attested to the suitability of North Carolina conditions for dairying, and

Success of the many creameries which have been recently established is the best of reasons for the establishment of many more. In the Piedmont region are found fine range lands in large areas at lowest prices. Beef cattle are grown and finished to some extent, the latter industry being carried on extensively in the western counties. Pork is produced to a limited extent by local growers, but these cannot fill the demand in the state and there is large opportunity for the hog raiser. Horses, mules, sheep, goats and spring lambs are grown by stockmen in many parts of the state and command good prices. Sheep find especially good conditions on the upland ranges of the mountain section.

## Mineral Resources

Valuable mineral deposits of many

Charlotte,

DR. SEAMAN

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Expert Passes

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LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., Jour

APR 17 1912

## LARGE FARMS

Menace to South—Small  
Farmers the Ideal.

That big plantations are a menace to the South, the ideal being a great democracy of thrifty, home-owning small farmers, and that taxes should be reduced on small land holdings and on inheritances, was the argument presented in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress by Editor Clarence Poe, of The Progressive Farmer.

Mr. Poe was one of the two principal speakers in the Seaman A. Knapp memorial meeting and declared that Dr. Knapp's great aim was to make the rural South a vast democracy of small home owners. To this end Mr. Poe advocated the English graduated tax on the unearned increment in rural or urban land holdings, with holdings of \$1,000 or less wholly exempted, and a heavy tax on inheritances of \$5,000 or over, likewise graduated. "We must tax small holdings less, great holdings more," he declared, "the gains of thrift and industry less, the gains of chance or inheritance more." He also urged the immigration of thrifty Northern and Western white farmers, declaring this the only sure plan to remedy our excessively large proportion of negro population and solve the problem of an adequate social life in the country.

In the first part of his speech Mr. Poe dealt with the increase of agriculture incomes in the South and declared that they could be doubled by the adequate use of

machinery and great horse power. "Statistics show," he said, "that farm workers in three typical South Central States average less than one horse and cultivate only sixteen acres per capita, earning \$189 a year, whereas the farm workers in three typical North Central States average between three and four horses per capita and cultivate sixty-three acres a piece, earning \$663 a year.

Coming directly to what he pronounced the more important part of Dr. Knapp's work, Mr. Poe said:

"Put in a single sentence, Dr. Knapp's one great aim, his dominant ideal was to make the south a vast democracy of thrifty, home-owning farmers, every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree. I wish every farmer in the South could get and read his bulletin, 'The Causes of Southern Rural Conditions and the Small Farm as an Important Remedy.' To break up our great plantations into smaller holdings and to encourage and help every farmer to own his own home: this he regarded as the most important task ahead of the leaders of Southern agriculture.

To use Dr. Knapp's own language:

"A prosperous, intelligent and contented rural population is essential to our national perpetuity. The world's experience has shown that the best way to secure this is to encourage the division of all the lands into small farms, each owned and operated by one family."

"My own conviction, ladies and gentlemen, is that in this statement Dr. Knapp showed the vision of a prophet and a seer. It will be well indeed for the South if we do not come too late to listen to the warning of England two centuries ago against the hastening ills to which any land is subject 'where wealth accumulates and men decay,' and where princes and lords flourish at the expense of a bold peasantry. Even now the duty of the hour as I conceive it, is to lighten the burdens of the small home-owner.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Star.  
APR 26 1912

### A TRIBUTE TO DR. KNAPP

During the session of the Southern Commercial Congress at Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education Board, paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the man who did so much for the south in the way of awakening interest in Boys' Corn clubs and other like organizations.

Mr. Buttrick spoke in the highest praise of Dr. Knapp's work, saying that although many years of Dr. Knapp's life were spent as a teacher in New York and as a teacher and minister in Iowa, his last resting place, his chief fame was won in the South and there he rendered his largest public service, said Mr. Buttrick. After speaking of Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the eradication of the boll-weevil and the inauguration of farm demonstration work, the speaker declared he became the apostle of agriculture in all the southern states, traveling almost constantly and addressing legislative bodies, students and teachers of agricultural colleges, meetings of bankers and business men, and gatherings of practical farmers. Not only did he teach farmers how to raise cotton and corn, said the speaker, but he also taught them the business side of farming, how to find the cost of a crop and whether they were making or losing money.

After reviewing briefly Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the organization of boys' corn clubs and girls' canning and poultry clubs Mr. Buttrick said in concluding: "It is a long way from that forgotten hamlet in the Adirondack wilderness, where Seaman Knapp was born, to Calcasieu Parish, La., which was the point of departure for his great educational campaign in the South. Who could have thought that the lad of 15, working in his uncle's cabinet shop, would become the most highly honored and most truly useful citizen of the southern states?"

MAY 1. 1912

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

The late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp said a true and wholesome thing when he declared:

"We have been raising cotton and selling it and buying everything else. That practice never made people rich. If we will produce everything that we consume, our own butter, cheese, poultry, as well as horses, and let our cotton be a cash crop, we will own the factories, we will own the banks, we will be a factor in the policy of the country and in the control of the world."

APR 9- 1912

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

# TO HONOR NAME OF DR. SEAMAN KNAPP

Southern Boys He Loved Will  
March Through Streets.

ALL BOYS INVITED TO JOIN

Parade Commences at Custom House at  
1 O'Clock, Winding Up at  
Auditorium.

Every boy in the city who is willing to take part in honoring the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the great friend of the boys of the South, is earnestly invited to report to Major C. B. Ewing at exactly 1 o'clock today, in front of the postoffice on Broadway. Major Ewing and his aides will form a procession and act as marshals in charge. The Tennessee Industrial School band will lead. Flags, representing every State in the South, and transparencies relating to Dr. Knapp will be furnished and carried by the boys. Starting at the postoffice building, the procession will go north on Eighth Avenue, turning eastwardly into Church Street; thence on Church Street to Fifth Avenue, thence south on Fifth Avenue, arriving at the Auditorium shortly before 2 o'clock. All citizens who desire to do so are cordially invited to join, falling in behind the boys. Eloquent, brief speeches by representative men from every State in the South, fully acquainted with what Dr. Knapp did for the Southern people and describing this, will then be delivered. During the exercises a quartette of well-known singers will render a few hymns, favorites of Dr. Knapp. Cotton, corn and rice, things for clothing and food, which Dr. Knapp taught the boys of the South how to raise in the greatest quantity, at the least cost, will have a place on the platform. Let the boys of Nashville, the future citizens of the State, show that they cherish and will ever hold in memory the name of Dr. Knapp, who spent the last years of an honored life in serving their particular part of our common country. Prize winning boys of corn clubs throughout the South will join in the procession as representatives of their respective States.

Wagoner, Ala.  
Record.

Apr. 11-1912

## BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

Nearly Ten Thousand Youths Are  
Now Active Members in Alabama.

Montgomery. — Nearly ten thousand boys are now active members of the Boys' Corn Club in Alabama, this state leading all the rest as to membership. The movement began four years ago as an adjunct of the farm demonstration work, originated by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the National Department of Agriculture, and the rapidity with which the plan took hold and became a practical, working force has been a surprise even to its most ardent advocates.

Four years ago there were but 265 boys enrolled in the work. The next year there were 2,100, the third year 3,800, and already, before the end of the corn planting season, there are 9,436, according to the report of N. L. Duncan, who is in charge of the work in this state, who have complied with the conditions of membership, and who will enter the county and state competitions.

State aid, the numerous fairs which are stimulating the movement, and the large number of native land owners who work their own fields and are teaching their boys to become practical farmers are some of the causes which have brought about such good results in this state.

APR 10 1912

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Tribune

## MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN HONOR OF DR. KNAPP

Founder of Farmers Co-operative Demonstration Work in the South.

Nashville, Tenn., April 9.—The Southern Commercial congress this afternoon paid honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration work in the south, the adopted son of the south who set going the educated energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at two o'clock, Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Butterick, secretary of the general educational board, was one of the notable speakers. In turn, the roll of the southern state was called and in turn a representative responded. Senator Duncan W. Fletcher paid Florida's tribute. Senator-elect Joseph Ransdell offered that of Louisiana. Three college presidents joined in the chorus of tribute. Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns were sung.

Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio,

occupied a seat upon the stage. Nashville's high school boys helped to make the tribute a success and the Tennessee industrial school band furnished the music.

Several members of the Knapp family were present at the memorial exercises, including Bradford Knapp, on whose shoulders have fallen his father's mantle; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp and A. M. M. of Lake Charles, La., and Herman Knapp of Ames, Iowa.

The various sections whose activities began yesterday afternoon for the first part, continued their deliberations this morning. In the good roads section, resolutions will be brought in today favoring the Underwood resolution providing for an investigation of federal aid for roads; endorsing county bond issues and recommending to a certain extent the use of convicts on the road. In the drainage section a resolution has been agreed upon asking congress to make a complete survey of all overflowed lands and work out a plan for draining each individual project as a part of a complete system. The resolution contemplated an examination of the soil to show its agricultural value. A committee of the forestry section spent the morning at work upon resolutions recommending the better utilization and less waste of timber, judicious cutting of timber with a view of reforestation or putting the cleared lands to immediate agricultural uses and an adequate working system of fire wardens.

### Praise of Dr. Knapp.

At the memorial exercises in honor of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the department of agriculture, held this afternoon, Wallace Butterick of New York, secretary of the general education board, delivered an address in which he spoke in terms of the highest praise of Dr.

Knapp's life and work. Although many years of Dr. Knapp's life were spent as a teacher in New York and as a teacher and minister in Iowa, his last resting place, his chief fame was won in the south and there he rendered his largest public service, said Mr. Butterick. After speaking of Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the eradication of the boll-weevil and the inauguration of farm demonstration work, the speaker declared he became the Apostle of Agriculture in all the southern states traveling almost constantly and addressing legislative bodies, students and teachers of agricultural colleges, meetings of bankers and business men, and gatherings of practical farmers. Not only did he teach farmers how to raise cotton and corn, said the speaker, but he also taught them the business side of farming, how to find the cost of a crop and whether they were making or losing money.

After reviewing briefly Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the organization of boys' corn clubs and girls' canning and poultry clubs Mr. Butterick said in concluding: "It is a long way from that forgotten hamlet in the Adirondack wilderness, where Seaman Knapp was born, to Calcasieu Parish, La., which was the point of departure for his great educational campaign in the south. Who could have thought that the lad of 15, working in his uncle's cabinet shop, would become the most highly honored and most truly useful citizen of the southern states?"

### Waterways Resolutions.

The report of the committee on resolutions of the waterways conference of the Southern Commercial Congress was made public this afternoon. The resolutions favor the use of the Panama canal by American ships in the coastwise trade free of toll and disbaring boats owned or controlled by railroads or monopolistic interests. Legislation necessary to bringing about the construction of an American merchant marine and the carrying of American commerce in American ships under the American flag is favored. The extension of the interstate commerce commission's powers over water shipment is endorsed. A more systematic policy of improvement of the waterways is desired. The resolution must be before the com-

mercial congress before action is final.

The conference on extensive teaching in agriculture today endorsed bills pending in congress looking to a definitely endowed system of extension teaching. Another conference endorsed the Page educational bill.

The directors of the commercial congress endorsed the plan of the Lubin conference to send a commission made up of two men from each state abroad to study rural credit systems.

APR 10 1912

## CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

memory of Dr. Knapp.  
Farmers' Friend, Is Honored.

The southern congress this afternoon did honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the south, the adopted son of the south who set going the educated energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock, Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Butterick, secretary of the general educational board, was one of the notable speakers.

Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, occupied a seat on the stage. Nashville's high school boys helped to make the tribute a success.

Gov. Harmon arrived this morning and was met at the train by members of the Harmon club, whose guest he was at breakfast and luncheon and on a trip to the Hermitage. From 4 to 6 o'clock he held a reception.

The report of the committee on resolutions of the waterways conference of the congress was made public this afternoon. The resolutions favor the use of the Panama canal by American ships in the coastwise trade free of toll and disbaring boats owned or controlled by railroads or monopolistic interests. Legislation necessary to bringing about the construction of an American merchant marine and the carrying of American commerce in American ships under the American flag is favored.

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The directors of the commercial congress endorsed the plan of the Lubin conference to send a commission made up of two men from each state abroad to study rural credit systems.

NORFOLK, VA., Dispatch

APR 9- 1912

## COMMERCIAL CONGRESS HOLDS A SERVICE IN MEMORY OF DR. KNAPP

(Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., April 9.—Memorial services in honor of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, were held today by several thousand delegates in attendance upon the Southern Commercial Congress. Dr. Knapp, whose work was principally in the South, died a year ago.

*John H. Thompson Jr.*  
*Citizen*  
*4-12-1912*

SOMETHING OF THE RECORD OF  
THE FARMER'S CO OPERATIVE  
DEMONSTRATION WORK  
IN GEORGIA

Some four years ago the lamented Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration work for southern farmers, secured the services of a live progressive farmer from Texas in the person of Mr. E. Gentry to come to Georgia and take up with the Georgia farmers the work that had been the means of not only successfully combating the ravages of the cotton Boll Weevil in East Texas, but that had shown the farmers there that their yields per acre could be greatly increased and that at a moderately low cost. The work has progressed in Georgia during these four years from only six demonstration agents covering some six counties the first year until now there are sixty-four local agents covering seventy-two counties, three district agents to work with these men, and the state agent.

The late Dr. Knapp claimed that if the southern farmers would only put thoroughly into practice just four simple things; thorough fall preparation of the soil, the use of good seed, the judicious use of fertilizers, and the rapid surface culture of the soil during the growing period of the crops, that the yield per acre could be increased from two to three hundred per cent. This fact has already been proved by more than several hundred Georgia farmers.

The data taken from last year's crop record books kept by each local agent of his demonstrations in his county shows some of the results that ought to cause many more of our farmers to appreciate more fully and to put into practice

more thoroughly these simple things that we all know to do but which many have yet to come to do as thoroughly as they might.

The Bureau of Statistics in its preliminary estimate, Dec. 11, 1911, gives the average yield of seed cotton for Georgia in 1911 as 732 lbs. per acre from 5,012,164 acres, and corn as 16 bushels per acre from 3,692,000 acres. Examining the results of Demonstration Work for 1911 we find there were 1,555 cotton demonstrations consisting of 7,427 acres giving an average of 4.8 for each demonstration. On this acreage an average yield of 1,510 lbs seed cotton per acre was produced by demonstration methods as against 732 lbs. per acre for the state. Thus it appears that the general average shows an increase of 106 per cent. At a valuation of \$3.00 per hundred this increase amounts to \$23.34 per acre, or \$173,346.18 on the 7,427 acres.

There were 1,382 corn demonstrations comprising 5,119 acres giving an average of 3.7 acres for each demonstration. On this acreage an average yield of 39.2 bushels of shelled corn per acre was produced by demonstration methods as against 16 bushels for the state. Thus it is shown that the general average gives an increase of 145 per cent., or 23.2 bushels per acre, which at seventy cents per bushel shows an increased value of \$16.24 per acre, or \$83,132.56 on the 5,119 acres.

Combining results on these two crops we find a total of \$256,478.74 representing the value of increased production of corn and cotton in Georgia due to demonstration methods on 11,911 acres reported for the year 1911. No attempt has been made to estimate the effect of the work upon the crops adjacent to the demonstra-

tions which in many instances has been very noticeable.

