

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas.
Lake Charles, La.,

Jan 27/02

Mr S A Knapp

Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

We are having warm dry weather now & have been complaining for the past few days, if the weather continues fair I think best to plant some corn about the 10th of Feb.

We have the repairs to the Davidson place nearly done, Mr Davis is now working at farm work, he will finish the other repairs later.

I haven't sold the wool yet, but am still working to sell it to the Bins at Kosbe.

W T Lewis has been here and wishes to have you write to him & tell him just what terms you would ask to allow him to move the store from your land.

Yours Truly, Fred Stockwell

...action of the government agents. The demonstration farms will be visited twice a month by the sub-agents. Mr. W. R. Elliott is the sub-agent for Fairfield and Mr. L. C. Chapell is the subagent for Richland. Each of these is in charge of counties additional to his own, but Mr. Campbell has some farms which he visits in person.

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

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

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

Denny, Texas.

Feb 3 08

Wm O Knapp

Washington W.C.

Dear Sir

I enclosed is a for
J. H. Davis labor for Jan.
it is all on repairs for
the place except hanging
2 R.R. gates.

All the repairs are finished
except about $\frac{1}{2}$ days work
for one man.

You will notice the cost
is a little less than
anticipated.

I haven't recd. any money
for the corn yet but hope
it will be here soon as
I am nearly out

Yours Truly
Fred A. Webb

STOCK BREEDERS FINISH SESSION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE).

The same is true of the meat proposition. One acre will make 200 to 300 pounds of pork if the land be properly planted so as to furnish the necessary articles for the animals' sustenance.

Dr. Knapp favors turning land into economic croplage, planting portions of land in other crops besides corn and cotton. The land is bettered by growing other crops, such as cowpeas, beans, peanuts and other fields of such things.

The informal talk of Dr. Knapp was enjoyed by the association and he was frequently interrupted with applause. **Tick Eradication.**

S. C., SATURDAY MOR

DR. S. A. KNAPP ON AGRICULTURE

Interesting and Inspiring Address to Legislators.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the department of agriculture of the United States delivered an interesting address in the hall of the house of representatives last evening. Dr. Knapp's ad-

dress was along the line of the work being done by the department to save the waste places.

The actual work of the department began in 1904 with the practical demonstrations then started on the farms throughout the South at the earnest solicitation of the farmers themselves. Many of the farmers—in fact, most of them—raised but one crop, having to buy the other necessities of life. Cotton was such a crop in this part of the country. The boll weevil began to spread and the government having taken the work in hand in 1904 and from the very first good results were noted. At that time the farmers expected the government to give them aid, but they were made to understand that what was to be done was to give advice to the planters. Once started, however, the work of cooperation went on and under the supervision of Dr. Knapp marked improvement in the crops was noted. The result of the first year's work was very gratifying and the work done was shown in statistics. From this point the work has steadily spread and now the government is receiving the hearty cooperation of the farmers.

But in some sections the work met with opposition and hundreds began to desert the farms.

The work did not stop with lessons in the cultivation of cotton, but other crops and industries were more thoroughly gone into. Following this work the people went back on the farms and the conditions began to better almost at once. One principle of the work is to have men of each State and county go into the cooperative demonstration work for each part of the South. The head of each State is the State agent and under him are the local agents.

Another principle of the work was to let what had been accomplished speak for itself. The rules given to the farmers were simple and easily understood and they were brought close home to the farmers.

The object of the government is to educate the masses up to the standard of itself. Dr. Knapp referred to historical examples of countries which had gone down because of starting from the top of the ladder. And the evil might arise here that there shall be a highly civilized city and a barbarous country.

So the work of the department is more than to show the farmer how to do his work. He must be civilized and taught to labor upward and onward. "Let our factory go to the country," said Dr. Knapp, "for we have sent the schools there. Such is done in other countries."

The philosophy of the English system is to have lower prices and thus reduce the cost of living even if the wages are low. The trouble in this country is that the city is the centre of civilization and of the wealth of the whole land.

"Increase the earning capacity of the man on the farm," said Dr. Knapp, "and the problem will be solved. Let us maintain the country as the highest duty of American citizenship."

After being taught the simple facts such as plowing deeper in the fall, planting better seed, give good fertilizers and other things, then the earning capacity will be increased. Because of machinery that now exists in agriculture the earning capacity may be increased. The earning capacity determines the civilization of a country and it is absolutely necessary for this capacity to be increased in order to bring the civilization up to a higher standard.

Dr. Knapp referred to the ruin that might come to a land that is conquered in the battle of competition. "Teach the farmer," said Dr. Knapp, "and he will be willing to come forward with the results of his labor."

Concluding, Dr. Knapp said: "And when, from higher worlds and see some traveler looking upon the ruins of Washington or New York, I may see with the same glance this grand country of yours peopled with future generations of the same old stock."

S. C., WEDNESDAY MOR

FARMERS NEED THIS INSTRUCTION

Demonstration Farms in This State.

DR. KNAPP EXPECTED FRIDAY

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

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

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

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

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

All that the government asks of the farmers is for each of the parties selected to cultivate a small area under the instruction.

Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Dr. S. A. Knapp of the agricultural department of the United States was present at the meeting and was introduced by Col. E. J. Watson. Dr. Knapp expressed his earnest interest in the Live Stock association of South Carolina.

He referred to the idle lands of this State and hoped that these would some day be made to yield food stuff with which to raise live stock.

This is the only country that can now produce the stock of the world. The taste for higher things in life has grown faster than man's ability to supply it. Especially is this true in regard to the luscious steaks from the well fed animals.

Dr. Knapp spoke of the opportunities of the South in the way of the production of bacon at a price far less than in the North. The South has many opportunities, including the open pastures, where the animals may roam.

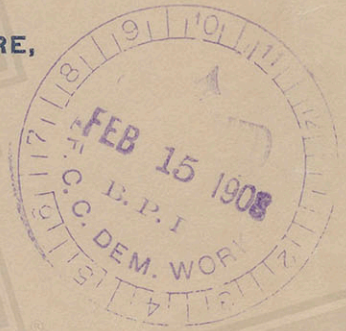
"The hog that is to become the food of man," said Dr. Knapp, "should never be penned up and stuffed with corn."

Dr. Knapp spoke of the cotton in other countries, showing that South Carolina and the South have the means here to stock the world with cotton.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.



Columbia, S.C., Feby.12,1908.

Dr. S.A.Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter was received today and the papers contain-
ing an announcement of your visit to Columbia have been forwarded
to you at Pendleton, S.C. My secretary thought you would get
them there quicker than to send them to Washington. If they do
.not reach you at once, let me know that I may send other copies
immediately.

Truly yours,

CLC/JPC

J. P. Campbell

February 20, 1908.

Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

In order that our financial matters may be put in perfect condition I am stating to you in this letter my understanding of the situation of the appropriation from the Slater Fund, and it is as follows:

That \$1,000 was appropriated for extension work this year. This is entirely outside of the work done by Mr. Campbell, who continues on the same plan as last year. At my request one-half of this, \$500, is to be used in the work at Mound Bayou, Miss., now in charge of Mr. Booker, and that \$500 left to be used for extension work in Alabama, of which Mr. H. D. Henry is the agent. Both Mr. Henry and Mr. Booker receive a salary which will amount to more than the \$500, but we are expecting to pay the remainder and add some amounts for seed from the regular funds appropriated by the General Education Board for Alabama and Mississippi. We will therefore send the bills for Mr. Booker and Mr. Henry directly to you, where they are to be paid out of the Slater Fund. If I am in error in this, kindly set me right. Until recently, I supposed that we were to send the bills directly to New York, but Dr. Buttrick returned a bill we sent to New York and asked that it be sent to you.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.
2 Rector Street,
New York.

C O P Y

March 26, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
435 Agricultural Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Knapp: At the meeting of our Board held on
Tuesday, March 24, the following resolution was passed
covering appropriations on account of Agricultural edu-
cation for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1908:

On motion sums not to exceed the following amounts
were appropriated for the promotion of agricultural ed-
ucation for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1908, to
be expended under the supervision of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp
and the secretary of this board, in accordance with the
terms of our Memorandum of Understanding with the United
States Department of Agriculture, dated May 2, 1906:

Alabama	\$13,000	
Georgia	15,000	
South Carolina	10,000	
North Carolina	12,000	
Virginia	15,000	
North Florida	4,000	
Administration	<u>4,500</u>	\$73,500

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick.

February 13, 1908.

Mr. Warren Logan,
Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find my letter of February 3rd to Dr. Wallace Buttrick, and a carbon of his reply attached to the accounts of Mr. J. A. Booker, who recently took up the work at Mound Bayou, Miss.

I am not sure that Dr. Buttrick and my father, Dr. S. A. Knapp, understand the situation exactly alike in regard to this fund. Will write you on Saturday, when Dr. Knapp will return to the Office.

Mr. Booker is to be paid \$70 per month and stand his own expenses, except that he was to have his expenses from West Va., to Mound Bayou. We make all the accounts for the General Education Board on the Government forms, and subject to the Government regulations. If there is any different form on which you would like to have these accounts made out, kindly advise me and I will see that your regulations are fully complied with.

We had Mr. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, go to Mound Bayou and start Mr. Booker off, and our State Agent for Mississippi, Mr. H. E. Savely, also went personally to Mound Bayou so as to see that Mr. Booker was given the best introduction to the people. They are taking hold in splendid shape and I believe it is going to be the means of materially aiding the financial condition of every farmer in that community,

Very truly yours,

Assistant in Charge Administration.

3 enclosures

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND

2 RECTOR STREET

NEW YORK.

February 6, 1908.

Mr. S. Arthur Knapp,

239 13th St., S. W.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Knapp: Yours of February 5, covering vouchers for traveling expenses and salary of J. A. Booker at Mount Bayou, was received a little while ago. Let me tell you the exact status of the Slater Fund appropriation:

The sum of \$1000 a year is appropriated to Tuskegee Institute for the support of the agricultural wagon, or, as it will be, wagons. Your father made an arrangement by which the Alabama appropriation of the General Education Board assumed one-half of the cost of this wagon, or \$500. The balance of \$500 is to come from this special appropriation by the Slater fund as described above.

My understanding is that \$500 of the Slater Fund appropriation will be available for the work at Mound Bayou, Miss., and that the treasurer of Tuskegee Institute will pay your vouchers on account of the work at Mound Bayou up to \$500

I suggest, therefore, that these vouchers shall be sent to Warren Logan, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, with the carbon copy of my letter enclosed herewith. Inasmuch as I am chairman of The Educational Committee of the John F. Slater Fund this letter should be sufficient authorization for the payment of requisitions up to the \$500 as stated above.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick.

Denny, Texas.

Feb 29/08

Mr Knapp

Dear Sir

Yours in regard to Mr
Davis at hand.

Mr Davis is now out of
danger but he is still a
sick man, his trouble is
his old stomach trouble
and the grippe.

Our hogs are mostly in
fair condition, some real fat-
a few thin, there is from
25-30 that would be ready
for market if there was a
market but there is practically
no market.

We only have 7 little pigs
(one sow) the other sows will
nearly all have pigs in the
next 35 days.

Our cattle will come ~~out~~
in to the spring in better
condition than usual, only
two are thin.

The ground is so cold and
wet to plant corn but if
the weather continues fair
we can plant by the 4 of
May.

We have moved your fence
where the new road was
established on the east side
of the Davidson tract. The
Commissioners Court allowed
you five dol damages, the
cost of moving fence was 4
dol, & use of team 1/2 day.

I will send account of expenses
in my next letter.

Yours Truly
Frederic Stockwell

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,

B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas. May 2 05
~~Lake Charles, La.,~~

Expense for Jan 1905

Jan 7 seed cat. W O Brooks 11 25

" 13 1 mule shoe 25

" Apr. trace shaver 50

15 shoring mule 50

Expense for Feb 1905

Feb 27 horse shoe 50

" 29 1 pr shingles 35

55

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
E. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Lake Charles, La.,

Amount recd. Jan 1903

Jan 7 Texas seed + Floral seed.
for seed corn (Harguna) 66.00

Feb 24 12 doz eggs 1.50

" 29 3 " 37

47.87

Paid Jan 5 A Knapp

Jan 1 Paid J H Davis wages for
Dec

Jan 11.2 bucket cement 3.00

19.2 listern pencils 1.00

Recd Jan 2 A Knapp 1.00

10.00

Paid to E Jones 15 bu
cotton seed

9.00

B A Knapp Wm Ho / Mar 1908
 For moving fence on Davidson
 Farm for road

posted
page 41

4.00

Painting corn crib 1.50

Priming corn crib 2.50

5.00

Joint-Net
 Received from Educational Bureau

page 42

Mar 7 for corn 133.25

Mar 26 " " 17.75

50

Chicken

Deposited to Knapp + Stockwell

151.50

Paid, Mar Joint-Net-

Mar 11 sulphur 50

" 12 Blacksmith (Ricelle) 3.35

24 staples 50

24 sack salt 65

24 Blacksmith 25

5.25

posted
page 42

Wrenn Tex Sept. 1/05

Wm Knapp

Dear Sir

On the other side of this
account for July & Aug 1805.

