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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1903

VISITED THE TEXAS TEA FARM

Prof. Knapp Impressed by What He Saw of the Texas Farmers.

Prof. S. A. Knapp returned home Saturday from Austin, Texas, where he has been attending the meeting of the State Agriculturists and Farmer's Institute. The professor was very favorably impressed with the meeting and says it will do much for the agriculturists of the Lone Star State. He says there was a large attendance and the papers read were instructive to a degree.

Mr. Knapp delivered an address on the Development of the Southwest, in which he spoke of the almost phenomenal progress of Texas and Louisiana during the past few years. He predicted great things for the two states, which are so closely allied commercially, and said that in a few years the "development of the south" would mean, to a great extent, Texas and Louisiana.

The professor also visited the experimental drug farm at Mackay, Tex., near Wharton. He says that things there are in very fine shape. Things are being made ready for the planting of tea, opia, camphor and other drugs this season. The farm is located on the Shanghai Pierce estate now owned by A. P. Borden. It comprises many thousand acres of land, but only a comparatively small amount will be put into cultivation this year. As the success of the enterprise becomes apparent, the acreage in cultivation will be increased.

Professor Knapp was very enthusiastic in his report of conditions at the farm and says he expects to see great things come from it.

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REPORT ON RICE CULTURE

Dr. Knapp Writes on Rice Culture in Foreign Lands.

A special from Washington

says: The department of agriculture has just published a report by Dr. S. A. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., on rice culture in foreign lands, and its bearing on the development of that industry in Southern Louisiana and Texas. Dr. Knapp, who traveled extensively through China, Japan, India and the Philippines, deals in his report with the life of the people whom he saw and met, as well as with the cost of rice production and the cultivation and production of certain other crops.

The report is an interesting one and constitutes a unique contribution to the knowledge of agriculture and condition of the farming communities of these countries. It is very handsomely illustrated and by those interested may be obtained on application to either United States Senators in whose state the applicant resides, or from the congressman representing their respective districts. The publication is entitled "Recent Foreign Explorations," and is designated as "Bulletin 35."

Journal News
Feb 10-1903

DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY

NEW FARM SCHOOLS

CITIZENS OF TERRELL AND KAUFMAN ANXIOUS FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

THEY WILL PAY FOR IT

PUT UP THE NECESSARY FUNDS AND MATERIALS, GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH EXPERTS.

OBJECT OF PROF. KNAPP'S VISIT

It Is in Line With the Department's Course Since the Visit of Secretary Wilson.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 28.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, special representative of the Agricultural Department of the General Government, a great worker for the betterment of the agricultural interests of the country, and president of the Rice Growers' Association of America, passed through the city last night from a business tour into North Texas to Lake Charles, La. The Doctor is not much of a talker to interviewers, as he believes more in work than in talk, but it was learned after some conversation that he had perfected organizations that guarantee the conduct of two "demonstration farms" on the line of the Texas Midland Road, one at Terrell and the other at Kaufman. The striking feature of his good work in these two successes was that the farmers themselves guaranteed the money needed to establish them. It does not come from the Government, as it has in the past in similar establishments. The farmers subscribed the material and money to put it through, in order to get the benefit of the scientific direction to them of the General Government experts. The convincing work of Doctor Knapp among those farmers showed to them that it was a good investment from their own standpoint. This work was the maturity of plans upon which Oswald Wilson, State agricultural representative of the General Government, has been working on for two or three years past.

It was the result of an educational training that he and others have been working on since that department instituted such general interest in the work in Texas, dating back to the visit of Secretary Wilson through this section about three years ago. The scope of benefit to Texas farmers through this innovation appears to be almost limitless, or rather limited only by the desire and action of the farmers.

It will be recalled that there are five experiment stations, or demonstration farms, to be established by the general Government at its expense. Of course the farmers in the localities thus favored will get the special benefit of these without the expense incurred by the Terrell and Kaufman people, but the latter recognized the value of these demonstration farms and put their money up to get the benefit. It is probable that this departure will open up the new method of the farmers to get the benefit in their practical doings of scientific demonstration in a manner that will induce many others to go into it.

In line with these successes—that is, advancing towards the same end—are the efforts of such men as Sheefer, Hunter, O. Wilson, Ward, Shear, Dugger, Edson and Prof. Herbert J. Webber of the Agricultural Department, and all of whom have worked or are working in Texas.

Dr. Knapp Favors Agriculture in the Schools.

His Argument is Simply That We Must Recognize Its Limitations and Must Not Allow it to Divert Us From More Far-Reaching Agricultural Reforms.

Messrs. Editors: Some one has kindly sent me a copy of The Progressive Farmer of the 18th ult., in which you call attention to my address at Pinehurst and courteously apologize for my apparent position upon teaching agriculture in the common schools, by suggesting that I have been so occupied with another line of work, that I have lost in some measure perhaps the right perspective in dealing with some other methods of agricultural reform.

You are quite correct in stating that my view-point is different, but not correct in the suggestion that it has been obscured by anything else, for I have given many years of patient investigation into the question of what we hope to accomplish through the common schools and higher ones in the great work of readjusting rural conditions. The end sought is a higher life upon the farm; less drudgery, more comfort, more attractive homes, more time to read and to think out the problems of the farm and a larger part in the national life; not for a few farmers, but for the great toiling masses in the country. The basis of this uplift is a greater earning capacity upon the part of the individual workers, for every step of progress requires money.

How Agricultural Wealth May be Increased.

bohydrites and fats in the ration. Again, foods differ in composition; corn may have from 8 to 10 per cent of protein, depending upon variety, maturing and storage; alfalfa may have from 10 to 17 per cent of protein, depending upon when cut and how cured. Further the age of the grain, and the flavor affect digestion, and cost of material must be considered. But where economic husbandry in the United States radically differs from the German, is in the use of the pasture, and feeding all classes of animals, whether for work or for growth or fattening. It is evident that judgment and experience and some science enter into the questions, and a teacher without scientific instruction would be totally at sea.

A Big Subject That Can Be Taught in the Schools.

A part of agriculture that can be taught in schools, and as I have always claimed should be taught, is how to increase the yield per acre. While from an economic standpoint only one-fifth of the gain is given to this, it must still be regarded as a broad and important subject. It involves the intricate problems of the soil, the composition, mechanical conditions, vegetable matter, drainage, relative moisture, temperature, rainfall and its conservation, cover crops, soil renov

favor of the school garden and the education derived from it. I am not so confident that the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, even according to the best methods will accomplish all that some anticipate in the way of bettering conditions on the farm. The strong influences that shape a life are the home influences. The carrying of pails of water in the winter's sleet and under the summer's sun from the spring in the valley up the mountain side, to the home, bare and comfortless, will burn a picture into a child's brain that no school-house teaching can efface.

A Clear Statement of Dr. Knapp's Position.

Nevertheless some gain can be made by teaching agriculture. It will show the way to acquire facts bearing on rural life and open some doors of knowledge that otherwise might not stand ajar. It all depends upon the way it is taught. I am trying to make this point clear, because I fear that this awakening of the public conscience to society's obligations to the farmer will end in simply voting a book into the hands of the children to memorize chapters for recitation to teachers unprepared to instruct. No blame is to be attached to the teachers. They must be given time and opportunity. Let it be understood that I heartily endorse the teaching of agriculture in the right way in the schools of the land, and am confident the project can be made a success under wise management, to the extent that it can be made a part of the common branches.

After all, however, let us not discuss the relative merits of good work.

LOT OF TROUBLE CAUSED BY OUR VIEWPOINT SAYS DR. S. A. KNAPP

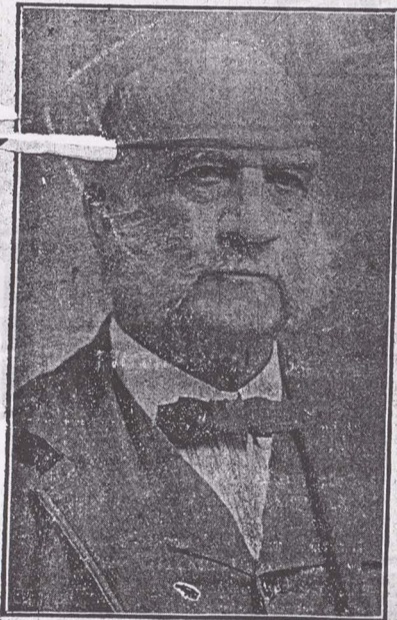
MANY EXCELLENT THOUGHTS
IN ADDRESS BEFORE STATE
PRESS ASSOCIATION

STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

Would Also Have the National Government Maintain the Highways After They Have Reached a Certain Point Under Township and County Control.

Our view point causes us a lot of trouble, according to Dr. S. A. Knapp, of this city, special agent in charge of the farmer's co-operative and demonstration work, whose address at Lafayette before the Louisiana Press association on "Our share of the world's work" is declared by those who heard it to be one of the best delivered before that body.

Dr. Knapp also advocates certain other things in relation to state aid



DR. S. A. KNAPP.
In charge of Experiment Work for
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

for country schools after they reach a certain perfection and a national system of highways after they have reached a certain excellence under state supervision. "For" declared Dr. Knapp, "a national system of highways is as necessary as a national system of waterways."

Dr. Knapp said in part:

"There is a good deal of trouble in this world with our view point. After a man has been at a particular work for a certain length of time he begins to think he is either underpaid or overworked and hence he slights his job or wants to strike. Or possible he may think another man has an easier job and he would like to exchange work with him. Or he may think another fellow's job more honorable; and soon we have placed a kind of honor account with work.

"The man who sits in a bank office, well clad, thinks more honorable job than the man who lays the foundation for the woman who sits

rural free delivery routes, and in other ways all of which are helpful.

"In the awakening of the public mind to better conditions in the country just now, another plan is very popular, and that is to introduce the teaching of agriculture in the common schools in all the rural districts. In a certain way I am in favor of this but I do not accept it for as complete a remedy as some.

"Let us discuss it more at length. I think my view point is possibly a little different from some and I will try to make myself clear.

"What is the object of this teaching in the rural schools?

"The end sought is a higher life on the farm; less drudgery and more comfort, more attractive homes, more time to read and to think out the problems of the farm and a larger part in the national life; not for a few farmers, but for the great toiling masses in the country. The basis of this uplift is a greater earning capacity upon the part of the individual workers, for every step of progress requires money. The average earning capacity of each laborer on Southern farms should be increased five fold and can be. That increase may be distributed as follows:

"First, net gain in increased product per acre, due to better farming, one-fifth; second, net gain in the use of better teams and implements, two-fifths; third, net gain in devoting the idle lands of the farm to the breeding and raising of improved stock, one-fifth; fourth, net gain in using better business methods and greater economy in farm management, one-fifth. These four mainly cover the methods by which greater gain upon the farm can be secured. How many of these can be taught in the common schools? Certainly not the second nor the third, nor fourth. It will be noted that I assign the largest gain to the use of better teams and implements. There is just as much gain in being able to work three acres in the time we now work one, as in fertilizing and tilling an acre till it will produce three fold.

"It is doubtful if many common school teachers could even define the most economical team for farm use, all things considered. It has been suggested that instruction could be given in economic rations, which would be of great value in animal husbandry. Let us consider this a moment. The formulas for making food rations for domestic animals of different ages and under different conditions, are mainly based upon the German experiments and their tests were all made upon stall fed animals. The teacher without scientific training would not know that they were of little value to the American farmer because here nearly every case is an exception. The age, weight, exercise, ability to digest and assimilate food, the climate, the weather and the hereditary tendencies have a bearing on the relative proportion of protein, carbohydrates and fats in the rations. Again, foods differ in composition; corn may have from 8 to 10 per cent of protein, depending upon the variety, maturing and storage. Alfalfa may have from 10 to 17 per cent of protein, depending upon when cut and cured. Further, the age of the grain and the flavor affect digestion, and cost of material must be considered. But where economic husbandry in the United States radically differs from the German, is in the use of the pasture, and feeding all class of animals, whether for work or for fattening in co-

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1907.

morning in order that all tickets may be signed up before train time. In this way much confusion and delay will be saved.

LOT OF TROUBLE CAUSED.

(Continued from page One.)

are seeking is practical reform and if the teaching be by object lessons (problems worked out in the soil and the living plant) the pupil will then never forget and never doubt the truth of the lessons learned. The strongest reason for the object lessons in agriculture is that they direct the pupils to a life of observation. The most important steps in the education of a child is to open his eyes to things. The highway of knowledge passes through the eyes. Persistent and accurate observations are the foundation of scientific knowledge. A great jurist, once said to me, "A lawyer with close observation and some knowledge of law is more successful in winning cases than a great law student without the observation. Teaching a child to observe will do more towards making a successful farmer than any amount of book lore memorized. I am, therefore, in favor of the school garden and the education derived from it. I am not so confident that the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, even according to the best methods, will accomplish all that some anticipate in the way of bettering conditions on the farm. The strongest influences that shape a life are the home influences. The carrying of pails of water in the winters sleet and under the summers sun from the spring in the valley up the mountain side, to the home, bare and comfortless, will burn a picture into a child's brain that no school house teaching can efface. Nevertheless some gain can be made by teaching agriculture. It will aid some in determining the choice of a life. It will show the way to acquire facts bearing on rural life and open some doors of knowledge that otherwise might not stand ajar. It all depends upon the way it is taught. I am trying to make this point clear, because I fear that this weakening of the public conscience to society's obligations to the farmer will end in simply voting a book into the hands of the children to memorize chapters for recitation to teachers, unprepared to instruct. No blame is to be attached to the teachers. They must be given time and opportunity. Let it be understood that I heartily endorse the teaching of agriculture in the right way in the schools of the land, and am confident the project can be made a success under wise management, to the extent that it can be made a part of the common branches. I am in perfect accord with the plan of filling the arithmetic with farm problems, the readers with rural stories, the grammars with agricultural syntax and the unloading upon the spelling books and dictionaries all the vocabulary of bucolic lore. I have had a grudge against the dictionaries for some time and I am glad to learn that the work of getting even with them is to be undertaken. Or is this simply a beautiful dream? If real, is not the process a little indirect and slow, to fill the text books with agricultural atmosphere, to influence the children to persuade their parents to do better farming. In the education of young men I have tried this atmosphere plan many times, and have been defeated by the stronger home influence. Many farmers do not want their sons and daughters to remain on the farm. I prefer a direct educational appeal to the farmers for immediate results. However, let us not discuss the relative merits of good work, but all join hands and each work in his own way. While some are n-

SPECIAL AGENTS IN SESSION

Meeting at Mineola June 6 and 7 of the Special Agents of the Department of Agriculture.

The meeting of special agents of the department of agriculture representing the demonstration farm work of East Texas assembled in Mineola June 6 for a two days' session. A regular program had been arranged for this meeting, which was carried out.

The meeting was called to order by A. D. Jackson, chairman of the committee on arrangements. He introduced Hon. Mr. Geady, who welcomed the agents to the city. Hon. Gordon Russell, member of congress from Texas, was introduced. Mr. Russell was suffering with a severe cold, which made speaking difficult. However, he delivered one of the most instructive and entertaining addresses it was even our good fortune to hear. He gave a brief history of the establishment of the department of agriculture and the growing demand for agricultural education throughout the country. He expressed great satisfaction in the work being accomplished by Dr. Knapp and the special agents under his direction.

He went at length into the economic value to the world of the Southern cotton crop and showed that this staple contributed more to the prosperity of the nation than any other agricultural product of the United States. In this connection he paid a just tribute to the farmer and quoted from Secretary Wilson's report for 1906. He quoted this significant fact regarding the products of the farm: "The farm products of the year 1906, estimated for every detail presented by the census, have a farm value of \$6,794,000,000. This 1906,000 above 1904, \$377,000,000 above 1905, \$635,000,000 above 1904, \$377,000,000 above 1905, and \$2,071,000,000 above the census for 1899. The value of the farm products of 1906 was 8 per cent greater than that of 1905, 10 per cent greater than 1904, 15 per cent over 1903, and 44 per cent more than 1899."

Mr. Russell explained the imports and exports of farm products and referred again to Secretary Wilson's report for 1906 showing that the export of farm products exceeded former years, as follows: "Farm products, says this report, 'continue to be so far beyond the National requirements that the farm still overshadows the mill, the factory and the workshop in providing exports. With this surplus beyond the nation's need, the farmer has loaded the fleets of the ocean. These products were exported to the value of \$976,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906—enough to build a high-class railroad halfway around the earth. This is the largest amount ever reached by agricultural exports for this or any other country, and exceeds by \$24,000,000 the extraordinary value of 1901, which had previously been the record year."

Mr. Russell also discussed in a very interesting manner the effort on our commerce of the so-called balance of trade, illustrating its effect upon the prosperity of the nation. He showed that when the balance of trade was in our favor we were a prosperous people and when the balance of trade was against us we were a languishing people. Turning to Secretary Wilson's report he read the following extract:

"The so-called balance of trade in the international exchange of agricultural commodities continues to run in favor of this country by an enormous amount; for 1906 the agricultural exports exceeded similar imports by \$433,000,000, an amount which places this year with seven high years beginning with 1898 and much above the balance of 1905. This new foreign credit, which equaled that of a rich nation, was mostly transferred to large borrowers in this country. While the farmer placed to the National credit in other countries \$433,000,000 in 1906, other producers all included, secured a balance in favor of this country of only \$35,000,000. During the last seventeen years the farmer has built up a balance of trade in foreign exchange of agricultural products amounting to \$5,048,000,000, while all other producers find themselves at the end of the same period with a total on the debtor side of the account to the extent of \$459,000,000."

Mr. Russell emphasized the importance of the work being done by the special agents and urged the co-operation of the farmers everywhere in the demonstrations being made throughout the cotton producing sections of the State.

The speech was a masterful effort and produced a most pleasing effect. Mr. Russell is an easy and graceful speaker and developed great familiarity in the many problems confronting the American farmer.

There were present about twenty special agents of the department of agriculture. The agents were called to order by the senior Texas agent, W. F. Proctor, and at once went into the discussion of the best method to prosecute the work in which they are engaged. The sessions were informal, but full of interest. Every feature of the demonstration farm work was discussed and reports of progress made. Prof. Bennett of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas was called upon to talk upon cotton

and had the proverbial conservatism of their class the world over. In spite of disastrous experiences, past, present and worse coming, they clung to the system, or lack of system, of their fathers.

The noble vocation of farming had fallen into gross disrepute, but God in His providence never leaves any good cause founded on intrinsic necessity long without witnesses, and throughout the whole history of the Southern States and of almost every community, there have been advanced and successful farmers.

John C. Calhoun, that great Southerner, during most of his public career lived on his country estate at Fort Hill, in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, and is reputed to have been one of the most skilled and successful farmers of his time. In fitting recognition of his devotion to higher agriculture, the State of South Carolina a number of years ago founded upon that historic ground the Clemson Agricultural college, which annually sends out into the rural life of the State a number of young men that have been grounded both in the theory and practice of agriculture. In Georgia, Dickson and Northen, Furman and Truett, have illustrated in successful practice better methods of tillage. In all the other Southern States this good work in isolated instances has been duplicated, but perhaps the most significant and far-reaching single event in the history of Southern agriculture in its relation to the mass of common farmers was the removal South in the fall of 1885 of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. He settled at Lake Charles, on the Gulf coast of Louisiana, seeking a cure for chronic rheumatism and to engage in farming upon a large scale. He had not only had a thorough training in the theory and practice of higher agriculture, but was in love with it, and was possessed of phenomenal public spirit. Such a man could not long be content in the pursuit of purely personal ends. He saw the rich but swampy, undrained lands of the entire Gulf coast country given over to the rearing of scrub cattle, depending upon the natural grasses. The people in charge of that rude industry not only were contented in it, but resented any suggested change in conditions. But Dr. Knapp conceived the idea of the admirable adaptation of that entire partially submerged section to the growing of rice, but found it impracticable by the people then in possession of the lands. He then constituted himself a sort of immigration bureau, and after many disheartening failures started into that section an increasing stream of farmers from higher latitude, notably from the Northwestern States, and that movement proved to be the beginning of the phenomenal development of rice growing on the coasts of Louisiana and Texas. Dr. Knapp himself became an extensive grower of that staple, and the official head of the Rice Growers' Association of America since its establishment. Improved modern implements and machinery were introduced, but it was found that the varieties of rice in use were of inferior quality and broke badly in milling. To remedy this, Dr. Knapp was sent to Japan, where he secured the Kihl-rice, which is much superior in all particulars, and especially in the milling process, and has become the standard rice of the South, greatly increasing the commercial value of the crop.

When the boll weevil began to seriously menace the cotton crop of Texas and the South Dr. Knapp, on account of his well known identity with the agricultural interests and people of the South, was put in charge by the agricultural department of the United States government of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, a system which he himself had suggested and urged. In this, I believe, he claims to have originated no new theories or methods, but only proposed to demonstrate on small plots of land well known agricultural principles and the methods of the best and most successful cotton and corn growers of the South, having special reference to the cultural methods best adapted to the successful growing of cotton under the boll weevil conditions. This work was inaugurated under Dr. Knapp in 1904.