Demonstration Work in Georgia, as well as other states, has been advancing year by year both in acreage under cultivation and in increased yields per acre obtained under the methods advocated by the Department. As proof of this, in 1909 the average yield on demonstrations was 1303.9 lbs. seed cotton per acre, and 34.4 bushels of corn per acre. In 1909 there were 1,352 cotton demonstrations reporting on 4,963 acres an average yield of 1,298 lbs. seed cotton per acre, and 1,077 demonstrations of corn reporting on 4,078 acres an average yield of 35.4 bushels of shelled corn per acre. When compared with what has been given for 1911 it can be seen that the work is advancing. The year 1912 promises to show considerably more acreage than any previous year.

Not only does the Demonstration Work seek to show that yields can be increased per acre of the two leading crops of corn and cotton as is given above, but the workers are intensely interested and are urged to encourage anything and everything that tends toward the agricultural development of the South. This means the raising of more home supplies, the use of better farm machinery with more horse power and less but more skilled labor, more home conveniences, better country schools, better roads, and the like. The record of the work in the state will show that during the time it has been as been here it has been a good factor, if not a potent one, in helping to bring about some of all the improvements mentioned. There yet remains other improvements to be brought about, however, and the Demonstration force will continue to join hands with other agencies at work in the state in keeping up the pace already begun.

Charlotte,  
DR. SEAMAN

Country's Fore  
Expert Passes

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

APR 10 1912

## IN MEMORY OF SEAMAN KNAPE

Extraordinary Occasion at Ryman Auditorium in Honor of Great Man.

DR. W. H. PAGE PRESIDES

Many Tributes of Inspiring Beauty From Fifteen Different Southern States To Agriculturist.

HIS FAVORITE MUSIC

The memorial exercises for Dr. Seaman A. Knapp at Ryman Auditorium yesterday afternoon were deeply impressive and those who failed to pay a tribute to this true friend of the South, missed an opportunity for enlightenment and inspiration that will scarcely be presented to them again. It was a leading feature of the Southern Commercial Congress.

To those familiar with the great achievements of Dr. Knapp, there were many tender reminders of his great achievements and his lovable personality. To those who are unfamiliar with Dr. Knapp's life and works, there were many valuable lessons in the addresses of the occasion.

MR. PAGE PRESIDES.

This beautiful service was presided over by Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, New York, who was a close personal friend of Dr. Knapp, and in his introductory remarks, as well as in his informal remarks throughout the programme, Mr. Page made eloquent and tender references to the great personality of the man in whose memory the programme was designed.

Dr. Page said there were three things for which the work of Dr. Knapp was particularly notable: First, a new knowledge of how to cultivate; second, the proper extension of government activities; third, he led all whom he touched. Dr. Page added that Dr. Knapp deserves an immortality of appreciation since he inaugurated a great world movement.

### APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

A musical programme containing songs best loved by Dr. Knapp was rendered, the selections including "Crossing the Bar," "Lead Kindly Light," "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The impressive programme concluded with "America," sung by the audience.

### RELATIVES PRESENT.

A very interesting feature of the exercises were the presence on the platform of five relatives of the lamented Dr. Knapp. Dr. Page asked that these gentlemen rise a moment and they were greeted with applause. They are Mr. Herman Knapp of the Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa; Mr. Bradford Knapp of Washington. Mr. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La., Mr. A. M. Mayo, son-in-law of Dr. Knapp, Lake Charles, La., and Mr. Byron Knapp, grandson of Dr. Knapp, of Lake Charles, La.

### DR. BUTTRICK'S ADDRESS.

The first address of the programme was by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary-General Educational Board, of New York. Dr. Buttrick's address is reviewed in another column.

### MR. POE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., was read by Dr. Clarence J. Owen, Secretary of the Southern Commercial Congress, as Dr. Poe was unable to be present. This address is also reviewed in another column.

Dr. Page presented three men who had been closely associated with Dr. Knapp in the early years of his work. They were Mr. W. F. Proctor, Texas; Mr. W. B. Bentley, Oklahoma, and Mr. J. L. Quichsal, Texas.

### TRIBUTE FROM STATES.

One of the interesting features of the meeting consisted of short tributes to Dr. Knapp by representatives of the various Southern States.

Mr. J. F. Duggor, director of the experiment station at Auburn, Ala., paid a tribute from that state, saying that the demonstration work was begun in his state and that to-day the state has a county demonstration agent in every one of the sixty-eight counties of the state.

For Arkansas Mr. J. C. Small was to speak, but was detained by the flood.

For Florida, Senator Fletcher spoke briefly and eloquently of the great influence Dr. Knapp's work had and is still having in Florida. "Florida esteems it a high privilege to add her tribute to the life and services of Dr. Knapp. His unselfish devotion to the great good, his untiring labors for the weal of his fellow-man, his conscientious stand for the highest ideals, typified the best in our civilization."

"He applied science to every day life, theories he reduced to realities, he made rural life attractive, he reduced the labor and increased the revenues of the farm."

Mr. Chas. F. Barrett paid Georgia's tribute. "My own state has deeply felt the touch of his presence," said Mr. Barrett. "Dr. Knapp typified by his life work those ennobling attributes that mark the truly great."

"Fortunately for the South and for the nation he left a son who is well fitted to carry on his great work."

In the absence of Congressman Jas. E. Ransdell of Louisiana, Mr. W. R. Dodson of Baton Rouge spoke a few heartfelt words.

For Mississippi Mr. J. C. Hardy, President of the A. & M. College of Mississippi, paid an eloquent tribute. "No man has touched our college more vitally, no man even came into my home who left a sweeter influence, no man ever executed a more inspiring influence over the boys of our institution than did Dr. Knapp," said Mr. Hardy. "I am glad to speak for the young men of our college and for the boys who became his boys at Washington—Wilson and Tate and Snowden and Cobb and Early and a host of others, because their love for him was unbounded."

### FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. I. O. Schaub offered a tribute in behalf of Mr. D. H. Hill, President of the A. & M. College of West Raleigh, N. C., who emphasized the beautiful simplicity of Dr. Knapp's life.

Mr. W. D. Bentley of Yukon, Okla., represented Senator T. P. Gore, who was on the programme for Oklahoma's tribute. "There are forty-two women and ten men now teaching the doctrines of Dr. Knapp in our state," said the speaker. "I loved him as my father and I regarded his death last year as a great calamity."

### CONGRESSMAN RANSELL.

Hon. Jas. E. Ransdell of Louisiana, having entered the hall at this time, Dr. Page called on him for a few words and his tribute was especially beautiful. Mr. Ransdell spoke of the tender love Louisiana felt for Dr. Knapp, her adopted son. Mr. Ransdell also spoke of his personal friendship.

"We loved him in Louisiana especially," said the speaker, "first, because he came to Louisiana twenty-five years ago when there were thousands of acres of land thought to be practically useless and he introduced the rice industry in the Southwest and may well be called the father of the rice industry. Then he more than any other man started a great stream of immigration to the Southwest. But perhaps his greatest work was in his organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in connection with the Department of Agriculture. In conclusion let me say that Louisiana is going to do her share in raising a fund for the erection of a

monument to Dr. Knapp, our great hero of agriculture and the boys are entrusted with this work."

South Carolina was spoken for by Mr. O. B. Morton, a close associate of Dr. Knapp in the department at Washington. Mr. Morton's tribute was a personal one, given with an affectionate sincerity that added to the impressiveness of his words.

### TENNESSEE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Thomas A. Early, in charge of the demonstration work of the state, with headquarters at Memphis, gave Tennessee's tribute in the place of Mr. C. P. J. Mooney, who was on the programme. Mr. Early's tribute was one of the most eloquent of the day.

Texas was represented by President S. P. Brooks of the Baylor University, Waco, Texas. Dr. Brooks' tribute to Dr. Knapp was one of the most beautiful of the afternoon. He compared his work of discovery and development in the South to that of Miss Sullivan, teacher of Helen Keller. He said Dr. Knapp was a discoverer—that he knew how to transform character into conduct and brains into substance.

Virginia's tribute came through Mr. J. D. Eggleston, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va. "How simple it all seems," said the speaker, "since Dr. Knapp showed us how." Mr. Eggleston said the ingredients that go to make up an ideal man are poise, simplicity, directness and love, and that in the character of Dr. Knapp these qualities were perfectly balanced. "He was a man—nor was there anything that touched life that failed to interest him."

The closing remarks of the Chairman, Mr. Page, but added eloquence and beauty to the occasion.

Best President 17 Years.

APR 10 1912

NASHVILLE, TENN., B.

# LIFE WORK OF DR. KNAPP

Dr. Buttrick Tells of Effects  
Of Activity of "Apostle  
Of Agriculture."

MOST USEFUL CITIZEN

Farm Demonstration Work,  
Boll Weevil Fighting Boys'  
Corn Clubs, Girls' Can-  
ning Clubs Due to Him.

HAS SUFFERED HARDSHIPS

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the General Education Board of New York, which induced Dr. Seaman A. Knapp to undertake his great work as "Apostle of Agriculture" in the South, which resulted in so largely remaking Southern rural life, gave a sketch of the life and work of Dr. Knapp at the memorial exercises. He said, in part:

"December 16, 1833, April 1, 1911. Between these two dates was comprehended the life of Seaman Asarel Knapp, one of the ablest and most useful men America has produced. I believe that no American ever did more than he to better the living conditions of his fellow men.

"He was born at Schraon, Essex County, New York, on the Adirondack plateau. His father was a physician of considerable learning and wide influence; his mother was a woman of education and refinement.

"While a lad in the Adirondacks he came under the influence of a real teacher, an old-fashioned schoolmaster, Bingham by name, who awakened in the earnest boy a desire for a collegiate education. His older sister, Mary, encouraged this purpose and helped him with money. At fifteen he spent his out-of-school hours in his Uncle Alonzo's cabinet shop, a time when all furniture was made by hand. The uncle did not favor the college idea and said: 'You will spoil a fine cabinet maker to make a poor student.'

"He completed his preparation for college at Poughkeepsie, Va., and entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1852, where he was graduated in 1856 as a Phi Beta Kappa. At Union he came under the influence of another great teacher, Dr. Eliphalet Nott. Perhaps no other man so influenced the thought and method of Dr. Knapp.

"In August, after his graduation from college, Dr. Knapp married the noble woman who was his companion for 54 years. Mrs. Knapp was a woman of education and of marked literary attainment. Mentally the equal of her distinguished husband, she shared his whole life, as companion and coadjutor, from the year of their marriage when he was not yet 23 years old.

## GREAT TEACHER.

"For several years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Knapp taught in the celebrated Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in Warren County, New York. While Dr. Knapp excelled in many things, I am sure that most of all he excelled as a teacher. His 'demonstration' method is justly regarded as a distinct contribution to the science and art of teaching. You surely recall that striking formula of his: 'Agriculture may be divided into eight parts: One-eighth is science, three-eighths is art, and four eighths is business management.' When he was 32 years of age he met with a serious accident which crippled him for some years and as a result of which his general health was seriously impaired. He was compelled to give up his work as a teacher and emigrated to Iowa. For two years he lived on a small farm, for two years he was pastor of a Methodist Church in Vinton, Ia., for six years he was President of the State School for the Blind. During seven of these years he sat in a wheel-chair, an almost helpless cripple. What an illustration of undaunted courage! It is said by those who knew him that these were among the most active and useful years of his life.

"He was educated in an old-fashioned classical college. For ten years he taught in a classical school. But in this new country he recognized the need of another sort of training, another form of leadership and studied carefully conditions as he saw them. It is significant to note that he was even then interested in adults and saw that training must be given to present farmers. He edited an agricultural journal, he lectured to farmers on the economics of agriculture, he organized a stock breeding association. Later he became a teacher in the Iowa State Agricultural College and still later its President. Former pupils tell of the practical character of his instruction. He did not teach the theory of farm management, but how to manage farms; not the analysis of plants, but how to make plants grow; not animal physiology, but how to raise stock.

"Dr. Knapp lived in Iowa for twenty years. He regarded it as his home. Yet though Iowa was his home and is his last resting place, his chief fame was won in the South, and there he rendered his largest public service.

## GOES TO SOUTH.

"In 1885 Dr. Knapp left Iowa to assume the management of a company which owned a tract of land in southwestern Louisiana, said to be 'as large as the State of Connecticut.' He brought with him a number of experienced farmers who developed farms of great productiveness. Thus he demonstrated the possibilities of successful farming in that region. I have driven with him from farm to farm near Lake Charles and know how he was loved and honored by those people. He led them to use agricultural machinery; he taught them diversified farming and stock raising; he showed them how to drain their land, how to rotate crops, how to prepare their crops for market. That whole region was his first great demonstration and there he proved the value of the demonstration idea. Every successful farmer attracted other farmers and showed them how to do it.

"In 1897 James Wilson became United States Secretary of Agriculture. He promptly sent for his old friend Dr. Knapp and asked him to become a special agent of the department for the promotion of farming in the Southern States.

"In 1902 the Mexican boll weevil appeared in Texas. Its ravages were so severe that for a time the people thought that Texas would no longer be a cotton-producing state. This condition of panic and despair was Dr. Knapp's supreme opportunity. His seventy years of training had prepared him for the crisis. By the introduction of new methods, familiar to us all, he made the boll-weevil enemy the farmers' best friend. This story, however, is to be told by other speakers.

"In 1905 the present Chairman of the General Education Board, Dr. Frederick T. Gates, was traveling in the South on one of Dr. Robert C. Ogden's special trains. One day Dr. Gates remarked: 'This is a magnificent country and a splendid people. There is abundant knowledge of the science of agriculture. If these people could have that knowledge in practical form there would be no limit to the output of Southern farming.'

"After conference with Secretary Wilson and Dr. Knapp, the General Education Board contributed several thousand dollars to begin demonstration work in Mississippi. That was in 1906. Work in other states followed.

## "APOSTLE OF AGRICULTURE."

"From this time Dr. Knapp became the Apostle of Agriculture in all the Southern States. He made his headquarters at Washington. He traveled almost constantly. He addressed legislative bodies, students and teachers of agricultural colleges, meetings

of bankers and business men, and gatherings of practical farmers. He not only taught farmers how to raise cotton and corn, but he taught them the business side of farming, how to find the cost of a crop and whether they were making or losing money.

"He wanted to set the farmer free, to make him a depositor instead of a borrower at the bank, an independent citizen with money in his pocket, instead of a man always in debt.

"But Dr. Knapp did not limit his work and interest to present farmers. Success in this form of work gave him an outlook from which he saw other forms of endeavor. He became interested in corn clubs for boys. He persuaded fathers to let their sons cultivate small patches of corn and cotton. He interested the public schools in this work and secured the co-operation of school superintendents and teachers. This work for boys is now too well known to require full discussion by me.

"On the day of his last visit to New York he talked with us of a proposed work for girls. We called a meeting of our Executive Committee, which Dr. Knapp addressed. Those who were present can never forget his eloquence as he pleaded for the wives and daughters of the farm. An appropriation of \$30,000 was at once made that Dr. Knapp might inaugurate the Girls' Canning and Poultry Clubs. In this work for girls Dr. Knapp felt that he was approaching the most vital factor of rural life—the home. He sought the economic independence of rural womanhood.

"We hear much of the 'rural life problem.' People talk of 'back to the farm,' of amusements and entertainments for rural life, of rural homes, rural churches, rural schools. Wise people are studying these questions. Many people, not always wise, are talking about them. Our great friend of whom we are talking to-day did



Charlotte,

NASHVILLE, TENN. APR 10 1912

DR. SEAMAN

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## GREAT WORK OF DR. KNAPP

Accomplished Much For the  
Agricultural Development  
Of the South.