We began picking cotton to
day,

I shall have enough
cotton seed selected for what
we will plant next year.

We are having a good crop of
pear vine hay but I don't
think it best to get a
thresher as the pears are
seating, we are picking the
best by hand.

I havent bought cattle or
count of a clearse among
the stock here, our stock has been
kept from it.

Truly Yours Fred Stokwell

Money paid for Knapp & Stockwell		
July 2	Two mule shoes	.50
" 2	one sawset	.50
Aug 6	sickle head & butt	30
" 13	worm medicine	25
" 21	file	20
" 25	screen	60
		<u>2 35</u>

posted
H4 #

Amount recd for S Knapp
from W T Lewis

Aug 10.	one bull yearling	6.00
" 24	cash	5.00
" 31	"	30
" 24, 70 th	mail	2.45
		<u>43.45</u>

posted
page 279

I agree with Lewis if he would pay the acct within 60 days we would discount his note 5.00, I did not like to do this but it took a good deal of work to get this.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas.
Lake Charles, La.

3/6/08

R. B. Knapp
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir

Your letter of Mar 1
just recd.

Most of your letter I answered
in mine of the 4th.

In regard to Mr. Davis I don't believe
he would be able to work enough
to plant a crop, he is able to be
around & is trying to get some one
to farm that land.

I have made my plans to have
only one man & can get if I have
to occasionally the old man that
lives in the tug house.

I am afraid of this season at times
appear to be getting harder instead
of easier.

Prices are gradually falling on all
stock, hog buyers are only offering
3 cts and that on condition they
can get a car load.

Instead of letting my land lay out
I shall try & plant it to peas,

I have not recd the corn money
but suppose it will be here soon, we are
a little behind on our payments.

Yours Truly

Fred Stockwell

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas.

Mar 3/08

~~Lake Charles, La.,~~

Dr B. Knapp
Washington D C
Dear Sir

Find inclosed report of
Expenses & receipts for Mar, 1908.

We have planted some cotton
and the last planting of corn
is coming up.

It is raining here to day, the
weather is still cold.

We have 50 little pigs & more
to come right away.

I think the best pasture grass
we have here is a small clover
resembling the white clover of

Iowa, we have about 2 acres of
it & it is scattered in spots all over
the pasture on this place. This is

the first season it has been
plentiful enough to form an
opinion of it.

Our cattle are all looking well
Mr & Mrs W B Lewis (Brother of
W. T. & H W Lewis) died this week.

I have rented 4 acres for cotton

Yours Truly
Frederic Stockwell

Denny, Texas

Apr 21 / 08

Wm B Knapp

Dear Sir

We have had rains nearly every day since the 10th it has been too wet to work in field but as the sun is shining bright to day I am in hopes we can work to morrow

We have oats ready to mow as soon as weather permits

Our cotton is up & we have a good stand, Most of the cotton here is a poor stand

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

Denny, Texas.

May 4 08

Wm B Knapp

Lake Buchanan La

Dear Sir

Will you send me Mrs.
Knapp's full name just as
it is in the deed for the
Hawickson farm,

I saw Kennedy the Co Commis-
sioner & he will come & inspect
the place he acknowledges the
assessment to be too high

Yours Truly

Fred Stockwell

THE JOHN SLATER FUND
2 RECTOR STREET
NEW YORK.

March 11, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
239 13th St., S. S.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Knapp: At a meeting of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund held yesterday I secured an additional \$1000 for our agricultural work. It will be necessary to have this sum paid through Tuskegee Institute as is the case with the money now available. The Slater Fund has not an organized office so as to attend to the details of such matters. I will see that the amount is sent to Tuskegee Institute very soon so that your requisitions may be honored.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick.

Bradford Knapp

March 13, 1908.

Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Logan: Enclosed I send you voucher check for \$1000, being a special appropriation made by the Educational Committee of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund for the agricultural extension work similar to that done by Mr. Campbell. Dr. Knapp writes me that Mr. Henry has been appointed to do this work at Coy, Ala., and Mr. Booker at Mound Bayou, Mississippi. It is understood that you will honor drafts for the payment of salaries and traveling expenses of these men as such drafts may come to you from Dr. S.A. Knapp or his son, S. Arthur Knapp.

Cordially yours,

Wallace Buttrick

GEO. E. SEARS,

GENERAL INSURANCE

PHONES: { RESIDENCE, 241.
 { OFFICE, 42.

COR. GIBSON & NEW HAMPSHIRE STS.
COVINGTON, LA.

COVINGTON, LA.,

May 12-08

Dr. S A. Knapp.

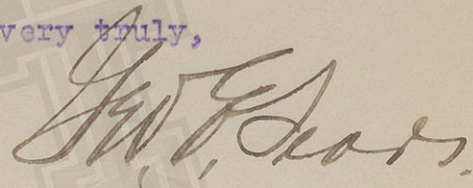
Washington D.C.

Dear Dr. Knapp;

I have yours 9th inst and note same . I have no recollection of any stock in the Wayne Rice Milling Co being held by you , but I remember that some stock in the Union Rice & Irrigation Co. I think 200 shares was sent to you. I think if you will look into the matter again that you will find that you hold the latter stock instead of the former. After you look into the matter again should it prove other than as I think I would be pleased to have you advise me , as such a condition could be only the result of a mistake. I understand that the building of the canal was to be started sometime in this early Spring - but I have heard nothing lately from it and do not know much about it since the company was reorganized. Mr Jeremiah F. Scheel, Opelousas Louisiana is in possession of all details regarding it and could advise you fully relative to all connected with it.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,



(2)
C O P Y.

W. T. Twyman,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Boots,
Shoes, Groceries,
etc. - Cotton.-

Marshall, Texas, May 15, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Special Agent, in Charge,
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The work done by you and your agents, W. F. Procter, T. O. Plunkett and others during 1907 and 1908 has been of incalculable value to Harrison County. In a section far behind in agricultural methods it has awakened an interest in improved implements and high grade seed that promises to bear abundant fruit in the near future and very materially assist in the upbuilding of this County.

You have introduced more improved seed into this section than has been done in many years before.

The Seed Farm at Caddo Lake Orchard that you caused to be planted in Triumph Cotton has been a most valuable factor in distributing this variety of fine cotton throughout this County. It has enabled us to place this seed on nearly every farm in the County.

We feel that we are just now in the beginning of the work and we hope you will be able to continue it with the assurance that you will always have our interested sympathy and cooperation.

Assuring you of my high personal esteem, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) W. T. Twyman.

C O P Y

W. T. TWYMAN,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, GROCERIES,
etc.- COTTON.-

Marshall, Texas, May 15, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp,
Special Agent in Charge,
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

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We feel that we are just now beginning the work and we hope you will be able to continue it, with the assurance that you will always have our interested sympathy and co-operation.

Assuring you of my high personal esteem, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) W. T. TWYMAN.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUM.

Harrison County, Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has a rainfall of about fifty (50) inches per annum. Nearly every farm is surrounded by timber.

During the general alarm caused by the advent of the weevil, many farms were abandoned in 1907 and others diversified so that there was an enormous reduction in the drop, due in part to the weevil but, as many believe, to a great extent to the reduction in acreage, caused by the alarm.

In the spring of 1907, the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work was introduced but so late as not to have its full affect. Several hundred sample plats were distributed through the County. The effect of the work has been to restore confidence and, in a large measure, cotton production. The following letters from prominent citizens of that County will explain the situation..

Cotton Production (Estimated) (a)

La Bales

Texas Bales

1908	472 000	7-8	240,000	3917 000	7-8	1,427,000
1907	712	6-7	218,000	2490	6-7	1,454, -
1906	930	5-6	374,000	3944	5-6	1561 +
1905	555	4-5	363,000	2383 000	4-5	609, -
1904	918	3-4	163,000	2992	3-4	738 +
1903	755	2-3	119,000	2254	2-3	32 -
1902	874	1-2	115,000	2286	1-2	198 -
1901	759	0-1	138,000	2484	0-1	798 -
1900	621	9-0	51,000	3212	9-0	798 +
1899	570	8-9	139,000	2414	8-9	949 -
1898	709	7-8	100,000	3363	7-8	1088 +
1897	609	6-7	120,000	2275	6-7	95 -
1896	597	5-6	134,000	2370	5-6	670 +
1895	463	4-5	263,000	1700	4-5	1162 -
1894	726	3-4	253,000	2862	3-4	865 +
1893	473	2-3	110,000	1997	2-3	762 +
1892	363	1-2	79,000	1235	1-2	471 -
1891	442	(204,441,000 lbs)		1706 000	(925,281,000 lbs)	
1890	-	(8-9 Texas)		-		
1889	659	8-9	212,000	1471	8-9	123 -
1888	447	7-8	58,000	1594	7-8	10 +
1887	505	6-7	33,000	1584	6-7	84 +
1886	472	5-6	16,000	1500	5-6	168 +
1885	488	4-5	3,000	1332	4-5	337 +
1884	485	3-4	5,000	995	3-4	113 -
1883	490	2-3	8,000	1118	2-3	208 -
1882	560	1-2		1326		
1881	-	0-1		-		
1880	359	9-0	234,000	1224	9-0	671 +
1879	593 000	"		753		
1878	477 000	of 452 lbs		1105 000	of 450	

MEMORANDUM FOR CONGRESSMAN B. G. HUMPHREYS.

In discussing the question of cotton production in the Southern States, it is difficult for anyone not conversant with conditions there to understand its vital relation to our people, and that in most of the South it is the principal cash crop, and in a large portion of the South the sole cash crop, and consequently financial conditions are very sensitive to the question of cotton crop production.

While I believe that it is of the highest importance to maintain this crop and that we can not readily change to a diversified agriculture that shall omit cotton, it would not be wise to do so because cotton is one of the great staples of the world and one of the best cash crops for our Southern people. The boll weevil from Mexico has invaded the cotton territory and proven an enemy of no insignificant force in this question of production, but I ought to state in this connection that it appears to me that the damage in sections where the boll weevil has first appeared has been somewhat exaggerated, and it is evident from investigations that I have made that a successful crop of cotton can be made in any part of the United States if the right methods are followed. There may be some years when it will be less and some years when it will be more, but

a good average can be produced even with the boll weevil at its worst. This belief has led me to the study of the effect of the weevil on the Texas crop, before and since it has covered the entire cotton-producing portions of that State. These investigations have given me greater confidence in the future of the cotton industry than I had before. There is always a class of people who take the pessimistic side of every question and seem to glory in alarming somebody, or, if there be any alarm, in intensifying its effect. As a counter-statement to these alarmists I wish to introduce the following:

The statement made by some that in the eastern and central portions of Texas the cotton production had greatly declined, and that the reason that the State had maintained its general average was due to extension of the industry into the western or dryer portions of the State and into portions where the boll weevil has not yet appeared, does not bear investigation. In order to determine whether this was true, I took a map of Texas and ran a line from north to south, covering the wooded portion and the portion of greatest rainfall in Texas, averaging from forty to fifty inches per annum. I then drew a line west of the great Central portion of black prairie region which has produced frequently more than one-half of the cotton crop of Texas.

This also extends from north to south and has an average annual rainfall of from thirty to forty inches. In the division west of this I included the counties that had produced any crop of any great extent and this division covered such territory as has a range of about from ~~eight~~ eighteen to thirty inches of rain per annum. All the territory west of this, with a rainfall of from eighteen inches down to ten inches, was included in the fourth section, which produced in 1903, 68,317 bales of cotton.* In general terms it may be stated that the wooded portions, nominally called Eastern Texas, generally produced about one-fourth of the cotton crop, the Central portion about one-half, the Semi-West or sometimes called Semi-Arid, about one-fourth, and the Western portion but a small per cent of the production, as stated. Statistics show that in the last five years, during which period the weevil extended over the entire area, there has been an increase of actual production in the Central and Eastern Divisions amounting to several ^{hundred} thousand bales. I am able to show, further, that ~~while~~ the cotton crop of 1906 is over 900,000 bales more than the crop of 1904, though much greater territory was covered by the weevil in 1906. This great increase is due mainly to greater production in the Central and Eastern portions of the State; and in the great increase of cotton in 1908 over 1907 in

*NOTE. - See map with counties, attached.