It is so familiar in its operation to need much elaboration by me at this time. His plan has been to operate from a central office, through agents of his own appointment working in sections where the need seemed to be most urgent. His aim has been to secure for his collaborators practical farmers, men of the people, whose prescribed duties should be to establish on small areas, say from one to five acres each, co-operative and demonstration farms, in the hands of practical men who would be responsive to instructions and had some ambition, not only to improve their own methods, but to furnish stimulating object lessons to their neighbors. This system, as extensive as it is and encountering many obstacles, has been wonderfully successful in improving farm methods, increasing production and infusing the agricultural spirit among the people. It has so commended itself to the country that there have been constant calls for its enlargement, and responding to which it has been extended into other sections and State, and under his initiative and influence public appropriations and private donations have greatly increased in volume. Dr. Knapp himself is constantly on the field, coming in touch with his agents and the farmers themselves, inculcating wherever he goes in the plain speech of the common people, in whom he thoroughly believes, a love for their calling, their homes and their country. More than almost any other man now living in the South, he deserves to be

boast, "Cotton is king," has hung like a pall over every effort to diversify. Much maudlin sentiment about 'the South's great fleecy staple' we have laid as a flatteringunction to our souls. Did we not have a monopoly on cotton? And with a monopoly on cotton, what else did we need? City that we had not that shrewdness credited to Cromwell's "Roundheads," who trusted in God but kept their powder dry.

Blessed with a richness of a mild climate and a virgin soil, the Southern farmer has sown in March and reaped a harvest in July. The canopy of heaven has served him as a barn. The boundless blue of an Italian sky has been his sunny bay window.

And habit—what a part it has unconsciously played in the great drama of Southern agriculture. We are today "sweeping off" and "sweeping up" our cotton for no other reason than the fixedness of the habit. Suggest to the cotton grower the wisdom of cross-harrowing his cotton when it is up to a stand and he will see the advantage of the plan with a quickness that is positively gratifying.

Now, all this sentiment, this tradition, this custom, this habit can be overcome. These are but the by-products of our system of public education—a system that consists almost wholly of "book larnin'." To be a scholar and a gentleman—to be a "statesman"—these were the careers pointed out to ambitious youth. And we seem never to have questioned whether book learning really made scholars or gave evidence of the true qualities of a gentleman, or whether the ability to defend our cherished political ideals stamped one as a statesman.

Yes, I'm a "Southerner." I discovered America on one of the iron hills of East Texas.

It is not my purpose to disparage the land of my birth. In its future I have an abiding faith. And why? Listen! Does the Southern farmer make a good neighbor? There are none better in the world today! Pay him a visit, and his whole family will move with reference to your comfort. He makes a good Free Mason. He is the world's ideal soldier. His tender love and devotion as husband and father has furnished the manner with fabrics too delicate for human hands. In legend and poem, in song and story his chivalry shines across the pages of history as the stars across the milky way. His has been described as a land where hospitality is not a habit, but a necessity of the people's nature. And thus it is that "life runs easy and life runs slow."

But it is as an agriculturist that the Southerner loses his prestige and drops to a rung on the ladder of success that ill becomes him. His reputation for much that is best in this life was made before you and I were born. And it will continue for all time to come. But his reputation as a tiller of the soil may well be inquired into.

Nowhere else in the world today can there be found as much capacity and as little achievement.

The "Old South" was easily a land of virgin soil, rich in the elements of plant food. But conditions have changed. The soil has lost much of its original fertility. Years of continuous cropping, with nothing given back to the soil, has left it poor, indeed. And as if to doubly test the Southern farmer's real strength, destiny (or Mexico) has sent to his crop-worn fields the most destructive enemy known to the agricultural world—an enemy whose presence renders futile the systems that have succeeded in the past, and makes absolutely necessary the complete reorganization of agricultural methods. Happily, this reorganization need not require years of time. The principles underlying "the new agriculture" are so simple that none need long plead ignorance of them as an excuse for failure to employ them. True, these principles will not become a component part of our everyday knowledge until our system of public education has undergone that complete revolution now so happily begun. Our public schools must take a great part in this work. No other agency holds so much possible good to future generations as the rural school. It is there the boy from the farm may learn to classify and systematize the great body of common knowledge gained from contact with "mother earth."

One man says we of the South need immigration, another capital, another railroads, and still another says we need good dirt roads. We need all these. But we need more. And we need it more than we need all these. And this need I choose to call "agricultural brains."

A general diffusion of education in this farm is a desirable means increased earnings. Power on the part of the Southern farmer. And when you have increased his earning power you have placed within his own strong hands the instruments of his own financial salvation.

With his finances adjusted you may trust to him to improve his education affairs. These things accomplished, his social condition will take care of itself.

Mr. Wade's Paper.

Mr. J. A. Wade of Timpson read the following paper:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Agents and Gentlemen: Amid my feeling of incompetency, while tossed to and fro by the breezes of embarrassment, it is with timidity that I undertake to discuss the important subject of co-operation in the presence of this body of intelligent agricultural agents. Knowing that I am one of the youngest agents in the field—probably not in age, but in experience—reminds me of a son leading his father, and makes me doubt very seriously that I can make this subject instructive to this intelligent audience.

Let us go back to the antiquity of man and inspect the golden chain that links the primeval occupation to the modern present. Man in his savage stage supplied his wants with hunting and fishing, but as the light of civilization began to reddens the Egyptian horizon, man became convinced that his wants could not be supplied by his primeval pursuits. "Tis then the great agricultural

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ports for this or any other country, and exceeds by \$24,000,000 the extraordinary value of 1901, which had previously been the record year."

Mr. Russell also discussed in a very interesting manner the effort on our commerce of the so-called balance of trade, illustrating its effect upon the prosperity of the nation. He showed that when the balance of trade was in our favor we were a prosperous people and when the balance of trade was against us we were a languishing people. Turning to Secretary Wilson's report he read the following extract:

"The so-called balance of trade in the international exchange of agricultural commodities continues to run in favor of this country by an enormous amount; for 1906 the agricultural exports exceeded similar imports by \$423,000,000, an amount which places this year with seven high years beginning with 1898 and much above the balance of 1905. This new foreign credit, which equaled that of a rich nation, was mostly transferred to large borrowers in this country for the purpose of enlarging their capital. While the farmer placed to the National credit in other countries \$423,000,000 in 1906, other producers all included, secured a balance in favor of this country of only \$85,000,000. During the last seventeen years the farmer has built up a balance of trade in foreign exchange of agricultural products amounting to \$5,083,000,000, while all other producers find themselves at the end of the same period with a total on the debtor side of the account to the extent of \$469,000,000."

Mr. Russell emphasized the importance of the work being done by the special agents and urged the co-operation of the farmers everywhere in the demonstrations being made throughout the cotton producing sections of the State.

The speech was a masterful effort and produced a most pleasing effect. Mr. Russell is an easy and graceful speaker and developed great familiarity in the many problems confronting the American farmer.

There were present about twenty special agents of the department of agriculture. The agents were called to order by the senior Texas agent, W. F. Proctor, and at once went into the discussion of the best method to prosecute the work in which they are engaged. The sessions were informal, but full of interest. Every feature of the demonstration farm work was discussed and reports of progress made. Prof. Bennett of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas was called upon to talk upon cotton growing in general. He demonstrated entire familiarity with the subject and gave out some valuable information.

DR. KNAPP'S WORK

He was followed by Captain Smith of Smith county, who had been assigned the subject of Dr. Knapp's work for the Southern farmer. He said:

"The subject of the 'Value of Dr. Knapp's Work to the South' has been assigned to me for presentation and discussion at this meeting. As I see it, the theme is a fruitful one and most pleasing to my taste, and if I do not make it one of instruction and absorbing interest, the fault will be wholly due to lack of ability on my part."

To bring Dr. Knapp's work—its scope and importance—clearly before us, I wish to state and briefly discuss antecedent conditions in the South. These conditions came to us by or through an inheritance, for which we of this generation had no responsibility. Therefore, I will simply accept their existence without discussion or controversy as to their origin. They existed, and that is enough for present purposes. These conditions were numerous but simple and easily traced to their origin, and that origin was African slavery.

Settled in a Southern climate and in the midst of wide-stretching primeval forests, slave labor was found to be, by our forefathers, most acceptable, if not indispensable; but it committed them and the following generations, almost of necessity, to a rude system of agriculture—to large holdings of land and into scattered settlements and communities.

Agriculture, such as it was, became the almost sole occupation of the people. Under such conditions high-class, diversified farming became well nigh impossible, and one or two staple crops, to which our soil, climate and labor most easily and naturally responded, became the almost mad pursuit of our people. Our peculiar institution of labor and resulting peculiarity of methods made us a peculiar and somewhat exclusive people. The tide of white immigration which settled up the other parts of the Union, as a rule, steered wide of us, remained relatively cheap, and it was thought to be good business policy to open up new areas for cultivation rather than expend the care and skill necessary to the renovation of worn-out fields. And there we were.

All the world knows of the cataclysm which swept away our labor system and left us an impoverished and depleted people, sitting amid our wasted fortunes and run-down farm lands. Thus ends what we may call the first chapter in our agricultural life.

The first thought and effort after the war was for actual sustenance, and then, being of an unconquerable race, came the desperate and long-sustained struggle to rebuild our material fortunes and re-establish industrial and social order.

In the accomplishment of these noble ends, the dominant race found on various terms excellent instruments in the freed negroes, injured as they were in the school of slavery to the habits of steady, if not skilled, labor; but, mind you, the bulk of this new effort was for the renovation of fortunes and not of soil. The old methods of soil wasting and new ground clearing went on. But in this world of needful changes no set of conditions remained fixed. The only sure thing is the certainty of change.

Labor, under various tests and the passing of the old ex-slaves, began to deteriorate and go to pieces. A large per cent of the denser population of the East sought fresher lands in the West, there to pursue on a larger scale, from the very force of habit, the old game of soil butchery. The net result of these changes, without attempting to analyze it further, brought the Southern people in nearly all sections up against new problems, the chief being the necessity for soil rebuilding and of wider diversity of farm products.

Our farm population, taken en masse, had been fixed in slovenly land-wasting methods,

Japan, where he secured the Kluhl rice, which is much superior in all particulars, and especially in the milling process, and has become the standard rice of the South, greatly increasing the commercial value of the crop.

When the boll weevil began to seriously menace the cotton crop of Texas and the South Dr. Knapp, on account of his well known identity with the agricultural interests and people of the South, was put in charge by the agricultural department of the United States government of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, a system which he himself had suggested and urged. In this, I believe, he claims to have originated no new theories or methods, but only proposed to demonstrate on small plots of land well known agricultural principles and the methods of the best and most successful cotton and corn growers of the South, having special reference to the cultural methods best adapted to the successful growing of cotton under the boll weevil. This work was inaugurated under Dr. Knapp in 1904.

It is too familiar in its operation to need much elaboration by me at this time. His plan has been to operate, from a central office, through agents of his own appointment working in sections where the need seemed to be most urgent. His aim has been to secure for his collaborators practical farmers, men of the people, whose prescribed duties should be to establish on small areas, say from one to five acres each, co-operative and demonstration farms, in the hands of practical men who would be responsive to instructions and had some ambition, not only to improve their own methods, but to furnish stimulating object lessons to their neighbors. This system, as extensive as it is and encountering many obstacles, has been wonderfully successful in improving farm methods, increasing production and infusing the agricultural spirit among the people. It has so commended itself to the country that there have been constant calls for its enlargement, and responding to which it has been extended into other sections, and State, and under his initiative and influence public appropriations and private donations have greatly increased in volume. Dr. Knapp himself is constantly on the field, coming in touch with his agents and the farmers themselves, inculcating wherever he goes in the plain speech of the common people, in whom he thoroughly believes, a love for their calling, their homes and their country. More than almost any other man now living in the South, he deserves to be called the "great commoner."

Southern Farmers' Problems.

Mr. H. L. McKnight of Gilmer read a paper on "Some Problems of the Southern Farmer."

He said: "God made the world, but the Dutch made Holland." This saying I wish I could paste in the hat of every Southern farmer of today. And then I would have him learn the story of how the patient, earnest, resolute Hollanders reclaimed their lands from the great salt sea, and made it the most densely populated country in Europe, and one of the most prosperous and happy. It is a story that will richly repay him who cares to read it; for nowhere do the pages of history furnish a more striking illustration of the truth of the saying that a country is just what its people make it.

The South of ante-bellum days was what its people made it. The South of today is what we have made it. And the South of the future will be just what its own people elect that it shall be.

The Southern farmer is so accustomed to hearing himself and his country praised by every passerby that I am not right sure he will relish what I am going to say about him.

Recently Jim Hatcher was offering to sell me 100 acres of land. He explained to me that the surveyor who surveyed the land assured him that it was well worth \$50 an acre. And Hatcher honestly believes the surveyor's statement. He tells me he has what we in East Texas call "second bottom land," capable of producing fifty bushels of corn per acre. He is firmly convinced that it will grow alfalfa luxuriantly. But he would sell it for \$10 per acre.

No, he is not a fool. He is very much a creature of habit. And he is restless.

Think of the entire South today as you think of this 100 acres of land. Think of all her people as you think of this one man, and you have a pretty good picture of the situation as I see it.

It is true Hatcher has never actually grown fifty bushels of corn per acre on this land. It is also true that he has never planted an ounce of alfalfa seed on it. But I deny emphatically that his failure to do these things is caused in the least by any fear that they can not be done. He does not doubt me when I assure him that his lands, properly sown to alfalfa or properly cultivated in either cotton or corn, will easily yield him each season more than the price he is now asking for the land.

Not all the land in the South will yield fifty bushels of corn per acre, nor will it all grow alfalfa. Neither can it all be bought for \$10 per acre.

It is true, though, that the average yield of field crops in the South today is as far below the possible yield as Jim Hatcher's actual harvest is short of his theoretical harvest. It is further true that the causes that taken together go far to explain Hatcher's small harvest will, when frankly considered, go far toward explaining the very low average yield of the South's field crops today.

Let us see what some of these difficulties are.

Sentiment plays its part. Tradition has its invisible power. Custom binds with bands of steel. And habit hangs, like the proverbial millstone, about the neck of him who would break the chains of his "agricultural slavery."

The history of the South is a story of one long struggle for local self-government. "State's rights" was a general term applied to this doctrine. Yielding to this sentiment, the best blood of the South has been consecrated to the State, Political integrity, and not agricultural advancement, has been the dream of the South's young manhood.

Tradition that voiced itself in the proud

derlying "the new agriculture" are so simple that none need long plead ignorance of them as an excuse for failure to employ them. True, these principles will not become a component part of our everyday knowledge until our system of public education has undergone that complete revolution now so happily begun. Our public schools must take a great part in this work. No other agency holds so much possible good to future generations as the rural school. It is there the boy from the farm may learn to classify and systematize the great body of common knowledge gained from contact with "mother earth."

One man says we of the South need immigration, another capital, another railroads, and still another says we need good dirt roads. We need all these. But we need more. And we need it more than we need all these. And this need I choose to call "agricultural brains."

A general increase of talent in the farm is an admissible means of increasing earning power on the part of the Southern farmer. And when you have increased his earning power you have placed within his own strong hands the instruments of his own financial salvation.

With his finances adjusted you may trust to him to improve his education affairs. These things accomplished, his social condition will take care of itself.

Mr. Wade's Paper.

Mr. J. A. Wade of Timpson read the following paper:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Agents and Gentlemen: Amid my feeling of incompetency, while tossed to and fro by the breezes of embarrassment, it is with timidity that I undertake to discuss the important subject of co-operation in the presence of this body of intelligent agricultural agents. Knowing that I am one of the youngest agents in the field—probably not in age, but in experience—reminds me of a son leading his father, and makes me doubt very seriously that I can make this subject instructive to this intelligent audience.

Let us go back to the antiquity of man and inspect the golden chain that links the primeval occupation to the modern present. Man in his savage stage supplied his wants with hunting and fishing, but as the light of civilization began toadden the Egyptian horizon, man became convinced that his wants could not be supplied by his primeval pursuits. 'Tis then the great agricultural industry of today had its birth. The cereals were first to receive attention. They were sown in the alluvial deposits after the subsidence of the Nile, and were trampled in by the hoofs of herds which were driven over the fields. The Egyptians were the first demonstrators, for in that remote time and by their crude methods they demonstrated to the world a plan by which to secure their bread. A little later on we find these sturdy Egyptian farmers tilling the soil with wooden plows, drawn by the camel or other beasts of burden. As we trace the agricultural industry from its birth in the ancient monarchies down through the medieval empires and on to the modern republics, we find it had a slow but continuous growth. It is a congenial companion of civilization. It may be placed first as a foundation, for without it civilization could not exist. Thus we are led to realize the meaning of the simple, but broad, word, "co-operation."

The history of America 400 years ago plainly demonstrates the success of co-operation. When the first colonist landed on American shores and beheld its wild forests and trackless prairies they went wild on primeval pursuits, and soon to despair and extinction. But as soon as the Jamestown colonist began to co-operate with agriculture they prospered and began to change our grand domain into what is "the garden spot of the world." After the memorable struggle of 1776, when the grandest government of the world was instituted, our patriotic ancestors were co-operative men and wisely gave us an agricultural department.

Fellow agents, we should feel honored by being judged competent and worthy teachers or promoters of agriculture for so great a government as ours. We should be conscientious in our work and strive for the up-building of our country. For several years I have been a teacher in the literary schools, and nothing affords me more pleasure than the sweet consolation of duty. When I remember the little tots whose instructions I have given at my knees, and now see them able to solve the practical problems of life, my friends, it makes me happy.

When we enter a town we should first make the acquaintance of the bankers. They are a class of people who are shrewd enough to know that you are in the interest of their country, and that the success of their neighbors means their prosperity. They know all the people in the community, and can assist you in selecting people who will take an interest in your work. Their influence will help to remove all doubt and suspicion from the minds of the most skeptical persons and show them that you are their friend and working for their interest.

Next to the banker is the merchant, who is in closer touch with the farmer, and he, too, will readily assist you in getting next to the people whom you want to help. When the most illiterate farmer sees his merchant is interested in your work, he will also become likewise. The merchant will tell the farmers about you and your work, and cause them to seek you and save you a great deal of trouble in seeking them.

It is the custom of most railroads to have an industrial agent, whose duty it is to travel and give his attention to agriculture and other industries along his line. His duties are similar to that of our special agents. He is working for the road, and to help the road he must help the people. It is his duty to recommend the necessary shipping facilities, to furnish information on the commercial demands. You will always find him ready to co-operate with you. His efforts will benefit you and yours will be beneficial to him.

We shall consider co-operation with the farmer next. He is the man we are trying to reach. He is the man that furnishes the physical power that keeps progress moving. From his labor the world is fed and clothed, from the highest professional to the boot-black. From the great manufacturers of Europe to the peanut hullers of the South are kept up by the fruits of his labor. He labors from the beginning of the year to the end, and, as a rule, his children do likewise, yet it is painful in many instances to see how his noble occupation is butchered. If any class of people in the world should be taught, it

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ing all questions regarding the minutiae of the demonstration work being done in Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. I believe is Dr. Knapp's office assistant, but is an expert in planning campaigns to kill the boll weevil. These agents were selected by Dr. Knapp because of their peculiar fitness for the work assigned them and their familiarity with the best cultural methods were brought out in many discussions during the meetings.

ABOUT EARLY PLANTING

Late Planting and Its Possibilities Makes Good Feed.

J. T. Warnock, one of the successful growers of corn in Coleman county, wrote the following article in one of the papers over there a few weeks ago:

"The continued drought, failure of early grain, also failure to get stand of corn at first planting, has caused much inquiry about my June corn."

"Now for the benefit of these inquirers I will say again: That this corn appears to have no particular season, like other kinds of corn, in which to make and mature. If rains are plenty, it makes about in same times as average corn. But if the rainy season ceases after its roots have fairly well set in ground, it appears to slow up and wait for rain, and if rain comes in a reasonable length of time, it has always freshened up and got right down to business. But in the event that rain does not come and season has been such that other corn has made anything at all, there is a good chance for it to more than double in yield other corn."

"Not about very late planting, say in July. I am inclined to believe that if planted the last days of July—if rains are good on through August to push it right up, that with a reasonably late fall, chances would be fair to get an ordinary crop of ears and an excellent crop of fodder. All who are familiar with cutting June corn, as roughage, know that it is far superior to other corn as such, and there is no danger in feeding it to horses, as smut is almost unknown in it."

BIG PROFITS ON CORN.

How a Grower Made Six Dollars Per Acre.

(From the Beeville Bee.)

Diversification has had a good illustration in the experience of Titus Boerne, who by planting five acres of corn January 13, before some other farmers had broken their land, clans up \$300 by selling the crop for table use in the local markets. He was the first on the market with his corn May 6 and has contracted the entire crop at such prices as to make it a profitable venture. Mr. Boerne planted Northern corn, purchased in one of the local feed stores, which is a measure of diversification. Of course, if every other farmer had early-birded on the corn item as has Mr. Boerne the market would have been glutted and roasting ears gone begging, but he had the foresight to take advantage of the early planting afforded by the mild winter. Had his land in good fix and the mild winter, had his land in good fix and words, he raised corn and sold nothing and is \$300 to the good for his enterprise and his silence.