### DEMONSTRATION FARMS

Improvement In Crops Culti-  
vated—How He Reached  
and Inspired the Boys  
to Special Efforts.

### SECRET OF MAN'S POWER

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, in whose memory the Southern Commercial Congress held special exercises at the Ryman Auditorium, lived seventy-seven years. As a child he moved to Iowa from New York State. In Iowa his thoughts and ambitions gradually became directed toward the proper use of soils. He always took a broad view of the dignity and importance of agriculture. When, after years had elapsed, he became President of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, the simplicity and enthusiasm and directness of his work affected the lives of many students.

In process of time Dr. Knapp moved to Louisiana, and with the same enthusiasm that had characterized his life in Northern states, he threw himself into the problems of the Southern States. He quickly came to see that so long as agriculture depended upon one crop, with the risk of fluctuation in price and possible failure, due to seasonal influence, then Southern agriculture could never be strong; for the money secured from the sale of cotton was quickly spent for foods and feed-stuffs shipped in from far which, in many cases, could just as well be grown in the South. When Dr. Knapp saw a defect he immediately attended to its correction. He himself undertook investigations regarding rice culture in the gulf country, and out of these investigations has come the fact that thousands of acres in gulf states now grow rice. He also saw that men's minds are so constituted that they must see the demonstration, rather than be convinced by the printed page. Hence, he protested against experimentation without demonstration. He inquired as to whether experimentation had not now gone far enough to justify great forward steps along lines of demon-

strated agriculture. Out of this question in his mind grew the movement for demonstration farms in the South; the idea being to permit the farmers of neighborhoods to read in the living pages of the field the message that they were slow to believe from the printed pages of bulletins. The keen psychological judgment of the man was immediately confirmed, and there are now in the Southern States tens of thousands of demonstration farms operated by farmers who consent to cultivate their lands under the supervision of demonstration agents scattered all over the South. Of such demonstration agents there are now 650. The farmers who are using Dr. Knapp's methods are producing corn yields more than 100 per cent. above the averages of their respective states.

### REACHING THE BOY.

Moving forward from this advanced position, Dr. Knapp saw that the way into the mature mind was comparatively slow, and he argued that if the interest and enthusiasm of the boys could be aroused, doubtless much more rapid progress would be made. Hence, the germ thought of the boys' corn clubs. Out of the simple thought there has been evolved a system that has aroused and is now holding the interest of 80,000 boys, the individual members of the various clubs agreeing to be guided by the instructions of a local director, and to apply to the cultivation of their corn the scientific methods that have been found best. The results from the boys' corn clubs were startling and immediate. Acre by acre they steadily excelled their fathers, yet, in the vast majority of cases, the cost per bushel of corn for the boys was no greater than the cost of the bushel to the father, while the increasing numbers of bushels placed the boys' crop in a class by itself when compared with the crops raised by the old methods. The leading boys now for two years or more have been sent, at the expense of the local organizations, to Washington to receive from Secretary Wilson certificates of distinction, thus returning home more determined than ever to be important factors in the agricultural life of the South.

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

Before considering the secret of Dr. Knapp's power, his importance relative to the victorious fight with the boll weevil should be mentioned. Utilizing the researches of entomologists

and studying the whole problem on the ground in the State of Texas, also taking advantage of the varieties of cotton plants and utilizing the seed-breeding methods of others, Dr. Knapp showed to the alarmed cotton growers of the South that the question of victory over the boll weevil was largely a question of cultural methods, and not one of any vain effort to completely annihilate the pest. The effort of the reassurance that his investigations gave has been to promote the planting of early maturing and strongly growing cotton. Consequently, in cases where hopelessness had settled down, there is now as large a crop raised as was common before the arrival of the boll weevil. The

It has been estimated that the peanut industry in the United States, for the year 1910, amounted to \$150,000,000 and

Shells.  
Careful Not to Break  
Handlers Should Be Especially  
INJURY TO PEANUTS  
TO INVENT INJURY

Groenville Miss  
Democrat.  
4-16-12.

## Honor Memory Of Dr. Seaman Knapp

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS HONORS

DR. SEAMAN KNAPP.

Eulogies Delivered in Honor of Man  
Who Instituted Movement for  
Better Farming Meth-  
ods in South.

(By Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., April 9.—The Southern Commercial Congress today is doing honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman Knapp, founder of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South. As the roll of Southern states representatives was called, each responded offering an aulogy in memory of Dr. Knapp. Three college presidents add their tributes. Governor Judson Harmon was on the stage. Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns were sung. Several members of the Knapp family were present at the memorial exercises.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. TEL

APR 8- 1912

The memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, father of the boys' corn club idea, will be honored in a memorial service to be held by the Southern Commercial congress at Nashville, Tuesday. The movement is one, the possibilities of which, cannot be estimated.

APR 9- 1912

NASHVILLE, TENN., APR 9

# BOYS' PARADE IN HONOR OF MEMORY DR. SEAMAN KNAPP

Memorial to Be Held This  
Afternoon at Ryman  
Auditorium

FAVORITE HYMNS

Flags for Each Southern State to  
Be Carried by Boys in March.  
Eminent Speakers to Talk.

Memorial exercises for Dr. Seaman A. Knapp will take place at the Ryman auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and a fitting program has been arranged by the board of trade committee, of which Judge Robert Ewing is chairman. A parade of school boys will be formed at 1 o'clock at the custom house, and the march will be made to the auditorium, where speeches and brief talks will be made. The parade will be headed by the Industrial School band, and fifteen flags will be carried, one for each southern state. Bales of cotton with rice and corn, illustrative of the work of Dr. Knapp, will be behind the speakers on the stage.

Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns will be rendered by a quartet composed of Douglas Wright, Chas. Trigg, Mrs. L. L. Gamble and Mrs. Chas. Manthey. Among the songs are "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages," "Crossing the Bar."

The following in part is the call issued by Chairman Robert Ewing, of the board of trade committee:

"Every boy in the city who is willing to take part in honoring the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the great friend of the boys of the south, is earnestly invited to report to Major C. B. Ewing at 1 o'clock today in front of the custom house on Broad street. Major Ewing and his aides will form a procession and act as marshals in charge. Starting at the postoffice building the procession will go north on Eighth avenue, turning eastwardly into Church street; thence on Church street to Fifth avenue, thence south on Fifth avenue, arriving at the auditorium shortly before 2 o'clock. All citizens who desire to do so are cordially invited to join, falling in behind the boys. Speeches will be delivered by representative men from every state in the south, fully describing what Dr. Knapp did for the southern people. Let the boys of Nashville show that they cherish the name of Dr. Knapp, who spent the last years of an honored life in serving their particular part of our common country.

A special invitation has been extended the five prize-winning corn club boys who are in the city attending the congress to bear their state flags in the parade.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

APR 10 1912

## GEORGIA GIVES KNAPP TRIBUTE

Speech of Harvie Jordan of  
Atlanta.

The response of Georgia, in the Knapp Memorial Exercises, by Harvie Jordan of Atlanta, was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Congress: In behalf of the great State of Georgia, I desire to pay tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of this man, whose labors and efforts in behalf of Southern farmers have been of incalculable value.

"Dr. Seaman A. Knapp came as a stranger into our Southland, but when his great soul crossed over the river into the shadows beyond, he left behind him the loving memories and grateful hearts of the entire people of Dixie.

"My own State has deeply felt the touch of his presence and the high value of his labors. The whole agricultural world has been bettered by his coming and it has lost deeply by his eternal sleep.

"That man serves his country best who contributes to the uplift of humanity and the amelioration of hardship and suffering.

"Dr. Knapp typified, by his life work, those exalted and ennobled characteristics which will forever stand as an undying monument.

"He was imbued with a high and noble purpose in life.

"His sincerity of purpose was manifested in his enthusiasm, and this found expression in the loyalty and co-operation of those whose labors were identified with his.

"Fortunately, for the South and the nation, when Dr. Knapp was called to rest he left a worthy scion of his name, who has taken up the yet uncompleted task with that same spirit of enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose.

"Dr. Knapp's conception of a simple, yet practical plan for effecting the introduction and adaption of diversified agricultural in the Cotton States of the South has already laid the groundwork for forever emancipating the Southern farmers from the slavery of the all-cotton system.

"He was a leader in whom the people had confidence, because they realized the fulness of his sincerity—and recognized his ability to successfully put into practical operation the ideals for which he pleaded.

"His efforts in suppressing the disastrous march of the Mexican boll weevil, whose ravages were rapidly destroying the great staple crop of the South and working wreck and ruin over the vast territory of the Southwestern sections of the cotton belt; his inauguration of the field demonstration work which has so marvelously shown the possibilities of Southern soils in increasing the fields of crops—his unique development of boys' corn clubs and their splendid success, each mark a mile-stone in the career and usefulness of that splendid man of which the great State of Georgia takes just pride on this occasion in rendering the deepest homage and gratitude.

"While Dr. Knapp has gone from among us, the work which he labored so faithfully and successfully to inaugurate, will live and grow, while his memory will ever remain an endearing monument in the hearts and minds of his countrymen.

"It is indeed fitting that these memorial exercises should be held in a Southern city, so beautifully typifying Southern traditions and under the auspices of a truly representative Southern assemblage.

"As he sleeps, let the great heart of the South revere his memory and unitedly carry forward the work which he has left as a heritage of his land.

St. Smith, Ark. Record.

4-9-12.

## PAY HONORS TO KNAPP, THE BENEFACTOR OF THE SOUTH

Nashville, Tenn., April 9.—The Southern Commercial Congress, this afternoon, is doing honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the south, the adopted son of the south who set going the educational energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock, Walter H. Page of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general educational board was one of the notable speakers.

Governor Harmon, of Ohio, occupied a seat upon the stage and will speak tonight. Nashville's high school boys helped to make the tribute a success and the Tennessee Industrial school band furnished the music.

Several members of the Knapp family were present at the memorial exercises, including Bradford Knapp, on whose shoulders have fallen his father's mantle; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp and Dr. M. A. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La., and Herman Knapp of Ames, Iowa.

The popular event of the day is expected to be the speech tonight of Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio upon "Agriculture, the basis of the na-

tion's strength," a non-political address. Governor Harmon arrived this morning and was met at the train by members of the Harmon club, whose guest he was at breakfast and luncheon and on a trip to the Hermitage. From 4 to 6 he will hold a reception.

The various sections whose activities began yesterday afternoon for the most part, continued their deliberations this morning. In the good roads sections resolutions were brought in today favoring the Underwood resolution providing for an investigation of federal aid for roads; endorsing county bond issues and recommending to a certain extent the use of convicts on the roads.

In the drainage section a resolution has been agreed upon asking congress to make a complete survey of all overflowed lands and work out a plan for draining of each individual project as a part of a complete system. The resolution contemplates an examination of the soil to show its agricultural value. A committee of the forestry section spent the morning at work upon resolution recommending the better utilization and less waste of timber, judicious cutting of timber with a view of reforestation or putting the cleared lands to immediate agricultural uses and an adequate working system of fire wadens.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Sent

APR 9-1912

## HONOR PAID TO MEMORY OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

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The roll of the southern states was called and in turn a representative responded. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher paid Florida's tribute. Senator-elect Joseph Ransdell offered that of Louisiana. Three college presidents joined in the chorus of tribute. Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns were sung.

Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, occupied a seat upon the stage, Nashville's high school boys helped to make the tribute a success and the Tennessee Industrial school band furnished the music.

### Members of Knapp Family.

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DR. SEAMAN

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Dr. Knapp is  
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NASHVILLE, TENN.,

APR 7- 1912

# IN MEMORY OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

Elaborate Exercises for Tuesday Afternoon.

SCHOOL BOYS WILL MARCH

Eminent Speakers From All Over the South Tell of His Work—Quartet Will Sing.

A noteworthy feature of the Southern Commercial Congress will be enacted on the afternoon of April 9, when the vast gathering assembled here will unite in paying a touching tribute to the memory of Dr. S. A. Knapp, the originator of demonstration farms in the South and the leader in the establishment of boys' corn clubs, which now have a membership of 80,000 in the South alone. Dr. Knapp died April 1, 1911.

The first part of the memorial exercises will be a parade of honor through the streets of Nashville by farm boys, whether members of boys' clubs or not, by demonstration farmers and the eminent leaders of American thought gathered here for the congress.

This parade, composed also of boys from the public and private schools, will form at the custom house at 1 o'clock. It will be led by the band from the Tennessee Industrial School and will march north on Eighth Avenue to Church Street, west to Fifth Avenue and south on Fifth Avenue to the Ryman Auditorium. Ten flags, one from each Southern State, will be carried by boys, while transparencies bearing tributes to and sayings of Dr. Knapp will also be borne. The procession will end at 2 o'clock, when the speaking will begin in the Auditorium. Bales of cotton, flags, etc., will adorn the stage, while speakers from every Southern State will tell of what Dr. Knapp did for the boys and farmers of the South.

A special feature of the memorial exercises will be the singing of Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns and songs by a quartet, composed of Douglas Wright, Mrs. L. L. Gamble, Mrs. Charles Manthey and Charles Trigg. As it is especially important that all boys who are old enough to profit by the lessons taught by Dr. Knapp should be present and hear the speakers tell of his work, Chairman Robert Ewing, of the Board of Trade Committee for the Knapp memorial exercises, has written Supt. J. J. Keyes, of the city schools, requesting that he grant the boys a half holiday on the above date and urge them to join in the parade.

Work, will preside. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the General Education Board, will define the nation's estimate of Dr. Knapp, while Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh and Memphis, has been invited to define Dr. Knapp's position in the Southern States, and to place on the printed page forever the South's estimate of his work.

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

Alabama—Prof. J. F. Duggar, Director Experiment Station, Auburn.

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

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

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

Kentucky—Dr. Fred Mutchler, State Normal School, Bowling Green.

Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell, Senator-elect from Louisiana.

Mississippi—Chancellor Kincannon, University of Mississippi.

North Carolina—Dr. D. H. Hill, President A. and M. College, Raleigh.

Oklahoma—Senator T. P. Gore (invited).

South Carolina—Dr. S. C. Mitchell, President University of South Carolina.

Tennessee—C. P. J. Mooney, editor Memphis Commercial Appeal (invited).

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

Virginia—J. D. Eggleston, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Richmond.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 9.—The Southern Commercial Congress Tuesday afternoon is doing honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South, the adopted son of the South, who set going the educated energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock, Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Educational Board, was one of the notable speakers.

In turn, the roll of the Southern States was called and in turn a representative responded. Senator Duncan Fletcher paid Florida's tribute. Senator-elect Joseph E. Ransdell offered that of Louisiana. Three college president joined in the chorus of tribute. Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns were sung. Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, occupied a seat upon the stage. Nashville's High School boys helped to make the tribute a success, and the Tennessee Industrial School Band furnished the music.

Several members of the Knapp family were present at the memorial exercises, including Branford Knapp, on whose shoulders have fallen his father's mantle; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp and A. M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La., and Herman Knapp, of Ames, Iowa.

## Gov. Harmon to Speak.

The popular event of the day is expected to be the speech Tuesday night of Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, upon "Agriculture, the Basis of the Nation's Strength," a non-political address. Governor Harmon arrived Tuesday morning and was met at the train by members of the Harmon Club, whose guest he was at breakfast and luncheon and on a trip to the Hermitage. From 4 to 6 he will hold a reception.