Texas, amounting to over a million and a half bales, over a million bales are to be credited to the Central and Eastern portions. For the purpose of exact comparison, I here submit the statistics on the annual production of cotton in Texas and Louisiana from 1893 to 1908, and a table of estimated production by the Bureau of Statistics from 1878 to 1889 inclusive. I further submit a table showing the bales of cotton produced in the different sections as I have outlined them, namely the East, the Central, the Semi-West, and the West, from 1903 to 1908 inclusive. As a further proof that my statement is correct, that the cotton production has not decreased in the older portions of that State due to the weevil, it is shown that the average yield per acre, taking periods of five years, that is, taking the period from 1898 to 1903 inclusive, and from 1903 to 1908 inclusive, during the average of the first five years the weevil had not materially affected more than about half of the cotton-producing territory of Texas, and during the second five years, namely from 1903 to 1908, it had extended over a large proportion of the entire state, and it is shown by reliable statistics that the lint per acre during the last period averaged 7.4 points above that of the first period, when the state was less affected by the weevil. Therefore, we have the proof of the increased general yield, and the increased yield per acre to show that the

NOTE.- See Tables "A" and "A-2".

weevil has not been so disastrous in the older portions of the State as to materially affect the center of production. In fact, during the last six years, while the weevil has steadily invaded the best cotton counties of that State, the variation of the center of production for the State has only been a few miles; my recollection is, less than ten miles in the last four years.

A very alarming statement has become current that the weevil would do very much more damage in wooded sections or in areas of greater rainfall. It does not appear to be the case. It will be noted by the tables submitted that the decline in cotton production from 1906 to 1907 in the several sections enumerated was 47% in the Eastern Division, 44% in the Central, 55% in the Semi-West, and there was a small increase in the West or Arid, so that the entire decline was in the older portions of the cotton-producing states and the largest per cent decline was in the dryer portion of the state. If the year 1907, which was a year of poor production and poor climatic conditions, be compared with 1905, another year of poor production, it will be noted that while the crop of 1907 was about 230 bales less than that of 1905, in the eastern or timber division, the wetter portion of the State there was a gain of over 13,000 bales, while in the Semi-Arid portion there was a loss of over 100,000 bales.* Consequently this statement can not be maintained.

*NOTE.- See Table "B".

maintained.

Frequently it is claimed that a great decline in cotton production in the states affected by the weevil, from one year to another, is due to the boll weevil mainly, but it will be observed, by studying the tables submitted, back for several years, that just as great declines occurred prior to the presence of the weevil, as have occurred since. To establish this fact I submit the accompanying table.^e. (See Table C.)

It is claimed by all experienced in handling the boll weevil problems that an important factor is to have sunshine so as to destroy the larvae in the squares. It occurs to me that the question of ultimate rainfall in the course of the year is not so much a problem in cotton production as when that rainfall comes. It might come in the winter and would make no particular difference, or if it comes in the summer, if it can be shown that the number of clear days are about the same as in the dryer sections, it would have a most important bearing. That is, a light rainfall, accompanied by clouded weather would be practically as bad as a heavy rainfall followed by clear weather. I think statistics will uphold me in making the statement that there are just about as many clear days in a year in the most of Louisiana and Mississippi as there are in Eastern Texas, and consequently the boll weevil problem will not be

more difficult to handle in these states than it has been in most of Texas.*

Having now disposed of what seems to me the most of the claims that great disaster will come when the weevil enters fully into some of the states east of Texas, every evidence that I have been able to reach shows me that it can be successfully handled in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, and other states east as it shall invade them. The greatest disaster that seems to come to a section is the fright. Our people make their cotton largely by means of advances from merchants and bankers. All the advances are withdrawn upon the advent of the weevil, consequently the farmer is obliged to discharge his employees and cut down his acreage enormously. In addition to this, many small farmers that receive advances abandon their farms and remove to other territory or go into other business. The large farmers diversify extensively, that is, put in other crops because they have not the means to pay for cultivating such large areas in cotton. This immediately reduces the crop and then the alarmist cries "Look and see what an immense decline has occurred, due to the weevil." When the labor has gone and the small farmers have abandoned their farms and the larger farmers have commenced to diversify, it takes some time to get back to a normal condition and the surprise is that the State

*NOTE.- See Table "D".

of Texas should show such a record of recovery. We think it is largely due to the Government work that had been put in, because we concede that the boll weevil is a bad pest and we admit that certain things must be done. A different kind of cotton must be planted, a cotton of earlier maturity, different habits of growth and fruit production, in some cases different bolls. Then the method of cultivation must be changed, all of which requires time and requires that someone give it attention to prevent greater disaster coming to the people. It is my opinion that the Department of Agriculture has the problem well in hand and will be able to handle it provided we furnish the means sufficient to send men into the field and do the following things:

First, stop the alarm and show the people that a crop can be made, regardless of the presence of the weevil.

Second, Point out the kind of cotton that should be raised under boll weevil conditions and how to cultivate it so as to secure a crop.

I might add in this connection that many of the sections of Eastern Texas that seemed to be the worst affected with the weevil have recovered and are now more prosperous than they ever were. In the course of my investigations I have seen a recent letter from Harrison County from one of the most prominent farmers and one of the most reliable men in that county, saying that since Government commenced

its Demonstration Work in 1907, the price of lands has increased from 100 to 400% and that the whole county is now on a boom; that parties are coming in and taking up lands rapidly. The same is true of Smith County and of a great many counties in the wooded or eastern portion of Texas. Some counties, I note, have not only recovered but have produced this year more than they ever produced, and to my best knowledge, instead of feeling alarm the people are hopeful and confident of success in making cotton from year to year, notwithstanding the presence of the boll weevil. I am therefore in favor of such liberal appropriation as will affectively carry out this work.

Memorandum Relating to Matters in Controversy

In Regard to a Paper Entitled

"PRESENT STATUS OF THE BOLL WEEVIL",

By W. D. HUNTER.

Taking up the objections made by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the publication of the paper in question, our first statement was that the difference in climatic conditions of 1907 and 1908 was practically sufficient to account for the difference in production.

It was not our intention to state at any time that it did account for all of it, because we recognize the weevil as an asset deleterious to the crop, but the statement was made to show that in many cases it is difficult to assign to any particular cause the entire decline in crop from one year to another. For instance, we will take the years 1904 and '05: In the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, 1904 was a large crop; in 1905 there was a great decline. The effect of the weevil was not very great in Texas in 1905 because of the conditions that prevailed in the fall of 1904; in Louisiana it had just invaded the State and was scarcely to be considered. As far as we can determine, it affected the crop of 1905 no more than the crop of 1904 in Louisiana. The reduction in crop, by per cent, from 1904 to 1905 was 33.5% in Arkansas, 52.79% in Louisiana, 34.1% in Mississippi, and 20.5% in Texas. In two of

the four states there were absolutely no weevils; in Louisiana, it had invaded the State so slightly as to be practically no great factor, while there were a good many counties in Texas that had not yet been covered by the weevil, though a much larger per cent than the other States. Just so we may compare other periods, showing great declines and great advances, not due at all to the boll weevil. Therefore we hold that our contention is correct:- That the decline from 1906 to 1907 in Louisiana, amounting to 23.4%, could not be fairly ascribed to the presence of the boll weevil because it was no greater than was a common occurrence in the history of that State prior to the advent of the weevil, and these great fluctuations we know to be due to the difference in stands and to climatic conditions at certain periods of the year.

The argument drawn from the presence of a certain number of weevils per acre, we do not think anybody would regard as a valid argument because it is absolutely impossible to determine the average number of weevils in any state, per acre, or the number of the infested squares. Nor would the number of infested squares determine the relative difference in crop, because some years there are vastly more squares put on than other years and the plants might lose 25% and still bear a normal crop of cotton. There is no year but what there is more or less shedding, regardless of the weevil.

The inference in our second point is undoubtedly a fair one. The statement assumes that there is no aid in cultural methods, and the whole trend of the paper is in that direction; whereas, it has been taught, both by the Bureau of Entomology and by the Plant Bureau, and it has been proven over and over again, that there is aid; and it has been proven by the Plant Bureau that in the wet sections the aid has been effective, as against ordinary seasons and enemies, and we believe that it is a fair inference that it will be relatively as effective against the boll weevil. Greater rainfall does not indicate a less number of fair days; it is simply a great precipitation at one time, or it may come at a period when it really does not affect the crop very much, consequently such a general inference is liable to be misleading.

Our third statement in regard to 1907 not having the smallest yield per acre in the history of the State, we must refer to the Bureau of Statistics. According to the figures given to us, there was one other year when the yield was less and several that were nearly as low. If the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Statistics differ, it is for them to explain, and not us. We do not regard the matter as material; it was only mentioned.

Our fourth statement is absolutely correct. In the crop of 1908 the yield in Texas was large, and yet the yield in the westward extension of cotton after the advent of the boll weevil was a great many thousand bales less than 1907, therefore the extension could not have been responsible for the increased yields as stated. Furthermore, the center of cotton production has varied only a few miles in Texas. Some years the West will produce a larger crop, relatively, than the Eastern portion and other years the reverse is the case, owing to climatic conditions.

The reply to our fifth statement in regard to Harrison County is not satisfactory. We think our statement rests upon facts that can not be assailed. It is possible to take two or three counties and, if a man does not know all the facts, deduce some very misleading results. In the counties bordering on the Sabine River this occurred,- that along about 1903, '04, and '05, owing to the completion of a railroad from Orange north, and other railroad extension, the people were largely drawn into the milling business at the expense of cotton raising. They were a good deal frightened by the weevil, their labor was offered a much higher price, and consequently the loss was largely due to the demoralization of industrial interests, more than to the weevil in those few cases. If the crop of 1908 be taken

into account it will show that they are greatly recovering from this condition. This can be proven, not only by people who are familiar with the facts, but by statistics that show that in many cases the product per acre during those years of decline was fairly good, proving that it was a lack of acreage and not the bad crop. In regard to Harrison County, 1907 was our first year in the county and we entered rather late. The first meeting was called the 10th of February, too late to do our best work. Then, everyone knows that the first year we only put in sample farms, of from one to five acres, and consequently it can not produce any great results, although it was claimed by the people that what we were able to do that year made the crop 50% above what it would have been had we not done the work we did. It is estimated that the crop will reach nearly 20,000 bales in 1908. The statement that eastern Texas has declined nearly 50% has no basis of authority. Any section is liable to decline largely for a single year or two. That is the history of cotton production and it is unfair to stop with 1907 when the figures of 1908 are available.

Our contention in our sixth statement is based upon careful examination of the figures furnished us by the Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of the Census. We claim that it is unquestionably true.

Concerning the seventh,- While Mr. Hunter, in other papers, has occasionally allowed that there were some other causes, the reader of this paper will conclude that these variations in crop are due to the weevil. He assigns no other cause, and, in certain places, appears to directly assert it.

Eighth,- the criticism that it is hazardous to raise cotton in wet seasons is undoubtedly very poorly guarded because Texas is such a great State that one part may be too wet and another part may be too dry, hence it is very rarely, if ever, true that it is wet all over Texas in the same year and therefore the statement should be guarded. It is an unsafe statement to make.

Our ninth statement that the average of the timber region of East Texas is over fifty inches, should have been more guarded, I think. We took the belt which has been usually regarded as standard, but on more careful comparison we find that it varies from year to year. Some years the fifty inch belt extends well to the west, and in others it comes very close to the Sabine River, but it has been held all along that these small farms, surrounded by timber, with a rainfall that will approximate, we will say, fifty inches, make constant ideal conditions for propagation and wintering of the weevil and our contention is, this being considered East Texas, that our

inference is perfectly fair, inasmuch as these counties have shown less decline during a series of years, than some other sections. This statement covers also the tenth point in the paper.

As to the eleventh conclusion that a wrong impression is conveyed, by those who do not know the country, in speaking of the River Valleys in Louisiana:

It hardly seems necessary to discuss this because, if the drainage of the section was towards the river, it would be impossible to use levees along the river banks because, wherever a creek emptied into the river it would make an open space in the levee by which the country would be flooded by the high water of the river. Levees along the river are only made possible by the fact that the lands along the river are higher than the adjacent country and the drainage is back from the river. Furthermore, the river banks are so high on many rivers that there is no front levee, as in the case of the Ouichita along the main portions, the Teche, the Cortableau, and many others of the secondary rivers in the alluvial Delta. The levees are placed along the river mainly because of the enormous rise of some of the rivers of length, like the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

Thirteenth, the general trend of this paper is to throw discredit upon the operations of the Plant Bureau and to predict what will occur in the sections of greater

rainfall, without any accurate data upon which to base such conclusion. As we understand, the Bureau of Entomology is asking for funds to make some investigations, claiming that it needs further investigation, and it can not begin to have the data that we have because we have been operating in these sections of greater rainfall for a series of years.