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It is too familiar in its operation to need
much elaboration by me at this time. His
plan has been to operate, from a central of-
fice, through agents of his own appointment
working in sections where the need seemed
to be most urgent. His aim has been to se-
cure for his collaborators practical farmers,
men of the people, whose prescribed duties
should be to establish on small areas, say
from one to five acres each, co-operative and
demonstration farms, in the hands of practi-
cal men who would be responsive to instruc-
tions and had some ambition, not only to
improve their own methods, but to furnish
stimulating object lessons to their neigh-
bors. This system, as extensive as it is and
encountering many obstacles, has been won-
derfully successful in improving farm meth-
ods, increasing production and infusing the
agricultural spirit among the people. It has
so commended itself to the country that
there have been constant calls for its en-
largement, and responding to which it has
been extended into other sections, and
State, and under his initiative and influence
public appropriations and private donations
have greatly increased in volume. Dr.
Knapp himself is constantly on the field,
coming in touch with his agents and the
farmers themselves, inculcating wherever he
goes in the plain speech of the common peo-
ple, in whom he thoroughly believes, a love
for their calling, their homes and their
country. More than almost any other man
now living in the South, he deserves to be
called the "great commoner."

Southern Farmers' Problems.

Mr. H. L. McKnight of Gilmer read a
paper on "Some Problems of the Southern
Farmer."

He said: "God made the world, but the
Dutch made Holland." This saying I wish
I could paste in the hat of every Southern
farmer of today. And then I would have
him learn the story of how the patient,
earnest, resolute Hollanders reclaimed their
lands from the great salt sea, and made it
the most densely populated country in Eu-
rope, and one of the most prosperous and
happy. It is a story that will richly repay
him who cares to read it; for nowhere do
the pages of history furnish a more strik-
ing illustration of the truth of the saying
that a country is just what its people
make it.

The South of ante-bellum days was what
its people made it. The South of today is
what we have made it. And the South of
the future will be just what its own people
elect that it shall be.

The Southern farmer is so accustomed to
hearing himself and his country praised by
every passerby that I am not right sure he
will relish what I am going to say about
him.

Recently Jim Hatcher was offering to sell
me 100 acres of land. He explained to me
that the surveyor who surveyed the land
assured him that it was well worth \$50 an
acre. And Hatcher honestly believes the
surveyor's statement. He tells me he has
what we in East Texas call "second bottom
land," capable of producing fifty bushels of
corn per acre. He is firmly convinced that
it will grow alfalfa luxuriantly. But he
would sell it for \$10 per acre.

No, he is not a fool. He is very much a

man—these were the careers pointed out to
ambitious youth. And we seem never to
have questioned whether book learning really
made scholars or gave evidence of the true
qualities of a gentleman, or whether the
ability to defend our cherished political
ideals stamped one as a statesman.

Yes, I'm a "Southerner." I discovered
America on one of the iron hills of East
Texas.

It is not my purpose to disparage the land
of my birth. In its future I have an abiding
faith. And why? Listen! Does the South-
ern farmer make a good neighbor? There
are none better in the world today! Pay him
a visit, and his whole family will move with
reference to your comfort. He makes a
good Free Mason. He is the world's ideal
soldier. His tender love and devotion as a
husband and father has furnished the
manner with fabrics too delicate for human
hands. In legend and poem, in song and
story his chivalry shines across the pages of
history as the stars across the milky way.
His has been described as a land where
hospitality is not a habit, but a necessity
of the people's nature. And thus it is that
"life runs easy and life runs slow."

But it is as an agriculturist that the
Southerner loses his prestige and drops to a
rung on the ladder of success that ill be-
comes him. His reputation for much that
is best in this life was made before you
and I were born. And it will continue for all
time to come. But his reputation as a til-
ler of the soil may well be inquired into.

Nowhere else in the world today can there
be found as much capacity and as little
achievement.

The "Old South" was easily a land of vir-
gin soil, rich in the elements of plant food.
But conditions have changed. The soil has
lost much of its original fertility. Years
of continuous cropping, with nothing given
back to the soil, has left it poor, indeed.
And as if to doubly test the Southern farm-
er's real strength, destiny (or Mexico) has
sent to his crop-worn fields the most de-
structive enemy known to the agricultural
world—an enemy whose presence renders
futile the systems that have succeeded in
the past, and makes absolutely necessary
the complete reorganization of agricultural
methods. Happily, this reorganization need
not require years of time. The principles un-
derlying "the new agriculture" are so simple
that none need long plead ignorance of them
as an excuse for failure to employ them.
True, these principles will not become a
component part of our everyday knowledge
until our system of public education has
undergone that complete revolution now so
happily begun. Our public schools must
take a great part in this work. No other
agency holds so much possible good to future
generations as the rural school. It is there
the boy from the farm may learn to classify
and systematize the great body of common
knowledge gained from contact with "mother
earth."

One man says we of the South need im-
migration, another capital, another railroads,
and still another says we need good dirt
roads. We need all these. But we need
more. And we need it more than we need
all these. And this need I choose to call
"agricultural brains."

A general discussion of argument in the South
is admissible means increased earnings, power
on the part of the Southern farmer. And
when you have increased his earning power
you have placed within his own strong hands
the instruments of his own financial salva-
tion.

With his finances adjusted you may trust
to him to improve his education affairs.
These things accomplished, his social condi-
tion will take care of itself.

Mr. Wade's Paper.

Mr. J. A. Wade of Timpon read the fol-
lowing paper:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Agents and Gentle-
men: Amid my feeling of incompetency,
while tossed to and fro by the breezes of em-
barassment, it is with timidity that I un-
dertake to discuss the important subject of
co-operation in the presence of this body of
intelligent agricultural agents. Knowing that
I am one of the youngest agents in the field,
probably not in age, but in experience—re-
minds me of a son leading his father, and
makes me doubt very seriously that I can
make this subject instructive to this intelli-
gent audience.

Let us go back to the antiquity of man and
inspect the golden chain that links the pri-
meval occupation to the modern present.
Man in his savage stage supplied his wants
with hunting and fishing, but as the light of
civilization began to redden the Egyptian
horizon, man became convinced that his
wants could not be supplied by his primeval
pursuits. 'Tis then the great agricultural
industry of today had its birth. The cereals
were first to receive attention. They were
sown in the alluvial deposits after the subsi-
dence of the Nile, and were trampled in by
the hoofs of herds which were driven over
the fields. The Egyptians were the first
demonstrators, for in that remote time and
by their crude methods they demonstrated to
the world a plan by which to secure their
bread. A little later on we find these sturdy
Egyptian farmers tilling the soil with wood-
en plows, drawn by the camel or other beasts
of burden. As we trace the agricultural in-
dustry from its birth in the ancient mon-
archies down through the medieval empires
and on to the modern republics, we find it
had a slow but continuous growth. It is a
congenial companion of civilization. It may
be placed first as a foundation, for without
it civilization could not exist. Thus we are
led to realize the meaning of the simple, but
broad, word, "co-operation."

The history of America 400 years ago plain-
ly demonstrates the success of co-operation.
When the first colonist landed on American
shores and beheld its wild forests and track-
less prairies, they went wild on primeval
pursuits, and soon to despair and extinction.
But as soon as the Jamestown colonist be-
gan to co-operate with agriculture they pros-
pered and began to change our grand domain
into what is "the garden spot of the world."
After the memorable struggle of 1776, when
the grandest government of the world was
instituted, our patriotic ancestors were co-
operative men and wisely gave us an agri-
cultural department.

Fellow agents, we should feel honored by
being judged competent and worthy teachers
or promoters of agriculture for so great a
government as ours. We should be consen-
tious in our work and strive for the up-
building of our country. For several years
I have been a teacher in the literary schools,
and nothing affords me more pleasure than
the sweet consolation of duty. When I re-
member the little tots whose instructions I
have given at my knees, and now see them
able to solve the practical problems of life,

more than first-class farming. There
some men in this community who make
success of farming. If you watch them
work you will find that they always thor-
oughly prepare their land and cultivate
growing crop often.

You can often find a farmer who prepares
his land poorly and gives the crop just as
little work as possible, who makes one good
crop and never tires of telling it; of how
he made it with such little work, but you
can find a man who works that way, that
owns an unincumbered farm, and has a bank
account.

For an illustration, I know of one farmer
in Kaufman county who several years ago
rented and cultivated 600 acres of land and
cleared \$5000; since then he has made sev-
eral years more of the same thing, and his
quarters worse off than nothing.

Again in the same county I can show you
dozens of men who have used cultural meth-
ods and plans who have never failed to make
a profit; they have good homes unincum-
bered and money enough in the bank to last
them two years. That certainly makes any
man a king.

The cultural method as outlined by the
government is:

1. Thoroughly prepare the land, plow as
soon as possible in winter, then harrow or
disc as often as possible till planting time.

2. Secure the best of pure seed known to
your country.

3. Plow as often as every ten days if the
weather will permit and any man who will
adopt this plan for a term of ten years will
surely make a success.

Then, while it is not absolutely necessary
to fertilize, it is of untold benefit.

Find what fertilizer your land needs and
use from 200 to 400 pounds per acre in a term
of ten years and the increase in your crop
will pay 100 per cent on cost of fertilizer.

You all know when a thing is worth doing
at all it is worth doing right.

There are only two ways to do anything—
a right and a wrong way—and the right
way is the only way to succeed. So it is in
farming as an occupation, the right way, or
cultural method plan, is the only road to
success.

Attractive Farm Homes.

One of the most interesting papers read
before the agents' meeting was one by Mr.
W. C. Stallings of Tyler on "The Necessity
of Making the Farm Home Attractive."

Prof. Barron of Lake Charles, La., ren-
dered great assistance by his tact in ansy-
ring all questions regarding the minutiae
of the demonstration work being done in Te-
xas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. I
believe Dr. Knapp's office assistant, Dr.
Barron is an expert in planning campaigns to
kill the boll weevil.

These agents were selected by Dr. Knapp
because of their peculiar fitness for the
work assigned them and their familiarity
with the best cultural methods were brough-
out in the many discussions during the
meetings.

ABOUT RAISING JUNE CORN.

Late Planting and Its Possibilities
Makes Good Feed.

J. T. Warnock, one of the successful
growers of corn in Coleman county, wrote
the following article in one of the papers
over there a few weeks ago:

"The continued drought, failure in small
grain, also failure to get stand of corn at
first planting, has caused much inquiry
about my June corn.

"Now for the benefit of these inquirers I
will say again: That this corn appears to
have no particular season, like other kinds
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first on the market with his corn May 6 and
has contracted the entire crop at such
prices per dozen ears that he makes his land
yield him \$300 within 120 days and enables
him to get from it a couple of tons of buffalo
grass to the acre as the season advances.
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in one of the local feed stores, which in a
measure accounts for the rapid growth of
his crop. As stated, it is a good demonstra-
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TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

AGENTS IN SESSION

June 6 and 7 of the Special
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and had the proverbial conservatism of their
class the world over. In spite of disastrous
experiences, past, present and worse com-
ing, they clung to the system, or la of
system, of their fathers.

The noble vocation of farming had fallen
into gross disrepute, but God in His pro-
vidence never leaves any good cause founded
on intrinsic necessity long without witnesses,
and throughout the whole history of the
Southern States and of almost every com-
munity, there have been advanced and suc-
cessful farmers.

John C. Calhoun, that great Southerner,
during most of his public career lived on his
country estate at Fort Hill, in the Piedmont
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plan has been to operate, from a central of-
fice, through agents of his own appointment
working in sections where the need seemed
to be most urgent. His aim has been to se-
cure for his collaborators practical farmers,
men of the people, whose prescribed duties
should be to establish on small areas, say
from one to five acres each, co-operative and
demonstration farms, in the hands of practi-
cal men who would be responsive to instruc-
tions and had some ambition, not only to
improve their own methods, but to furnish
stimulating object lessons to their neigh-
bors. This system, as extensive as it is and
encountering many obstacles, has been won-
derfully successful in improving farm meth-
ods, increasing production and infusing the
agricultural spirit among the people. It has
so commended itself to the country that
there have been constant calls for its en-
largement, and responding to which it has
been extended into other sections and
State, and under his initiative and influence
public appropriations and private donations
have greatly increased in volume. Dr.
Knapp himself is constantly on the field,
coming in touch with his agents and the
farmers themselves, inculcating wherever he
goes in the plain speech of the common peo-
ple, in whom he thoroughly believes, a love
for their calling, their homes and their
country. More than almost any other man
now living in the South, he deserves to be
called the "great commoner."

Southern Farmers' Problems.

Mr. H. L. McKnight of Gilmer read a

boast, "Cotton is king," has hung like a
pall over every effort to diversify. Much
maudlin sentiment about "the South's great
fleece staple" we have laid as a flattering
unction to our souls. Did we not have a
monopoly on cotton? And with a monopoly
on cotton, what else did we need? But
that we had not that shrewdness credited to
Cromwell's "Roundheads," who trusted in
God but kept their powder dry.

Blessed with a richness of a mild climate
and a virgin soil, the Southern farmer has
sown in March and reaped a harvest in
July. The canopy of heaven has served
him as a barn. The boundless blue of an
Italian sky has been his sunny bay window.
And habit—what a part it has uncon-
sciously played in the great drama of South-
ern agriculture. We are today "sweeping
off" and "sweeping up" our cotton for no
other reason than the fixedness of the habit.
Suggest to the cotton grower the wisdom of
cross-harrowing his cotton when it is up to
a stand and he will see the advantage of the
plan with a quickness that is positively
gratifying.

Now, all this sentiment, this tradition, this
custom, this habit can be overcome. These
are but the by-products of our system of
public education—a system that consists al-
most wholly of "book larnin'." To be a
scholar and a gentleman—to be a "states-
man"—these were the careers pointed out to
ambitious youth. And we seem never to
have questioned whether book learning really
made scholars or gave evidence of the true
qualities of a gentleman, or whether the
ability to defend our cherished political
ideals stamped one as a statesman.

Yes, I'm a "Southerner." I discovered
America on one of the iron hills of East
Texas.

It is not my purpose to disparage the land
of my birth. In its future I have an abiding
faith. And why? Listen! Does the South-
ern farmer make a good neighbor? There
are none better in the world today! Pay him
a visit, and his whole family will move with
reference to your comfort. He makes a
good Free Mason. He is the world's ideal
soldier. His tender love and devotion as
husband and father has furnished the
manner with fabrics too delicate for human
hands. In legend and poem, in song and
story his chivalry shines across the pages of
history as the stars across the milky way.
His has been described as a land where
hospitality is not a habit, but a necessity
of the people's nature. And thus it is that
"life runs easy and life runs slow."

But it is as an agriculturist that the
Southerner loses his prestige and drops to a
rung on the ladder of success that ill be-
comes him. His reputation for much that
is best in this life was made before you
and I were born. And it will continue for all
time to come. But his reputation as a til-
ler of the soil may well be inquired into.

Nowhere else in the world today can there
be found as much capacity and as little
achievement.

The "Old South" was easily a land of vir-
gin soil, rich in the elements of plant food.
But conditions have changed. The soil has
lost much of its original fertility. Years of
continuous cropping, with nothing given
back to the soil, has left it poor, indeed.
And as if to doubly test the Southern farm-
er's real strength, destiny (or Mexico) has
sent to his crop-worn fields the most de-
structive enemy known to the agriculturist
world—an enemy whose presence renders
futile the systems that have succeeded in
the past, and makes absolutely necessary
the complete reorganization of agricultural
methods. Happily, this reorganization need
not require years of time. The principles un-
derlying "the new agriculture" are so simple
that none need long plead ignorance of them
as an excuse for failure to employ them.
True, these principles will not become a
component part of our everyday knowledge
until our system of public education has
undergone that complete revolution now so
happily begun. Our public schools must
take a great part in this work. No other
agency holds so much possible good to future
generations as the rural school. It is there
the boy from the farm may learn to classify
and systematize the great body of common
knowledge gained from contact with "mother
earth."

One man says we of the South need im-
migration, another capital, another railroads,
and still another says we need good dirt
roads. We need all these. But we need
more. And we need it more than we need
all these. And this need I choose to call
"agricultural brains."

A general diffusion of talent, in the form
of an intelligent means of increased earning power
on the part of the Southern farmer. And
when you have increased his earning power
you have placed within his own strong hands
the instruments of his own financial salva-
tion.

With his finances adjusted you may trust
to him to improve his education affairs.
These things accomplished, his social condi-
tion will take care of itself.

Mr. Wade's Paper.

Mr. J. A. Wade of Timpson read the fol-
lowing paper:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Agents and Gentle-
men: Amid my feeling of incompetency,
while tossed to and fro by the breezes of em-
barassment, it is with timidity that I un-
dertake to discuss the important subject of
co-operation in the presence of this body of
intelligent agricultural agents. Knowing that
I am one of the youngest agents in the field—
probably not in age, but in experience—re-
minds me of a son leading his father, and
makes me doubt very seriously that I can
make this subject instructive to this intelli-
gent audience.

Let us go back to the antiquity of man and
inspect the golden chain that links the pri-
meval occupation to the modern present.
Man in his savage stage supplied his wants
with hunting and fishing, but as the light of
civilization began to redder the Egyptian
horizon, man became convinced that his
wants could not be supplied by his primeval
pursuits. 'Tis then the great agricultural
industry of today had its birth. The cereals
were first to receive attention. They were
sown in the alluvial deposits after the subsi-
dence of the Nile, and were trampled in by
the hoofs of herds which were driven over
the fields. The Egyptians were the first
to plant cotton, and it is a remote time and

he farmers, and they
to reach. When we
ms to know it all, we
is the fellow we are lo-
1 him to help us show
en we meet a man that
nation, we must place
we will generally find
ect. Farmers as a rule a-
ous people in the world,
ached in a way to get the
flow agents, allow me to
in your work. And I as-
eration that I may succe-
ly hope that in a few more
the farmers to a standa-
advice will cease between the
the man that makes his br-
to meet again while in this
when our work is ended, let
st consolation of having been
worthy servants.

Preparation of the Land

Captain Terrell of Kaufman county
short paper on "Farming," giving a
the preparation of the land and the
of the same during the growing of the
as follows:

The cultural method of farming is no
more than first-class farming. There
some men in this community who ma-
success of farming. If you watch a
work you will find that they always
oughly prepare their land and cultivate
growing crop often.

You can often find a farmer who prepares
his land poorly and gives the crop just as
little work as possible, who makes one good
crop and never tires of telling it; or how
he can find a man who works that way, that
owns an unimproved farm, and has a bank
account.

For an illustration, I know of one farmer
in Kaufman county who several years ago
rented and cultivated 600 acres of land and
cleared \$5000; since then he has made
every year and is today several thousands
dollars worse off than nothing.

Again in the same county I can show you
dozens of men who have used cultural meth-
ods and plans who have never failed to make
a profit; they have good homes unincum-
bered and money enough in the bank to last
them two years. That certainly makes any
man a king.

The cultural method as outlined by the
government is:

1. Thoroughly prepare the land, plow as
soon as possible in winter, then harrow or
disc as often as possible till planting time.

2. Secure the best of pure seed known to
your country.

3. Plow as often as every ten days if the
weather will permit and any man who will
adopt this plan for a term of ten years will
surely make a success.

Then, while it is not absolutely necessary
to fertilize, it is of untold benefit.

Find what fertilizer your land needs and
use from 200 to 400 pounds per acre in a term
of ten years and the increase in your crop
will pay 100 per cent on cost of fertilizer.
You all know when a thing is worth doing
at all it is worth doing right.

There are only two ways to do anything—
a right and a wrong way—and the right
way is the only way to succeed. So it is in
farming as an occupation, the right way, or
cultural method plan, is the only road to
success.

Attractive Farm Homes.

One of the most interesting papers read
before the agents' meeting was one by Mr.
W. C. Stallings of Tyler of "The Necessity
of Making the Farm Home Attractive."
For Barron of Lake Charles, La., read
great assistance by his fact in answer-
ing all questions regarding the minutiae
of the demonstration work being done in Te-
xas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.
Barron is Dr. Knapp's office assistant, and
is an expert in planning campaigns to
kill the boll weevil.

These agents were selected by Dr. Knapp
because of their peculiar fitness for the
work assigned them and their familiarity
with the best cultural methods were brought
out in the many discussions during the
meeting.

ABOUT RAISING CORN

Late Planting and Its Possibilities Makes Good Feed.

J. T. Warnock, one of the successful
growers of corn in Coleman county, wrote
the following article in one of the papers
over there a few weeks ago:

"The continued drought, failure in small
grain also failure to get stand of corn at
first planting, has caused much inquiry
about my June corn.

"Now for the benefit of these inquirers I
will say again: That this corn appears to
have no particular season, like other kinds
of corn, in which to make and mature. If
rains are plenty, it makes about in same
time as average corn. But if the rainy sea-
son ceases after its roots have fairly well
set in ground, it appears to slow up and
wait for rain, and if rain comes in a rea-
sonable length of time, it has always fresh-
ened up and got right down to business.
But in the event that rain does not come
and season has been such that other corn
has made anything at all, there is a good
chance for it to more than double in yield
over other corn.

"Now about very late planting, say in
July. I am inclined to believe that if planted
the last days of July—if rains are good on
through August to push it right up, that
with a reasonably late fall, chances would
be fair to get an ordinary crop of ears and
an excellent crop of fodder. All who are
familiar with cutting June corn, as rough-
age, know that it is far superior to other
corn at such, and there is no danger in feed-
ing it to horses, as smut is almost unknown
in it."

BIG PROFITS ON CORN.

Daily Dem

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909.