The various sections whose activities began Monday afternoon, for the most part, continued their deliberations Tuesday morning. In the good roads sections resolutions will be brought in Tuesday favoring the Underwood resolution providing for an investigation of the Federal aid for roads; indorsing county bond issues and recommending to a certain extent the use of convicts on the roads.

In the drainage section a resolution has been agreed upon asking Congress to make a complete survey of all overflowed lands and work out a plan for draining each individual project as a part of a complete system. The resolution contemplates an examination of the soil to show its agricultural value. A committee of the forestry section spent the morning at work upon resolutions recommending the better utilization and less waste of timber, judicious cutting of timber with view of reforestation or putting cleared lands to immediate agricultural uses, and an adequate working

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

APR 9- 1912

# HIGH TRIBUTE IS PAID TO MEMORY OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

APR 9- 1912

Commercial Congress  
Holds Exercises for  
Louisiana Man.

JOS. E. RANSDALL  
EULOGIZES DEAD

Other Louisianans Take  
Part in Ceremonies  
At Nashville.

## THE KNAPP MEMORIAL.

Special to The States.  
LAKE CHARLES, LA., April 9.—Cashier S. Arthur Knapp, of the Calcasieu Bank and Trust Company, accompanied by Mrs. Knapp and little child, and A. M. Mayo, are in Nashville, Tenn., attending the memorial exercises in honor of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, and in connection with the Southern sessions of the Commercial Congress, Arthur Knapp being one of the sons of the late Dr. Knapp, a brother of Bradford Knapp, his father's successor in the field of demonstration work for the United States.

Charlotte,

## DR. SEAMAN

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN. New

## TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF SEAMAN A. KNAPP

Southern Commercial Congress  
Does Honor to Educator of  
Farmers' Boys.

JUDSON HARMON A GUEST

Will Address Congress on "Ag-  
riculture, the Basis of the  
Nation's Strength."

Nashville, April 2.—The Southern Commercial congress this afternoon is doing honor to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the south, the adopted son of the south who set going the educated energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock. Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general educational board, was one of the notable speakers. In turn, the roll of the southern states was called, and in turn a representative responding. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher paid Florida's tribute. Senator-elect Joseph E. Ransdell offered that of Louisiana. Three college presidents joined in the chorus of tribute. Dr. Knapp's favorite hymns were sung.

**Harmon on Stage.**  
Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, occupied a seat on the stage. Nashville's high school boys helped to make the tribute a success, and the Tennessee Industrial school band furnished the music.

Several members of the Knapp family were present at the memorial exercises, including Bradford Knapp, on whose shoulders have fallen his father's mantle; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp and A. M. May, of Lake Charles, La., and Herman Knapp, of Ames, Ia.

The popular event of the day is expected to be the speech tonight of Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, upon "Agriculture, the Basis of the Nation's Strength," a nonpolitical address. Gov. Harmon arrived this morning and was met at the train by members of the Harmon club, whose guest he was at breakfast and luncheon and on a trip to the Hermitage. From 4 to 6 he will hold a reception.

Suvalton, Ga  
Record Journal  
4-11-12

## SOME STATISTICS OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

Records Showing What the Farmers  
Co-operative Work Has Accomplish-  
ed in the State of Georgia.

Some four years ago the lamented Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration work for Southern farmers, secured the services of a live progressive farmer from Texas in the person of E. Gentry to come to Georgia and take up with the Georgia farmers the work that had been the means of not only successfully combating the ravages of the cotton boll weevil in East Texas, but that had shown the farmers there that their yields per acre could be greatly increased and that at moderately low cost. The work has progressed in Georgia during these four years from only six demonstration agents covering some six counties the first year until now there are sixty-four local county agents covering seventy-two counties, three district agents to work with these men, and the state agent.

The late Dr. Knapp claimed that if the Southern farmer would only put thoroughly into practice just four simple things; thorough fall preparation of the soil, the use of good seed, the judicious use of fertilizers, and the rapid surface culture of the soil during the growing period of the crops, that the yields per acre could be increased from two to three hundred per cent. This fact has already been proved by more than several hundred Georgia farmers.

The data taken from last year's crop record books kept by each local agent of his demonstrations in his county shows some of the results that ought to cause many more of our farmers to appreciate more fully and to put into practice more thoroughly these simple things that we all know to do but which many have yet to come to do as thoroughly as they might.

The Bureau of Statistics in its preliminary estimate, Dec. 11, 1911, gives the average yield of seed cotton for Georgia in 1911 as 732 lbs. per acre from 5,012,164 acres, and corn as 16 bushels per acre from 3,692,000 acres. Examining the results of demonstration work in Georgia for 1911 we find there were 1,555 cotton demonstrations consisting of 7,427 acres giving an average of 4.8 acres for each demonstration. On this acreage an average yield of 1,510 pounds of seed cotton per acre was produced by demonstration methods as against 732 pounds per acre for the state. Thus it appears that the general average shows an increase of 106 per cent. At a valuation of \$3.00 per hundred this increase amounts to \$23.34 per acre, or \$173,346.18 on the 7,427 acres.

There were also 1,882 corn demonstrations comprising 5,119 acres, giving an average of 3.7 acres for each demonstration. On this acreage an average yield of 39.2 bushels of shelled corn per acre was produced by demonstration methods as against 16 bushels for the state. Thus it is shown that the general average was an increase of 145 per cent or 29.2 bushels per acre, which at 70 cents per bushel shows an increased value of \$16.24 per acre, or \$83,192.80 on the 5,119 acres.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Scimitar

## KNAPP'S MEMORY HIGHLY HONORED BY SOUTHERNERS

APR 9-1912  
Every State Pays Tribute to  
the Founder of the Farmers'  
Co-operative Demonstration  
Work of the South.

GOV. HARMON WILL  
ADDRESS CONGRESS

Vital Subjects Are Being Dis-  
cussed—Good Roads, Drain-  
age and Forestry Are Lead-  
ing in Today's Session.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—The Southern Commercial congress paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the Farmers Co-operative demonstration work in the South, the adopted son of the South, who sat going the educated energies of the farmer boys and died last year in the full realization that his genius had not been in vain. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock yesterday. Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of World's Work, presiding. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general educational board, was one of the notable speakers.

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# CONFERENCE OF LEADERS

## Southern Commercial Congress Hears Many Notable Speeches.

## KNAPP MEMORIAL IS OCCASION OF TRIBUTES

## Sectional Conferences Have Been Productive of Much Benefit.

Governor Judson Harmon and Others Heard by Big Assemblage—Conference Will End at Auditorium Meeting Tonight.

*Nashville Democrat*  
Am. 10-1912  
GLUCK AUT.

To Southern Commercial Congress.

By BROWN M'MILLIN.

Men of the South, who build on stable stone

A citadel to last through age on age;

Bred in the South—a land far nobler grown

As Time hath traced its writing on Life's page

In characters of fair achievements' own;

Ye men who strive to build fair homes where dust

And ashes lay when War had spent its fires,

We greet thee to this Athens, as we must

Pay homage to the sons of valiant sires.

Ye seek to bring to greatness each re-

source.

Make fertile land once scorched by burst-

ing shell;

To till the soil where, riderless, some horse

Looked o'er a field of carnage and of hell;

God grant that Fortune follow thy proud

course!

We give to thee—we, dwelling in a land

And city famed for culture born to lead—

An earnest hope, a prayer, and friend!

And wish success to crown thy toil. Go

speed!

The second day's session of the Southern Commercial Congress yesterday, in the making of history in the cause of Southern advancement and progress, was attended by three leading elements and many side factors of major importance. Probably the three most interesting events of the body's deliberations were the meetings of the conferences over the city in the morning, the eloquent addresses at the memorial exercises to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in the afternoon, and the three addresses delivered at night, one being by no less a personage than Governor Judson Harmon, erstwhile Attorney General of the United States, now Chief Executive of the State of Ohio and receptive candidate for office of President.

The conferences, detailed accounts of speeches of which appear elsewhere, were as usual devoted to the advancement and development of the resources of the Southern section, and the exploitation to the world of the advantages of the land where sunshine is supreme and where grace and grandeur, romantic interest and historic lore vie with progress and achievement in making the most gossamer dreams and ideals of Grady or Clay, concerning the South, come true. According to good authority these conferences held in the morning have been productive of much instructive benefit, each subject discussed being handled by men thoroughly conversant with it.

No more fitting tribute could have been paid to the memory of Dr. Knapp than the exercises held in his memory in the afternoon, an April sun filtering through the windows of the vast assembly room falling on the faces of men tense in their eagerness to express the admiration they felt for this man who had turned waste lands in the South into fertile fields, and who had spent twenty-five of the golden years of his life in so doing. Aside from the two main addresses by Hon. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the New York Board of Education, and the paper by Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N. C., there were representatives from all over the Southern States, and each of these made a talk of five minutes. Interspersed with this was music.

Probably the largest crowd of the Congress attended the night session, when addresses were delivered by Congressman John H. Small of North Carolina, Milton H. Watney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, from Washington, and Governor Harmon.

## Night Session.

At the night session, seated on the stage, were many prominent Democrats of Tennessee, among them being Railroad Commissioners B. A. Enloe and Frank Avent, ex-Governor Benton McMillin, Col. J. H. Acklen, Frank White of East Tennessee, and many others. To stirring airs played by Barkoot's band the big auditorium quickly began filling up, and when at 8:15 President D. U. Fletcher called the congress to order it was well filled.

Dr. Clarence Owens, Secretary of the congress, made a report of the activities

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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NASHVILLE, TENN.,

APRIL 10, 1912.

# HIGH TRIBUTE TO DR. KNAPP

Many Distinguished Speakers  
Are Heard.

## BOYS PARADE STREETS

Representative of Every State in the  
South Makes Address—Praise  
for Unselfish Worker.

It is recorded of a profound philosopher that when he was condemned to drink a cup of poisonous hemlock for an alleged misdeed, his friends gathered around him by the thousands on an olive-clad hill of vines in Greece, and each prayed that he might drink his apportionment in turn and risk death with his friend. Yesterday the hundreds of delegates in attendance at the Southern Commercial Congress from all parts of the country and the globe gathered in the Ryman Auditorium and, not by quaffing the cup of hemlock, but by drinking the dregs of the Cup of Sorrow, some with tears in their eyes, paid tribute to the memory of Hon. Seaman A. Knapp, the man who for twenty-five years paid his homage to the South by teaching the section how to conserve and develop her natural agricultural resources.

A representative of every State in the South made an address. Some were filled with pathos. Others, of those who had known him and worked with him in his scheme for reclamation of the country's waste lands, were filled with confidence in the future of the section and the country, and the ideals for which he labored. Using the words of one speaker, the memorial exercises were held to pay tribute to a man "who founded a department in the University of Applied Truth."

Charming parts of the program were selections rendered by the Tennessee Industrial School band, and the quartet under the direction of Douglass Wright of Christ Church choir.

Seated upon the platform were members of various Boys' Clubs in the city, prominent officers of the congress and visitors, including Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio.

In introducing the speakers, Hon. Walter H. Page of Garden City, L. I., editor of World's Work, eulogized generally the life work of Dr. Knapp, and characterized the men who worked with him in his altruistic plans as pioneers of advancement. He praised his work of boll weevil eradication in Texas eloquently, and spoke of how the news of it spread to the New York General Education Board, and his later association and affiliation with the board. In closing he introduced to the congress Hon. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the board in New York.

Dr. Buttrick emphasized the great genius of the man and the splendid services he gave to the cause of agricultural development.

He gave to his audience a complete biography of the man, personal and along the lines of his work. "No American," said the speaker, "ever gave more altruistic love to his country than Dr. Knapp." He spoke of Dr. Knapp's student days at Union College and his own association there with Dr. Knott. He stressed the great influence which the elder man's altruism and patriotism was to wield over Dr. Knapp's life. Mr. Buttrick mentioned feelingly Dr. Knapp's happy married life and Mrs. Knapp's interest in his work.

The work of arousing the interest of country girls in farm life by Dr. Knapp was mentioned, as was also his interest in the Boys' Corn and Cotton Clubs.

### Relatives Presented.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Buttrick, the quartette sang Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar," after which were presented to the audience five close relatives of the man in whose memory the exercises were held. These were Herman Knapp of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, with which Dr. Knapp was associated; Bradford Knapp of the Agricultural Department at Washington, Arthur Knapp and A. M. Mays of Lake Charles, La., and Byron Knapp of Ames, Iowa.

In absence of Clarence K. Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer at Raleigh, N. C., his address was read by Clarence J. Owens, Secretary of the Congress. Mr. Poe stated that he thought that no man since the time of Henry Grady had done more towards advancing the interests of the South than Dr. Knapp. He characterized him as one of the greatest contributors to the book of truth concerning scientific agriculture. He said that Dr. Knapp had seen that the Southern farmer was not using his talents nor his time properly and had remedied it, his heart being touched by the helplessness of such a farmer. Dr. Knapp had been a life-long teacher of the doctrine of better roads and schools. The secret of the man's success was his simple, warm heart. He urged, in closing, that the work begun by this master mind should be carried on in the future.

### "Old Guard" Introduced.

A trio from the quartet then sang "Lead, Kindly Light," after which the Chairman introduced three close personal friends of the great agricultural worker whom he characterized as the "Old Guard." These were W. F. Proctor of Texas, W. D. Bentley of Oklahoma and J. S. Quicksall of Texas.

After two of the main addresses had been delivered, the Chairman announced that fifteen speakers from different States would make talks of five moments duration each.

J. F. Duggar, of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, extended the congratulations of Alabama to the Congress for setting apart a part of the day for these services. He stated that the scientific agricultural work of Alabama, which started five years ago and which was the first east of the Mississippi River, received great impetus from the labors of Dr. Knapp. He stated also that the marvelous personal power and optimism of the men were primal factors in his success.

### Many Brief Tributes.

Senator Dan U. Fletcher, who represented Florida, paid tribute from his native State to the man and said that traces of his work would be lasting in the South. He said that increased crops and more scientific methods were undying principles with Dr. Knapp. In conclusion, he urged every young boy in the South to make the man his model, quoting henceforth that masterful poem of Kipling, "It."

Harvie Jordan, representing Georgia, characterized Dr. Knapp as a foremost

contributor to the uplift of humanity in general. He stressed the enthusiasm of the man in his work and praised his son's promotion of his father's ideals at the Iowa College. He praised Dr. Knapp's fight against the boll weevil and his schemes for the promotion of diversified agriculture.

W. R. Dodson, director of the Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, spoke for Louisiana in the absence of Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell. He said that Dr. Knapp had lived in Louisiana for eighteen years as an adopted son and the State was proud to do homage to his genius.

President J. C. Hardy of the Agricultural College, who represented Mississippi in the absence of J. H. Kincannon, President of the university, dwelt upon his visits to Mississippi and said that they were an inspiration to the young men of the State. He spoke of the great agricultural minds now famous who had come into contact with Dr. Knapp and his influence.

In conclusion he expressed the sentiment of Mississippians in general when he paid homage to the worker for humanity.

Owing to unavoidable absence of the author, I. O. Schaub of North Carolina read the speech of President Hill of the university, who was to represent that State. Simplicity of the soul and life was the keynote of the man, according

to the author. His central energy was devoted to improving general conditions of rural life, working for this cause for over twenty-five years of usefulness. Formulative thought, according to President Hill, dominated all of his activities.