In any of our contentions it is not our purpose to even intimate that the weevil will not do great damage under certain conditions, but we believe that any paper that tends to alarm the people and to produce great damage, should not be published, unless that alarm is accompanied with some proven plan of relief, which will be immediate. The alarm which has been spread in advance of the boll weevil is really one of the most damaging things that could occur to a section that makes cotton on the advance system. The men who loan money, withdraw their loans. This is the case in the Red River Valley, and it is the case wherever the alarm is spread. The withdrawal of advances compels the farmer to reduce his acreage; a large per cent of the labor leaves the country, and if there were no weevils this reduction would be found to be very great.

All the facts in reference to the effects of the weevil have been stated in previous papers and we regard this simply as an alarmist paper, with a tendency to do damage to the cotton situation.

The whole question of crop production is a problem strictly within the province of the Plant Bureau and should not be estimated solely from a boll weevil standpoint. The stand, the early cold or warm weather, excessive rains at certain critical periods, drouth, diseases and pests other than the weevil, are great factors in crop production which caused the crop to be late. Excessive rains fell in period of early cultivation so the crop could not be cultivated, in many sections, for three weeks. With no weevils the crop of 1897 would have been small in Louisiana and Texas.

We shall be entirely willing to discuss this proposition at any time you see fit.

COPY OF A LETTER WHICH DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP WROTE ON
APRIL 3, 1908, TO "THE WORLD'S WORK" UPON THE SUBJECT
OF "ADULT EDUCATION". IT WAS NOT WRITTEN FOR PUBLICA-
TION BUT JUST TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FROM DR. WALTER H.
PAGE.

April 3, 1908.

Editor The World's Work:

Allow me to submit the following reply to your inquiry:

"What new subject or new method or new direction
of effort or new tendency in educational work is of most
value and significance and now needs most emphasis and
encouragement?"

The most important work just at present is to convey to the toiling
masses of mankind whatever things of practical value genius has discovered
and human experience approved and the usable knowledge scholars have acquired
from any source and to present them in such a way that they will be accepted.

There should be no limit of age to the acquisition of knowledge and
no closing of the doors of opportunity to the toilers on the farm, in the work-
shops and in the homes. Every adult individual has a right to know and should
be given such useful information as will tend to increase his comforts and add
to his happiness. It is admitted that in theory one division of knowledge or
one line of instruction is not more important than another, but it may become
so by reason that it has been neglected or is more immediately available or
more broadly applicable or touches greater sources of influence.

Teaching of adults on the farms, in the workshops and in the homes of
toil is the most valuable and significant of all the varied lines of educational
work because it has in the past been the most neglected. It is the most
valuable because the lessons are immediately applicable and become an investment
at once for human betterment, while much of the teaching of youth is lost by
indirection or lack of application. Its value is enhanced because it goes di-
rectly to the improvement of home conditions which largely fix the character of
adult society and mould the rising generation. Adult education is especially
important at this time because increased facilities of transportation have
brought the different civilizations of the world into more acute competition and
national supremacy will be the reward of that people who out-think and out-work
all the others. The education of adults has in it also an element of equity,
because adults mainly perform the labor and bear the burdens of the world and
they have a right to some of the direct and immediate benefits from what they
create and support. By what law of equity can Physics be taught in the public
schools to the son of a mechanic and agriculture to a farmer's boy and the
commonwealth decline to make provision for night schools for mechanics or in-
structions in domestic economy to the weary mother or to convey to the adult
toilers on the farms what science has discovered and art devised for their
assistance.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, to fix as national characteristic those high standards of excellence worthy of a great people unless education and training be taken to the adult population as well as to the youth. However excellent and complete may be the instruction of youth in the schools, parental authority and home environment, if of a lower level, will ultimately determine the standards of the future. The education of the adult should keep step with that for children and youth so that there may be a material prosperity and an intellectual growth coordinate with developing childhood under the guidance of a wise instructor to the end and that the natural leadership of the parent may continue unbroken. For obvious reasons what is taught to adults should be practical and fully proven by demonstration so as to carry conviction and it should have a strong personal element in it to promote leadership.

The men of this age are not seeking heroes. The greatest demand today in American homes and in all the varied lines of industry and business is for honest, intelligent and faithful service. Homes are broken up because such service cannot be secured, farms are idle and business halts, awaiting the approach of men who know and will faithfully do. It is all a matter of training.

Such effort as is now being made to carry helpful knowledge to the homes, the farms and the workshops is in the line of highest duty and is accomplishing the work of greatest value.

Until the equation of knowledge is better balanced, more of the money and of the energy of the people should be turned in this direction.

S. A. KNAPP.

Washington, D. C.
April 3, 1908.

County Superintendent to redirect these schools. Legislation will have little effect, as shown by the laws in North Carolina and in Texas and other states, directing that agriculture shall be taught in the public schools. These laws have been an absolute dead letter and for very evident reasons. They can not be carried out at the present time. Just as fast as they can be and ought to be, I think they will be. We do not know yet just what ought to be taught and can be practically taught in the country schools. It is sufficient that we are making energetic effort in these directions and trying to do. We shall make mistakes and it will require time to work out the problem, but something will be done.

Take another problem, that of getting out of debt. We are using every effort in our power to bring this about. Three millions of farmers, belonging to the Unions, are instructed constantly by their officers to get out of debt. Take the question of readjustment of homes. I would intensify the efforts that are being put forth, and assist the women of the South to do this work, but they are doing it. The Unions can help; we can help in our cooperative work. Now what new force can be put in there that can do any better or touch the people more closely?

Take another problem which was raised, that of sanitary outbuildings for schoolhouses. This matter is almost entirely under the control of the County Superintendent of Education, and I am sure that the strongest pressure is being brought to bear on the local directors to accomplish this object. I would intensify this effort by bringing influence to bear as we may on the County Superintendents.

It has been my view for a long time that the country school teacher should be the most efficient agent, or, so to speak, the most effective missionary in bringing about rural reforms in the school and in the home, but we must create almost a new race of teachers to do this. They have so thoroughly imbibed the idea that all that is necessary is to teach what is in the book, and how to teach this to good advantage, that it is the acme of their ambition. I see but two existing agencies that can really reach all the rural districts immediately. One is the rural school teacher and the other is the rural preacher. But the preacher must be made over. He must be a man of more brains, and more education, and more leadership. Then, if these two agencies could be readjusted, (I use this word purposely because I think it means more than "redirected", for if we should redirect some of the

shallow agencies that we have, they would not amount to much more in a new direction than they do in the old) they would be, immediately, a potent force in redirecting and elevating rural life.

This is sufficient to give my ideas of the lines now at work:-

First, increase cooperative demonstration.

Second, Give aid to organizing and systematizing women's efforts to reform rural homes.

Third, Redirect and strengthen the schools.

Fourth, Redirect the rural church and put more force and power into it.

As to the last, the preacher thinks he should do just a little talking Sunday, whereas, his work is to go all the week among his people and improve everything, farming, morals, housekeeping, etc.

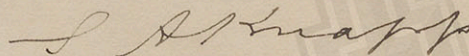
Now, there are other sources of power. Many of our secondary colleges and seminaries are wanting to give new direction to their efforts. They have been aiming towards the University and directing the youth of the land to a professional life. With a little effort, nearly every one of these colleges can have a department that shall direct students to industrial life and teach the problems of better things in the country. Give more extension work to

Dr. W. H. P. #5

the agricultural colleges and let these colleges go out, as in Iowa and Wisconsin, to teach the people by Short Courses, so that the influence of these colleges reaches all portions of their states. Through these colleges, place the organization of boys' Cooperative Demonstration Work in all the schools of the country, and organize similar clubs among the girls. As stated above, the element of time must enter into this problem. It is like the human body, diseased in every part. If the surgeon attempts to cut everything out at once, faster than Nature can heal the wounds, it would possibly result in the death of the subjects under operation. The public can only absorb and readjust slowly, and now that so many forces are in operation, is it not wiser to strengthen them than to inject new lines of reformation. There is only about so much human effort and so much money that can be used in this great work, and if new lines are undertaken it will be to the detriment of the old, in the main.

All these matters are respectfully and deferentially submitted.

Very truly yours,



Special Agent in Charge.

Dr. Walter H. Page,
133-137 East Sixteenth St.,
New York City.

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

December 24, 1908.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SAK-EV

Dear Dr. Page:

One question you put to me when I was before the Country Life Commission on Tuesday, you noticed I did not exactly evade nor did I answer it clearly. It was, what kind of remedy I proposed for the redirection of schools.

The truth is, I did not want to answer that question because my view is, perhaps, a little different from many, but I have no hesitation in stating to you personally what my view is,- that there are now all the forces in operation for redirection of schools and for the amelioration of other rural matters in the South that ought to be put in operation immediately. The State and County Superintendents of Education are thoroughly awake to the importance of securing the best men for such work and, I believe, are making every possible effort to select and to fit men for these duties. In the South, as you are aware, it is largely a matter of County government and it is within the power of the

Denny, Texas.

May 23 08

Wm B Knapp

Dear Sir

I was in Martin on the 22 inst; I hear your assessment for the land in the carpenter League (355 acres) reduced from 29 ac to 2500. + 50 acres in the west survey reduced from 400 to 200 + Mr Knapp's place. (The Davidson Farm) reduced from 15 ac to 940.

I took 7 seven hogs to Martin but it don't pay to haul so far as the expense of the trip is too much, I think it will pay to hold till fall + then ship to Ft Worth if you can supply money to run the place with, it will take about forty five (75) per month

We are still having wet weather but the land works good now.

We have planted 12 acres pear.

Our corn is looking fine but the cotton is poor, most of the corn around here is looking well but there is not a good field of cotton near here.

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

Denny, Texas.

June 15 08

Mr B Knapp

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your letter with
contract need to

We have 15 acres of pecan
planted besides those in the
corn, 12. Sajo Beans, & 2 or 3
acres peanuts; we are now
planting as fast as 3 men
& all our team can work
them.

I went to Givensbeck, I
found your assessment just
as rendered by you last
year. i.e 200 acre of the J
Hudson Tract $\frac{2}{3}$ interest. The
Tax collector was mailing you
a notice, you will get it.

Before you do this

+ if there was any error in
his former note to you it
will be stricken out in
this, all that timber
land is assessed at two
dols. per acre, that is as
low as any land in Lime
Stone Sec

The weather is fine & the
land is just wet enough.

Our early corn is safe, the
Square Deal is just silking out
it will need another rain,
the prospects for a good yield
of corn is the best we have
had, cotton is doing well.

Yours Truly
Frederic Stockwell

We are glad to hear that
Mr Knapp is doing so well

Frederic

Net between Knapp & Stockwell 6/1805
Sales parted
over 24.7

To My Carpenter	4/2	1 pig small	2.00
" T. W. Saunders	6/5	1 " "	1.00
Total			<u>3.00</u>

cut 2 acres millet for Riddle	2.00
Paid Riddle & blacksmith	2.00

June 27 bought of W T Lewis
2 yearlings, thirteen (13) shad
to be paid for out of the
note you hold of his ^{part}
Fred Stockwell 279

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas.
~~Lake Charles, La.,~~

June 24/08

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

I saw W. T. Lewis, he says
he will have the notes fixed
right a way, or if you will
take his calves at six each and
throw off five (5) dol he will
pay it all July 15; I took his
offer, but to be safe on his
offer. He made another one
me to take the calves + let him
make out the balance in two
payments one due 1909 + 1900.
If he fails on the first shall
I take the second, of course the
bank is to approve the note.

Yours Truly

Fred. Stockwell
Over

I think Lewis offer about
paying the note is just talk
but I would be willing to pay
the 5 to have the store moved
& account settled

Yours

1808-1809

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Danny, Texas. June 28/03
Lake Charles, La.

Wm A Knapp
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

We planted 10 acer pear & some
peanuts last week.

We had a few light showers
since you were here but need more

I bought 2 yearlings of Lewis,
he has not fixed up his note
yet but he came this morning
with a gang of workmen &
started to take down the store
I stopped them immediately

You said for me to mention the
compass when I wrote

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

War Department,
Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

July 16, 1908.

My dear Mr. Knapp-

I have your good letter of the 14th, and
am passing it along to the Big Chief, down at
Hot Springs, with the certainty that it will
please and interest him.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Edwards

Mr. S. A. Knapp,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas. 7/17/08
~~Lake Charles, La.,~~

Dr S H Knapp
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your letter of July 4 + 11

recd.