Dr. Knapp Talks To Our People

DR. S. A. KNAPP OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT DELIVERES A MOST INTERESTING ADDRESS TO A LARGE AUDIENCE AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE TODAY.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, with Agricultural Department of the United States government and one of the biggest men in that department in the South, was in Greenville yesterday and today. Dr. Knapp met many of our planters and business men in quiet conversation at Hotel Covan and gave them much information in regard to the diversification of crops and kindred matters. This morning at 11 o'clock he spoke to an audience of farmers and business men that filled the Cotton Exchange building and his speech was one of the most interesting ever delivered here on the proper methods of farming and how to prosper in spite of the boll weevil. Dr. Knapp is a learned man and he possesses the happy faculty of being able to impress his own great ideas on the minds of those who hear him speak. Boiled down, and without here giving the splendid reasons for his conclusion given so forcibly by Dr. Knapp, his address is this: "The most important thing for the Delta planter to do is to properly drain his land. With proper drainage earlier planting and prompt growth of cotton and corn is possible. With the Delta lands well drained the Delta planter will be better off with the boll weevil than he is now without the boll weevil is one of Dr. Knapp's conclusions. Then the selection of the right kind of seed and prompt and proper cultivation was urged. Dr. Knapp says

we live in the greatest agricultural section of the world with a soil and climate unequalled and all that is needed for great success is simply for the people to do their duty.

County Commissioner L. A. Markham was pleased with the large audience that greeted Dr. Knapp and of course was pleased with Dr. Knapp's talk.

The able speaker was happily introduced by Capt. W. W. Stone who can always say the proper thing at the proper time.

Ardmore Doc
Oct 1st 1907

ARDMORE

VOLUME II

WORK AMONG THE FARMERS

SPECIAL AGENT WILL BE SECURED FOR PURPOSE.

LETTER TO DR. KNAPP

Effort Will Be Put Forth by Commercial Club to Secure Mr. Bamberge.

The Commercial Club has taken steps to secure a special agent of the bureau of plant industry to work among the farmers of this section, advising them as to the best methods to pursue, the varieties to raise and the quality of soil which will support certain crops. An urgent letter has been sent to Dr. S. A. Knapp at Lake Charles, La., director of this branch of the work of the Department of Agriculture, to detail Mr. W. M. Bamberge to work in the Ardmore district for the next few months, and by the combined efforts of leading citizens it is hoped that the effort may prove successful. If this can be brought about it will mean more to the farmers and the people of Ardmore than anything that can be brought about at this time.

Mr. Bamberge is an expert on cotton raising and methods of fighting the boll weevil, and is able to advise cotton growers intelligently in this direction. He has a large series of drawings of the boll weevil in its various stages which he exhibits in making talks to meetings of farmers and explains in detail the habits of the pest and the ways that may be taken to avoid its pernicious work. Should he be stationed here he will spend several days each week in the country among the farmers, examining the soil, the crops, the varieties of seed and conditions generally, advising them and making a minute report of what he finds to the department. Saturdays he generally arranges to mingle with the farmers at their nearest market place or address meetings to which they have received due notice to come.

Mr. Bamberge worked in the vicinity of Beaumont and Houston for several years and encouraged work among the farmers which has been

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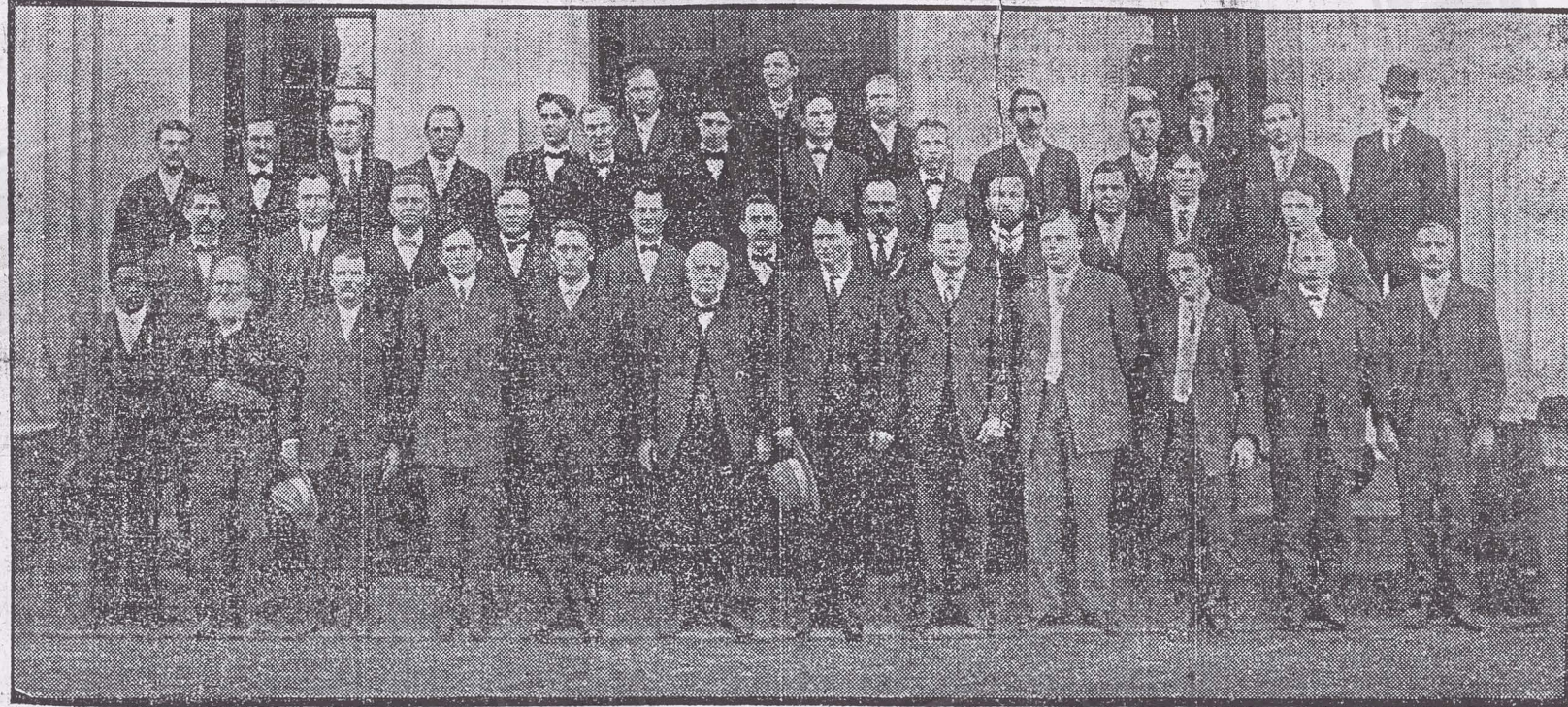
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Mr. Bamberge worked in the vicinity of Beaumont and Houston for several years and encouraged work among the farmers which has been highly beneficial. When he began at Beaumont the produce was all shipped in from New Orleans and Colorado and today the gardeners raise enough to supply the home market besides shipping at certain periods of the years. Two years ago Mr. Bamberge was transferred to Jackson, Miss., where he found the land impoverished and the crops very poor. At that time the average yield per acre of corn was but 10½ bushels and this year under his special guidance and under adverse weather conditions the same ground produced 35 bushels to the acre.

The Commercial Club feels that one of its greatest duties is to improve farming conditions about Ardmore and to get the farmer to using better methods and better seed in order to get earlier and better crops and a long step in the coveted direction will be taken if the assignment of Mr. Bamberge to this territory can be secured.

Dr. Knapp and Agents of Mississippi, in Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work



This photograph was made at Canton, Miss., at a semi-annual meeting of the Department of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. Dr. A. S. Knapp and H. E. Savley attended this meeting, which was a most successful one.

court, and came eventually, accompanied by his wife and mother, who remained by his side during the entire afternoon. He was looking rather brighter and walked more easily than in the morning, and had discarded that dull expression that had characterized him.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES ABSENT.

Defendant's counsel at once presented, through Attorney Watkins, a motion for continuance, based on sundry grounds, formally drawn up. The application states that defendant is not ready to go to trial at this term, because of the absence of three important and material witnesses, who are temporarily out of the state. A summary of what defendant expects to prove by these witnesses is as follows:

First—That W. R. E. Mitchell, an insurance agent, will testify that Soreby approached him only a few minutes

RICE FARM FOR THE DELTA

TRIUMPH PLANTATION CHOSEN

DR. A. S. KNAPP PAYS IMPORTANT VISIT TO HON. CHAS. SCOTT.

Boll Weevil Will Not Thrive in the Delta, Says the Eminent Agriculturist, But He Advises Planters to Diversify Their Crops.

It is all rot to say that weevil will thrive such conditions. It can not live under two or three inches of water for two or three weeks or months in the winter and then come out in the springtime to destroy your crops. By following the proper cultural methods, you will make as much cotton as you ever made, and by proper diversification you will soon be independent, as you should be, of the banker and cotton factor. Be your own bankers and cotton factors. Don't be discouraged. Join hands with me and you will come out on top, and before many years your fertile lands will be worth more than ever.

Dr. Knapp has a world-wide reputation as an agriculturist, and in a broad and proper sense, philanthropist. He does his work. He speaks ex cathedra. He has battled successfully with the weevil in Louisiana and Texas, and is a pronounced optimist touching the approaching fight with him in the delta. He does not think this fight will begin prior to the crop of 1911, but he insists on better drainage and diversification.

Dr. Knapp left for Greenville this morn-

MORE INQUIRY ON HARRIMAN

ST. LOUIS HEARING OPENS

TWO PACIFICS WERE COMPETITORS BEFORE THE MERGER.

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First—That W. R. E. Mitchell, an insurance agent, will testify that Sorsby approached him only a few minutes before the tragedy at Clinton depot and asked him what would happen to the said Sorsby's life insurance policy in event he should take his own life; that Mitchell will testify that Sorsby was in a deranged mental condition, fairly beside himself, and did not know what he was doing or saying; that the said Mitchell would also testify that while Charles Fitzgerald was in a dying condition, he said: "The poor boy, he did not know what he was doing. I was his best friend, and he did not know it," or words to that effect.

Second—That C. B. Vance, who is now at Hot Springs and under medical treatment, where he expects to remain two or three weeks, is a brother of Mrs. S. F. Sorsby, grandmother of the prisoner, and will testify that the said Mrs. S. F. Sorsby was mentally deranged prior to her death, and that insanity has existed in the Vance family.

Third—That Dr. B. B. Bishop will testify that Mrs. E. E. Sorsby, mother of the defendant, at one period of her life, about twenty years ago, had a spell of insanity and was mentally deranged for two or three months.

Judge Potter heard the application read and at once remarked that the motion would be overruled. That the facts presented as to sanity in this case would be in the same category as character testimony, and he did not think that sufficient grounds for continuance.

WANT JURY FROM SECOND.

Counsel for defense then, through Col. Williamson, entered a motion that the special venire of 200, as asked for, be drawn as the law directs, from the Second district of the county, since it would be impossible to secure a jury thoroughly impartial and unbiased in

RICE FARM FOR THE DELTA

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VISIT TO HON. CHAS. SCOTT.

**Boll Weevil Will Not Thrive in the
Delta, Says the Eminent Agriculturist, But He Advises Planters to Diversify Their Crops.**

ROSEDALE, Miss., March 22.—The distinguished agriculturist, Dr. S. A. Knapp of the United States agricultural department, and his assistant, H. E. Savley, spent last night in Rosedale as a guest of the Hon. Charles Scott. He came here at the earnest solicitation of Congressman Humphreys and Mr. Scott, to discuss with the latter the important question of rice culture in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta. Mr. Humphreys tried several years ago to get the state farm at Parchman to make this experiment, the agricultural department at Washington agreeing with him to place an expert in charge of it. Although unsuccessful then, he deserves the greatest credit for his persistent effort, which, through the assistance of Dr. Knapp and Mr. Scott, has at last proved a success.

Your correspondent had the following interview with Dr. Knapp, which he sends in full, as the subjects covered are of great interest, not only to the delta people, but to all Mississippians:

"I am informed, doctor, that you came here to see Mr. Scott about the introduction of rice culture in the delta. Have you reached any conclusion that you care to make public at this time?" Dr. Knapp was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "rice can be successfully and profitably grown on any of your lands, such as I saw yesterday between Greenville and Rosedale."

"Will you make a practical demonstration to that effect, and when?"

RICE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

"Mr. Scott has agreed to furnish the land and team free of cost to the government, and I will send an expert here, one of the best practical rice farmers I know, who will grow a small crop this year. Indeed, after looking over the situation and discussing local conditions with Mr. Scott, I have decided to establish at once, with his kind consent, a demonstration farm on his Triumph plantation at Scott Station, where, as an object lesson, we will show for the benefit of the people in this part

It is all rot to say that weevil will thrive such conditions. It can not live under two or three inches of water for two or three weeks or months in the winter and then come out in the springtime to destroy your crops. By following the proper cultural methods, you will make as much cotton as you ever made, and by proper diversification you will soon be independent, as you should be, of the banker and cotton factor. Be your own bankers and cotton factors. Don't be discouraged. Join hands with me and you will come out on top, and before many years your fertile lands will be worth more than ever."

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Dr. Knapp left for Greenville this morning, where he addressed the citizens of Washington county today.

DR. KNAPP OPTIMISTIC.

**Talks to Planters at Greenville on
Diversification of Crops.**

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 22.—Dr. S. A. Knapp of the agricultural department of the United States government, spoke to the planters and business men of Greenville at the Cotton Exchange at 11 o'clock this morning on diversification on the farms and how to raise cotton quickly. In the delta section he placed much emphasis on the necessity of good drainage and boldly asserted that with good drainage the planter of the delta section would be better fixed, even should the boll weevil invade this section, than now without the boll weevil. Dr. Knapp is very optimistic and asserts that cotton production may go on with great success, properly handled, even with the boll weevil. In fact, he does not consider the boll weevil such a calamity as generally believed, if the planters will but adopt proper methods of cultivation and not become panicky. Dr. Knapp's talk was very reassuring.

CANDY WILSON HANGED.

Murdered a Fisherman Named Kelly at Rodney Landing.

FAYETTE, Miss., March 22.—Today at 1 o'clock Sheriff O. S. Gillis sprang the trap of the gallows which executed Candy Wilson, thus vindicating the murder of the fisherman, Kelly, which occurred at Rodney Landing last Christmas. Wilson confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

Just before the black cap and the noose were adjusted the sheriff asked Wilson if he cared to pray, and the condemned man knelt on the trapdoor of the scaffold and prayed earnestly for mercy from the Almighty, not only for himself but for all the

MORE INQUIRY ON HARRIMAN

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**TWO PACIFICS WERE COMPETITORS
BEFORE THE MERGER.**

M. C. Markham, Former Traffic Manager of Illinois Central, Said His Road Got Benefit of Competitive Rates Before Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—Hearings began this morning in the federal court here before special examiner in the government suit to declare the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific lines by Harriman a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Harriman interests are being looked after by J. C. S. Stubbs, Chicago, traffic director of the Union and Southern Pacific lines; Judge Lovett of New York, counsel for both roads; M. H. Loomis of Omaha, special counsel.

The first witness was M. C. Markham, assistant to the vice president of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Markham was traffic manager of the Illinois Central railroad at the time the Harriman roads were merged and he observed the effect it had on transcontinental traffic. He said that before the merger the two roads were competitors for the traffic to San Francisco and other California points, from all states east of the Missouri river and north side of the Ohio.

On traffic originating south of the Ohio river, Mr. Markham said there was little competition. He said the Illinois Central used both routes in making shipments to the Pacific coast prior to the consolidation and got the benefit of competition rates.

He was asked what effect the boat line between Portland and San Francisco had on railroad rates. He said the boat line could make whatever rates it desired and could force the Southern Pacific to cut rates if it made a combination rate with the Northern routes, which was lower than the Southern route rate.

COTTON CASES ADVANCED.

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treatment, where he expects to remain two or three weeks, is a brother of Mrs. S. F. Sorsby, grandmother of the prisoner, and will testify that the said Mrs. S. F. Sorsby was mentally de-
ranged prior to her death, and that in-
sanity has existed in the Vance family.

Third—That Dr. B. B. Bishop will testify that Mrs. E. E. Sorsby, mother of the defendant, at one period of her life, about twenty years ago, had a spell of insanity and was mentally de-
ranged for two or three months.

Judge Potter heard the application read and at once remarked that the mo-
tion would be overruled. That the facts presented as to sanity in this case would be in the same category as character testimony, and he did not think that sufficient grounds for continuance.

WANT JURY FROM SECOND.

Counsel for defense then, through Col. Williamson, entered a motion that the special venire of 200, as asked for, be drawn as the law directs, from the Second district of the county, since it would be impossible to secure a jury thoroughly impartial and unbiased in the First, which was the home of Fitz-
gerald and is also the home of the de-
fendant. Having presented this motion, counsel then asked permission to pre-
sent testimony to the court which would show the condition of the public mind.

There was no objection offered by the state, and the defense's counsel then introduced eight or ten witnesses in order to show the court the condition of the public mind in this city and its immediate vicinity.

The consensus of opinion thus ascer-
tained was rather divided, as there were no witnesses who would state out and out that an unprejudiced jury could not be secured, though the trend was that it would be exceedingly difficult.

After hearing from twenty-odd men, both sides rested and the court recessed until tomorrow morning, when the point raised by the defense will be argued.

The taking of testimony on the line indicated consumed more than three hours, each witness being cross-exam-
ined.

If you want the best building and paving brick send us your orders. Large stock; quick shipment. Prices on re-
quest.

FERNWOOD LUMBER COMPANY,
Fernwood, Miss.

Floyd's Ice Cream,

Made of pure cream. Our delicious ice cream soda is unequalled.

AVERY BLOUNT ON TRIAL.

Accused of the Murder of a Man and Two Women.

AMITE, La., March 22.—With the court house surrounded by state troops the trial of Avery Blount, charged with the murder of Buzzy Breeland, his wife and step-daughter, Mrs. Joe Everett, near Tickfaw, this parish, on the night of Jan. 29, was here today. Gar-

assistance of Dr. Knapp and Mr. Scott, has at last proved a success.

Your correspondent had the following interview with Dr. Knapp, which he sends in full, as the subjects covered are of great interest, not only to the delta people, but to all Mississippians:

"I am informed, doctor, that you came here to see Mr. Scott about the introduc-
tion of rice culture in the delta. Have you reached any conclusion that you care to make public at this time?" Dr. Knapp was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "rice can be success-
fully and profitably grown on any of your lands, such as I saw yesterday between Greenville and Rosedale."

"Will you make a practical demonstra-
tion to that effect, and when?"

RICE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

"Mr. Scott has agreed to furnish the land and team free of cost to the government, and I will send an expert here, one of the best practical rice farmers I know, who will grow a small crop this year. In-
deed, after looking over the situation and discussing local conditions with Mr. Scott, I have decided to establish at once, with his kind consent, a demonstration farm on his Triumph plantation at Scott Station, where, as an object lesson, we will show for the benefit of the people in this part of the delta just what can be done in a practical way by improved cultural meth-
ods. We will not only grow rice, but corn, cotton and other things which we think will be of advantage to the delta."

"What profit, doctor, will our lands yield when seeded to rice?"

"You should make an average profit, under proper conditions and management, of from \$25 to \$30 per acre, and sometimes more."

"You speak of corn. Can it be grown here with any certainty of success?"

"Certainly. I should say that your soil and climatic conditions compare most favor-
ably with Illinois. Corn is a tropical plant originally and with proper cultivation it should prove a very remunerative crop in the delta. In fact, there is no reason why this country of yours, with its marvelous fertility, should not be self-supporting. I am here to advise your planters along that line; I am here to do things, and not simply talk about doing them, and in a few years your people, by some inexpensive im-
provement in drainage and proper diversi-
fication, will not only have full corn cribs, but big bank accounts. I want to see the agriculturists of the country lenders of money and not borrowers of money."

BOLL WEEVIL MENACE.

"But what about the boll weevil in the delta? We are told that cotton can't be successfully cultivated here after the pest makes its appearance. Do you take a gloomy view of the situation?"

"No. Decidedly not. You can say for me that the people who say that are un-
duly alarmed. The planters of the delta should undoubtedly diversify. They must make their corn, corn meal and hay at home; pay more attention to drainage and improve their methods of farming, all of which can be done without any undue amount of trouble and expense. Some peo-
ple will tell you this can't be done with negro labor. It has been done under my instruction in DeSoto parish, La., and else-
where, and it can be done here."

"You have less rainfall here and more sunshine here in the summer than they have in DeSoto parish and in the Eastern part of Texas. Another thing, you gen-
erally have heavy rains here in the winter."

No More

asserted that with good drainage the planter of the delta section would be better fixed, even should the boll weevil invade this section, than now without the boll weevil. Dr. Knapp is very optimistic and asserts that cotton production may go on with great success, properly handled, even with the boll weevil. In fact, he does not consider the boll weevil such a calamity as generally believed, if the planters will but adopt proper methods of cultivation and not become panicky. Dr. Knapp's talk was very reassuring.

CANDY WILSON HANGED.

Murdered a Fisherman Named Kelly at Rodney Landing.

FAYETTE, Miss., March 22.—Today at 1 o'clock Sheriff O. S. Gillis sprang the trap of the gallows which executed Candy Wil-
son, thus vindicating the murder of the fisherman, Kelly, which occurred at Rodney Landing last Christmas. Wilson con-
fessed his guilt on the scaffold.

Just before the black cap and the noose were adjusted the sheriff asked Wilson if he cared to pray, and the condemned man knelt on the trappdoor of the scaffold and prayed earnestly for mercy from the Al-
mighty, not only for himself but for all the townspeople.