W. B. Bantley of Oklahoma, a member of the Old Guard, said that, although Dr. Knapp's influence in his State was only four years old, great improvement of conditions could be noted. He said that forty-two men and twelve women were now teaching the methods of Dr. Knapp in that State and thousands were learning it through them.

Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell, who had been indisposed and confined to his room temporarily, stated that he could not resist the temptation to speak a word. He had gone to Union College twenty-four years after Dr. Knapp had graduated and had later known him well. He characterized him as great as any man he knew of in all the history of the South's advancement. He stated that the boys of the South should erect a monument to him.

At the conclusion of the noted Louisianan's speech, the audience, standing, sang "Rock of Ages."

South Carolina was represented by O. B. Martin, a close associate of Dr. Knapp in his labors. He gave a few reminiscences of their association together and stated that the entire South had caught the spirit of Dr. Knapp's work.

C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Commercial Appeal in Memphis, who was to have represented Tennessee, was not in attendance and T. A. Early took his place. He said that the man's work had changed the views of Southern boys regarding farming, by showing them opportunities to make money and teaching them that to develop the soil was a laudable ambition.

President S. P. Brooks of Baylor University, who represented Texas, designated Dr. Knapp as a transformer and combiner of divergent qualities. He stated that he considered it a personal honor that his college had conferred upon him the highest degree it gave.

Virginia was represented by J. D. Eggleston who stated that out in the audience were men who believed that Dr. Knapp was sent from God with a message to them. He said that he ap-

plied principles to his life which vitally affected the South. He said that poise, simplicity, directness and love, requisite qualities for true greatness, were well combined in Dr. Knapp. He, in conclusion, stated that he always made his propositions clear and simplified agricultural improvement. In the speaker's opinion nothing touching life in general ever failed to interest him.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.,

MORNING, APRIL 10, 1912.

# SUPT. EGGLESTON ON S. A. KNAPP

Fine Tribute by Eloquent Virginia Educator.

J. D. Eggleston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, spoke as follows at the Knapp memorial exercises:

"In this gathering today are men and women who sincerely and rightly believe that there was a man sent from God whose name was Seaman A. Knapp.

"He spoke, and the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf were opened; he put out his kindly hand and touched dead hopes that lay in thousands of heart sepulchres, and they came forth alive again. He applied certain principles which have profoundly affected the South; which have attracted the



HON. J. D.  
EGGLESTON

State Superintendent of Virginia Public Instruction.

conditions and unshackling human opportunity, he, equally with each of them, founded a great department in the University of Applied Truth.

"How simple it all seems—since he showed us how! There was knowledge enough and to spare. It was the application that was needed; and in the application of the knowledge of certain agricultural principles in order to get a maximum of results for the effort put forth, Dr. Knapp probably had no equal in his day and generation.

"What was the secret? How did he do it? If we could answer that question we could easily solve the riddle given by Tennyson:

"Flower in the crannied wall,  
I pluck you out of the crannies—  
Hold you here, root and all in my hand,  
Little flower—but if I could understand  
What you are, root and all, and all in all,  
I should know what God and man is."

"The various elements that go to make up greatness in a man are poise, simplicity, directness and love. These were the ingredients, perfectly balanced, that made the greatest character in history. These were the ingredients that were as well mixed in Seaman A. Knapp as in any man I have ever come in contact with. Poise he had to a remarkable attention of this nation and of others; which are applicable everywhere on earth; which will cause him to be ranked in his usefulness to mankind in the field of agriculture as high as Pasteur and Lister and Reed in their chosen fields. Their peer in bettering human gree. That simplicity he had, which meant teachableness and single-mindedness of purpose. Directness he had that reminded one of the prophets of old. And with poise; with the simplicity which meant single-mindedness directed to social improvement, he had a love of his fellow man that excluded no man, woman, or child on earth.

"The talks it was my high privilege to have with him caused my heart to burn within me as he set forth fundamental truths. For he was fundamental always. He stood for fundamental democracy, which, if it means anything, means that each human being shall have the right to enjoy the fruits of his own toil, but will be unable to find joy unless of his own initiative he can and does apply these fruits in terms of social service. To him it was mockery that one should rightfully sow and another wrongfully gather; that one should idle on another's labor.

"This is not the time to tell of one of the most dramatic meetings I ever witnessed—when Dr. Knapp, in a room in the State Capitol of Virginia, eagerly seized the opportunity to link the country schools in Virginia with the demonstration work, and thus projected these schools—poor, spiritless, unattached possibilities that they were—into the economic, spiritual and social life of their communities. Those who were present—among them such men as Sir Horace Plunkett, Frissell, Alderman, Payne, Stewart Bryan, Chas. G. Maphis, Jackson Davis—will never forget the scene. We were not merely moved, we were electrified. And so today agriculture is being taught to our boys not in, but through, the schools; and is being directly applied by them, not on the school grounds, but on the farms.

"On such an occasion as this it would be trifling to play on words. Yet it may be said that so clear and simple did Dr. Knapp make his proposition in regard to agricultural improvement—in regard to the every-day things that touch the man on the land—that, when he finished one could write after him, 'Quod est demonstrandum' (It has been proven).

"There are some who start a movement that grows above and beyond them and overwhelms their memory. As the work begun by him grows in strength, in depth and breadth and height, he will tower always over and above it, for he was as strong, as broad, as high at the start as the movement will be when its waves reach the shores of the eternal.

"He was a man; nor was there anything that touched life that failed to interest him."

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

## GEORGIA GIVES KNAPP TRIBUTE

### Speech of Harvie Jordan of Atlanta.

The response of Georgia, in the Knapp Memorial Exercises, by Harvie Jordan of Atlanta, was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Congress: In behalf of the great State of Georgia, I desire to pay tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of this man, whose labors and efforts in behalf of Southern farmers have been of incalculable value.

"Dr. Seaman A. Knapp came as a stranger into our Southland, but when his great soul crossed over the river into the shadows beyond, he left behind him the loving memories and grateful hearts of the entire people of Dixie.

"My own State has deeply felt the touch of his presence and the high value of his labors. The whole agricultural world has been bettered by his coming and it has lost deeply by his eternal sleep.

"That man serves his country best who contributes to the uplift of humanity and the amelioration of hardship and suffering.

"Dr. Knapp typified, by his life work, those exalted and ennobled characteristics which will forever stand as an undying monument.

"He was imbued with a high and noble purpose in life.

"His sincerity of purpose was manifested in his enthusiasm, and this found expression in the loyalty and co-operation of those whose labors were identified with his.

"Fortunately, for the South and the nation, when Dr. Knapp was called to rest he left a worthy scion of his name, who has taken up the yet uncompleted task with that same spirit of enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose.

"Dr. Knapp's conception of a simple, yet practical plan for effecting the introduction and adaption of diversified agricultural in the Cotton States of the South has already laid the groundwork for forever emancipating the Southern farmers from the slavery of the all-cotton system.

"He was a leader in whom the people had confidence, because they realized the fulness of his sincerity—and recognized his ability to successfully put into practical operation the ideals for which he pleaded.

"His efforts in suppressing the disastrous march of the Mexican boll weevil, whose ravages were rapidly destroying the great staple crop of the South and working wreck and ruin over the vast territory of the Southwestern sections of the cotton belt; his inauguration of the field demonstration work which has

so marvelously shown the possibilities of Southern soils in increasing the yields of crops—his unique development of boys' corn clubs and their splendid success, each mark a mile-stone in the career and usefulness of that splendid man of which the great State of Georgia takes just pride on this occasion in rendering the deepest homage and gratitude.

"While Dr. Knapp has gone from among us, the work which he labored so faithfully and successfully to inaugurate, will live and grow, while his memory will ever remain an endearing monument in the hearts and minds of his countrymen.

"It is indeed fitting that these memorial exercises should be held in a Southern city, so beautifully typifying Southern traditions and under the auspices of a truly representative Southern assemblage.

"As he sleeps, let the great heart of the South revere his memory and unitedly carry forward the work which he has left as a heritage of his labors."

## BIG PLANTATIONS MENACE TO SOUTH

### Clarence Poe Speaks at Knapp Memorial.

That big plantations are a menace to the South, the ideal being a great democracy of thrifty, home-owning small farmers, and that taxes should be reduced on small land holdings and increased on large holdings and on inheritances, was the argument presented in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress here yesterday afternoon by Editor Clarence Poe, of the Progressive Farmer.

Farmer, read by Secretary Owens in Mr. Poe's absence.

Coming directly to what he pronounced the more important part of Dr. Knapp's work, Mr. Poe said:

"Put in a single sentence, Dr. Knapp's one great aim, his dominant ideal was to make the South a vast democracy of thrifty, home-owning farmers, every man sitting under his own vine and figtree. I wish every farmer in the South could get and read his bulletin, 'The Causes of Southern Rural Conditions and the Small Farm as an Important Remedy.' To break up our great plantations into smaller holdings and to encourage and help every farmer to own his own home; this he regarded as the most important task ahead of the leaders of Southern agriculture. To use Dr. Knapp's own language:

"A prosperous, intelligent and contented rural population is essential to our national perpetuity. The world's experience has shown that the best way to secure this is to encourage the division of all the lands into small farms, each owned and operated by one family.

"My own conviction, ladies and gentlemen, is that in this statement Dr. Knapp showed the vision of a prophet and a seer. It will be well indeed for the South if we do not come too late to listen to the warning of England two centuries ago against the hastening ills to which any land is subject where wealth accumulates and men decay, and where princes and lords flourish at the expense of a bold peasantry. Even now the duty of the hour as I conceive it, is to lighten the burdens of the small home-owner

"The methods I suggest are now in the South, I know, but I do not hesitate to say that I believe we must lighten the taxes on the poor man and the small home-owner and land-holder, and increase the taxes on others—principally by levying heavy graduated taxes on inheritances of \$5,000 or over, and a graduated tax on the unearned increment in urban or rural land values, after the English policy, but exempting from the latter provision all who own less than \$1,000 or \$2,000 worth of land.

"We must tax small holdings less, great holdings more, the gains of thrift and industry less, the gains of chance or inheritance more. Into our State laws here in the South as in our national laws at Washington, we must write the determination of the people that the birthright of every man to the liberty and happiness of home-owning shall be properly safeguarded, and that the weak shall not be forced to bear the burdens of the strong, or the many impoverished that a few may be enriched. A great democracy of thrifty, prosperous, home-owning small farmers is the hope of the South and should be the goal of all our striving. Vast areas held for speculative purposes or bought by corporations merely for financial profit and cultivated by men who are nothing more than factory machines to their owners—all such holdings are a menace to progress and prosperity in the South, as indeed are all great plantations where a backward tenantry is exploited when by cutting them up, thrifty and progressive farmers and home-owners would come in and give strength and power to the State.

"Then, too, we need to encourage the coming of thrifty Northern and Western small farmers into our Southern country. We need them to reduce our too burdensome proportion of negro population. I have no ill-will against our negroes, but they themselves will be helped by increasing the percentage of our white population. Moreover, everybody knows that the great drawback to rural life is its isolation. If the South were a great democracy of home-owning, eighty-acre farmers, and our number of negroes not increased, the problem of social life on the farm would be solved; the proportion of negroes would be too small to be serious; our larger population would support the finest school system in the world; our greater number of tax-payers would enable us to have magnificent roads, good all the year round; the larger population would provide adequate support for the best doctors and preachers and professional men; rural telephones, the transportation of school children, the development of social centers follow as naturally as the day the night; the prosperity of our towns, and of every other industry would be doubled, and new spirit and vastly increased vigor would be found for every manufacturing and commercial enterprise known to our people.

"This is the great task ahead of us. It is the problem for our statesmen, our editors, our agricultural leaders, our men of vision in every profession and calling."

# SENATOR FLETCHER DELIVERS TRIBUTE

Represents Florida in Knapp Memorial.

In his address delivered on behalf of the State of Florida in the Knapp memorial exercises yesterday, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, President of the Southern Commercial Congress, said:

"Florida esteems it a privilege to raise her voice commendatory of the life and service of Dr. Knapp.

"Praise has been expressed for him who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Words are weak



SEN. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER

President Southern Commercial Congress.

messengers to convey adequate appreciation of the services of a man who made ten bushels of corn grow where one grew before.

"From Florida I can report, as others can do from other States, the influence of Dr. Knapp's work as felt and shown in increased production, and more efficient and judicious methods.

"The demonstration idea has accomplished results little short of marvelous.

"The encouragement to agriculture came at a time when it counted in the highest degree.

"The stimulus to home production for home consumption has been of incalculable benefit in proving the fallacy of purchasing elsewhere the things which can be readily produced at home.

"Rural life has been made more attractive. Lessened drudgery and toil and increased remuneration have likewise followed as results of his efforts.

"Unceasing devotion to promoting the general good unselfish labors for the weal of his fellow-men, conscientious studies to further the country's prosperity, a high conception of fiduciary responsibility characterized his endeavors.

"He applied science to practical, every-day existence. Theories he reduced to actual accomplishments. He set things moving along the lines of real, permanent progress.

"In the grateful hearts of all his countrymen he will live."

NASHVILLE, TENN., Amer

APR 10 1912

## SOUTHERNERS PAY TRIBUTE MEMORY OF SEAMAN KNAPP

Every State Represented by  
Speakers at Memorial  
Exercises.

GREAT WORK TOLD

Conquered Boll Weevil and Earned

Undying Gratitude of Cotton

Section—Dr. W. Buttrick.



SEAMAN A. KNAPP  
DIED APRIL 1, 1911  
AGED 77 YRS

A striking demonstration of the esteem and affection in which the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was held by his fellow-workers and the people of the south was given at the memorial services held in his honor at the Ryman auditorium Tuesday afternoon, when

prominent men from all over the south and of every profession and line of business—farmers, educators, lawyers, United States Senator and congressman united in extolling the great work that he accomplished in the interests of the south and the development of her resources.

There was not one among those of the speakers who had been more intimately connected with the deceased during his lifetime who was not visibly affected when speaking of his departed friend.

An accurate description of the ceremonies was given by Walter H. Page, the chairman of the meeting, in dismissing the audience after the last speaker or the afternoon had concluded.

"I will never forget this occasion," said Mr. Page. "In meeting today to pay a tribute to that remarkable man, we have all been drawn closer together and made more nearly akin. In the space of two short hours we have heard fifteen men from as many southern states mount this platform and make the extraordinary admission that they are different men now than they were before they were thrown in contact with Mr. Knapp. In my estimation this is the greatest tribute that one man can pay a fellow mortal, and it shows without additional words of praise the kind of a man and the kind of a citizen that our great leader was."

A very touching part of the ceremonies was when the chairman called upon the sons and grandsons of the deceased, who were seated on the platform, to rise to their feet so that the audience might see them. These gentlemen were Herman Knapp and Pyrum Knapp, the former a son and the latter a grandson, both of Ames, Iowa; Bradford Knapp, a son, of Washington, D. C.; Arthur Knapp, a son, and A. M. Mayo, a son-in-law, both of Lake Charles, La. At another time during the services the chairman asked three men whom he termed the honorable old guard, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with Seaman Knapp from the beginning of his career, to rise to their feet. These were W. F. Proctor and J. L. Quicksall of Texas, and W. D. Bentley of Oklahoma.

Between the addresses of the several speakers many of the religious hymns that were the favorites of Mr. Knapp during his lifetime were beautifully rendered by a quartette composed of four of the leading singers of Nashville.