Your plan to furnish teams
is good but as we only ^{have} 135 acres
of corn this year we would
have to buy feed if we furnish
extra teams,
I had mentioned both places
for next year but as the men were slow
about signing contracts I
notified them that we
would not rent at present
for next year.

It is to try to plow now
and inclosed recd for June 1908
Truly Yours
Fred Stockwell

Our spec look extra good but
Sajo Beans are not doing well

Grinnan & Grinnan
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE
TERRELL, TEXAS

July 28, 1908.

Dr. S.A. Knapp,
Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Doctor:

We reached home yesterday morning, after having had a very pleasant visit in Virginia, and I beg to report we found crops in a very flourishing condition, especially cotton. We had a fine rain ten days ago, just at the time the cotton needed it, after which we plowed, and now the prospect looks better than I have ever known it at this time of the year. I believe we will begin picking in earnest by the 20th. of August.

I want to thank you for the courtesies extended to Capt. Craddock and myself, while in Washington and to assure you of our deep appreciation.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

James S. Grinnan

Denny, Texas.

July 29, 03

Mr S A Knapp

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I think we have caught two wood thieves in your timber Mr Davis stopped work for two days & watched, he had a witness with him yesterday and another to day.

I will lay the matter before the county attorney to morrow.

It is still to day to show

Yours Truly

Fred Stockwell

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
B. T. GALLOWAY, CHIEF.

SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.
A. J. PIETERS,
BOTANIST IN CHARGE.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP,
SPECIAL AGENT.

Denny, Texas

Aug 10 08

~~Lake Charles, La.~~

Mr. S. A. Knapp
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

We had a good rain on the 5th inst. it came just in time to save the peas & part of Laguna corn, it was too late for about 1/2 of the Laguna corn.

Our June peas are the best. Those planted in May are weakly and those planted in July are just coming up since this rain. We have 3 men picking peas.

I am now plowing for winter oats. I am plowing early so as to get the cockle burrs before they go to seed.

I am getting the cockle burrs nearly all killed this season so that few will go to seed.

Ours

It will take two men two
more days to finish cutting the
road around the wacker land,
Mr Davis is now picking peas as
that can wait.

The cutting will not cost as much
as my estimate to you (\$30) I will
send the full account when complete.
Our cotton is looking fine except
three acres where it is thin.

Our cattle are all fat, we have them
in the home pasture as water was
getting short in the other.

I have the Hodge Spring located
exact it is near the middle of the
south line of the Thor H Huggen
tract 60 rods north of the S line

Truly
Yours
Fred Stockwell

Sajo Beans are poor more than $\frac{1}{2}$
dies clovering the growth

Denny, Texas. Aug 22/08

Wm S Knapp
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

I have leased the Markham place on the following terms
You to repair the roof of
the shed room, (when you
were here you told me to
do this) You to repair the
outside fence & clean out the
well, & move the crib from
the log house on the
Hawickson tract to the
Markham place
H Y Carpenter to cultivate
all that is now in
cultivation (about 35 acres) at
least 1/2 to be planted to
cotton

Over

My carpenter to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ rent on
cotton in the seed + $\frac{1}{3}$ of the
other crops delivered to our
barns.

There is a few repairs on the
house he has not asked for.
but should be looked after to
save it from getting worse

The fence on this place have
never been repaired since you
owned it except what I have
done to keep stock out but it
will not cost much to repair
it.

We are having rains nearly
every day.

Cotton is still looking well
+ is beginning to open

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Turnell Tex Sept 2 1908

Dr. S. A. Knapp, # 5.

of real estate agents and proprietors, than has been rented in a number of years before.

14. As in the case of the question above, many tenants have gone from this section to West Texas to purchase cheap lands; but I am glad to be able to state that many of them are contemplating the purchase of homes this fall. The good crops that they are making have put them in a good humor with the country and given them the means of making the first payments on land and I know of a number who will this fall purchase homes. I am advocating the policy of filling the country up with small home owners so as to give our citizenship a more patriotic interest in the country's welfare. Financial conditions this fall are much better than in a number of years before and the numbers of the tenant class will be considerably reduced.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report of conditions affecting our work and affected by it in this country I desire to state that it is somewhat difficult, on account of a series of poor crop years before the Cooperative Demonstration Work was inaugurated here, to arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to what the exact results of the work have been. Conditions affecting the farming population are improved here this fall fifty per cent, but a portion of this improvement is to be attributed to better crops. However, the work we have done here has had more to do with the making of the abundant crops with which we are blessed than any other one factor. We have had great difficulties to contend with from the very beginning of our work, but we have conquered and the real results of it will show up this fall in a manner that will be convincing to even the most skeptical, if there were any skeptics here.

The people are coming to understand that this work is not intended merely to improve the cotton business, but to uplift the farming class in many

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

ways. It is proving an encouragement to education, better farming methods, the creation of home comforts, the raising of better live stock and, in short, is making of the farmer a more contented individual, a more useful citizen and a more intelligent and well rounded out man. The work is constantly growing and overcoming all the opposition which once existed and its future is bright indeed.

As I have stated in answer to the questions propounded a most gratifying improvement of the public highways has been made, the school term has been considerably lengthened and, with the extensive culture of early maturing varieties of cotton which is rapidly coming, the children of the farmers will enjoy for better educational advantages.

Trusting that I have given in the foregoing pages a synopsis of the work which will enable you to form an estimate of the progress that is being made, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Terrell
Agent.
Agent

Denny, Texas

Sept. 5, '08

Wm B Knapp

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

In my letter of Sept. 1
I did not mention wool
sales, there is one more
& I will report all at once.

We sent a bale of cotton to
Kasse yesterday, was only
offered eight- $\frac{1}{4}$ cts for it,
I did not sell, do you
think the prospects are
favorable for a better price;

Yours Truly

Fred Stockwell

I have just taken from 1 acre
of land 5320[±] pounds hay

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D.C.

September 12, 1908

Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work

J. C. Phelps,

Evergreen, Ala.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary has asked what effect the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the homes of the farmers. Our position from the first has been that inasmuch as every advance in rural betterment cost something, the starting point of reform should be to secure greater net gains to the farmers and improvements will follow as a natural sequence. That is, increase the earning capacity of the farmer and he will immediately procure home comfort and better conditions:

Although the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been carried on in that section only a short time, and the results can not be as pronounced as we would like to have them, yet, to ascertain results in as concrete a form as possible, I wish you would make a careful investigation and answer the questions on the attached sheet. Besides giving an answer to each question, please attach extra sheets and give as much explanation as possible, together with specific instances and illustrations.

--2--

9/12/08

As the Secretary is very anxious to have a reply
I wish you would send your answers by September 25th.

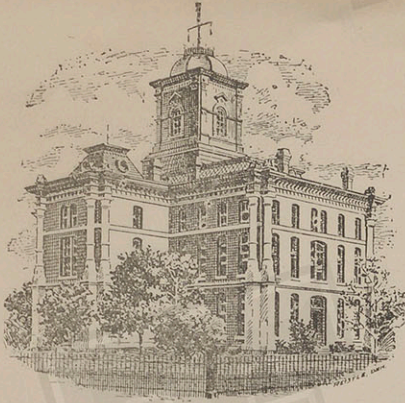
Thanking you if you will get it to me as soon as
possible, I am,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. Krupp". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Special Agent in Charge.

(Inclosure)



OFFICE OF

J. S. HOLADAY,

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
CLAY COUNTY.Examinations for Teachers' Certificates will be held on the
first Friday and the Saturday following of the months of
May, July, August, September and December.Henrietta, Texas Sept 17 1908

W. D. Bentley

Wichita Falls, Tex.

My dear Mr. Bentley:-

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I wish to say that there has been a wonderful improvement in the rural schools in Clay County within the last two or three years. Improvement in every way, - longer terms, better attendance, better buildings, and better equipment, and above all (and because of these things) better and more real school interest on the part of both pupil and patron. Especially within the past year have these things been strikingly noticeable. Nearly every school house in Clay County has either been repaired, and painted, inside and out, or a new, up-to-date house substituted for the old one. This is certainly encouraging.

I do not know to whom, or to what the credit is due for all this Educational



OFFICE OF

J. S. HOLADAY,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
CLAY COUNTY.

Examinations for Teachers' Certificates will be held on the
first Friday and the Saturday following of the months of
May, July, August, September and December.

Henrietta, Texas.

190

interest and enthusiasm, but it
is surely here, and it is making
itself seen, felt and heard.

Not only have these good times
come to the schools of Clay County, but
they have come to the homes, and
fine sides of the people themselves.

An air of happiness, prosperity, and
contentment pervades the whole
country. Farmers live better than they
did a few years ago. They have better
homes, and more around them, there-
fore happier and better contented. He goes
about his early morning chores whistling
a cheerful, merry tune, at breakfast
the happy prattle of his children upon his ear,
and the sweet, confident smile of his wife
breaking over his honest, manly face, arms
him for the day's sturdy task. At night,
when the evening prayers are said, peace,
plenty, and contentment lie down at every door,
and angels smile their approval.

Sincerely yours, J. S. Holaday.



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

TYLER TEXAS SEP 17 1908

Dr S A Knapp Washington D C

Dear Sir

In your letter of Sept 12

you ask what effect the farmers cooperative Demonstration work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions especially the homes of the farmers I will give you the result of my work in North Louisiana

In answer to question No 1 Fully 90 Percent of the farmers have adopted the intensive culture as directed by the Dept

2 Not more than 20 perct keep cows and hogs to supply thier families for the year The number is perceptibly increasing as our demonstration work reaches each neighborhood

3 All cooperators and demonstrators have increased thier area for home supplies about 50 per ct

4 Not more than 2 per ct . Since demonstration 50 %.

No. 5. " " " 3 " " " 40 %

No. 6. The small farmers are more equinomical, endeavoring to curtail expenses, by diversifying and producing all home supplies .

No. 7. A great many are buying and using improved implements.

and the a progressive move alalong the line, and more interest being taken in agriculture since thts character of work began.

No. 8. The early and improved varieties of cotton, have enabled the farmer to gether his cotton crop much earlier than here-to-fore, giving more time for the attendance of his children in school, and ~~defeatig~~ defeating the work of the boll weevil.

No. 9. It has. Several thourough bred male cattle have been brought

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

9. continued.

in through the co-operation of the people, due to their becoming more prosperous, since the demonstration work.

No. 10. About 25%.

No. 11. Great improvement going on in the way of building, painting and fixing up the home generally.

No. 12. There is a growing sentiment in favor of good roads, and some are being improved.

No. 13. There has been quite a marked increased price of lands, having risen in price from an average of \$7. to 17. due to the fact our demonstration work has proven cotton could be profitably grown despite the boll weevil, and that by intensifying the cultivation of the corn culture, it was also a profitable crop.

P R Caldwell

[Signature]



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

*See letter
attached
Jord*

Timpson Texas, September 17th, 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:-

Your request* of 12th, inst. to hand and in reply to same, I wish to say that if the merchants of Timpson had the opportunity of answering these questions for you they would I am sure answer them more favorable than I am doing.

But I want to assure you that I am using a good deal of caution in this matter . for I feel that you want the naked facts in this case and facts that will stand the test if necessary.

Your first question, I say 75%. because we have a large percent of the farmers on our list either as Demonstrators or cooperators, and as a matter of fact your literature goes to them quite regularly and is handed to the neighbor near by and very naturally the farmers who are near by the cooperators and demonstrators are beginning to follow the method .

As to the 4th , I think that any person traveling through the neighborhood would say that the figures I have given are very conservative. I can point you to Mr. T. C. Shepherd who is cultivating R. T. Blairs, farm 5 miles from Timpson on R. F. D. #1. and Mr. J. M. Brown on R. F. D. #3. and many others.

say In answering the 13th , I can point you to capt. T. S. Garrison of Timpson who that his farm property has advanced at least 33% in the last two years this gentleman has some 2000 acres under the cooperative plan and I am sure it is due to the demonstration work being carried on here that has caused this advance in value. I of course could point you to many others

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

There is positively no doubt ~~is~~ about the 14th, since several renters of this immediate settlement have bought homes and made good payments ~~mon~~ the m this year and are buying more.

And there are many other things to indicate advancement in farming, we have one gentleman ~~at~~ Carthage Mr. R.A. Forsythe who has just recently purchased a beautiful French coach station. also the stock Co of henderson Texas has in the last year bought a fine german coach station and a number of other places in my territory farmers have purchased thoroughbred boars, and also some fine Bulls has been very recently purchased.

I could point you to other instances but I presume that this is not necessary I am enclosing statement from the merchants of Timpson. Which I hope will be sufficient.

I am most truly yours .