He also remembered two of his fellow-
prisoners, one of whom was sentenced to be hanged today, but was granted a twenty-
day respite pending investigation by the governor of a petition, and another who is awaiting trial for illicit retailing.

A large crowd of negroes and not a few white people gathered in the vicinity of the scaffold, attracted by curiosity.

F. H. TELFAIR TRIAL SET.

Killed George Pentecost More Than a Year Ago.

INDIANOLA, Miss., March 22.—Circuit court convened here today with Judge S. M. Smith presiding. He delivered one of the most exhaustive charges to the grand jury that these people ever listened to, dwelling at great length on every phase of crime on the statutes.

Crosby Simmons was made foreman of the grand jury. The state docket is compar-
atively light, being composed of only a few negroes, charged with murder, except the case of F. H. Telfair, charged with the killing of George Pentecost more than a year ago, which trial is set for next Mon-
day with a special venire ordered.

This is Judge Smith's last term of court here before he becomes supreme justice on May 10 next.

GOV. NOEL AT INDIANOLA.

Made a Speech and Organized a Law and Order League.

INDIANOLA, Miss., March 22.—Gov. Noel honored this town with his presence today. The object of his visit was made plain in a timely and well worded speech he made to the throng gathered from all parts of the county attending circuit court. The governor succeeded in organizing a law and order league, and J. D. Smith of Indianola was elected president, with Revs. R. O. Brown, W. H. Irvine and R. M. Boone, sec-
retaries, and W. R. Roach, E. P. Shof-
ner and C. P. Adair finance committeemen.

WILL PROBE "NEAR BEER."

Judge John N. Bush Or...

the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Mark-
ham was traffic manager of the Illinois Central railroad at the time the Harri-
man roads were merged and he observed the effect it had on transcontinental traffic. He said that before the merger the two roads were competitors for the traffic to San Francisco and other Cali-
fornia points from all states east of the Missouri river and north side of the Ohio.

On traffic originating south of the Ohio river, Mr. Markham said there was little competition. He said the Illinois Central used both routes in making ship-
ments to the Pacific coast prior to the consolidation and got the benefit of com-
petition rates.

He was asked what effect the boat line between Portland and San Fran-
cisco had on railroad rates. He said the boat line could make whatever rates it desired and could force the Southern Pacific to cut rates if it made a com-
bination rate with the Northern routes, which was lower than the Southern route rate.

COTTON CASES ADVANCED.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The supreme court of the United States today advanced the hearing of the cases of Peckham and Haas, the New York brokers, who are charged with inducing the premature publication of the cotton reports of the agricultural department and set them for hearing on the first Tuesday of the next term of court, which will be Oct. 12.

CAROLINA VS. TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The supreme court today granted the petition of the state of North Carolina for leave to file an original bill in that court for a delimitation of the boundary between that state and Tennessee at the crossing of the Tennessee river.

Epilepsy, Fits

"My son was cured of a very bad case of epilepsy with Dr. Miles' Nervine." MRS. D. BAKER, Cleveland, Ohio.

"My little girl who was afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance is now entirely well, after taking Dr. Miles' Nervine only four months." MRS. C. G. BENNETT, Alma, Mich.

These diseases have been cured in so many instances, that we do not think there is any longer any doubt that they are curable diseases. Being nervous diseases they yield to the soothing and strengthening influence of

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Though stubborn, persistent treat-
ment is almost sure to effect a cure by restoring nervous energy.

The first bottle will benefit; if not, your druggist will return your money.

LEARN TO ECONOMIZE

Robert E. Knapp
Alabama Farmers Have Better Chance
For Success Than Other States West,
For Experiments Have Produced
Clean Sheet of Instructions.

"I would rather carry an ounce of hope to the human race, than a bag of gold, however big," said Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Washington, in his message of inspiration to the Alabama farmer, in the hall of the House of Representatives Wednesday. "You cannot take gold to the human heart, but you can take hope, and once implanted, it springs up to make heroes of men."

Dr. Knapp implanted hope in Alabama as to agriculture and the boll weevil fight. Coming from his work at Washington, at the solicitation of the Business Men's League, of Montgomery, he secured an opportunity to address the joint session of the Senate and House, when the bodies assembled to elect a United States Senator at noon.

Thrilling, instructive, always entertaining, Dr. Knapp held the legislators through the most trying hour of the day. His seventy-six years shined lightly upon him; he was vigorous throughout the address.

Dr. Knapp, who is head of the department of Animal Industry, of the National Department of Agriculture, is the impelling spirit in the recent uplift of the South along agricultural lines. He spoke of the boll weevil, principally, Wednesday, and bade the Alabama farmers be hopeful, for there is the best chance, he said, of beating it here, of any in the history of the fight.

Revolution For the Better.

In his message, Dr. Knapp told of the significance of the coming of the boll weevil to Alabama. Great things are coming of it, he said, great enough to wreak a revolution in the lives of Southern farmers; a revolution which will be for the better, if instructions are only obeyed, implicitly.

The boll weevil and its advent will cut down the debt which burdens the individual Southern farmer, said Dr. Knapp, if the farmers resolve to accept less credit, to reduce their cotton acreage, to raise food supplies, and to cultivate his land thoroughly.

"Learn to economize," said this leader. "Economy is the essential in the fight on the boll weevil."

Dr. Knapp said that he was especially hopeful for success in combating the boll weevil in Alabama, because the harmful fallacies which had seized farmers in other states in regard to methods were all exploded, and for the Alabama farmer there is the clean sheet of instructions of proven efficiency. He denied the efficiency of the destruction of cotton for a zone of fifty miles in advance of the weevil; the pest will jump over or be carried over, he said. He denounced the late crop idea, the prohibition of crop idea.

"Don't plant too early," he said. "Plant about the same time as usual."

Get Out Of Debt.

"And get out of debt." The boll weevil, in its evil effects, lays its first egg in a banker's vault. Already there is a curtailing of credits to farmers in Georgia, I am told, because of the advance of the boll weevil.

The conditions in Alabama, he said, are parallel with those in East Texas, where the weevil has come and has been combatted scientifically. Now, he said, more cotton is raised in that region than ever before, and the banks have more money than ever before, and prosperity, the fruits of careful heed to instructions and of home-living, is unprecedented.

Dr. Knapp spoke of his work, and endeavored to impress the legislature with the importance of state co-operation.

"You are better fitted for agricultural advance here than anywhere else in the South," he said. "You have the most responsive and helpful people. In Auburn you have one of the best agricultural schools in the country, and no men are more zealous than those you have in charge."



Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and head of farm demonstration work.

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Loss Through Ignorance.

"Losses by decimation of forests, the result of ignorance, is more than a billion. Even greater has been the waste resulting from the inability to get from the soil what the soil has wanted to give to us. With instruction, we could have, and can yet, produce twice our crops, at half the cost."

"The greater the yield, the less the market price. True, but a bushel of corn to feed a man is worth the same at any market price. You produce little, and get high price; but you lose in results from your land. It is not altogether a question of money."

Dr. Knapp declared that there is a great loss from false economy as embodied in the idea of cheap labor; there is a great loss in lack of study of marketing conditions and methods.

The American people, he said, are poorly nourished; we do not know how to eat, how to dress, how to work, and the span of life is consequently diminished.

"If the average span of life was increased one year, the saving would be \$5,000,000,000 in the United States," he said, drawing figures from the value of a man's work.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Knapp was presented by Speaker Almon, with a carnation, which was plucked from the bunch on the Speaker's desk. The great agricultural leader pinned it on amid applause. Both Speaker Almon and Lieutenant Governor Seed thanked Dr. Knapp for his speech.

Dr. Knapp returned to Washington Wednesday afternoon. During his morning's stay here he was met at the Exchange Hotel by a committee from the Business Men's League, his host, and was taken for a drive of about sixty miles over the roads of the county. In the party were J. S. Pinckard, C. G. Abercrombie and M. C. Scott, of the league; B. L. Moss, State Agent, and J. T. Watt, District Agent, of the farm demonstration work in Alabama.

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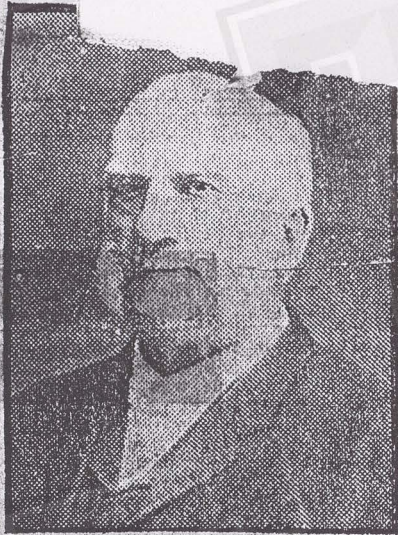
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Dr. Knapp, as a preface to his boll weevil address, spoke of the enormous waste wrought by lack of training and by inefficient labor.

"The only trouble with the South," he said, "is that once a large number of men was turned loose on the



Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and head of farm demonstration work.

without proper preparation, to get the best results from it. In olden days of agriculture, men specialized thorough and all round training is more necessary to farmers than to any other class. The decreased ability on the part of the soil to produce, wrought by lack of enlightenment, has amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000.

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DR. KNAPP'S DEMONSTRATION WORK A BOON TO THE FARMER

REVIEW OF REVIEWS TELLS OF GREAT WORK BEING DONE UNDER DIRECTION OF FORMER LAKE CHARLES MAN.

As one of its feature articles the American Review of Reviews devotes a number of pages of its November issue to the subject that is vitally interesting to all, in which the people of Lake Charles and this part of the state generally will have an additional personal interest.

The article has to do with the work carried on by the department of agriculture, at Washington, by the agency of a movement known as the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, of which Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, formerly of this place, is the head. A son of Dr. Knapp, Arthur Knapp, is now cashier of the Calcasieu National Bank, which position he has held during the past year.

Dr. Knapp has been away from Lake Charles several years, since which time he has been actively engaged in the work that is under his direction at Washington. He spent a few days here last week, and during the brief course of his visit met a number of his old friends and business associates.

Dr. Knapp came to this part of the country about thirty years ago, coming here from Iowa. He had been connected with the Iowa Agricultural College, but resigned his work there to enter into the development of the virgin country that he found here. He came first with J. B. Watkins and together the two were primarily instrumental in opening up Calcasieu to settlement and development.

A story is told of Dr. Knapp in the days of the early development of this part of Louisiana that aptly illustrates his character and his faith in the country that he was helping to make fruitful and of benefit to mankind. Dr. Knapp had a reputation in those days of being a good stump orator and at a gathering of the early settlers in this part of the country, he was called

During the course of the assembly, he was interrupted by a man in the audience with a request for information concerning the formation of the knolls and raised places that were observed over the prairie. The doctor answered without hesitation that when God had finished making the earth his angels had a few aprons full of dirt left over and upon asking where this extra earth should be deposited, Gabriel told them to place it in the Garden of Eden. This is the way the mounds came into being, so the doctor said.

Dr. Knapp has been in the work in which he is at present engaged for ten years or more. He has been

To quote from the article in the magazine mentioned: "The restoration of confidence in the Delta country of Mississippi and Louisiana during the past two years has alone been worth the cost of the whole work up to this time. The presence of the weevil and bad weather conditions threatened the loss of almost the entire crop, when Dr. Knapp's men went into the section and saved the situation. Last year in Louisiana, in spite of the weevil and an almost unprecedentedly bad season, the demonstration men averaged a yield of one-half a bale to the acre, while the yield of the state was one-fifth of a bale.

"The plan is simply to plant cotton that matures early, and by a shallow and intensive cultivation to hasten maturity before the weevil has a fair chance to get in his work of destruction. Then, as squares form, to go over the field and pick all punctured by the weevil and burn them. After this is done two or three times, the efforts of the pests are exhausted and the remaining cotton develops rapidly. There is scarcely any fear of panic in the cotton sections now when the weevil approaches, since the farmers know how to deal with it."

The salient features of the general demonstration work, to quote Dr. Knapp, are:

1. Better drainage of the soil.
2. A deeper and more pulverized seed bed; deep, full plowing with implements that will not bring the subsoil to the surface.
3. The use of seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully sowed.
4. In cultivated crops giving the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plants, the soil and the climate.
5. Intensive tilling during the growing period of the crop.
6. The importance of a high content of humus of the soil; the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse and commercial fertilizers.
7. The value of crop rotation and winter cover crops.
8. The accomplishing of more work in a day by each laborer by using more horse power and better implements.
9. The importance of increasing the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
10. The production of all food required for the men and animals on the farm.
11. The keeping of an account with each farm product in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

That is the plan that Dr. Knapp holds out to the farmer as the remedy for the many failures of the crop production. The doctor does not

HAD WHISPERING GALLERY MADE

HOW PITTSBURG PLUTE TRIED TO GET EVIDENCE ABOUT WIFE.

REGULAR MIDDLE-AGES ROMANCE

Servants Posted Suspected Lady and She and Her Attorneys Gave Spies a Merry Time.

Pittsburg, Nov. 1.—In an effort to learn the details of the defense which his beautiful English wife means to enter to his action of divorce on the grounds of infidelity, Andrew W. Mellon, the millionaire banker of this city, spent thousands of dollars equipping his mansion on Ford street with a remarkable invention by hos. A. Edison, the acoustiphone.

Thirteen of these instruments, each one of which will magnify a whisper sixteen hundred times and carry it to any given point, were installed in the house by Mr. Mellon in his wife's absence, and arrangements were made by the millionaire banker to have all of the conversations which his wife held, either with her attorneys or her friends, taken down in shorthand.

The servants in the house were apprised of Mr. Mellon's plans because it was impossible to install the instruments without their knowledge. The most liberal inducements were given them to keep the matter a secret, but one old servant, said to be the housekeeper, declaring the plan was "despicable and contemptible," apprised her mistress of it, with the result that Mr. Mellon's spies were treated to some amazing conversations, not one of which will be of the slightest use in the litigation which is soon to come to a head in the courts.

When Mrs. Mellon, her attorney, Paul S. Ashe, and her friends, wearied of amusing themselves at the expense of Mr. Mellon and his agents, they took hatchets and chopped out

children cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE OLDEST VESSEL AFLOAT

Deferred Honor to the Polly, Built in 1805.

By Associated Press.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Long deferred honor due to the Polly, a little, two-masted schooner, said to be the oldest vessel afloat of American registry, will be paid tomorrow when the National Society of United

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Dr. Knapp has been in the work in which he is at present engaged for ten years or more. He has been at Washington during the past four years. Before assuming his duties as head of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work he had always taken an active interest in the development of farming in this parish.

He can be regarded as the guardian angel of the rice industry here, as it was due to his great persuasion that the crop was first raised. Since connecting himself with the government work, Dr. Knapp has traveled all over the world in the interest of the farming industry, principally securing specimens of plants, etc., that are grown in other countries, which he thought might be cultivated to advantage in this country. He has made three trips around the world and many side excursions of thousands of miles in extent have been undertaken by him in the prosecution of this work.

The article in the Review of Reviews is written by Rosa Pendleton Chiles and speaks of the immense amount of good that is being done by the department of agriculture through the demonstration work being handled by Dr. Knapp. Throughout the article Dr. Knapp is given the credit for inaugurating the essential features of the work. Especially does the article deal with the work that the department is doing for the uplifting of the farming industry in the southern states.

It is set forth in the article that in the south the industry has not developed, through one cause or another, as rapidly as it has in the northern states, and for this reason the department is devoting special attention to this section of the country.

The work was first started when the boll weevil began doing such destructive work to the cotton industry a few years ago. At that time an alarm nation wide was felt for cotton farming. The production of this staple necessity fell to an alarming extent, due to this insect, and no remedy seemed in sight, until Dr. Knapp came forward with his plan.

The salient features of the general demonstration work, to quote Dr. Knapp, are:

1. Better drainage of the soil.
2. a deeper and more pulverized seed bed; deep, full plowing with implements that will not bring the subsoil to the surface.
3. The use of seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully sored.
4. In cultivated crops giving the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plants, the soil and the climate.
5. Intensive tilling during the growing period of the crop.
6. The importance of a high content of humus of the soil; the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse and commercial fertilizers.
7. The value of crop rotation and winter cover crops.

8. The accomplishing of more work in a day by each laborer by using more horse power and better implements.
9. The importance of increasing the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
10. The production of all food required for the men and animals on the farm.
11. The keeping of an account with each farm product in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

That is the plan that Dr. Knapp holds out to the farmer as the remedy for the many failures of the crop production. The doctor does not claim that the plan originated with himself, for it has been used to a certain extent by progressive farmers for years, but his work lies in demonstrating to the great mass of farmers the value of these methods, for the greatest number of farmers do not use such systematic and scientific plans.

The work of the movement is carried on under a very systematic plan in Washington. The large office force is under the direction of a son of Dr. Knapp, Bradford Knapp. Besides this there are a great number of state, district and county agents, chosen with reference to their scientific knowledge of agriculture and of special conditions in the sections in which they operate. Those who come in direct contact with farmers must be men of fact, exceptional knowledge of human nature and of abundant zeal.

The article further states: "But the greatest thing done by Dr. Knapp's movement is the establishment of boys' corn clubs. A prominent man has spoken of the demonstration work among men as the 'greatest fact in modern times,' but this striking statement might be more truthfully made of the work among boys, for in that fact are comprehended more far reaching possibilities. The question of how to hold young men of progressive ideas to the farm has long been one of our most serious problems, and the inability to solve it has been the chief cause of the deterioration of our lands. Dr. Knapp's idea is this:

"If young men can be made to see that farming is a scientific study as interesting as any other branch of industrial knowledge, that it can be robbed of its old-time drudgery and hardships, that it can be made to pay more than even successful boys can expect for many years in

the servants in the house were apprised of Mr. Mellon's plans because it was impossible to install the instruments without their knowledge. The most liberal inducements were given them to keep the matter a secret, but one old servant, said to be the housekeeper, declaring the plan was "despicable and contemptible," apprised her mistress of it, with the result that Mr. Mellon's spies were treated to some amazing conversations, not one of which will be of the slightest use in the litigation which is soon to come to a head in the courts.

When Mrs. Mellon, her attorney, Paul S. Ashe, and her friends were rid of amusing themselves at the expense of Mr. Mellon and his agents, they took hatchets and chopped out

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE OLDEST VESSEL AFLOAT

Deferred Honor to the Polly, Built in 1805.

By Associated Press.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Long deferred honor due to the Polly, a little, two-masted schooner, said to be the oldest vessel afloat of American registry, will be paid tomorrow when the National Society of United States Daughters of the War of 1812, will unveil in the schooner's cabin a bronze tablet which will serve to commemorate the service of the little vessel to the United States in battle.

Although the Polly is well past the century mark in age, having been built in 1805, she still is engaged in the coastwise trade. She was a factor of much importance in the war of 1812 and passed through many thrilling experiences.

MAY FROWN ON FOOTBALL

College Presidents of New England Meet Tomorrow.

Amherst, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Football will come up for consideration before the college presidents of Boston University, Brown, Bowdoin, Clark, Dartmouth, Harvard, Middlebury, Trinity, Tufts, Vermont, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale when they meet at Amherst in the convention of the New England association of college presidents on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

In addition to the presidents, additional delegates from the faculty of each college will be present. Among the questions to be considered will be as to whether the control of athletics shall be with the faculty or not and also whether or not football reforms are sufficiently numerous and radical to justify the continuance of the game. The principal discussions of the meeting, however, will be on questions of education.

competitive city employments, and that an easy income in early life will, the sooner fit them for influence and power, the problem will be solved, and the result of his work with the boys proves the truthfulness of his conclusions."

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. F. Grove
on box 25c

Special Train

E. T. Meredith, president of the Commercial club, has announced he will pay the expenses of fifty Des Moines Admen to the national convention at Boston next summer. This assures a special train from Des Moines.

VOL. 61—NO. 275.

S. A. KNAPP DEAD IN WASHINGTON

Former President of Ames
College Passed Away
Yesterday.

HIS FUNERAL AT AMES

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

Dr. S. A. Knapp died in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon. The announcement of his death was received by

S. A. KNAPP DEAD IN WASHINGTON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

Knapp knew the value of example, so he proceeded to regenerate the south along two lines: first, by the establishment of demonstration farms in selected communities; and second, by the use of trained experts to live and work among the farmers. As rapidly as the money appropriated allowed, he established these farms and made every one the center of instruction for a natural group of farmers. Year after year the number of these farms increased and the number of field experts grew until this year it is estimated that the cultivation of more than half a million farms is being influenced by a great staff of nearly 6000 trained workers.

Example Best Method.

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

His demonstration field had produced cotton and cotton seed worth \$530 from seven acres as against \$130.40 from seven acres in his other field, and 110 bushels of corn from two acres worth \$275 for seed, as against only 106 bushels from ten acres in the other field, worth only \$34.50. His nine acre demonstration field had produced \$865; his other seventeen acres only \$224. That fall that planter went to a district agricultural meeting

THE REGISTER AND LEADER: SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1911.

000 for the third. Dr. Knapp was in great glee about the grant and he felt happy because of another action of the board—a bit of personal appreciation of his work.

Dr. Knapp had been importuned many times to accept an addition to his government salary of \$5,000 a year from the general education board, but he had steadfastly refused. On this occasion, after the board had granted Dr. Knapp's request of an appropriation for work among the women, the board asked him to retire. "We have a little personal business to transact," they told him. In a few minutes they called him back. "You won't take any pay or any other gift from us, but now we insist that you engage a private secretary to look after your travelling arrangements, your personal correspondence and in general look after your welfare, and that you send the bill to us. We won't take no for an answer."