In order to emphasize the fact that Seaman Knapp was a great friend of the boys of the south and interested in their welfare, a number of boys of the city, before the exercises in the auditorium began, formed a procession in front of the custom house on Broadway, and led by the Tennessee Industrial School Band marched down Broadway to Fifth avenue and thence to the auditorium.

The boys carried banners bearing the seals of the various southern states. They also carried large cards on which were printed appropriate sentiments in regard to the life of the deceased.

The boys were conspicuous figures during the whole of the exercises. They were in charge of Judge Robert Ewing.

### MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by Senator Duncan Fletcher, the president of the commercial congress, who immediately turned it over to Wal-

ter H. Page, editor of the World's work and chairman of the meeting.

In his address opening the meeting, Mr. Page paid glowing tribute to Seaman Knapp, and then introduced Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general education board of New York, who gave "A National Estimate" of the life of Dr. Knapp, in which he gave a recital of his life and the work he accomplished. He said in part:

stitutions. SKIN FOR SOY.

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ended for

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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VIRGINIA PILOT

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. SEAMAN KNAPP  
DIED YESTERDAY

Expert Of Department Of Agri-  
culture And Authority On  
Many Southern Crops

Washington, April 2.—Dr. Seaman Asahel Knapp, one of the foremost experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has made investigations in many parts of the world, died at his home here yesterday. He was 78 years of age. Dr. Knapp was from New York and his work in the Orient in connection with American rice production in the South and in promotion of various Southern crops made him famous among agricultural investigators.

Rheumatism, which later developed into a complication of diseases, caused Dr. Knapp's death. He was a graduate of Union College, and received many degrees from other institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced the improved Japanese rice in this country after extensive travels in Japan, China and the Philippines for the Department of Agriculture. His investigations stimulated the rice industry in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, as he frequently made prolonged lecture tours in the interest of farmers.

Throughout the South, but particularly in Louisiana, Dr. Knapp became well known for his efforts in behalf of the production of not only rice but sugar and cotton. He was one of the leaders in the great fight of the Government against the cotton boll weevil. Of recent years he had been directing the work of the department toward the diversification of crops in the South and through his efforts many Southern farmers were induced largely to give up their one staple crop—cotton—and to plant corn and raise hogs.

Dr. Knapp is survived by three sons—Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Jawo Agricultural College, and Bradford Knapp of this city—and two daughters, Mrs. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La., and Mrs. J. J. Fay of Des Moines, Iowa.

**Money Saved**

You will find that you can do away with salts, strong cathartics, etc., which

## APP SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE

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

The Knapp School of Country Life now being organized in Nashville, Tenn., is the first of its kind in America. Just now, announcement is made of the securing of the endowment fund of \$250,000 for the maintenance of this new line of work.



DR. KNAPP

The gift has been made by the General Education Board on condition that certain other funds be raised for the Central Farmers' College, at Nashville, of which this School is a part. Those conditions have been fulfilled and the money is secure. Of course, other

Mecca for all farm demonstration and club workers.

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

## SIMPLE SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING

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

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

First, by reading and studying The

MADISON, GA.

the power the giftie gie us  
sel's as ithers see us."

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DR S. A. KNAPP

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(Continued on page 25)  
law an' cuts de bed cawd. Laws  
banjo strings an' den yere come  
n datter way, is you? Fust da cuts  
outed, "you ain' swine treat er pus-  
"Fur de Lawd's sake!" the woman  
ur pieces."  
fastened the cord. "Now cut it in  
d tumbled off the bed-clothes and  
e are," he added, when the Negro  
ot Almes and I'll kill you. Here  
mmanded, "Move that hand again,  
ord. "Get that cord!" the deputy  
rotested against the use of her bed  
nd the wall, but she came out and  
to the corner, between a "cubboard"  
The woman had squeezed herself  
hat bed cord."  
You haven't time for that. Take off  
bring us a plow line. Never mind,  
Josh," the deputy commanded,  
moment their hands were in the air.  
stricken at seeing Alf and me, and in  
hairs. They appeared to be horror-  
ore they had time to stir in their  
covered" with guns and pistols be-  
rothers, now seated at a table, were  
on the floor broad-side, and the Almes  
The door flew off its hinges and fell  
and threw my full weight against it.  
reached the door almost at a stride  
act, and, telling them to follow me, I  
I thought that it was my time to

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From TENNESSE

Address

Date

DR. SEAMAN  
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DEAD IN WASHINGTON

FRIEND SOUTHERN FAR

As Attache of Department of  
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Many Crops in Dixie.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dr.  
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to the farmers.

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ment toward the diversification of crops  
in the south, and through his efforts  
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largely to give up their one staple crop  
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hogs.

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Dr. S. A. Kn  
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Date

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DR. SEAMAN

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA  
APR 4 1911

### FUNERAL SERVICES OVER BODY OF DR. KNAPP

Washington, April 13.—The funeral of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, widely known expert of the department of agriculture, was held at the Foundry church here today, and the body taken to his old home at Ames, Ia., for burial.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's Work and others paid eulogies to Dr. Knapp at the service. Col. Ransdell pictured his magnificent services to the South, as a pioneer in the rice industry, which he introduced and aided in developing into an industry involving millions of dollars, as a leader in the tremendous fight against the cotton boll weevil, and in farmers' demonstration work generally, and a leader in the department of agriculture, the department most important to the people.

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APR 3 1911

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CHBURG, VA.

APR 4

### OF DR S. A. KNAPP

tribute to Noted Agricultural Expert.

n, April 3.—The funeral Knapp, widely known expert of the Department of Agriculture at the Foundry Church and the body taken to his Ames, Iowa, for burial.

of Agriculture Wilson, e Ransdell, of Louisiana, Walter Page, editor of World's

Clipping Bureau in the World

### OF DR. KNAPP.

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## ROMEIKE, Inc.

26th St., N. Y. City.

NEW YORK

shed and Most Complete  
ing Bureau in the World

MININGHAM, ALA

APR 5 - 1911

### FUNERAL OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

ton, D. C., April 4.—The funeral Dr. S. A. Knapp, widely known of the Department of Agriculture held at the Foundry Church and the body taken to his old Ames, Iowa, for burial.

y of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana; Walter Page, editor of World's Work

Clipping Bureau in the World

LYNCHBURG, VA

APR 6 - 19

### AN A. KNAPP—BUILDER.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

leath of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp s a man to whom the South heavy debt of gratitude.

irector of the government's demonstration work, and as one most virile forces in the federal tment of agriculture, he has ned constructive influence in- rable in the Southern States.

Knapp was, first of all, a teach- ropagandist.

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DR. SEAMAN

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Expert Passes

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IN MEMORY OF DR. S. A. KNAPP.

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

"Dr. Payne said that if that time must come, the University of Virginia wanted the last word, the last great product of his brain and heart."

"Although pressed by numerous engagements, and many urgent invitations, Dr. Knapp, after thinking a moment said;" "It is so kind in Dr. Payne to ask and urge me to talk to his people. If he thinks I can do any good, I shall be glad to go. I can go down and back the same day. It is so near". Dr. Knapp passed away in April but his work lives after him. His spirit pervades all that work and his helpful influence will long be felt in such meetings as this. Prof. Mims will present some letters and remarks appropriate to the occasion."

When Dr. Knapp passed away, the results of their work that one in talking with such men and seeing the results of their work that one appreciates vividly the power of their leader. There is no better illustration in recent American history of the building up of an organ-

RESOLUTIONS OF LOVE AND SYMPATHY

ADOPTED IN MEMORY OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT,

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP,

BY THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE

IOWA AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to a brighter sphere, after many years of upright living, our dear Brother and late President, DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP, we deem it proper at this time and in this manner to record our love for the departed and our sympathy for those dear to him, whose hearts are saddened by his departure.

It is given to comparatively few men to see the right so clearly, to pursue the right so undeviatingly, to make their lives so useful to their fellow-men, as was the case with our dear Brother. His life was an ever-shining example to his friends, to all the world. He not only professed the simple faith, the child-like trust, in a kind Father that we call Religion, but in his daily walk he exemplified, without ostentation, what religion should be to every one. His life was so useful, his career was so inspiring, his wise counsel, so ungrudgingly given, was so much help to many men in many localities, that his departure for a better world has left a void large and hard to fill. We feel his loss more than words can readily express, and when that is our feeling, how much greater must be the grief of those near and dear to him by ties of blood and affection. To them we tender our respectful and heartfelt sympathy. To them we offer this tribute to their loved Dead--whose life was all a good man's life should be, whose death was the triumph of a Christian.

Washington, D. C.,  
April 4, 1911.

*Charles E. Mearns*, President.  
*Paulyn J. Stafford*, Secretary.

Washington, April 4, 1911.  
Asahel Knapp, one of the experts of the Department of Agriculture, who has spent many years in many parts of the world, his home here years old.

Dr. Knapp was and his work in connection with the production of various crops, him famous among the investigators.

Rheumatism, which had been caused by a cold, caused Dr. Knapp to resign his position as a graduate of the University of Iowa, he received many degrees from various institutions.

Dr. Knapp introduced Japanese rice into the Philippines for extensive travels in the Philippines for Agriculture. He regulated the rice in Mississippi and Louisiana, and frequently made trips in the interest of the South, Louisiana, Dr. Knapp known for his efforts in the production of rice, sugar and cotton. He was a leader in the government against the boll weevil. Of recent years he has been directing the work toward the diversification of the South and many Southern farmers have been largely to give up cotton and raise hogs.

Dr. Knapp is the son of Maj. Arthur Charles, U.S.A., and a member of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

ING, APRIL 3, 1911.

## DR. KNAPP FUNERAL OCCURS WEDNESDAY

Short Services to Be Held in  
Washington for Former  
College Head.

### CHILDREN WILL COME

Assembly Hall of Agriculture at Ames  
Will Be Used for Services—Rev.  
O. H. Cessna, Chaplain, to  
Officiate.

Funeral services over the remains of Dr. S. A. Knapp, former president of Ames college, who died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday afternoon will be held Wednesday afternoon at Ames. Death was caused by a bilious attack after an illness of three weeks. Dr. Knapp was 77 years old.

Short services will be held in Washington Monday, the funeral party leaving the national capital with the remains at 6:45 o'clock Monday evening. The remains will be accompanied to Ames by the five children—Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of Ames college; Bradford Knapp of Washington, D. C.; S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines. Dr. Fay, husband of Mrs. O. J. Fay, will meet the party in Chicago.

The funeral party will reach Chicago Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, leaving there over the Northwestern for Ames at 10:19 p. m. They will reach Ames at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The afternoon services will be held in the assembly room of the hall of agriculture, conducted by the Rev. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the school. A sketch of Dr. Knapp's life will be given by President E. W. Stanton of the school, and Charles F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture, will speak of his agricultural work.

The remains will be interred in the college cemetery where rests the body of Mrs. Knapp, who died last June. The remains of President Welch and President William Beardshear are also interred in the college cemetery.

Henry Wallace, an old friend of Dr. Knapp, will be among those who will attend the services from Des Moines. The exact hour of the services was not fixed in the telegrams received yesterday from Washington.

### WASHINGTON SERVICES TODAY.

His Son, Bradford Knapp, to Succeed  
Him.

Washington Bureau of  
The Register and Leader,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.  
The funeral of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who died here yesterday at the age of 77, from rheumatism and a complication of diseases, will be held Monday. The remains then will be shipped to Ames for interment. The body will be buried beside that of Mrs. Knapp.

Dr. Knapp was a warm personal friend of Secretary Wilson and his work in

charge of demonstration work in the south brought him a wide acquaintance. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence have been received.

At Dr. Knapp's bedside when he died was Bradford Knapp, who came here from Iowa about a year ago to assist his father, and who will probably take charge of the demonstration work.

### Death of Dr. S. A. Knapp

Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was at the head of the demonstration work of the department of agriculture in the South, died at his home in Washington, D. C., last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Knapp was known by a good many Wright county people, being the father of Bradford Knapp, who practiced law at Belmond for a time and was later elected county attorney and moved to Clarion, his father having visited him on several different occasions.

Dr. Knapp a number of years ago was formerly president of the agricultural college at Ames and was a warm personal friend of Secretary Wilson. He was 77 years of age and died of rheumatism and a complication of diseases. The body was shipped to Ames and funeral services were held yesterday in the hall of agriculture. The remains were laid to rest in the college cemetery beside those of his wife, who died last June.

Since going to Washington Bradford Knapp has been assisting in the department of which his father was head and it is predicted that he will now take charge of the demonstration work.

It is in this department that Prof. Benson, who left Wright county a short time ago, is laboring.

## DR. KNAPP DIES IN WASHINGTON

Short Services Held in Washington  
for Former College Head.

### FIVE CHILDREN ATTEND FUNERAL

Assembly Hall of Agriculture at Ames  
Used for Last Obsequies—Chap-  
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Services.

Register & Leader, April 3.

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Henry Wallace, an old friend of Dr. Knapp, will be among those who will attend the services from Des Moines. The exact hour of the services was not fixed in the telegram received yesterday from Washington.

The above obituary of the talented and widely known Dr. Knapp is of local interest because a son of the de-

cedent, Bradford Knapp, of Washington, D. C., is well known and very highly esteemed in Newell and vicinity. It was only a short time ago that we were compelled to chronicle the death of Mrs. Knapp, a lady of splendid mental attainments and christian character, a fit companion of her noble husband, who was so well known and highly esteemed not only in the United States but in foreign lands. Mr. Knapp has thus been called upon to mourn the loss of both of his parents, from whom he inherited a legacy of intellectual power, culture and high ideals of right thinking and right living which have been exemplified in his character and his every day life, and which are of more

value than the untold wealth which has been bequeathed to some. To Mr. Knapp in his grief the sincere sympathy of many friends in this community will be extended.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by W. Q. Burgett.

## DR. SEAMAN

Country's Fore  
Expert Passes

DID MUCH FOR

His Efforts In B  
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# THE PASSING OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

Continued from page 1.)

speech in reply to Haynes, he answered  
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give him enduring fame—came into it  
indeed, after his locks had been whit-  
ened, as it were, by the snows of  
many winters. I look upon all that  
came before, as the God appointed  
means of making this man ready for  
the one supreme achievement of lead-  
ing a people out of darkness into  
light. But wherever we draw the  
line between these two parts of Dr.  
Knapp's career, his life, as a whole,  
is full of interest, full of great les-  
sons that bear upon the nobler side  
of human living, full of inspiration,  
ringing with the call of the Master  
to do service in his vineyard.

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

Dr. Knapp took his collegiate pre-  
paratory course in Troy Conference  
Academy at Poultney, Vt. He gradu-  
ated from Union College, Schene-  
ctady, New York, in 1856. In August  
of that same year he was married to  
Maria E. Hotchkiss whose acquaint-  
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fellow students in the Academy at  
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# THE PASSING OF DR. S. A. KNAPP

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, former president of Iowa State College passed away in Washington, D. C., Saturday afternoon. Death was due to a bilious attack, following a three weeks illness. At his bedside when death came were the five children, Prof. Herman Knapp, treasurer of Iowa State College; Bradford Knapp, of Washington, D. C.; Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. A. M. Mayo of Lake Charles, La.; and Mrs. O. J. Fay, of Des Moines.

Short funeral services were held in the Foundry Methodist church, in

Martin paid a most beautiful and lasting tribute to the man who had led them from darkness and aided in "lifting" them from many a southern hour. Wallace closed the services with a few well chosen words, Knapp as a friend. In closing the services in the hall the quartette sang "Lead Kindly Light."