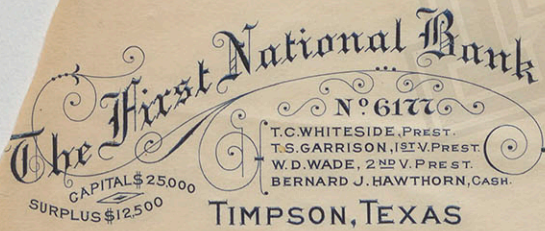
L. W. Cunn
(Special agt)

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

- (1) not less than 75%.
- (2) About 50%. (b) 70%.
- (3) Scarcely any. (b) 65%.
- (4) 20%. (b) 70%.
- (6) Yes. Mr. T.C. Shepherd. of Timpson R.F.D. #1 and J.M. Brown R.F.D. #3
- (7) 30% have better equipment.
- (8) The people will finish picking cotton this year by X 15th, of Oct where as formerly with the native cotton it would take until Christmas. The ave age school term is one month longer than it was two years ago. In this state the fund per Capita is now \$6.75cents where as in 1905 it was only X \$5
- (9) yes in horses, mules , cattle and swine.
- (10) 40%.
- (11) Yes
- (12) Where ever we hold our farmers institutes and meetings these questions are discussed publicly and will have a marked influence.
- (13) yes and it is in a measure due to the demonstration work.
- Capt .TS. Garrison, s property according to dis own statement is worth 33% more than it was three years ago. He has some 2000 acres under the cooperative plan.
- Q(14) Yes.

These numbers correspond with the numbers on your sheet attached



Sept. 17th 1908.

Dr. S.A. Knapp,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

Feeling an interest in the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration work which you and men under you are leading, we take pleasure in saying that we believe a great amount of good has been accomplished in our vicinity since the work was started here. Beyond a doubt new life has been put into the farming industry and our farmers are beginning to farm scientifically. The honest, energetic farmer has gotten help where he needed it and as a general thing all have lived economically. The result will be that a number of people who have depended upon public work for a livelihood will have gotten a small start after this years crop is sold which he has never had before. A good many of the farmers have taken up their notes before maturity. Most of the farmers paper matures October first and we feel that practically all farmers notes to bank~~x~~ will be taken up by maturity.

Numbers of farmers have put themselves in better~~x~~ condition for farming another year. Some have bought new and improved tool~~ay~~ wagons and have enough stock to enable them to farm ~~more successfully~~ more successfully than this year. Taking it as a whole we feel that our farmers will be in better shape than they have been for some time. We think that your~~x~~ work has to a great extent created this interest and if this interest continues farming as an industry in our section will push to the front.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Smith, Merchant
B. S. Shipp, Merchant
E. W. Victory, Grocer
A. D. Johnson, Merchant

B. J. Hawthorn, Cashier
T. C. Whiteside, President
J. W. Trammell, Jr., Merchant
R. T. Blair, Merchant



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

Oreadin La Sept 18 1908

Dr J A Knapp

Washington D C

Dear Dr Knapp

These questions are stumers hardly know how to answer them you are well aware that our work here in Bienville Parish & Jackson Parishes has only been touched I consider that Bienville Parish has only had the Demonstration this year last year the work was done at a few places along the Railroads this year I have endeavored to get out in the Rural districts as much as I could & the work is in its infancy we have had the mweils now bad for two years question no 2 last year ~~lost~~ ^{all} corn & hay crops saved ~~all~~ ^{all} nearly had a cow very few pigs nearly all ^{all} ~~all~~ ^{all} chicken now more feed stuff things will increase 20 per cent if I have answered that question the best I could under the circumstances no comments we for several years back have had very poor seasons for corn & good for cotton & prices on cotton good feed stuff low but this year conditions have changed feed stuff high cotton low I am certain there has been nearly 500 per cent more hay saved this year in Jackson & Bienville Parishes than ever before question 3 the mweils have been so bad this year that good many will not get out of debt but will say that fully 75 per cent have been paying out every year but owing to the boll mweils & low price of cotton & most renters & small farmers have had to buy supplies on credit

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Q ever thing high good many will fail
pay out question 7 our farmers here all
like good teams & have bought good many
improved implements consisting mostly in
2 horse plows harrows & one horse cultivators
our section of country is heavily timbered
hill sides with good deal of rock & gravel

question 8 have answered as fully as I can
~~the~~ question 9 our country has been improved
their stock for several years & 18 months
ago before the measles struck their was quite
a rivalry especially horses mules & hogs, &
chickens' last year was an off year with
us in fruits most all of our people even
Negro tenants put up all the fruits they need
but not much. Reversible question 11 their has
been some improvement all a long their
has been more good farm houses build
in last three years than any ten years before
the timber has been sold & saw mills put up
all through the country & ever are that a nice
lot of timber has build a house out of proceeds
question 12 it seems nothing can stir up
our people on Rural Roads they are bad all
the time & in winter & spring very bad
question 13 2 years ago lands went up 100 per
cent to day good many lands are offered for
sale along those prices but very few buyers
the measles are here & no emigrants from the eastern
states coming over at this time
14 question Answered

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Dr Knapp have answered all the questions to the best of my knowledge as you are well aware our work has just began to bear fruit you know that you have first got to hurt an individual before he will listen our people was doing so well here that we could not do much with them I have had men to tell me that the weevil would never hurt this country when in ten miles they were destroying the cotton and people are talking retrenchment along all lines but they are now pessimistic as they ^{were} optimists say we cant make cotton here at all but we have demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that we can make some as we ever will have them & 15 days of continuous rain up in to Aug our Dem work is making from 600 to 1000 lbs seed cotton per acre with the rain & Boll weevil combined if the weather had been all right cotton would have been much better as it is the bad season has shown up our work much better than it would is it had been all right I am now getting short letters from our Demonstrators that will be sent in in due time

G R Sutton Special Agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work

Washington, D.C. September 12, 1908

Geo. R. Sutton,

Arcadia, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary has asked what effect the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the homes of the farmers. Our position from the first has been that inasmuch as every advance in rural betterment cost something, the starting point of reform should be to secure greater net gains to the farmers and improvements will follow as a natural sequence. That is, increase the earning capacity of the farmer and he will immediately procure home comfort and better conditions.

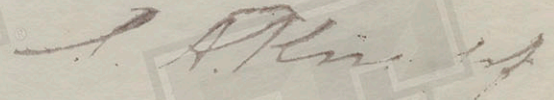
Although the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been carried on in that section only a short time, and the results can not be as pronounced as we would like to have them, yet, to ascertain results in as concrete a form as possible, I wish you would make a careful investigation and answer the questions on the attached sheet. Besides giving an answer to each question, please attach extra sheets, and give as much explanation as possible, together with specific instances and illustrations.

9/12/08

As the Secretary is very anxious to have a reply,
I wish you would send your answers by September 25th.
Thanking you if you will get it to me as soon as possible,
I am,

Very truly yours,

(Inclosure)

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. King". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Special Agent in Charge.

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

--00000--

1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming? *10 per cent*

2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work? *5* (b) What percent now keep them? *25 percent*

3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? *25* (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.) (b) What percent now have that? *75 per cent*

4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows and pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? *25* (b) What percent now have them? *25*

5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain, hay, etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? *25* (b) What percent now raise enough? *75 per cent*

6. Has the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? *no* Give percent and specific instance.

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

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

nearly all school Districts have voted Special Taxes & terms last from 6 to 9 months

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

Yes

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

10 per cent

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

Same

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

has not done any thing along that line

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

None

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

think not

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

COPY.

Columbus, Miss? 9/18/08.

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

My Dear Dr. Knapp:

Friday September 11th, I held a meeting of the District Agents of Miss. at Columbus, Miss, and went over thoroughly with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Tate and Mr. Morse the work in Miss. for 1909. I will submit full report of plans for Miss. on my return to Washington. The outlook for the work in Miss. is very good, the only thing that we have to guard against now in Miss. is getting in an embarrassing position on account of more counties offering to cooperate with us than we will have fund to meet them half way.

On Tuesday Sept. 15th, I met with the District Agents of Ala. at Montgomery, for a conference and outlined the work for Ala. for 1909. We ^{shall} ~~will~~ probably get financial aid for the work in some 8 or 10 counties provided the matter is properly presented to the Board of Trade of the larger towns in the state. I will also submit full report of plans for Alavama work on my return to Washington.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. E. Savely,
State Agent.



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

September 19, 1908.

Mr. B. L. Moss,

West Jackson, Miss.

Dear Sir:

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

1.- What proportion of the small farmers, white and colored, have good gardens as a rule? *white 70%; Col. 20%.*

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

2.- What percent are provided with barns that will hold their stock and the necessary hay and grain for them? *white 10%; Col. probably less than one percent.*

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

3.- What percent have plenty of poultry? *white 50%; Col. 15%.*

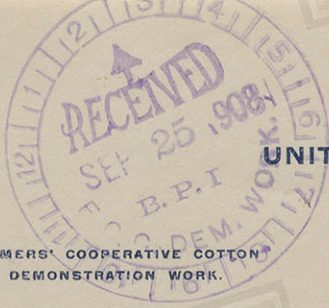
I am trying to get at the living conditions of the common small farmer in the South. You might give the white and colored percentage separately if you see fit.

Very truly yours,

S. A. Knapp

Special Agent in Charge.

*Per
B. L. Moss.*



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

Shurport La. 9/25/08.

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

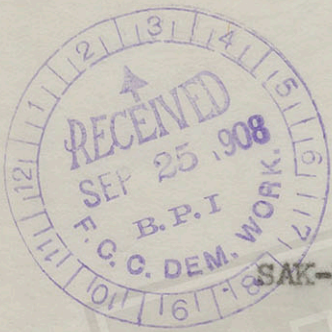
Dear Doctor -

In returning your inquiries as
to living conditions - would say that while
the per cents I have given seem
ridiculously low - I can't conscientiously
put them higher.

Take barns for samples. Many have
Pole shed etc - but as far as barns
are concerned. They are indeed few
and far far between -

Yours truly,
J. A. Evans
State agt.

We hold meeting at Lake Providence
tomorrow - Tuesday - Friday - Rayville
Saturday -



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

SAK-EV

September 18, 1908

Mr. J. A. Evans,
Shreveport, La.

Dear Sir:

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

1.- What proportion of the small farmers, white and colored, have good gardens as a rule? *not over 2%*

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

2.- What percent are provided with barns that will hold their stock and the necessary hay and grain for them? *about 1/10 of 1% - (Possibly?)*

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

3.- What percent have plenty of poultry? *5% -*

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

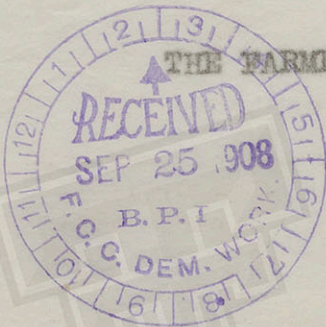
Very truly yours,

S. A. Knapp

Special Agent in Charge.

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

--00000000--



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

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

(b) What percent now keep them?

Most all small farmers Keep a Cow

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

(b) What percent now have them?

Demonstration work started last year and of course it is not so noticeable yet

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

(b) What percent now have them?

50 per cents before 75 per cents now

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

Not over 25 per cents before about 60 per cents now

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

Not yet it will take several years to do it - but it will come

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

Very decided. for last 5 years the machinery has been of a better & higher grade.

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

*Decided improve much in schools
We have no cotton gin
Worham Grange Buys Burdette's*

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

*Demonstration were not long enough
in existence here*

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

40 per cent

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

Yes.

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

High ways greatly improved People better Satisfied

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work.

Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.

Yes. Burton & Postlewright paid 3000 for tract of land and can get 4000 today. B.H. French paid 1350 Dallas can get 2200 now

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

Not yet

A. M. Mayo

Take Charles La

will join in authorizing the
trust co to act - provided we
are paid 25 dollars ~~per lot~~
in addition to payments already made
we sorry lot ~~is~~ released as contract
provides

S. B. Knapp
our share five dollars

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Washington, D.C.

September 12, 1908

Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work

WM. J. Apple,

Camden, Ark.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary has asked what effect the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the homes of the farmers.

Our position from the first has been that inasmuch as every advance in rural betterment cost something, the starting point of reform should be to secure greater net gains to the farmers and improvements will follow as a natural sequence. That is, increase the earning capacity of the farmer and he will immediately procure home comfort and better conditions.

Although the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been carried on in that section only a short time, and the results can not be as pronounced as we would like to have them, yet, to ascertain results in as concrete a form as possible, I wish you would make a careful investigation and answer the questions on the attached sheet. Besides giving an answer to each question, please attach extra sheets, and give as much explanation as possible, together with specific instances and illustrations.