Dr. Knapp yielded, and for the first time he was relieved of the mass of detail labor that fell upon his shoulders.

Early Farmer.

Dr. Knapp in his early Iowa days was a farmer and swine breeder near Vinton. He became widely known for his suc-

cess in breeding, especially, and he was one of the mainstays of the old Improved Stock Breeders' association, which was one of the strongest agricultural organizations Iowa ever had. In those days Dr. Knapp was agricultural editor of the Keokuk Gate City, and he gained a wide recognition through his practical writings on farm topics. Through his writing, he came into acquaintance with two other farmer editors of those days—James Wilson of Tama county and Henry Wallace of Madison county. That acquaintance grew into a friendship among the three that has lasted all these years. These three men were all destined to unusual achievement in the field of agriculture, and they stand as the most notable three, perhaps, in modern agricultural history in this country. Out of that friendship grew Dr. Knapp's selection for his work by Secretary Wilson.

In those years Dr. Knapp was a very active member of the old association of Iowa farmers which fought the battle against the railroads and against the barbed wire trust, and other like struggles. He was an ardent progressive all his life and he stood always with the people in their fight against special privilege.

His prominence and success won Dr.

Knapp a call to Ames and he remained there until circumstances prompted him to remove to Louisiana to engage in private business. He undertook the management of a great rice plantation, he engaged in railroad building and he established banks. He was generally successful and he accumulated a considerable fortune, but in 1893 the panic swept away a large part of it. He saved something and later his estate grew again and he died possessed of a comfortable competency. He might have retired long ago, but the love of work for the good of humankind was in him and he kept in the harness until death called him.

New Variety of Rice.

Before he entered upon the great movement to revolutionize southern agriculture, Dr. Knapp did other great work which has been overlooked but which alone entitled him to

cured by exploration of agricultural new varieties of rice for Louisiana and introduced them along with methods of cultivation. They made southern rice growing a new and successful industry worth millions annually.

While he was in Asia Dr. Knapp incidentally helped the Presbyterian mission stations in China to solve one of their most perplexing problems—the problem of taking care of their converts. The Chinaman who became a Christian lost caste with his people and was ostracized by them. He became a burden upon the mission stations, because he could find no opportunity to work among his own people, and the mission stations had no work he could do. Dr. Knapp proposed a solution that was adopted. "Buy land and establish farms in connection with your mission stations," he advised, "and then set your converts at work upon them." The plan worked and has not only solved the problem of what to do with the converts, but

417 West Walnut---Twin City, Iowa
Fanny Shoe

Prof. Massey's Editorial Page

Farm Work for April.

MARCH has given us more cold than February, and many things that would usually be in the ground in March have still to be planted. While in the far South the corn has doubtless been planted, and I usually here plant some garden corn in March, I have so far planted none.

But I do not think that the earliest planting is always the best. I have found that even in southeast Maryland we can get a better crop by letting a crimson clover crop grow to complete maturity before turning it under. Then, too, an early variety of corn is seldom the best for the South. In fact, in any section I believe that the corn that takes the whole warm season to mature will generally make the heaviest crop.

What is needed is a thorough preparation of the soil before planting. I am daily getting letters by the score asking for a fertilizer formula for corn, and I usually tell the inquirers that a crop of crimson clover that has had the farm manure spread on it during the winter as fast as made will make the best fertilizer for corn and will make the cheapest corn. The man who uses fertilizer of a complete mixture heavily on corn will increase the crop, doubtless; but if he will plant an area of the same land without the fertilizer, he will find that all the extra corn has cost him a fair market price.

Peas the summer before, followed by crimson clover in the fall and the manure made from feeding the pea hay and corn stover and some cottonseed meal to fattening cattle in winter, spread all over this clover with a manure spreader as fast as it is accumulated, will make not only the best preparation for the corn crop, but will insure a good crop of oats after the corn if peas are sown among the corn and disked down for the oats. Then peas after the oats, and clover after the peas, will give you a crop to turn for cotton in the spring that will save buying ammonia in the fertilizer for the cotton.

Of course, this crop of clover will have to be turned earlier than that for cotton, or as soon as a red bloom appears here and there. But it will pay to use it nevertheless, for the clover decay will protect the cotton from dry weather while furnishing it nitrogen.

If your soil is light and dry,—the best sandy cotton land, in fact,—and you have the clover to turn under, why not try both level planting and level and shallow cultivation for cotton? Then, before the cotton is up, break all the crust with a smoothing harrow, and give the young plants a better chance. The same is true of the corn crop. Then run the weeder both ways after the cotton or corn is up and kill the young starting grass rapidly. The man who does this is not going to be caught in the grass by rainy weather, while the man who depends on going through the rows several times with a one-horse implement will get over so slowly that in a wet spell the grass is pretty certain to get ahead of him. Then, with grass as high as the young cotton, his field is in a bad way, all of which could have been prevented by the rapid use of the weeder. If you use the Keystone weeder, you can close it up and run between the rows and scratch the soil shallowly and keep up the dust mulch. I know a farmer who makes his entire corn crop with no implement but the weeder. And he makes good crops, too.

Increase your acreage in legumes this year. There is no surer step toward more profitable crops.

Timely Garden Notes.

TRY BEDDING sweet potatoes under glass in sand, as I have suggested, and you will get better plants than in a hot-bed. But in bedding sweet potatoes do not use any that have brown blotches on the skin, as that is indicative of the black rot, and you will have black-shanked sprouts.

* * *

For garden corn, I use the Norfolk corn for the earliest planting as it stands the cold better than sugar corn. But early this month I start the sugar corn and keep up a succession of plantings till middle of July. I do not use the extra early sugar corn of the North, but plant the Country

Death of Dr. S. A. Knapp.

HUNDREDS of thousands of farmers in the South will learn with keen personal sorrow of the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Organizer and Director of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work of the United States Department of Agriculture.



Dr. Knapp had been in poor health for several months, and the end came in Washington City, Sunday, April 2.

Dr. Knapp was born in Essex County, New York, in 1833, and would have been 78 years old next December. He was for years

President of the Iowa Agricultural College, and was a leader with Henry Wallace in the great movement for more stock that has brought such prosperity to Iowa agriculture. For a time he was President of the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association. Coming to Louisiana he did a memorable work in the development of the Louisiana and Texas rice industry, and was from 1900 to 1908 President of the Rice Association of America. It was when the boll weevil came, however, and he was put in charge of the Demonstration Work for showing farmers how to make money in spite of the weevil—a work that later developed into a gigantic missionary organization for carrying the teachings of scientific agriculture to the whole South—that he rendered his greatest service to America and the world.

Dr. Knapp will be missed for many years. Other men may know as much or more, but few have his marvelous gift of organization, his epigrammatic style of making great truths stick in the mind of high and low alike, his forceful and magnetic hero-like personality. Truly, a prince and a great man has fallen.

Gentleman and the Stowell Evergreen, as these will do fairly well in the South, while the early sorts are worthless in a Southern soil and climate.

* * *

For the earliest beets, I use the Egyptian, but not many of them, for the Eclipse is nearly as early and of better quality. For family use, the old Bassano beet is excellent. The market growers do not like it, as its big top makes it harder to bunch and the light color is not fancied. But the quality of the Bassano is better than any other early beet. My earliest beets were sown in a frame in early January and are now quite large. But the sowing outside should usually be in February, for if the young plants get into the rough leaf without damage from frost, they will stand a good deal of freezing later.

* * *

Tomato plants that have been hardened off in the frames can now be set outside. After they are set, begin the spraying with Bordeaux mixture to prevent leaf blight and rot. If frost threatens, turn the plants down and shovel the soil over them till the cold passes. I have carried them through a hard freeze in this way.

* * *

The early Irish potatoes should have the ground harrowed level just before coming up and then the weeder can be used on them till a few inches high, when the cultivation should take its place.

THE PROGRESS

Begin to spray with Bordeaux mix Paris green or lead arsenate is mixed with the beetles are seen crawling about the beetles do not eat much, but they and all that you kill of them will many young from hatching. Al Bordeaux mixture to carry the pois will be warding off the early blight I use a ten-gallon compressed air air is pumped in just as it is pumped tire, and when there is a good pre cock on the little hose is opened right along till the pressure fails. for whitewashing fences and outbu

* * *

Sow onion seed for sets very land not too rich, but only fairly little trenches and fill them near seed, for we do not want them to I sow the seed of Tait's Queen fo fall, as they are the earliest. We ing those planted last fall since the ruary. Where seed of the Prizeta sown in frames in January, they ca planted if not done in March.

* * *

Dust the early garden peas and with tobacco dust to prevent the l ting started on them. Tobacco i the best preventive of plant lice o the garden books written by Nort early sowing of parsnips and sal follow this advice in the South. or early July is time enough for th are apt to run to seed if sown ear Grow eggplants in pots till the strong and do not set them till warmed, and then put them in as can and find and manure heavily

What Farmers Want t

TO MAKE whitewash, slake fresh lime with boiling wa barrel while slaking. Strain of salt dissolved in warm water, ing and 1 pound of glue dissolved Let stand for several days and ap sible. Another recipe is to mere and then add 1 pint of boiled li gallon of wash, or, if no oil is at tallow. This for rough outside.

CORN FALLING.—A reader section of North Carolina turne crop of crimson clover and ma corn an acre; but many stalks i and fell; wishes to know how to had probably an excess of nitrog made a heavy growth of stalks, used some lime on the land a harrowed it in and applied son to balance the nitrogen. This ably enough potash that lime know of one farmer here who bushels of corn an acre on crin under and limed.

FIG TREE DROPS ITS FRU do anything with a fig tree th It is probably a seedling from the Smyrna type, and these nee insect to set the fruit. They California now, and are suc Smyrna fig. Get the Celestia hardiest. It is a little brown f skin and all as soon as ripe. rieties of figs, but dropped all Brunswick, and Celestial.

SIDE FERTILIZING.—I can can be any advantage in using ash during the growth of the tion at planting time is propo put under the cotton, then a s of advantage. But I would us and potash at the start, and w the cotton and half broadcast. on to these till some plant c the only advantage in side-dre fertilizer where the roots wil time. A side-dressing of the c trate of soda is often of great

Mortgage Loans Made in Louisiana, Mississippi, Ark

In or out of the BOLL WEEVIL COUNTRY

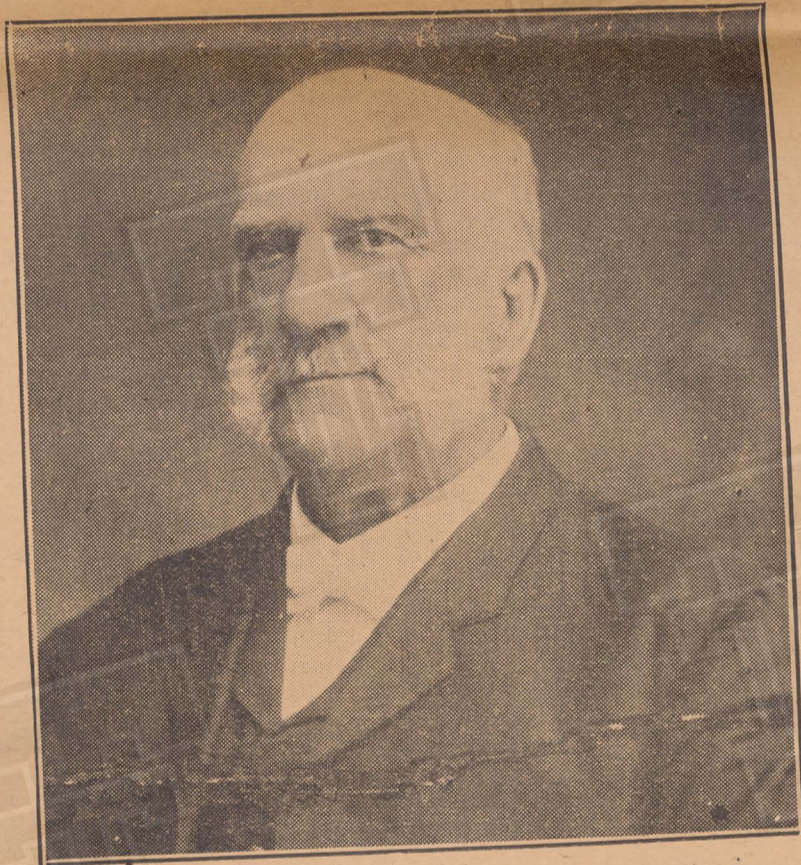
THE FARMERS' UNION SUN

"For Harmony and Good Will Among All Mankind, and Brotherly Love Among Ourselves"

Vol. XIII. No. 14

COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 7, 1911

Weekly, \$1.00 a Year



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

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP DIED IN WASHINGTON

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

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

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

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

His First Visit.

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

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

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

under Mr. Barrow, then under Mr. Campbell, and later under Ira W. Williams. It is known of all men.

Work Delighted Him.

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

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

Last Visit Here.

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

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

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

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

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

have had a limited sale, owing to the tariff duties.

The Canadian market is especially valuable for the products of mixed farming. The general opposition that has been aroused in Canada has come from the fruit and the vegetable growers. Under the new conditions which will be created when the reciprocity agreement is made effective, the United States will be certain to sell Canada very large quantities of fresh vegetables, since these articles already form an important export commodity, reaching something like \$1,000,000. This includes all classes of vegetables, from potatoes to what is generally known as garden truck,

In fresh fruits the advantage is very largely in favor of the United States, and this covers every section of the country. Last year the United States sold to Canada, under various rates of duty, fresh fruits to the value of \$1,271,000, while the exports of fresh fruits from Canada to the United States were only \$233,000. It is a safe prediction that the first year after the reciprocity agreement goes into force, the exports of fresh fruits to the United States will amount to \$2,000,000, while fresh vegetables will approach nearly the same figure.

The benefit which farmers who grow cotton will receive from the free listing of cotton-seed oil are notable. The present duty, which is 17 1/2 per cent. ad valorem, is a heavy one, yet the figures are climbing, so that the exports to Canada of cotton-seed oil, which now reaches \$1,100,000 and upwards, are likely to be doubled when the duties are removed.

There is a pretty general agreement that the free listing of live stock is one of the most important features of the agreement. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has explained how the Western corn growers will have the opportunity to fatten Canadian cattle. But since the terms of the agreement were published it has developed that the free entry of horses on both sides of the line is going to be one of the most advantageous features. Nobody objects to this free entry, yet heretofore a heavy duty has hampered a trade which is a most important one. Out in Montana it has been found that a very great advantage will be derived by the farmers from the opportunity to drive their sheep further north during certain seasons and then bring them back across the line without the payment of duty.

The market for grass and other seeds in Canada is one which the farmers along the border are in a splendid position to supply. Clover and timothy seeds can be raised profitably in many sections, and in certain seasons, if they can be sure of a market not too far away. Canada takes much larger quantities of clover and timothy from the United States than she sends to this country, but heretofore she has levied a duty of 10 per cent. on these products. They will now go in free, as will garden and field seeds generally.

Some decided advantages are derived by nurserymen under the terms of the agreement. The negotiators found that a mutual lowering of duties on grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes would be beneficial to both countries, and this was done. The American negotiators, however, went further than this, and persuaded the Canadian commissioners to lower the duty on horticultural stock from the United States. This includes apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince trees. Canada imports more than \$500,000 of these trees from this country, and under the reduced duties, the importations are pretty certain to increase.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PEANUT.

The possibilities for the profitable cultivation of the peanut in the southern States, especially in the cotton boll weevil belt, where this insect has rendered it almost impossible to grow cotton with success, are pointed out in a bulletin on the "Peanut" just issued by the department of agriculture.

In fact, it is shown that the peanut may be grown in the boll weevil districts in the South with much more profit than the white staple.

When the value of the commercial peanut crop of the United States for 1908 was estimated at \$12,000,000, the wonder is expressed that this article of food is not more generally cultivated, particularly in the South and Southwest, where it can be grown at great profit.

The demand for the peanut as an article of food is constantly growing. In this connection, the interesting fact is developed that this country is a large purchaser of peanut oil from abroad, while there are thousands of acres of waste lands in the South capable of producing enough peanuts to keep the cotton seed oil mills running and furnish more than enough oil for home consumption.

That the cultivation of the peanut is a profitable industry may be seen from the figures of the bulletin. An acre of first class peanuts, calculating the yield at a ton of vines, worth at from \$8 to \$10 and 60 bushels of peas, worth \$40 to \$60, will give an income of \$48 to \$70. The cost of growing an acre of peanuts is variously estimated at \$12 to \$25, thus showing a net return of \$36 to \$45. This is above the average for the crop as now grown in the United States, it is stated, but decidedly lower than may be expected under favorable conditions and proper cultivation methods.

TOO BUSY FOR REPENTANCE.

Singleton—Do you believe in the old adage about marriage in haste and repent at leisure?

Wedderly—No, I don't. After a man marries he has no leisure.—Smart Set.

"Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have."—E. E. Hale.

Macnair's Chicken Powder

Is Life to Chickens and Turkeys;
Death to Hawks!

Cock of the Walk



I take Macnair's Chicken Powder and feed my children with it too. Look at me and observe the Hawk. Cock-a-doodle-doo.

"HAWK"

The Barn Yard Robber



Died after eating a chick of that old Rooster, which had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powder. Alas! Alas! (Trade Mark)

Macnair's Chicken Powder

Kills Hawks, Crows, Owls and Minks.

Best Remedy for Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Leg Weakness. Keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce an abundance of eggs.

Price 25 and 50 Cents

Manufactured Only By
W. H. MACNAIR, TARBORO, N. C.
DEPARTMENT B.
Sample Package 25 Cents with
Your Dealer's Name

THE FARMERS' UNION SUN

Vol. XIII. No. 14

COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 7, 1911

Weekly, \$1 a Year

CLEAN-UP DAY

An Invitation to the Citizens to Join in "Clean-Up" Day

To the Citizens of South Carolina—
Greeting:

The State Board of Health invites you, individually and collectively, to join with the local Boards of Health and all health organizations in the celebration of a Statewide "Health Festival" on April 10th, this day to be known as "Clean-up Day."

A Well Established Custom

The custom of having such "cleaning-up day" is not new in this country, although we believe it will be an innovation in this State.

In several of the States such occasions have been celebrated with unanimity of effort and uniform success, business men, housekeepers and school children vying with one another in their efforts to approach godliness along the paths of cleanliness; all alike emerging from the conflict against dirt and disease with sanitary consciences cleared, and the lights of their hygienic progress shining before men. Such a day was observed in Atlanta last year with splendid results. In several of the larger cities of the country "Clean-up Day" is an annual affair.

Argument for Clean-up Day.

When the germ theory of communicable diseases was first evolved by such men as Virchow, Koch, Pasteur, our own Marion Sims, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lister and others, it was believed that the discovery of the cause marked the end of such diseases on earth—since destruction of the germ must abolish the effects of the germs, i. e. disease.

Acting enthusiastically after this belief sanitarians nailed the yellow flag of antiseptics and disinfection to their mastheads, and proceeded to exterminate germ life from this terrestrial ball.

Surgeons, while operating, stood in a shower of carbolic acid, which, though not so gentle as the rains from heaven, fell upon the well and the sick alike.

Patients with diphtheria had their throats swabbed with iodine, iron, ink and acids; patients with abscesses and blood poisoning or septicemia were dosed with germ killers by the stomach route, the peritoneum was irrigated with bichloride; wounds were dressed with carbolic; virtuous and criminal classes of microbes alike led a dog's life for mere existence, and the odor of tons of iodoform offered as incense to the goddess Hygieia perfumed the air for miles around every hospital. But the surgeons and patients were poisoned by their carbolic shower baths, the throats cured of diphtheria shed the dead germs mixed with sloughing flesh; the septicemic patients who lived long enough had their internal organs upset by the germicidal doses they had swallowed. When peritoneums were flushed with

bichloride the souls of the patient and the germs usually set out together for their respective promised lands, and the wounded fingers dressed with carbolic sometimes became gangrenous and dropped off, at first to sleep, and then entirely.

That most of the patients in those days nevertheless recovered soon opened the eyes of physicians and sanitarians to the obvious reason—the human being is usually more resistant than any germ or parasite that he harbors.

The Powers of Nature.

In other words, the natural powers normally given to us are adequate to resist the invasion of germs, or they are sufficient to destroy any number of germs which may ordinarily gain entrance to our systems. Such being the case, "infection" or invasion of the body by germs and their subsequent multiplication in its producing disease, can only occur under one or both of two conditions.

Conditions Necessary for Infection.

These two conditions are either—
1. Reduction of the normal resisting powers by impairing the general health—or,
2. The sudden or continued invasion of excessive or enormous numbers of the germs.

Asepsis Versus Antiseptics.

We know now that the effort to rid the universe of germs is futile, because many of them are as much a part of the universe as ourselves. The strong corrosives used by the surgeons of the antiseptic era killed the germs, but they made the patient sicker than before, thereby reducing his vital resistance to the next crop of germs.

We know that no amount of disinfectant could be drunk which would disinfect the stomach and intestines without killing the person doing the drinking.

We know that scrubbing the surgeon's hands removes more germs than slopping them in carbolic solution. We know that neither method will remove them all—hence the surgeon today, before operating, puts on rubber gloves which have been boiled. Fifty years ago the surgeon would have used gloves to protect himself from the patient—today he uses gloves to protect the patient from the surgeon.