After the services the body lay in state for a few days in the upper corridor of the Foundry Methodist church.

As the funeral cortege moved over the campus toward

Washington, D. C., at 3:30 Monday afternoon, at which time Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Dr. Page of Worlds Work and Congressman James E. Ransdell of Louisiana, paid their tribute to their departed friend and co-laborer. The funeral party left Washington, Monday night arriving here yesterday.

The body was taken to the home of the Knapps, where it was laid to rest beside the services in Agriculture yesterday afternoon. The chimes pealed forth in "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

A faculty conference was held at the grave Dr. Cessna again took charge of the services, which consisted of a prayer by Dr. Crissman, "Abide With Me," by the male quartette and the commitment.

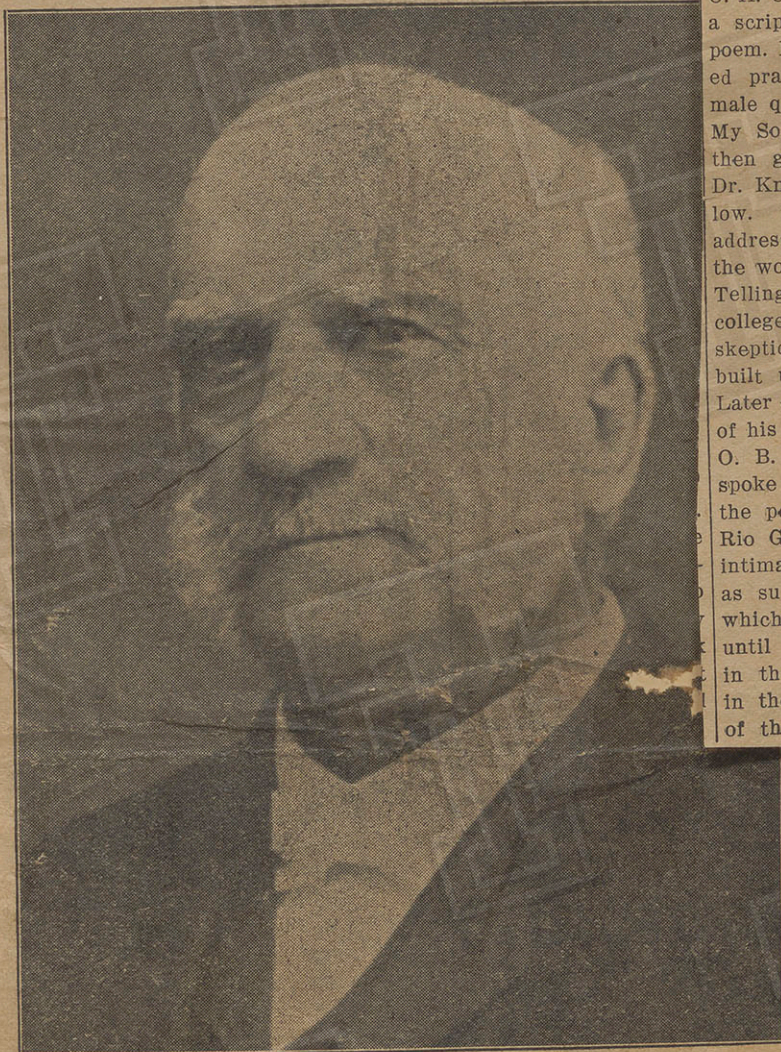
Numerous messages of sympathy and many beautiful floral offerings were received as tokens of the high esteem in which Dr. Knapp was held. Especially solicitous were the people of the far South with whom he had labored. The flags on the campus were hung at half mast, and a general spirit of grief, and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

All classes were dismissed at 12 o'clock. The faculty and students were to attend the service at 3:30 p.m. O. H. Cessna opened with a scripture reading, a poem, Dr. George H. Stanton's address.

President Stanton's Address. "I am to speak this afternoon of the life of Dr. Seaman Arthur Knapp. I approach the task with a feeling of reverent awe; for the most marvellous address Dean Cand precious thing in God's creative universe is a human life. It comes telling how he to earth trailing clouds of glory to college, was ychind it. If it be true to its earthly skepticism of thmission it gains in spiritual power as built up an agit serves its appointed purposes. Later of his woamong men and when some day—of his great woperhaps as afternoon approaches O. B. Martin (night—it answers the call of the white spoke next as robed messenger and passes hence, it the people from but to enter into the unspeakable Rio Grande" glories of God's eternal kingdom. Who intimately assocan- measure the infinite value of as superintend such a life? It is with a prayer on which was de my lips for guidance that I venture until today 46, to put estimate upon the earthly career in the campaign of this man who belongs not to in the south. this community, not to Iowa, not to northland nor southland alone, but to of this great this nation as a whole.

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

Concluded on page 4.)



Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Former President of Iowa State College, Who Passed Away in Washington, D. C., Saturday.

DR. SEAMAN

Country's Fore  
Expert Passes

DID MUCH FO

His Efforts In B  
And Cotton I  
Benefit

Washington, D. C., Saturday afternoon. Asahel Knapp, an expert of the culture, who has labored in many parts of the South, his home here 30 years old.

Dr. Knapp was known for his connection with the production in the South of various crops, him famous as an investigator.

Rheumatism, which had been caused by his extensive travel, caused Dr. Knapp to resign his position as a graduate of the University of Mississippi and received many degrees from various institutions.

Dr. Knapp in his extensive travel had visited the Philippines, Agriculture, and the rice fields of Mississippi and Louisiana, and he had frequently made trips to the South. In the interest of the South, Louisiana, Dr. Knapp was known for his production of sugar and cotton, and he was a leader in the movement to raise hogs.

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## SOUTH WILL GIVE HONOR TO DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Last April there died in Washington a man who probably more than any other one man in the United States was responsible by his tireless and intelligent efforts for the awakening of the South to its possibilities as a great agricultural region. This man was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who was in charge of demonstration farm work in the South for the Department of Agriculture. The death of Dr. Knapp brought forth many tributes, though it was evident then that it would take time for the full measure of what he did to be appreciated.

Now it is announced that the Southern Commercial Congress, which has its headquarters in this city, will take up the matter of defining clearly the important place that Dr. Knapp occupied. It is proposed to give fitting honor to his memory on the first anniversary of his death. The next annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress will be held in Nashville April 8 to 10, and will deal with the agricultural and educational recovery of the South. It is proposed that a considerable part of one day shall be devoted to honoring

the memory of Dr. Knapp who as an an  
Dr. Knapp saw as probably no other ith  
man of his time saw the true vision of the great future of the South. He perceived the possibilities of the development of this region if the farmers there could be turned in the direction of intelligent general farming instead of exclusive attention to a few staples, as cotton and tobacco. Among the things that stand to his credit are the endless series of demonstrations relative to resisting the march of the boll weevil, his contributions to rice growing along the Gulf, the conduct of great numbers of demonstration farms throughout the South, the inspiration which he gave to the boys of the South through boys' corn clubs, and the work he initiated for the girls in domestic science.

Who can measure the effects a generation or two hence of the priceless work of such a man as this, who had no other motive than a sincere desire to benefit the South and thus benefit the whole country? What is more, he was a Northern man. The spectacle of a great Southern commercial organization now proceeding to do him honor is one worthy of reflection in more ways than one, and of the utmost gratification. It is another illustration of the fact that Andrew Carnegie was on the right track the other day when he said in effect that the world's chief benefactors were not its men who have the most millions.

## Knapp Memorial Day.

(San Antonio Express)

The South has been so greatly benefited by the work of the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration farm and of the boys' and girls' clubs for the South, that it owes to his memory the greatest respect that can be shown, wherefore the movement inaugurated to maintain a Knapp memorial day deserves the hearty co-operation of the people throughout the Southern States.

In his work in connection with the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government, Dr. Knapp was led to realize the necessity for greater attention to the subject of scientific farming in the South, and it was through his efforts that the splendid system of demonstration work which has so greatly improved agricultural conditions in the Southern States was

begun. In recognition of his splendid services, Knapp Memorial Day has been designated and Southern farmers, especially, are urged to assemble in their respective schoolhouses November 27 and devote the time to a review of their farm work and the importance of applying modern methods to farm operations, not forgetting, in the meantime, to remember the services of the man to whom, more than to all others, the benefits derived from the improved system of farming are due.

The movement is being pushed through the public schools, and the desire by those who are promoting the movement is that on the day selected, the 148,000 teachers and the 7,000,000 pupils of the South will assemble in the 89,000 schoolhouses, together with the farmers and their families, and observe the occasion in a fitting manner.

"This is fitting," says the Shreveport Times, "because 100,000 demonstrators are making large crops on their farms and corn club boys are attracting world-wide attention by growing more than 25 bushels on one acre at low cost. The indications are that several of the 75,000 boys will this year break all records. It is fitting, because 25,000 girls, in the harvest season, are filling pantries with wholesome food and are selling the surplus. It is a duty, because Dr. Knapp taught a new method in agriculture and the lessons must be more widely impressed and unflinchingly transmitted. Representatives of Russia, Brazil, South Africa, Siam, and Argentina have come to learn them. It is high time for American schools to take the lead in these ideas."

Dr. Knapp has gone to his eternal home, but he has left to the people a legacy which has already awakened them to higher conceptions and higher ambitions, and through which it may be expected that the South will be revolutionized in its agricultural work and given a higher rank in the production of profitable field crops other than cotton. An appropriate tribute to his memory should not be neglected while once each year the people meet

to discuss the blessings and the future possibilities due to his work.

# DEATH OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP IN WASHINGTON

*Lake Charles, American Press*

Charlotte,  
DR. SEAMAN

Country's Fore  
Expert Passes

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SEAMAN ASAHEL KNAPP.

At his home in Wash  
day afternoon occurred  
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Dr. Knapp paid his  
Lake Charles in Nove  
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Mrs. A. M. Mayo  
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Secretary Wilson, who had been  
associated with Dr. Knapp in Iowa  
and who was one of his successors  
as president of the agricultural col  
lege, soon after entering McKinley's  
cabinet, induced him in 1898 to  
make a tour of investigation throug  
the various rice producing countries  
of the Orient. In 1900 he revisited  
Japan, China, the Philippines and  
India, and with the knowledge he  
gained and the seeds he brought  
back with him, he rendered the ag  
ricultural department and the rice  
industry great and lasting benefits.  
From that time on his relations with

urged Dr. Knapp to take charge of  
the work of eradication. Dr. Knapp  
then began to instruct the farmers  
of the South in the growing of cot  
ton to best advantage under weevil  
conditions, meeting with large suc  
cess.

The general educational board of  
New York, observing what was be  
ing accomplished, offered to pay for  
the same kind of work in the south  
eastern states if the department  
would permit Dr. Knapp to super  
intend. Through the co-operation,  
therefore, of the government and the  
education board, experimentation  
was carried on successfully in elev  
en states, from Virginia to Texas.

Out of these efforts grew the dem  
onstrations in corn raising and di  
and 513 traveling field agents. Dr.  
Knapp, with the assistance of his  
son, Bradford Knapp, gave his per  
sonal attention to the details of the  
work, and only recently he made an  
extended trip to the Southwest.

He is survived by two daughters  
and three sons, as follows: Mrs. A.  
M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La.;  
Herman Knapp, treasurer of the  
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa;  
Bradford Knapp, of this city, who  
was his father's chief assistant in  
the demonstration work; S. Arthur  
Knapp, cashier of the Calcasieu Na  
tional Bank, of Lake Charles, La.,  
and Mrs. O. J. Fay, of Des Moines,  
Iowa.

Mrs. Knapp died last May and at  
her request was buried in the ceme  
tery of the Iowa Agricultural Col  
lege, at Ames, where her distin  
guished husband had been president  
and professor of agriculture for  
many years. His remains will lie  
beside hers, and the funeral will be  
held at Ames next Wednesday. Ser  
vices will also be held in Washing  
ton some time today.

Washington Times

Nov 27 1911.

### SOUTH WILL GIVE HONOR TO DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

Last April there died in Washington a man who probably more than any other one man in the United States was responsible by his tireless and intelligent efforts for the awakening of the South to its possibilities as a great agricultural region. This man was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who was in charge of demonstration farm work in the South for the Department of Agriculture. The death of Dr. Knapp brought forth many tributes, though it was evident then that it would take time for the full measure of what he did to be appreciated.

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Who can measure the effects a generation or two hence of the priceless work of such a man as this, who had no other motive than a sincere desire to benefit the South and thus benefit the whole country? What is more, he was a Northern man. The spectacle of a great Southern commercial organization now proceeding to do him honor is one worthy of reflection in more ways than one, and of the utmost gratification. It is another illustration of the fact that Andrew Carnegie was on the right track the other day when he said in effect that the world's chief benefactors were not its men who have the most millions.

## LAST HONORS TO DR S. A. KNAPP

A dispatch to the Picayune from Washington, dated Monday, said:

Funeral services were held at Foundry Methodist church this afternoon for Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, formerly of Lake Charles, La., and recently in charge of the farm demonstration work of the agricultural department, who died here Saturday afternoon. Services were conducted by Rev. C. E. Weis, pastor of the Iowa Avenue Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. Wm. R. Wedderspoon, pastor of the Foundry church. The body was sent to Ames, Iowa, tonight for burial in the cemetery of the State College there. The family of Dr. Knapp accompanied the remains.

At the request of his family several touching eulogies were delivered. The principal of these was by Representative Ransdell, who spoke with much feeling of his intimate relations with Dr. Knapp and of the inestimable services which he had rendered to the rice growers and the farmers of America. Another beautiful oration was delivered by Howard Page, editor of World's Work.

Secretary Wilson spoke briefly of the life and character of his esteemed friend, and in closing he was overcome with emotion.

Charlotte, N.C.  
**DR. SEAMAN**

**Country's Fore  
Expert Passes**

**DID MUCH FOR**

**His Efforts In B  
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Washington, April 7.—Asahel Knapp, an expert of the culture, who has been in many parts of the South, his home here 30 years old.

Dr. Knapp was and his work in connection with the production of cotton in various parts of the South, him famous among the investigators.

Rheumatism, which had been caused by his work, caused Dr. Knapp to leave the South a graduate of the University of Mississippi, where he received many degrees.

Dr. Knapp in 1882 visited Japan and his extensive travels in the Philippines, Japan, China, and the Philippines. He cultivated the rice in Mississippi and Louisiana, and he was in the interest of the South. In Louisiana, Dr. Knapp was known for his production of sugar and cotton. He was a leader in the movement to diversify the South from cotton and sugar. Of recent years, he has been working toward the diversification of the South and the raising of many Southern crops—cotton, sugar, and hogs.

Dr. Knapp was a son of Maj. A. Charles, La., and was the father of the late Dr. Knapp.

**THE DAILY AMERICAN-PRESS, FRIDAY, APRIL 7,**

## Tributes of Respect to America's

Houston Post: In the death of Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of the United States department of agriculture, the nation loses an able, patriotic citizen and one of its most useful public servants.