9/12/08

As the Secretary is very anxious to have a reply,
I wish you would send your answers by September 25th.
Thanking you if you will get it to me as soon as possible,
I am,

Very truly yours,

(Inclosure)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. A. Krump".

Special Agent in Charge.

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

--00000--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Washington, D.C.

September 12, 1908

Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work

James A. Wade,

Alexander City, Ala.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary has asked what effect the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the homes of the farmers. Our position from the first has been that inasmuch as every advance in rural betterment cost something, the starting point of reform should be to secure greater net gains to the farmers and improvements will follow as a natural sequence. That is, increase the earning capacity of the farmer and he will immediately procure home comfort and better conditions:

Although the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been carried on in that section only a short time, and the results can not be as pronounced as we would like to have them, yet, to ascertain results in as concrete a form as possible, I wish you would make a careful investigation and answer the questions on the attached sheet. Besides giving an answer to each question, please attach extra sheets and give as much explanation as possible, together with specific instances and illustrations.

--2--

9/12/08

As the Secretary is very anxious to have a reply
I wish you would send your answers by September 25th.

Thanking you if you will get it to me as soon as
possible, I am,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. King". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Special Agent in Charge.

(Inclosure)

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

--00000000---

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

8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.
9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?
10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?
12. What effect has our work had on the bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails, and general home contentment?
13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work. Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.
14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms?

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Wichita Falls, Texas, Sept, 18/08

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-- I enclose a letter from Prof. J. S. Holliday, County Superintendent of Schools of Clay Co. Texas, as an answer to question No. 6, and No.8. These same conditions described by Prof. Holliday applies in the other Counties where our work has been carried on from the first.

Prof. Holliday has been personally acquainted with our work in Clay Co., Tex. from the start and he is one of the agencies I have tried to use to make our work in Clay County beneficial to the people. He has worked hard to bring about the conditions he pictures.

Respectfully,

W. D. Bentley--- Special Agent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Farmers Cooperative

Demonstration Work,

Alexander City, Ala.

September 18, 1908.

Dr. S.A.Knapp,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:-

In compliance with your request of September the 12th, I wish to submit the following as my report. Many of the preceding questions are out of order when compared to the work in this district, due to the fact that the demonstration work has been conducted only two years in this vicinity. Last year, the work was almost a failure probably due to discouraging circumstances and the inexperience of the agents in charge. This year, the work has made good from many standpoints in every community where it has been conducted. I shall attempt to answer the questions which you have outlined as near as can possibly be observed and will attach suplliment sheets showing the accomplishments of the work as I observe them.

Question number (1)

About 40% of the farmers have adopted our intensive method of cultivation where the work has been intensively pushed.

Question number (2)

About 75% of the farmers were keeping cows, hogs and chickens prior to the starting of the demonstration work and any later effect produced by the demonstration work is practically unobservable.



question number (3)

It has been a long custom of the farmers in this vicinity to have gardens and grow a medium supply of such vegetables as mentioned in your question. I do not see any material increase at this early stage.

question number (4)

About 50% of the same farmers had pastures prior to the demonstration work. The intensifying seems to encourage pasturing more land for improvement and tends to increase the number of pastures but as to what extent this has been accomplished could hardly be ascertained.

question number (5)

This question is very practically stated and a marked improvement can be discerned. By actual figures, the corn crop has been increased this year 35% over last year and is largely due to the influence of our agents.

question number (6)

That the demonstration work has enabled small farmers to get out of debt remains to be determined. Ultimately, it surely will as increased yields and economical management as a result of the demonstration work has a tendency to that end.

question number (7)

There is a much recent improvement in the way of better teams and tools where the farm lands are generally leavel and will permit the use of improved tools.

Question number (8)

The School funds have recently been increased by the state thereby lengthening the terms of the rural schools. The early varieties of cotton introduced by the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work enables the children to enter school at least thirty days earlier.

Question number (9)

The improved condition has had a wonderful influence in the way of inducing them to improve their seed and to seek information along these lines. It has hardly had time to reach them on the live-stock line, yet there seems to be a visible effect approaching.

Question number (10)

I can not answer this question with any accuracy. There is much fruit canned and preserved but not sufficient for home consumption.

Question number (11)

There is steady improvement in the way of building but I do not think the farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work has reached very far in that line at this early stage.

Question number (12)

There has been but little improvement with the highways, but the rural comforts are being improved and considerably agitated. Our work has so far accomplished but little along these lines but bids fair to accomplish its part in all future improvement along these lines.

Question number (13)

There has not been any advance in the price of farm lands. The demonstration work has its tendencies in that way by showing the

possibilities of better yields and greater profits. This has been off set by the financial panic of 1907. the effects of which is still sharply felt.

question number (14)

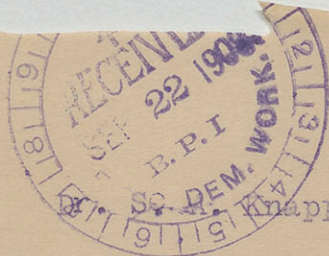
This question is not applicable to my district as I have only had charge one year of which the crop has not been entirely gathered. In my short experience in this section, I know of no farmers being able to purchase farms as a result of our work.

GENERAL REMARKS,

The greatest effects that I can observe due to the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work is the awakening of enthusiasm for better yields, more profits per acre and improvements of farm lands by rotation of crops, sowing cover or pasture crops, increasing the feed crops and growing legumes, better preparation of the soil, improving seed and systematising cultivation. To these principles the farmers are taking much interest. These will ultimately lead to the accomplishment of the facts brought out in your questions. I think there will be three times as many farmers anxious to join our work for another year than we have had during the past season. To accomplish the intended results, we must have the unanimous cooperation of the farmers. To this end we are gaining rapidly.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Wade
Special Agent,



Tyler, Texas. Sept 19, 1908.

In charge of the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your request relative to the effect our work was having on the betterment of rural conditions, beg to submit the following;

1. Fully 50 percent have adopted the intensive method of farming.
2. Not more than 10%. fully 25% are now producing his home supplies.
3. Not more than 5%. It is rather hard to say, but I am certain 15%.
4. " " " 25%. At least 50%.
6. Yes, I am satisfied at least 75% were indebted to their banker or merchant, and were owing payments on their lands, and their first surplus money was applied in paying these past due obligations, some of them paying old debts of 4 and 5 years standing to the merchants, last season the negro farmers at Marshall at least a number of them paid last years accounts for supplies, and paid some old accounts, and had more money than they had, had for years while others who refused to cultivate intensively and fight the weevil, made practically nothing, and could not pay last seasons contracts. Mr. Geo. Phillips of Tyler, one of our best merchants told me that the farmers who followed our local agents instructions were able to pay out and had money to buy their supplies with, both white and colored, and that numbers who did not were still owing for last seasons purchases.

And I am convinced that the indebttness to both bankers and merchants, by small farmers has been reduced fully 75%, during the last two years.

7. There has been a great number of farmers who have provided themselves with both more and better teams, and tools, as they have increased their earnings, and are doing so as fast as they can after paying out of debt.
8. Yes the rural Schools have improved in many ways. Greater interest is manifest in the appearance of the buildings, and grounds, and generally, and the time of each session

has been increased generally from 5, to 6 or 7 months now.

owing to the prosperous condition of the community and together with the fact that the early maturing varieties of cottons which our dept has introduced enables the farmers to harvest the crop at least 45 days earlier than here-to-fore, consequently would start the children to school much earlier.

9. The farmers are buying more fine males, through the cooperative plan and in communities where the work has been conducted several years it is now showing in the character of stock, especially horses and hogs.

10. Fully 100% more home canning is now being done than formally, in some counties they have formed associations and are marketing quite a good deal.

11. Yes. they are building and improving just as fast as they are able to do so after getting out of debt, and building better barns.

12. The question of good roads is now being discussed and in many localities the work of building better roads has began, and shows a marked improvement. There is telephone connection with fully 25% of the country home now and the farmer boys and girls are disposed to remain on the farm and are taking a great interest in understanding how to farm successfully, how to improve the varieties of both cotton and corn, and are learning the true value of crops which help to restore the soil to its fertility, and productive qualities.

13. Yes. in some sections where just one year ago lands were sold for 15.00 dollars per acre it has now advanced to 25 to 30. dollars, and no body wanting to sell at that price. At Sulphur Springs Mr. Ponder who owns the oil mill, told me he sold his farm last season before we had demonstrated that cotton could be made a profitable crop, paying well, notwithstanding the boll weevil, if he had it now he would not take the price now by double for it. Mr. W. W. Jones, banker of the same town said one year ago we viewed the future with alarm, but, to day we are entirely optimistic, and we now look up on the future with certainty.

14. A great number of tennant farmers have been buying homes, in one instant a Mr. Long of Groesbeck Tex, said to me you got me interested in your work, and with the better variety of seed cotton, I have made more and am now buying ^{repairing} home, and in numbers of instances.

true, and I learn of many who are saving up money to make their first payment, and as fast as they get their financial affairs arranged first having to pay old debts, and refurnish the home with new linen, and the wife and children with substantial clothing, the work of improvement begins all along the line of better homes, better teams, tools, and a higher state of living generally, leading on to a better people, and a higher citizenship.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. Procter

Special Agent.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

H. C. DREW, PRESIDENT
J. A. BEL, VICE PRES'T
FRANK ROBERTS, CASHIER
GEO. HORRIDGE, VICE PRES'T
E. N. HAZZARD, ASST CASHIER

CALCASIEU NATIONAL BANK
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

CAPITAL \$ 150,000.00
SURPLUS \$ 100,000.00

September 19, 1908.

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

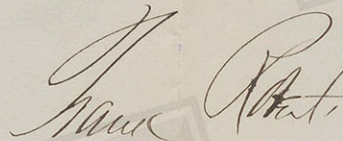
Dear Dr. Knapp:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
favor of the 16th inst. enclosing Mrs. Knapp's check,
\$70.00, which we endorse upon your note.

Mr. Mayo has doubtless informed you of the few
days delay in closing up the Hi-Mount Land Co. matter,
but I presume it will be closed in the next ten days
and will advise you of any ~~difficulty~~ ^{change of} up to that time.

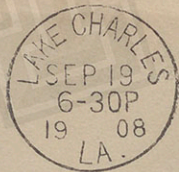
With warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,



Cashier.

After 5 days, return to
CALCASIEU NATIONAL BANK,
LAKE CHARLES, LA.



Dr. S. A. Knapp,

1410 Euclid Street,

Washington,

D. C.



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

Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 21st. 1908.

Dr. S.A.Knapp,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

In reply to the queries of recent date I am handing you the following for your information:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|
| 1-- | White Farmers-- | 15% |
| | Colored " | 2% |
| 2-- | White Farmers-- | 24% |
| | Colored " | 4% |
| 3-- | White Farmers-- | 85% |
| | Colored " | 25% |

Of course, you will understand that this is an estimate of the conditions of this county. The general average for the state may be higher.

Very truly yours,

State Agent.



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

--00000--

1. What percent of the farmers in the territory where you conduct Demonstration Work have adopted our intensive method of farming? *60 per cent of smart white farmers, about 15 per cent of colored farmers have improved on their methods.*
2. One of our cardinal teachings being that every farmer should produce at home the food for his family and for his work animals and farm stock, what percent of the small farmers and tenants in your territory kept a cow, or cows, pigs, and chickens enough to supply their families, prior to the Demonstration Work? *a cow or cows, chickens, and a few pigs generally but only about 15 per cent raise meat enough.*
(b) What percent now keep them? *About 25 per cent, this year to supply the family.*
3. What percent of the same class of farmers had gardens summer and winter for the family use, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? (By a garden is meant a full supply of sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, beets, carrots, greens, okra, peas, beans, etc., enough at least for a family.) *Gardening is generally neglected except in spring and a small summer garden.*
(b) What percent now have that? *About 40 per cent now have fall gardens.*
4. What percent of the same class had any fenced pastures for cows or pigs, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? *About 10 per cent.* (b) What percent now have them? *About 25 per cent.*
5. What percent of the same class raised enough corn, grain hay, etc., for their teams and stock, prior to the starting of the Demonstration Work? *25* (b) What percent now raise enough? *75*
6. Has the Farmers' Cooperation Demonstration Work enabled any of the small farmers to get out of debt to the merchants and bankers? *yes* (b) Give percent and specific instances. *90 per cent of demonstration farm workers.*
7. Has there been a perceptible increase of better teams and tools as a result of our work? *yes* Give percent and, if possible, a statement from merchants showing increase of sales of tools.
8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? *Very much* Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened. *At Oak Grove between Mansfield and Logansport a 1000' school building has been erected by the Plains, 7 to 9 months in length. Small farmers of that community*

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

10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit? *50 percent in last 2 years*

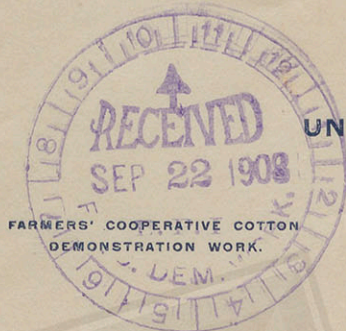
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better homes? *Much more*

12. What effect has our work had on bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural delivery of mails, and general home contentment? *Several rural routes have been established. Telephone connections in almost all communities. Very great improvement in condition of roads.*

13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work? *Yes*
Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices. *3 years ago every farmer wanted to sell at all costs and old prices and more part of the country. They all now buy. Desot parish is good enough for them.*

14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms? *Yes. at least a dozen of my*

Demonstration tenant farmers with purchase money M C R usure. Keatchie and W S Copeland Benson La I am positive will buy valuable tracts of land. Mr G H Peyton and E C Jenkins. Two of the largest Merchants in Desot parish. Both told me that they would advance too and help any farmer to any reasonable amount that farmer according to our instructions. but that they would not extend help to any farmer who did not follow instructions from the Farmers Demonstration work under the U S Dept of Agr. At 30000 School building at Mansfield this year 8,000. School building at Grand Cane in same of 12000. School building at Oak Grove. Plans & specifications out for school buildings at Dorsey 1,500 to 2000. School building near Cullen Post office all within 9 months School term. E A Cowan, Special Agent Desot Parish.