To state the matter briefly, we today believe in Asepsis—the removal of dirt, and not in Antiseptics, the disinfection of dirt.

Value of Cleaning Up.

All of which brings us to our plea for a grand clean-up of this whole

State, for a vernal renaissance of our sanitary morals.

Suggested Plan for Celebration.

Previous to the date set for "Clean-up" day, a meeting of citizens in each community should be held, to formulate some systematic scheme for cleaning up their town.

Householders should begin at home—doubtless every citizen feels that his house, his outhouses and his back yard are clean, doubtless he is mistaken. The Board of Health does not undertake to accuse any one of dirtiness, it does urge that on this one day of the year every man, woman and child, and all their premises, be made cleaner than they ever were before.

Dirt and trash of all kinds, old papers, tin cans, decaying wood, the remains of baby's Christmas toys, the pile of decaying food under the kitchen window, the trash in the gutters that you have been planning to move, but haven't got around to, the fecal accumulations about the outhouses, the chicken head by the woodpile where last Sunday's victim was executed—Clean up, pile up and burn or haul off all of them and give your fence and out-buildings a fresh coat of whitewash—leave the front yard for the last—it probably is doing fairly well. When you get through, go over and offer to help your neighbor—he will refuse it, but he won't need help next time, and you will have aided the cause that much.

At school the teachers should lay books aside for a day—explain to the children the object of the day's work, and start them playing the game of running down germs.

Small boys like to kill things, let them know that every can of water emptied kills hundreds of mosquitoes, every mass of decaying filth burned is death to thousands of flies, every coat of whitewash buries millions of germs—give arbitrary numerical values to these different operations and let the kids keep score of their "killings." Put them in aprons and let them daub whitewash to their heart's content.

When the school is clean inside and out, send them home to help with the domestic clean-up.

Business men, clean up. Clean your back yards, clean out your stores and cellars, wipe off all dust and mold from old stock—clean your windows, your signs, your pavement and the ditch beyond it.

Hotels and restaurants offer a vast field for cleaning up in dining room, kitchen and bed rooms. Put on fresh linen everywhere, thus flying the flag of cleanliness.

The municipality can do its share

by cleaning public buildings, parks and streets, and most important of all, by arranging to remove all waste, trash and garbage as they are placed in convenient places by householders.

Let railroads and street railways try just this once the experiment of having their cars, waiting room and toilets in cleanly and sanitary condition.

What Will Be Accomplished.

Aside from the moral effect of such a campaign, the beautifying effect, and the educational value of such a demonstration, the following good results are sure to follow in some degree:

1. Fewer flies during the spring and summer.
2. Fewer mosquitoes this summer—Therefore
3. Less typhoid, malaria, and hookworm and diarrhoea disease.
4. Freedom from disgusting odors from your own or some other back yard.
5. General improvement in the appearance and sanitary tone of your home town.
6. The advertising value to you and your town which such a clean-up day will bring.

These campaigns are commented on by newspapers and medical journals. All over the country the holding of a "Clean-up" day is accepted by the outside world as evidence of enlightenment, sanitary culture and a desire for the best in morals and physique on the part of those participating.

The State Board of Health of South Carolina invites the citizens of the State to celebrate "Clean-up Day" on April 10th, and asks the co-operation of the press of the State in spreading this invitation and urging the acceptance.

ORIGIN OF THE BOWERY.

When the city of New Amsterdam, now New York, sprang into existence many farmers from Holland came over to seek their fortune in the new world, among them old Peter Stuyvesant. They settled outside the town and proceeded to develop the land by clearing away the woods and planting it with grain, fruit trees and ornamental shrubs they had brought with them. Peter Stuyvesant called his residence and ground the Bauwerie, and the lane connecting it with New New Amsterdam became known as Bouwerie lane, the settlement itself taking the name of Bouwerie Village. Stuyvesant's farm extended from the junction of what are now Third and Fourth avenues to Seventeenth street, and eastward to Second avenue, where at the corner of Tenth street his home was located.

BARRETT DECLARES THE BEST SORT OF "NATIONAL DEFENSES" LIE IN INCREASING GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE UPON THE FARMER, ADMITTEDLY THE BEDROCK OF THE NATION.

To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union:

Just how much attention the extra session of the new congress, now convened, is to pay to the American farmer depends upon—the American farmer.

As I remarked in a statement last week, a vast amount of harmless furore will be expended in the effort to make the farmer believe that his congressman is doing something substantial.

Whether the promise ends in performance will be determined by the extent to which you are "from Missouri" and let your congressman and senator see it.

From the barrel-head orator on up to the highest statesman, it is generally admitted that the farmer is the backbone of the nation.

You ought to know it of your own intelligence, not to mention the many times you've been told it in Fourth of July orations and in congressional campaigns and hand-shaking trips.

The man whose labor adds nine billions of dollars annually to the wealth of the nation is given one Federal department, scant appropriations, while other departments and bureaus devoted to other industries and to business generally multiply each year their demands upon the treasury.

There is no justice in this system. What is more important, there is little common sense.

It will pay the nation to cultivate the farmer, not only with rhetoric, but with sympathetic investigation and substantial attention.

The Roosevelt Country Life Commission illustrates feebly my meaning. It was a groping effort in the right direction. But despite the praise lavished upon the farmer by congressmen, congress did not even appropriate enough money to print the commission's report. That document was pigeon-holed, and is being printed only through private endeavor.

The government ought to find out, first, how to help the farmer; the point at which he most urgently needs assistance—and then give the assistance.

Confessedly, armies and navies are necessities in this century of international complications.

But the best sort of national defenses would be found in the patriotism of the farmers of this country, a patriotism that would be of more avail against foreign menace or civic evil than all the dreadnaughts we could afford or the armies we could muster.

Fortunately, the American farmer does not set a price on his patriotism. Every war in which this country has engaged establishes this fact.

But it is wise for the nation, in times of peace, to make rockribbed the patriotism of the most sustaining element by manifesting toward it an attitude of plain justice.

Go through the budgets annually upon congress, and just see how relatively slight is the attention paid the farmer.

It will be argued, of course, that the farmer, as a citizen, profits from the

appropriations directed toward other channels by this government.

That is only partially true.

Such a view is short-sighted. It loses sight of the fact that the larger part of the funds going to make up these budgets comes from and must continue to come from the farmer. It is, therefore, only the rudiments of common equity and common sense that a larger share of these funds should be intelligently expended in the farmer's behalf.

Take only one instance: The government spends hundreds of thousands every year in telling the world how large or how small the cotton and other crops are to be.

How much does it spend in finding out for the farmer such world-wide data on demand, mill-stocks, present and probable consumption as would enable him to market his crop to the best advantage?

How much does it spend in encouraging him to install practical systems of collection and distribution, such as would return incalculable dividends to the nation?

The present governmental policy toward the farmer is dribbling, piddling!

It encourages the farmer to increase his yield, with the probability of getting a lower price, but doesn't spend money to show him how to get a just price for that yield, to make his home life more congenial, to make life in the country more worth while and nearer like life in the city.

How much of selfishness, for instance, is there in the swelling cry "back to the land?"

One-tenth of the money spent upon making life in the land more attractive would abolish necessity for the cry!

The country has, unconsciously, been looking at the farmer from the small end of the telescope.

It is time the instrument were reversed!

Battleships are formidable. Well-drilled armies are consoling.

Better still is a sturdy, satisfied husbandry, its patriotism untroubled by a vague consciousness of neglect at the hands of its government.

Chas. S. Barrett.

Union City, Ga., April 3, 1911.

THE SEEDLING-INARCH AND NURSE-PLANT METHODS OF PROPAGATION.

The United States department of agriculture has issued a bulletin (B. P. L. No. 202) in which the subject of "The Seedling-Inarch and Nurse-Plant Methods of Propagation" in connection with tropical and subtropical fruits and ornamental plants is discussed.

The Seedling-Inarch method, it is believed, is destined to prove of the greatest importance in a very wide range of plant industries in which the early fruiting of a variety is very desirable. This shortening by a year or more of the time required for the fruiting of a new variety is a matter of such unusual importance as to demand the widest publicity among all interested in the cultivation.

While investigating the asexual propagation of some tropical fruit trees and other plants, it was discovered that a large number of hardwood shrubs and trees are capable

of a very rapid increase when propagated by processes which may be termed the seedling-inarch and nurse-plant methods.

These methods are inexpensive and, owing to their simplicity, may be used by persons without previous experience in the propagation of plants. The ever-increasing number of plant breeders will thus be enabled to save much time in determining the value of hard-wooded plants raised by means of hybridization. The methods can be used in manipulating seedlings of rare trees and shrubs intended for crossing, so that each plant will bloom in a much shorter time than if left to grow on its own roots. Seedling of all hard-wooded plants resulting from collections made by travelers in foreign countries may thus be brought to the flowering stage and their value determined quickly.

The most remarkable feature of the new methods lies not only in their simplicity, but also in the certainty of the unions which result. The writer has very few unsuccessful unions and none among those classes of plants where the most suitable stocks are known and in common use. Not only is it possible to inarch a seedling a few weeks old to a large stock, but a moderate-sized seedling stock can be inarched to a shoot of a rare shrub or tree having the same diameter as the stem of a seedling. A satisfactory union may thus be induced where other methods of asexual propagation have invariably failed.

Very young seedlings of hundreds of rare hard-wooded plants may be worked on the same or allied species or genera and their value determined much in advance of the time when they would flower on their own roots or on plants obtained by grafting or budding from the mature shoots of the seedlings.

Hard-wooded seedlings which need to be flowered in the shortest possible space of time, in order to determine their value, are used for inarching as soon as the first leaves attain a fairly firm texture; but when seedlings are used as stocks for the vegetative propagation of established varieties by uniting the stock to small branches, then larger seedlings are used.

The methods of propagation followed up to the present time have all been more or less faulty and cumbersome. The budding of seedlings in nursery rows requires the service of a trained propagator who knows what to do and how and when to do it. The average cultivator can hardly hope to acquire the skill necessary for the operation; moreover, there is always danger of loss from transplanting budded seedlings. Propagation by the older method of inarching on plants growing in 5 and 6 inch pots, sometimes for more than a year, is an expensive method, necessitating the erection of strong staging around the parent trees for the accommodation of the plants in pots; moreover, the roots of the seedlings become curled in the pots and make it difficult to develop a good root system for the future tree. The method now described has the advantage of being by far the easiest to use. Each grower may be his own propagator. With a helper to prepare the seedlings he can easily inarch several hundred plants in a day.

BENEFITS OF USING LIME FOR CLOVER.

The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa. On soils deficient in this, it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands; whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either during the winter, before plowing, or just after the land is broken up, before harrowing. The quantity of lime usually applied is 1,000 pounds per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 pounds per acre on heavy or stiff lands. On lands already set in clover or grass, an application of land plaster at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds, as a top-dressing in the spring, is of decided benefit.

The best fertilizer to use, either in seeding down clover or as fertilizer top-dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productivity of the land at the same time. Clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

PROFIT IN SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

At the forty-second annual meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural society, Prof. R. F. Howard, of the State university, told of the profit in spraying orchards. The Nebraska station, in co-operation with the owners of sixteen orchards, sprayed 3,300 trees. These trees were sprayed an average of four times, with the use of 13 gallons of spray per tree, at a cost of 24 cents. The net gain resulting was \$1.30 per tree. These trees averaged 18 years in age. A good sprayer for an orchard of 20 to 30 trees can be bought for \$15. If results similar to those of this Nebraska experiment are obtained the sprayer should pay for itself in one year.

WHEAT EXPANSION.

Statistics show very clearly what is wrong with the wheat market. In the two years 1909 and 1910 the world produced a billion bushels more wheat than in the two years 1907 and 1908. Comparing the above two-year periods we see that Canada shows a total increase of 111,000,000 bushels, the United States 134,000,000 bushels, Russia 480,000,000 bushels. In fact all exporting countries except South America have produced more wheat during the past two years than ever before. The weight of the enormous



If you have wool to sell for cash, be manufactured or exchanged for blankets, you can't do better than ship it to

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increase in Russia is felt most on European markets. Russia has not only raised a vast amount of wheat, but has needed money and sold grain freely to get it. The United States has figured little in the export trade, and if statistics as to production are correct must have good-sized farm reserves. At any rate the wheat said to have been grown has not been marketed or exported, and if it is anywhere it must be in farmers' bins. The trouble with the wheat market is too much wheat—and probably the fear of more wheat than there is. The world's production has suddenly expanded in response to the attraction of a good price.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Use lime to destroy the white grub in the strawberry beds.

Do not allow any ashes to go to waste, they are too valuable on the land. Wood ashes are one of the best of fertilizers, while coal ashes are valuable for lightening heavy, clayey soils.

All clay lands need clover roots to penetrate and loosen their compact strata, and to supply vegetable matter.

Keep up a rotation of crops with clover, and every year apply as much fertilizer as is taken out of the soil. The best and most nutritious forage crop is sweet corn, and it also makes the greatest growth of foliage to the amount of stalk.

Current and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year. If they are pruned in tree form they bear larger and finer fruit, and not be so apt to mildew.

To take rust out of steel rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslaked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in a woolen cloth, and place in a dry place.

Spinach and lettuce will endure a good deal of frost.

Lime is often of wonderful value in a garden which has been heavily manured for years. It will liberate the insoluble plant food which has been deposited year after year in the manure.

If you have blackberries that winter kills down to the roots every year, do not destroy them, simply give them a good heavy mulch to protect the roots from too hard freezing.

Blackberries need more moisture than do raspberries. If they are not in a naturally damp, shady place, give the roots a good mulch through the entire summer, it will keep the roots moist as well as keep down grass and weeds.

Dig up all old, worthless trees in the orchard and use them for firewood. When you have a healthy, vigorous tree that bears poor fruit, top-graft it with good varieties.—E. I. L.

BREEDING GRAPES.

Mr. T. V. Munson, the well known grape breeder and nurseryman of Denison, Texas, presents an interesting discussion on the breeding of grapes in the magazine of the American Breeders for the last quarter of the year 1910. In this article, Professor Munson takes occasion to contravert the somewhat common belief that the female vine parent transmits vegetative characteristics, while the staminate or male parent transmits

fruit characteristics. Such has not been his experience. He emphasizes the fact that in grape breeding there seems to be no rule or law which enables the breeder to anticipate the characters of the off-spring to be produced by special combinations. He says in some combinations all characters of one parent are dominant, resulting in all others being recessive.

NOTES ON FARMING.

While corn is the admitted king of American crops, alfalfa is the undisputed queen.

Alfalfa will not grow any and everywhere. The soil must be sweet, fertile, perfectly drained, and free from weeds.

Inoculation may be necessary, except perhaps on a natural limestone soil. Heavy stable-manure is usually inoculation enough. If not, get some soil from another man's field.

If the land is sour, lime will sweeten it.

Alfalfa is sown either with or without a nurse-crop, depending largely upon locality and soil characteristics. But whatever the method, a finely prepared seed-bed is imperative.

The main value of the nurse-crop is to hold down the weeds. Cut it early, for hay. Beardless barley is as good as any. Oats is about the poorest.

About the fifteenth of May will be a good time to sow, for most localities, although both earlier and later seeding, especially the latter, are followed.

Sow at the rate of fifteen or twenty pounds of alfalfa, and about a bushel

of beardless spring barley to the acre. For some soils, four hundred pounds of phosphorus would stimulate a quicker growth.

Alfalfa must be cut at the right time, or else you will lose it. The time to cut is when the little buds or shoots appear above the ground; not any sooner. But once started, hustle the job.

It may safely be cut three times, but the fourth cutting may invite winter killing. Four years, at least, should be the life of the field, although some have been known to last eight or ten.

Too close pasturing will kill out alfalfa. In England and Scotland it is not pastured at all.

DISHORNING HUMANE.

I thought that it was settled years ago that the dishorning of cattle was humane. I have kept dishorned cattle in lots of 500 and over, watering at a single trough, and have seen that trough full of heads, little and big, and at times when some old cow would have stood by it and kept all of the younger ones away had she had horns. It is not at all uncommon for cattle running with others with horns to be hurt, and that, often, more than it hurts them to remove the horns. I have had men who could not bear to help dishorn cattle that I have had to discharge for the reason that they were cruel to this same stock. I presume the pain is intense when the horn is removed. So it is when you and I have a tooth pulled. A cow has just two horns, while we

have 32 teeth. Besides it is simply the two "hurts," and that is all. She does not have to dread the operation all the way to town. I have dishorned cattle both while on pasture and in feed, and have always found them better for the operation, more contented among themselves and more profitable to me. I prefer cattle that are dishorned at one year old to the polled. They are more quiet.—Nat. L. Rowe, in Rural New Yorker.

FOR POTATOES.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, of Kingston, reports that a bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Commons at Ottawa to establish a standard for a barrel of potatoes. The bill provides that if potatoes are sold and handled by the barrel the standard shall be 160 pounds. There is a standard for a bushel, and in Quebec a standard for a bag, but in the maritime Provinces potatoes are sold by the barrel, for which there is no standard. In some localities there farmers are asked to furnish 160 pounds, in others 165 pounds, and in western New Brunswick 180 pounds to the barrel. Custom practically compels the farmer to deliver 180 pounds to the merchant.

NUT SCRAPPLE.

One cup of nut meats (any kind you prefer), one quart of white beans boiled soft and colandered, one cup of fine bread crumbs, one teaspoonful salt, and a heaping teaspoon of powdered mixed herbs. Melt two table-spoons butter in a cup of rich milk and add when cooled to the mixture. Work with the hands and shape in a loaf. Place in a deep oiled granite pan. Bake for an hour in moderate oven, basting as it needs with butter and hot water. It may be served hot with the sauce which will remain in the pan or it may be cooled and served in slices with mayonnaise. The last way is better for luncheon. It is a fine dish.

GUMPTION ON THE FARM.

When you plant this spring, sow a few seeds of kindness. They will flourish so and produce such an abundant crop of good cheer that you will be encouraged to plant very largely of this crop for another year. No crop pays better.

Your oats will not be so apt to rust if you get them in early.

The more a man goes round, the less he is apt to develop into a crank.

Don't complain if you lose some of your grain sacks at the mill—if you have not marked them. Have every bag plainly marked.

Don't be in too big a hurry. It's unwise to work soil when it's soggy and very wet. Wait until it dries into a crumbly, workable condition.

Now mind this: Make two sowings of clover seed, one now, and one early in April. Use one-half red and other half alsike. Do not miss the alsike.

The more corn the more stock; the more stock, the richer the land; the richer the land, the more corn; and there you have the secret of a rotation that is sure to bring success.

Entirely too many people in this world are making themselves cross-eyed looking for the street of easy money. This is as vain and foolish as hunting for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.



"Is There Any Freight for Me?"

If you had a telephone on your Farm a conversation like this would save you a long and probably useless trip:

"Hello! Is this the depot (or express) Agent?"

"Yes."

"This is Mr. Johnson on Rural Route No. 5. Is there any freight for me today?"

"No, it hasn't come yet."

"Thanks. I will call you tomorrow."

If you want to know how to have a telephone on your Farm, at small cost, write for our free booklet. Address

Farmers Line Department

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY

24 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.



THE FARM AND ITS WORK

DISC THE LAND EARLY.

Ground that has been farmed long enough so that the grass roots are rotten is likely to blow badly in the spring when the weather is dry if the soil is not protected in some way. Such land should be discd as early in the spring as possible. This will leave the surface a little rough so that the fine soil grains will be protected from the wind.

This cultivation may be done with a corn cultivator with shovels, if no disc harrow is available. By thus stirring the surface of the soil, a soil mulch will be formed which will prevent evaporation of moisture from below, and the surface will be in proper condition for taking in the rain that falls. This stirring will keep the soil in good condition for plowing much longer than it would be kept if the ground were left unstirred.

This cultivation will bury many weed seeds which will soon germinate. As soon as the weeds begin to come up the drag harrow should be used. Having a loose soil in which to work, the harrow will destroy the weed seedlings very rapidly. The harrow may destroy a second crop of weeds if the ground is not to be planted until late in the season. These harrowings will also keep the surface of the soil in condition for taking in moisture and also for preventing the evaporation of the water which is in the soil. By giving the soil this spring treatment, moisture is conserved and weeds which would interfere with crops are killed.

J. E. Payne.

Dry Farming Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

FERTILITY LOST IN THE WASHING OF SOIL.

Every farmer has it in his power to greatly reduce the amount of fertility annually washed out of the soil by the heavy rains. As a usual thing, the light rains do no damage of this kind.

In the soil the minute particles do not move easily, being held in place by adjacent particles. It is only when the pressure is relieved on one side that the particles are able to flow away in the current water.

The sides of open ditches, streams and rivers are the sources of the yellow matter that colors the great rivers that rush to the ocean, carrying the vast quantities of rich soil with them.

The soil that is washed away is the best soil and the richest. It has in it least of mineral matter and most of decayed vegetable matter. Probably the deposits of the Nile river are richer than the deposits of our own rivers. Only the deposits of our rivers are not made in a place where men can cultivate them and raise wheat and other grains on them.

Egypt has for thousands of years kept up her fertility by the annual deposits of the Nile. We have a thousand Niles in the other rivers of the world, each one of which is carrying annually to the sea vast quantities of rich fertility. The decay of animal and vegetable matter results in a very fine dust that floats easily in the water, and this is the character of the soil floating in running water. By all means save it, if possible, to make

food for the plants growing on the farm.