Although born in the North, all the later years of his life were spent in the South, where as an employee of the government, he devoted his abundant ability and energy to the encouragement and development of scientific agriculture, which, by reason of the havoc wrought by the civil war, had not kept pace with its progress in other sections of the country. Here, with the enthusiasm born to the belief that "whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together," he entered upon the farm demonstration work, to which he had been assigned by the chief of the bureau of plant industry, with a degree of energy that imparted itself to every progressive farmer with whom he came in contact and has wrought marvelous results in the way of placing the industry of agriculture upon the high plane of respectability and prosperity where it justly belongs. Though not the first to preach diversification and intensive farming in the South, he enlisted the support of the government in that behalf to a larger extent than it had volunteered at any previous period of its activity, and under the stimulus thus afforded such progress has been made within the past decade as to have almost wrought a revolution in farming methods as compared with the years which preceded.

Dr. Knapp was a native of New York, and he came to the South in 1882, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of plant industry. He was a graduate of the University of Mississippi, where he received many degrees. He was a leader in the movement to diversify the South from cotton and sugar. He was a pioneer in the use of scientific methods in agriculture. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was a true patriot. He was a man who was devoted to the service of his country, and he was a man who was devoted to the service of his people. He was a man who was devoted to the service of his country, and he was a man who was devoted to the service of his people.

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the first president of the Rice Association of America, and for so many years kept at the head of that organization.

Dr. Knapp's work attracted the notice of the national government, and he was honored with a number of important commissions in the interest of American agriculture, twice visiting China, Japan, the Philippines and India to study the cultivation of rice, and later being invited to take charge of the important work of attempting the eradication of the boll weevil.

As we know, no remedy has been discovered for the destruction of the pest so long as there remains fields upon which it may feed; but Dr. Knapp, in his fight against the weevil, found the opportunity to render the South an inestimable service by teaching the farmers the value of diversification. His greatest achievement in that direction was the organization of the boys' corn clubs. The idea originated with him and its purpose was to show what was possible of accomplishment by the application of scientific methods in the cultivation of corn.

The first clubs were formed three or four years ago. Last year their membership aggregated nearly 15,000 and they have exerted a tremendous influence upon the farming population. Before the weevil came the South paid little attention to the cultivation of corn. Its soil was not considered especially adapted to the production of a high grade of the cereal. Yet last year over 600,000,000 bushels of corn were raised in the South and it has been demonstrated that Louisiana is capable of raising as high a quality as the greatest corn raising states in the West.

For the revolution in agricultural conditions which the last few years have witnessed the South ought not to forget the obligation it owes to Dr. Knapp's department.

Dr. Knapp loved Louisiana. He gave many years of his life to the betterment of her farming conditions. May his memory ever remain green in the hearts of the people whom he served so ably and effectively.

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# CONDITIONS ON SOUTHERN FARMS

An Awakening To The  
Rural District Necessary

## A CHANGE IN EDUCATION

Address by Dr. Knapp, Before the  
Members of the General Assembly  
Last Night—Tells What a Woman  
Should Know Before She is Fit to  
Be Married—What the Ignorance  
of American Women Cost the Na-  
tion Annually.

The address by Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered before the members of the General Assembly in the hall of the House last night was one of the most entertaining and instructive heard in this city in recent years. The distinguished speaker did not announce his subject, which might be said to have been "Industries and North Carolina's Ability to Foster Them." The subject was full of intense interest, meaning the building of a State, the encouragement of prosperity, teaching the people to be hopeful. It was a message to the average man, particularly to the man on the farm, that can be better than he is, can be a man of power.

Near the conclusion of his great address Dr. Knapp gave utterance to some remarkable statements about the woman of today. They are being trained for the piano and society and not for their job, he declared. They mainly do the purchasing for the families and their ignorance of what to purchase annually costs the nation more than two billion dollars. Few women know how to select the proper kind of food. Many a baby, he said, has gone into the other world prematurely because the mother did not know how properly to care for it. There are three things, Dr. Knapp said, a girl ought to know: first, what food to purchase and how to cook it; second, to make her own clothes and those of the family; third, to nurse and doctor the family. She is not fit for marriage if she can't do these things, the speaker said.

In commencing his address Dr. Knapp testified to the wonderful progress North Carolina is making. He had known this State for a great many years in a general way and for a few years in a special way, its industries and its agriculture particularly. It is a hard State to keep track of, he said, because it has gone forward with such rapid steps and bounds that he would find he had mis-stated the conditions here unless he corrected himself almost every day. He referred to the not very remote past when this State stood far down in the column, until now it has risen close to the top, to the second place in some industries, third in others. "It's a glorious record," he exclaimed.

Dr. Knapp said that as he had stood in the history of the world he had learned that the great battle for

# THE ESQUIMO

eats blubber. The lumbermen eat pork. The Norwegian fisherman live on cod liver oil. These people are constantly exposed to cold and physical strain. Experience has taught them that fatty foods give warmth and nourishment.

For those who have cold and thin bodies, or are threatened with consumption or any wasting disease, there is no fat in so digestible and palatable a form as

## Scott's Emulsion

Physicians prescribe it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World" :: :: SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

in New York had seven cows and the average sale of its dairy products was two hundred dollars. The reason that the average man, the small Southern farmer produces so little is due, stated the speaker, to the fact that in the Southern States the farmer depends entirely upon human labor, fails to use farm machinery, fails to have cows, pigs, hens, and their bi-products, such as milk and butter and eggs. A cow will give in one year four to six times in food what she would make if the animal was slaughtered for food; and so will the hen in eggs. The man who makes twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year does not make it on cotton or corn, said Dr. Knapp, but because he has the best cows and sells considerable milk and butter; has the best horses and sells the calves; has the best hens and sells the eggs, and out of these things the income of the farm is greatly increased, many of these industries being those in which the children can engage. Dr. Knapp laid it down as an axiom that the people or a State that would prosper must carry on diversified industries, not depending upon one crop. The man who seeks the superlative in anything will become a man of wealth.

The question of the distribution of wealth is dependent somewhat upon the earning capacity, said Dr. Knapp. If the farmers would produce the best of everything it would be an easy thing for them to earn fifteen hundred dollars a year. There would be no reason for the poverty of the small farmers if their methods were revolutionized. This reform must come through the demonstration method, an attempt to reach the man on the farm and effect the reform there. Man can best work his own problems and this is a reform which must come through the man himself. It requires a perfect system of management. The demonstration business must be organized, first to be tried on a small portion of the farm, and if it succeeds, then extend over the whole farm. It means to keep the farmer abreast of the world, offering an open door of prosperity by showing the possibilities. These doors of opportunity must be opened by education, first, to widen man, to enlarge his views, make him a good citizen and

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SEMI-WEEKLY—TUESDAY

ON, BENTON COUNTY, IOWA,

## S. A. KNAPP DEAD IN WASHINGTON

*The Vinton Eagle*  
Prof. S. A. Knapp, One of the  
Early Settlers of Vinton,  
Passes Away in Wash-  
ington, D. C.

Sunday morning the Register and Leader, of Des Moines, announced the death of Prof. S. A. Knapp. A few issues before an announcement of his serious illness was made, but it was intimated that he would recover. He died Saturday afternoon. His body will be brought to Ames where his wife and other members of his family are buried.

Prof. Knapp was born in Essex county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1833, being in his 78th year at the time of his death. After graduating from the schools there he attended Union college, Schenectady. After his graduation there he went to Ft. Edwards and became associated with Dr. King in the management of the Ft. Edwards Institute for seven years. He then founded and was proprietor of the Ripley Female College at Poultney, Vt., and remained there till 1866. His health failing, he desired a change of climate and came to Vinton that year. He was the pastor of the Methodist church here for two years. He was then elected principal of the College for the Blind and occupied that position for six years. He organized, with O. Harrington, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and was elected its president, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids and afterward removed to Vinton. It is now the Farmers' National bank.

Some time after this he became interested in fine stock. He owned a large herd himself, and besides conducting it he became editor of the Western Stock and Farm Journal, which for a time was printed at Vinton and afterward at Cedar Rapids.

From 1879 to 1886 he was professor of agriculture in the state college of agricultuer at Ames and was president of the college during 1883 and 1884.

Along about that time his attention was attracted to Louisiana and he

development of that state is due to the work commenced by Prof. Knapp. After Mr. Wilson became secretary of agriculture he commissioned Prof. Knapp to visit Japan, China and the Philippines in the interest of agriculture in the south. Mr. Knapp made some two or three visits to those countries. For the last several years he has been in charge of the "farmers' co-operative demonstration" work in the agricultural department, his work being in the southern states. His word in the southern states on cotton raising and other farm topics was considered law.

August 6, 1856, Mr. Knapp was married to Miss Maria Hotchkiss in Washington county, New York. Four children were born to them, four of whom are living and were at his bedside in his last hour, viz; Maria, Herman, Bradford, Arthur S. and Helen. The eldest, if we remember correctly, died in infancy and the mother passed away several years ago. The children are all well-to-do. Herman is treasurer of the agricultural college; Bradford is a well-trained lawyer and is now connected with the agricultural department at Washington; Arthur S. is cashier of the Calcasieu National bank at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Helen is the wife of one of the leading physicians of Des Moines.

Prof. Knapp will be remembered by the older citizens of Benton county. He was a man of strong mental capacity. He was known as a leader. He was for a number of years one of the influential members of the republican party in the county. who with the men associated with him, controlled the politics of the county. In personality he was strong and it seemed to be his good fortune to be surrounded by strong friends. He lived an active and a useful life.

fell on fertile soil, and is producing manyfold. There are today in Oklahoma 42 men and 10 women teaching the lessons of Dr. Knapp to those most in need of them. There are now 1,200 adults and 10,000 boys and girls in Oklahoma receiving personal and printed instructions in the teachings of Dr. Knapp. Surely the monument builded for himself in the hearts and lives of men is greater and more potent for good than any that can be made of marble or bronze.

#### A CHANGED VIEWPOINT.

We will now hear from gallant South Carolina, O. B. Martin, in charge of Boys' demonstration work, speaking. He tells us that the first the agricultural leaders were backward; they did not care for outsiders to come into the state, do a little work and claim all the credit. The governor himself was not overly enthusiastic because he said "Old Knapp had put him out of the rice business by developing the industry in Louisiana and Texas, but after thinking it over he came to the conclusion that that might be a splendid reason to have the doctor to call around." He went and a life-long friendship was established. Mr. Martin says: "The point I would make is that the community changed its mind and changed its methods as a direct result of the wonderful foresight, earnest spirit and simple, yet profound methods of work devised by this great agricultural leader—the world's greatest benefactor."

#### A MAN OF FUNDAMENTALS.

And last, Virginia, mother of presidents, through J. D. Eggleston, superintendent of public instruction: "Dr. Knapp set forth fundamental truths, for he was fundamental always. He stood for fundamental democracy which, if it means anything, means that each man shall have the right to the fruits of his own toil, and be able to find joy in the initiative he can and should rightfully longingly gather, on another's labor."

theories and only safe for the holders of the stock; he argued for a real scientific monetary system and his wish seems to be coming to pass; he railed against a political tariff, and now we have a non-partisan tariff commission; he preached the doctrine of turning every yard into a garden, and look at them all over Lake Charles today; he organized corn clubs among the school boys and canning and poultry clubs among school girls and his works live after him.

#### WENT TO WASHINGTON IN 1908

In 1908 Dr. Knapp left Lake Charles to take up his residence in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1911. It was his constant wish during his last illness that he might be able to return to Lake Charles, but this was denied him, and he rests

#### PROFESSOR THOMSON.

Professor Alexander Thomson, for many years an honored resident of Lake Charles, was a member of the faculty at Ames college, and when J. B. Watkins made his immense purchase of lands in Calcasieu, Prof. Thomson came to this section to take charge, and it was through his urgings that Dr. Knapp decided after due investigation, to move here in the summer of 1885, building the old homeplace at the corner of Pujo and Common streets.

Dr. Knapp conceived the idea of an agricultural convention to be held in this city; this taking place in 1886 attracted a swarm of homeseekers, who came to look things over, took a drink of Calcasieu water and as a natural consequence have remained here ever since.

#### FUTURE OF CALCASIEU.

When this movement began, a committee met Dr. Knapp in New Orleans urging him to deflect the immigration to another part of the state, saying that the prairies of Calcasieu could never be fit for anything else than a poor stock range; that a dollar per acre was a big price for it; that the sun would blister and the mosquitoes bite and generally that it was cruelty to animals to even think about it! His answer was that both he and the committee would like to see

who is the successor of his father in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has charge of the demonstration work throughout the southern states; S. Arthur Knapp, vice president of the Calcasieu National Bank of Southwest Louisiana, and one of the foremost business men of this city; and Mrs. O. J. Fay of Des Moines, Iowa.

#### "HE WAS A MAN."

And so let this sketch close with the words of the Virginian when he heard of his death:

"He was a man; nor was there anything that touched life that failed to interest him."

beside his good wife at the old family burying ground at Ames, Iowa.

#### PRE-EMINENTLY AN ORGANIZER

Dr. Knapp was an organizer, not a money maker. Once a thing got fairly going he lost interest in standing by and watching the wheels go round, and so turned to something else. He was so much in public life that many of the intimate details which enrich so many sketches of this character, are necessarily missing. His favorite writers were Macauley, Washington Irving and history; he was a great reader of magazines and loved the Youth's Companion. When engaged in his voluminous writing Dr. Knapp always chose the family sitting room and with Mrs. Knapp at his side with her work basket, he wrote his articles on farm improvement and mankind betterment and everything was first read to her for criticism.

He was devoted to his children but one of his daughters intimates that he was more partial to his grandchildren! Very curious, indeed!

#### THE KNAPP FAMILY.

The family of Dr. and Mrs. Knapp are: Mrs. A. M. Mayo of this city; Herman Knapp, treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Bradford Knapp,

Charlotte, N.C.  
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# Seaman Asahel Knapp

Born in New York 1833—Died in Washington 1911

*"The South's Most Useful Citizen"*

THE history of a section or community is so interwoven with the lives of the people who made it, with their problems and struggles, their joys, ambitions, hopes and fears, that the American-Press has decided to give articles from time to time bearing on the people of Calcasieu and Lake Charles in pioneer days.

These events concern the actual history of this immediate community, with romantic side-lights on the people who cast their fortunes of brain and brawn on an undeveloped country. When ministers rode from fifty to one hundred miles over desolate roads, with infrequent stops for food and sleep, to attend the bedside of some weary soul passing into the great beyond, or perhaps christen the new baby who first looked into a material world with none of the surroundings now visible on every side; sentiment played a great part in everyday life. Commercialism had not stamped the country for its own in those days, and neighbors rowed in pirogues miles up and down the river to visit one another, and often made these visits by moonlight, enjoying the beauties and splendors of nature in their primitive state, a privilege few could claim in this day.

The parish of Calcasieu has so much of tradition, folk lore and historical legend interspersed with its development that a review of these interesting themes will be found well worth while, and the American-Press believes that the scrap books of its readers will be richly enhanced by the collection of charming stories of real people who made our present civilization possible.

"I am o' service to my kind; ye wadna blame the tho't."

SOME men are born into this world, perform their allotted part, put the impress of their genius on the affairs of their time; die, and a granite shaft is erected to their memory. Other men take up their life's work, build, build and die, and each passing year grows in fruitfulness because of their labors, and the benefits to mankind surpass the loftiest monument ever erected by man to man.

Of this last class was S. A. Knapp; thinker, scholar, builder, organizer, pioneer. Living here in this community, a familiar figure on our streets; at one minute conversing with the most important men of affairs and at the next exchanging greetings with the most humble and lowly, so that accustomed to his presence, the worth of this wonderful man was scarcely appreciated by those among whom he lived and for whom he labored.