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

Burkeville, Va.

September 21, 1908

Dr. S. A. Knapp,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to yours of the 19th will say I should judge the figures I give below are correct.

What proportion of the small farmers, white, have good gardens as a rule? About half.

What proportion of the small farmers, colored, have good gardens as a rule. About a tenth.

What percent are provided with barns that will hold their stock and the necessary hay and grain for them? White, 25 percent

" " " " " Colored, 1 percent.

What percent have plenty of poultry? White, 70 percent

" " " " " Colored, 10 percent.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Sandy

State Agent.

Kenny Tex Sept 21/08
Mr S A Knapp
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

On the 19th I recd your letter with check dated Sept-3 as I will not need this unless we buy cattle I will return it to you.

I recd your letter in regard to selling cotton & sold our one bale to day at $8\frac{11}{16}$

We had fine days rain last week.

I have rented both the farms, will send you copy of contracts.

Yours Truly
Fred Stockwell

I have bought 3 more yearlings not delivered yet



Jetersville, Va.
Sept. 21-1908

Mr. A. E. Hays, Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir,

In answer to your inquiry as to the effect of the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work upon rural conditions in my territory, I will say that the work has been carried on here only since October 1907, and as the farmers are just beginning to harvest their first crop raised by our methods, the effects of the work cannot possibly be ~~accurately~~ determined. There is no doubt, however, that this years work has done

a great deal of good and created a widely spread interest in and enthusiasm about farming. Though my territory was profited greatly by the work in a general way, yet I could not cite specific cases or give an accurate percentage. One marked effect of the work is the sowing of peas and German Clover. At Ballsville, Va. a small farmers club purchased 146 bushels of German Clover seed. At Dry Bridge, Va. a small store and post office constitute the village. The merchant sold 100 bushels.

In Shinnelike Co., one merchant sold 100 bushels, while many merchants all over the different counties sold smaller quantities.

Another feature of the effects of our work is the general interest farmers are taking in the selection of improved seed. It has caused them to sow winter pastures for cattle, and to sow green crops for the raising of hogs. It has also caused a greater buying of farm machinery. The farmers are beginning to co-operate in buying, so as to

get the advantage of whole-sale
prices. The Ballsville Farmers
Club spoke of forming a
joint stock company to
buy a gasoline engine and
bone crusher, so as to
manufacture their own
bone meal.

I think the effects of the
work will increase and
become more widely spread
with each year.

Very Truly,

F. F. Farrar.

Special Agent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Washington, D.C.

September 12, 1908

Farmers' Cooperative
Demonstration Work

F. S. Farrar,

Jetersville, Va.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary has asked what effect the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has had upon the betterment of rural conditions, especially the homes of the farmers. Our position from the first has been that inasmuch as every advance in rural betterment cost something, the starting point of reform should be to secure greater net gains to the farmers and improvements will follow as a natural sequence. That is, increase the earning capacity of the farmer and he will immediately procure home comfort and better conditions.

Although the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work has been carried on in that section only a short time, and the results can not be as pronounced as we would like to have them yet, to ascertain results in as concrete a form as possible, I wish you would make a careful investigation and answer the questions on the attached. Besides giving an answer to each question, please attach extra sheets and give as much explanation as possible, together with specific instances and illustrations.

9/12/08

As the Secretary is veeey anxious to have a reply, I wish you would send your answers by September 25th.

Thanking you if you will get it to me as soon as possible, I am,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. Murphy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Special Agent in Charge.

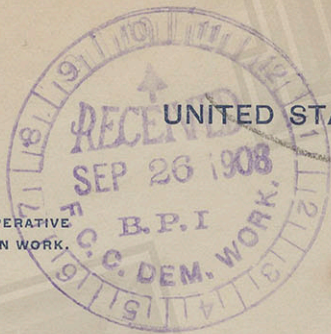
(Inclosure)

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

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

8. Have the rural school conditions been improved, and have the better and earlier-maturing varieties of cotton which we have widely introduced, helped to get the crop picked out earlier so that the children could go to school more months? Give specific instances, especially where school terms have been lengthened.
9. Has the improved condition of the farmers influenced them to cooperate more in buying and selling, especially in the purchase of thoroughbred males?
10. What increase has there been in the homecanning of vegetables and fruit?
11. Have the farmers improved their homes more than usual, especially in the way of painting and whitewashing, and building better houses?
12. What effect has our work had on the bettering the highways, the construction of telephones, and upon rural free delivery of mails, and general home contentment?
13. Has there been any advance in the value of farm lands, and if so, do you think it has been caused by our work. Give specific instances showing actual increase in prices.
14. Has there been any perceptible number of tenants that have been able to purchase farms?



FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

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

Results of one years work
by a live agent among thrifty
German farmers
in Texas

Giddings Tex 9/21/08

Dr. S. A. Knapp
Dear Sir,

I herewith submit the following ^{report} answers to the enclosed sheet of questions furnished me by Mr. Quicks also:

- (1) About 90% of my demonstrators and probably as many more ^{outsiders} will show visible signs of improvement.
- (2) ~~Not having had any previous acquaintance with my territory I am unable to say, but~~ Growing out of my efforts and the example and moral support of the business men here, 30 ^{cream} separators have been bought by the farmers around here. Over \$2000 has been invested in good milk stock (one \$400 bull from another part of the state has been shipped into the county) and about \$500 worth of cream per month finds its way to the creameries. People all over the county are planting winter forage crops and besieging me for all kinds of information. Every one of these people are securing some good pigs to dispose of the milk. Two business men have volunteered to put in a creamery just as soon as there is cream enough to justify it. They'd do it now if I'd let them but it is best to wait a while. Prior to Mch 1st of this year there was not a separator in this county.

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

- ⑦ A majority of our German farmers are very thrifty and have a good garden, no visible signs of improvement yet, except in the sowing turnips but clover and vetch for calves pigs etc.
- ⑧ All lands in this section are fenced. Possibly $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% have hog pastures of any size.
- ⑨ Corn is selling on the streets at from 40¢ to 50¢ per bushel and hay from \$5 to \$10 per ton with plenty offering. People tell me that \$20 for hay and 75¢ for corn have been ruling prices till this year, but the excellent seasons account for this almost if not as much as the improved methods. Regular articles on corn and feed crops were supplied the papers during seed time and hundreds of people are cashing this advice now.
- ⑩ Cannot say that it has. Quite a few have added to their team force, equipments, bought additional lands etc this year, but prior to 1908 there was not enough work in any one community, done to tell any decided effects.
- ⑪ Increase in sales over previous years variously estimated at from 10% to 30%.
- ⑫ Perhaps there has been more good accomplished for the schools than any other outside item. Through addresses to Summer Normals, Teachers Institutes, and direct contact with schools, a general

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

is noticeable
awakening among our country people. Probably
not a rural school in the county of Lee but will
increase the salary add to the equipment
or lengthen their term of school. This may be
attributed to a combination of causes. We come in
for our share 1000 homes in Lee and Washington
Counties will be invaded this winter by bulletins
and circulars which the teachers are asking as aids to
the teaching of agriculture which from now
on is made mandatory in Texas. Milam
Williamson, Fayette Burleson and Bastrop will
all ask for these bulletins for their pupils in agri-
culture. We claim all the credit for this move.

(X) Two German Coach stallions costing \$3000 each
and one Biltmore Jersey Bull costing 400 have been
added to Lee County's list with two stock companies
which I have about completed will soon send a
buyer to Kentucky or Tennessee for two standard
bred \$500 horses. ~~We claim credit for the bull and the~~
~~two horses we are to buy.~~ Over 1500 worth of milk cows have
been bought - most of them from beyond the county - by
those having begun collecting dairy herds. Any milk cow
having any milking qualities brings a good price here now.

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FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
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(10) I had the pleasure of organizing and conducting a school of farmers - men and women - in the art of canning corn and such vegetables as are difficult to keep. One class at Dime Box in the Eastern part of the county and the other in the extreme Western part of the ~~state~~, county. Much interest was manifested and it only took four days of my time.

Without losing any time whatever ^{on} one of my demonstrators, I "coached" him through the successful pickling of 160 gallons of cucumbers. He will probably pickle several thousand gallons next year as he is giving a daily sale for them here in Giddings.

Next year ^{we will} witness ^{and} a stampede for my services in the two communities above mentioned, and I stayed in this work.

(11) Too early to note any effect, yet, several people contemplate building barns etc, and several bulletins on specifications for farmhouses have been made upon me recently and 25 copies of a bulletin on beautifying the home grounds have been distributed.

(12) At my persistent and oft repeated request the Giddings Commercial Club has been organized, and at

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

their last meeting I secured the appointment of a committee to look into the practicability of planting a few hundred acres in peanuts for the markets.

It will keep somebody busy here to keep these people from overdoing the thing in these new industries. You know a stampede is the worst thing that can befall the new industry anywhere and these people are getting panicky in that direction.

This same Commercial Club will take up the question of good roads and seek to get some much needed local legislation looking to a solution of this problem.

These are as briefly as I can state them the ~~conclary~~ ~~or~~ kindred but indirect results we have obtained in this country. We claim only that which legitimately belongs to us. Give the weather the farmer and the general trend full credit for their share. The other countries we have worked show signs of improvement but not so marked.

I have no further comment. These are a faithful recital of existing facts, which speak for themselves.
Respectfully
W. W. Campbell

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Wichit Falls, Texas, Sept. 15. 1908.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, ~~Special Agent in Charge,~~
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-In reference to your letter asking for information as to the effect of the Farmer's Cooperative Work upon Rural Conditions, will say, that it is very difficult to answer ~~#####~~ definitely, how much the improvement ^{there} has been, and just how ~~x~~ great a factor the Farmer's Demonstration Work has been in the improvement. These facts we know: *Simply outline certain facts*

First, That as long as farmers are poor and in debt they can do little more than live and cannot be expected to make much progress upward in the matter of better homes and surroundings.

Second, That since the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work began we have taught a system of agriculture that would certainly increase the profits of the farmer and have taken advantage of every possible agency that would help to induce them to adopt the methods recommended.

Third, That where our work has been carried on longest there has been a general breaking away from old farm methods and there has been, among farmers, great improvement financially and in home conditions.

There is room for great improvement yet. Our work has just begun to be understood and appreciated. The desire to own and beautify rural homes is more general and stronger now than ever before, and as the earning capacity of the farmer increases just that fast will modern comforts and conveniences come to the rural homes of the farmers.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Bentley Special Agent.

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

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE
DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 21st 1908.

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

Dear Doctor,

In Compliance, with your Request sent out on the 12th,
I have endeavored to Procure as accurate answers, as I could,
I have talked with 20 or 25 Demonstrators, our merchants &
Bankers, & also School Superintendant, & with my own
observations, I think I have give it a bout correct,
my People are getting more interested, all the time,
out of 64 that Procured the triumph Cotton Seed, - I think a
bout 40 have Proved a Success, - & have been able to
see their Seed, at 50[¢] B. Bushel. - That Shows that their
neighbors, has seen what it is, - & some of our farmers
who opposed Book farming, at the Beginning of our work,
now say they don't see how they would get along,
without the Book. man, - I think the next Season
will develop much more, than the Past.

Respectfully yours,

J. P. McWilliams,
Special agent