This is one reason for getting rid of the open ditches and substituting tile drains. At every heavy rain the sides of the open ditch let go of their best particles, and these float away. When this erosion has gone on for some time, the sides cave in and new sides are formed, with new surfaces of soil exposed to the action of the rain and running water.

In the tile drain little soil is moved. The water that comes from the tile drain has but a small amount of soil in it, not enough to count for much in the general waste of soil. The open ditch is a thing no longer desirable on most farms. It is merely a temporary expedient that should not be allowed to become a permanent institution on any farm.

On our individual farms the greatest loss in fertility due to washing comes in the washing that takes place on plowed land where the ground is sloping sufficiently to allow the formation of rills and miniature torrents. Then the light, rich particles float down into the gullies and brooks and leave the soil that is poorest in vegetable matter. The poverty of this washed soil is frequently seen in the long time required to make it productive, if manure be not applied to it.

Ultimately, American agricultural science should become so great and effective that our soil will not be able to escape into our rivers, and our rivers should run with clear water to the sea.

WELL PLANTED, HALF WORKED.

The old custom in pioneer days was to get the ground ready in some way, to plant the corn, and depend on the later cultivation for the success of the crop. The new way is to prepare the seed bed with the greatest of care, and delay planting until the seed bed is thus thoroughly prepared. In the center of the corn belt, corn may be planted in the last days of April or even up to the first of June. There is nearly a month leeway. Sometimes the late planted corn does best, at other times the early planted; and no man can tell in advance which of these plantings the season will favor. The better the seed bed is prepared, the less working afterwards will be required. Half the cultivation may be done before planting. A good deal of cultivation can be done on the smaller farms after the corn is planted and before it is up.

If planting on cornstalk ground, first get rid of the stalks, then disk to conserve moisture, a matter of prime importance during a dry April. We have seen days in April with a dry southwest wind blowing, when undisked cornstalk ground has been found by actual experiment to lose an inch of water in a day. This is not usual, but possible. Then, if possible, after the corn ground is disked and the moisture content thus conserved, plow. This disking will prevent the waste of water and prevent clod formation. Whenever you see your corn crop ground crack open, you may be sure that clods are being formed. If it is not allowed to crack open, there will be no clods formed. It can thus be plowed to the greatest

advantage, and if the harrow follows the plow, there will be no clod formation. Harrowing at intervals of a week or ten days will kill weeds by the million, and weed seeds once sprouted and then killed will give no further trouble.

After the corn is planted, and before it is up, it is always advisable to harrow. Some good farmers, when the seed bed is not satisfactory to them, blind plow before the corn is up, thus perfecting the seed bed, and then follow with the harrow. This is not practicable where a man has a large acreage to plant; but it is on small farms where the acreage is not large. Then let it alone until your corn is well up, when the weeder can be used to very great advantage, followed by the cultivator. (It is sometimes advisable to lay it by with the weeder.)

When land has been thus treated, the after cultivation is a simple matter. You have got rid of the greatest number of weeds that will germinate that spring. One deep plowing when the corn is small, and after that all that is left is to maintain a mulch of dry dirt. We submit that this method is much cheaper and much better in every way than the old way of planting your corn in any kind of a seed bed and depending on repeated plowings to destroy the weeds and maintain a dirt mulch.

BEWARE OF PUDDLED GROUND.

Puddling the ground around plants destroys them by preventing the passage into the soil of the oxygen of the air. The air in soil does not move laterally very much, and in this respect is very much like water. The air in the soil comes mostly from above, and if the upper layer of soil is packed so hard that the air cannot pass through it, the roots below that packed layer will be deprived of most of the oxygen they should receive. A little air may pass in laterally, but if it does the amount is too small to count for much in the life functions of the plant or tree growing in such ground.

The other day the writer was at a large school beside which is a large play ground. In the play ground are several shade trees. Around each shade tree has been recently erected, at some distance from the tree, a very substantial fence in the form of a hexagon. The principal of the school told the writer that until this was done the trees did not grow at all, but seemed to be always in a languishing condition. The feet of the children packed the ground around the trees hard after every rain, and this kept out the life-giving elements of the air. The roots could get all the other food elements they needed with the exception of oxygen. But after the trees were protected and the ground worked up the trees began to grow and are now doing well. Keeping the children away from the trees was the only thing needed to start them into new life.

Some time ago the writer was on a farm where the hogs were allowed to run in the orchard. There was quite a drove of the animals, and they had selected certain trees under which to lie in the heat of the day. These

trees were large, leafy ones, but were rapidly dying. The hogs had tramped the ground hard under the trees and were keeping it hard. The farmer finally decided to save his trees by fencing these particular trees from the hogs.

On soils that contain a considerable amount of clay there is frequently considerable loss from puddling, which is the popular term used for ground that has been pounded when wet till it will hold water.

Note what happens to the clay soil where the footpath runs across it. The grass grows short and stunted. This is simply because the soil has become puddled.

Note in the pasture where the foot of the farm animal has broken the wet sod and made a place that holds water. That soil is puddled and will remain puddled perhaps for a whole season. On clay land much damage is done by permitting the live stock to go on it in the spring when the ground is soft and wet. One puddled hoofprint means little, but what about ten thousand hoofprints?

Wet clay soil tramped by animals is so impervious to water that in the West, where irrigation reservoirs are made on a small scale, the soil is made to hold water by wetting the bottom of the reservoir and then having it tramped by horses.

Remember that the soil must always be porous enough to permit the air to get to the roots of the trees and plants if good growth and health are desired.

HOW TO BUY COTTONSEED MEAL.

Buy Always by Analysis, and Figure Out the Value of Each Sample—A Meal Containing 6.5 Per Cent. Nitrogen is as Cheap at \$30 as One Containing 3.5 Per Cent. at \$16.

The sale of cottonseed meal is regulated by law in most of the Southern States. In some States a low grade is allowed to be sold, which means that the manufacturer is allowed to mix ground cottonseed hulls or other material with the meal, to reduce it to a lower standard.

It is probable that under present methods of manufacture more oil can be extracted from a given quantity of seed by allowing a few more hulls to go in than was formerly practiced; but there can be no reasonable ground for cottonseed meal containing less than 7.5 per cent. ammonia, which is equivalent to 6.18 per cent. of nitrogen or 38.62 per cent. protein. When cottonseed meal falls below this, more hulls are generally introduced than is necessary. Some States allow the manufacturers to introduce these ground cottonseed hulls so long as the meal contains a certain minimum of nitrogen and comes up to the guarantee placed upon it. All cottonseed meal sold for fertilizers must carry a guarantee showing its composition.

Do Not Buy Low Grade Meal.

In other words, some States permit a grade of meal as low as 3.5 per cent. of nitrogen to be sold; but, of course, the guarantee or analysis placed on each sack must indicate that this meal is only guaranteed to contain this low per cent. of nitrogen.

Those States which permit a low grade of meal to be sold on condition that it must contain as much nitrogen as it is guaranteed to contain, do so, no doubt, on the assumption that the farmer is by this guarantee given all the information necessary to protect him from fraud, and this is true; but these laws are for the purpose of protecting the farmer, and if the farmer or buyer is not protected or will not protect himself by purchasing only on the guarantee placed on the meal, then the law falls of its purpose. It is a fact, that the purchasers of cottonseed meal and fertilizers will not or do not buy by the guaranteed composition. Hence, we believe that a cottonseed meal containing less than 6.2 or 6.5 of nitrogen should not be allowed to be sold.

Still, as the laws stand, every purchaser can protect himself if he will buy his cottonseed meal solely by the guaranteed composition placed on each sack. The crime the above gentlemen are charged with committing is in pushing the price of cotton up to above ten cents per pound, when cotton spinners or "Bear Dealers" were trying to depress the price of cotton below ten cents per pound.

For over forty years the cotton spinners of the North, and Europe, depressed the price of cotton at will, and paid the American cotton farmer any "old price" they, the organized spinners, saw fit, for their cotton.

W. P. Brown is a native of Mississippi, and has dealt in cotton since boyhood and at one time his modest means were swept away by a big decline, forced by spinners, in the price of cotton.

He claimed that cotton which was then selling for about four cents per pound, was worth over ten, and he organized a movement to get that figure—or more—for the cotton farmer; and about twelve years ago he and his associates forced the price of cotton to about fourteen cents. And then the spinners of Europe and the United States actually shipped thousands of bales of cotton to New Orleans to break "Brown and his crowd," who had contracted to take it at higher prices than the spinners or "Bears" said it was worth. They did not believe Brown could raise the money required to pay for all that spot cotton; which, in reality, they did not want to sell. But, to their dismay, Brown and Hayne and others did raise over twenty million dollars cash, and paid for every bale offered them; and then sold the same cotton back to those spinners, or "Bears" (who had to have it) at a profit of about \$10.00 per bale.

Some Wrong Ideas About Fertilizer Analyses.

We also hear complaints that the analyses made by the State chemists are not given to the public early enough to enable a man to know the composition of his meal and other fertilizers before he buys them. This is necessarily true, except so far as the guarantee placed on the goods by the manufacturer tells him what the fertilizers contain. These guarantees are generally under, rather than over the actual composition, so that no farmer is likely to be defrauded if he buys by the guarantee placed on the meal and fertilizers on the market. It is impossible to collect samples of fertilizers, analyze them, and publish the results between the dates the manufacturers put them on the market and the time the farmer puts them in the ground.

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Moreover, analyses of fertilizers can not be made "while you wait," as some seem to think. The average person seems to think if he sends in a sample of any material to be analyzed he should get a reply by return mail. Nothing could be more absurd. The work can not be done that quickly. The analysis and inspection of fertilizers saves the farmers millions of dollars, but it is because the few manufacturers who might be dishonest know that the fertilizers sent out will be analyzed and that if any brand does not come up to its guarantee it will mean a loss in trade in the future on that brand as well as danger of prosecution.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE THE MEN WHO RAISE THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Judge Noyes, of the United States circuit court in New York, has decided that Messrs. W. P. Brown, Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans, and Eugene G. Scales, of Texas, well known "Bull Dealers" in cotton, must stand trial, under the indictment charging them with "restraint of trade" under the Sherman anti-trust act.

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Even since that time the spinners or "Bears" have been after Brown, Hayne and all other cotton "Bulls," who put the price of cotton to a high figure.

About ten years ago Eugene Scales, of Texas, (and who was born and reared in Lamar county) joined forces with Messrs. Brown, Hayne and others and became one of the largest and most aggressive "Bull leaders" the world ever knew, and their combined efforts to keep prices of cotton above ten cents per pound (while the spinners or "Bears" were trying to force cotton below ten cents per pound) resulted in forcing the cotton spinners to pay the cotton farmers between fourteen and fifteen cents per pound.

This so incensed the cotton spinners that they brought an influence on the attorney general of the United States and induced him to indict Messrs. Brown, Hayne and Scales for forcing

them "to pay those hayseeds so much money," as one spinner expressed it.

If forcing cotton to its legitimate price, and keeping it there, is a crime, then the American people need more of just such criminals (?) to the cotton spinners, perhaps) as Messrs. Brown, Hayne and Scales.

In December last, the Northeast Texas District Farmers' Union passed a resolution, addressed to Hon. George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States, and demanding that he also prosecute the cotton "Bears," who depress the price of cotton.

There is justice in that resolution, a copy of which was also sent to Senators Culberson and Bailey, and it would be well if more farmers from all over the country would write to Attorney General Wickersham and to President W. H. Taft, protesting against above prosecution, which is more of an injury to the farmers, than it is to above gentlemen.

Cotton now brings more cash from foreign shores to America than any other one farm product, and it is to the interest of the American people to get the highest legitimate price for cotton, and this is what Messrs. Brown, Hayne and Scales aided in doing. It is a selfish political move of the cotton spinners, aided by demagogues entirely that thus strikes at the farmers in order to carry a strained point.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

The attention of the department of agriculture has been called to a dispatch published in various California papers on the 9th and 10th instants stating that the department had originated a new type of navel orange and that several thousand young trees were ready for distribution this month throughout California.

These statements as published are misleading and are apparently based on a misapprehension of the facts. The department has no new navel oranges nor new citrus fruits of any kind for distribution in California at present. Experiments in the breeding of new navel oranges and other citrus fruits have been under way for several years, but these experiments are still in the preliminary stage. None of the new sorts will be distributed until thoroughly tested under the auspices of the department and found to be of promise. None of them has as yet fruited, therefore it is not known whether any will be of commercial value.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

A bulletin was recently issued by the United States department of agriculture showing the average agricultural production of the world for the last ten years. Texas leads the United States in the production of horses, with 1,258,000 for yearly average. Illinois comes next, with 1,224,000; Iowa, third, with 1,179,000; Kansas, fourth, with 914,000; Missouri, fifth, with 839,000. Russia outdoes the United States in the number of horses, with a yearly average of 23,899,000 horses. Missouri has been displaced for first place in the production of mules by Texas, which has a yearly average of 435,000; Mississippi, 246,000; Missouri, 240,000; Georgia, 197,000, and Tennessee, 194,000.

The United States leads the world in the production of mules, with an

average of 4,227,000; Spain follows with 810,000, and Italy third, with 388,000.

It is interesting to know that New York produces the most milk cows, having a yearly average of 1,623,000; Iowa comes next, with 1,387,000; Pennsylvania, a close third, with 1,107,000; Illinois, fourth, with 1,037,000; Wisconsin, fifth, with 1,101,000. Missouri is eighth. In all cattle other than the milk cows Texas again leads, with 7,383,000; Iowa, 2,328,000; Kansas 2,803,000; Nebraska, 2,388,000; Oklahoma, 2,013,000, and Missouri sixth with 1,733,000. Montana retains her lead in the production of sheep, with an annual average of 5,813,000. Wyoming comes next with over a million less, and has an annual production of 4,565,000. New Mexico has 4,338,000. Idaho is fourth, with 3,440,000. Ohio, fifth, with 3,125,000.

STAND UP FOR FARMERS.

Believing all editors desire valuable facts on the most important subjects; and knowing most men do not have the opportunity to get at the bottom facts on many of the greatest questions and measures before the people, I feel that I can modestly claim to be rendering my editorial brethren a service by placing at their disposal the article below. Every paper read by farmers—especially in Texas—ought to give such facts as these so as to post them as to the truth.

The editorial appears in the Arlington Journal of March 31st. You may freely use it with, or without credit—as the facts are vouched for, and should be known.

Fraternally,

Wm. A. Bowen,
Editor Arlington Journal, Arlington, Texas.

Do not close the windows until the weather gets real cold. This advice pertains to the hen house and not man's house.

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J. WHITNER REID, Pres.

COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 7, 1911.

PRINTED BY THE STATE CO.

The South is not the only part of the country where race wars are liable to break out. They are of more frequent occurrence the other side of the Mason and Dixon line than here. A town in Delaware is in the throes of one just now.

The stock market is said to be flatter at this time than it has been for many years past, due, it is thought, to the near assembling of a Democratic congress and to a recent decision of the supreme court in the anti-trust cases.

We don't look for much to be done in tariff legislation at the incoming extra session of congress. The game of the Republicans will be to block everything looking to tariff reform. The interests will die hard.

The big merger of cotton mills in South Carolina is not a healthy sign. It looks too much like another trust, one of the things that is throttling the life of the people of this country. Therefore our readers will understand why we don't enthuse over this contemplated movement in South Carolina.

Now you hear it and now you don't; that is, the rumors of peace from Mexico. In the meantime the rebels continue quite active, putting up wherever the chance offers pretty nasty fights against which the federal troops seem to make but little headway.

THE FARMERS' UNION SUN

Not a week passes that the automobile does not exact its toll of death. This is due largely to the number of women and fools that are allowed to run them.

GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON.

To watch the course of a gentleman and a scholar in a high political office is always singularly interesting. What the average politician will do everybody knows beforehand, and therefore his course excites no interest or comment, unless he makes a fool of himself, which is not unusually the case. With Governor Wilson, however, it is different. He is something more than a politician. His broad culture and moral character place him in an atmosphere quite apart from any breathed by the chronic hunter after office; and for this reason we have watched his course since becoming governor of New Jersey with more than ordinary interest.

Naturally, one would expect such a man, who has led more or less a cloistered life, to be rather an idealist, advocating and doing things politically impracticable; but so far from anything of the sort, Governor Wilson has shown himself to be a man quite free from dreams and able to meet the most stubborn reasoners in the realm of facts on their own ground. He is level-headed and sane; and, backed by his moral faculties, he is enabled to see straight and with deft hand lay bare the cancerous growth that is eating into the vitals of the body politic. He has passed beyond the sphere of mere politics into the realm of broad, constructive statesmanship; or rather, we may say, his student life made him a statesman and not a politician before he ever thought of entering the field of politics.

The saneness of the man, coupled with those high political ideals possible of realization, has brought him prominently before the country as one eminently worthy to be the Democratic standard bearer in the presidential campaign of 1912.

DEATH OF DR. S. A. KNAPP.

In the death of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp the South generally, and its farming class especially, has lost a good friend. It was he, as one of the foremost experts of the department of agriculture, who inaugurated and set on foot farm demonstration work in the South which more than all other agencies combined has developed agriculture along scientific lines. But nowhere in the South was his interest felt to greater advantage than here in South Carolina. Through the efforts of Governor Heyward and Hon. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Knapp was very early

brought into relationship with our people, in whom he took a deep interest and helped greatly to better methods of agriculture. The first man he sent to the State was Prof. D. N. Barrow, who was succeeded by Mr. Campbell, and he in turn by Ira W. Williams. Their work is known of all men.

The efforts of Dr. Knapp were fully met by the State, at which he always expressed himself as being peculiarly gratified. He had in mind to do great things for South Carolina, saying to Col. Watson, on one occasion: "I hope to live to see the day that I can make your State of South Carolina the model State of all the States in the Union for the utilization of intelligent and fruitful methods in agriculture." Had he lived long enough, he would undoubtedly have realized this dream of his; for the situation of South Carolina, together with its unequalled climate and variety of soil, lent itself peculiarly to the accomplishment of such a work. In short, he would have made the State an object lesson to the other States of the Union.

His death, therefore, should be especially deplored by South Carolinians, as no doubt it will be when they become acquainted with the large things he contemplated in their behalf. A good man, and a patriot, has laid down his work; and who is worthy to assume his mantle, it is most difficult to say.

Secretary's Column

BOOKS FOR SECRETARY'S USE.

Applications for membership in book form, with stubs for record, will be supplied without charge to all local secretaries who are in need of same.

The secretary's account book for the collection of fees and dues is a small pocket-size, convenient book for this record. This will also be furnished without charge when needed. All local secretaries who are in need of these books should send for them.

J. WHITNER REID,
Secretary.

WHEN TO PLANT TREES.

The right time to plant trees is when the frost is out of the ground and the trees begin to bud. We do not believe in fall planting, however much nurserymen may urge it. The kind of a day on which you plant is second in importance only to the season. If you have but a small amount of planting to do, don't plant on a hot day or a windy day, but on a cool, damp day.

When you are planting take time to do it right. Don't stick the roots of your trees down into a rough or cloddy soil, but prepare a seed bed for the tree as you would for wheat or corn. When your trees come, if you do not have time to plant them, there is no particular hurry. Heel them in by simply burying the roots deep in fresh earth. Plant two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

If your ground is in good condition, compact it around the roots of the trees pretty firmly. If your land is thoroughly soaked with water, just wait until it is in good condition; and in any case leave two or three inches of the surface loose, so as to form a dirt mulch.

By all means plant trees, however, if you expect to need fence posts some years from now, if you are not fully supplied with fruit, or if your farm is not properly groved. Don't plant poor trees in countries where you can grow good ones. Plant catalpa for fence posts, if you can get the right species. Ash will grow almost all over our territory; black walnut from the latitude of northern Iowa south. As you go westward into the drier sections, south of the central line of Iowa use the Russian mulberry for windbreaks and for a future supply of fence posts. If you can not plant anything else, plant white or golden willow or cottonwood. Don't plant elder, unless you are in section of country where nothing else will stand the winds; but plant trees, if you think you will have any use for them ten years from now.

LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES.

The five anthracite mine inspection districts in Pennsylvania for 1909-1910 produced 61,906,776 long tons of coal, and the number of fatal accidents were 512. The loss of life in the mines of these three districts for the last three years is said to be one-third of the total number of lives lost in the Revolutionary war. In addition, there were 182 wives left widows and 532 children left orphans, while the non-fatal accidents were 282. It is not often that the records of mine accidents show a larger total for the fatal ones than does that for non-fatal, due, we presume, to the nature of work in the anthracite mines differing very much from that of bituminous. This is true in almost all coal mining, there scarcely being a mine that does not have its own local peculiarities and dangers which differ from those at others to a more or less extent.—Mine Workers' Journal.

THEORY OF PIG FATTENING.

The pig may be regarded as a miniature factory for converting grain and by-products into pork. Under fair conditions, and being properly handled, it will turn out 100 pounds of pork for every 400 pounds of grain or grain equivalent given to it.

It takes 75 per cent. of the food given to the pig to provide animal heat and sustain the vital functions. The other 25 per cent. goes to making pork. Suppose that a pig of 100 pounds live weight eat 4 pounds of grain or its equivalent per day, and it was given only 3 pounds, the result would be that nothing would be gained, because at the end of the month the pig would be only 100 pounds weight, as the 3 pounds per day was used up before reaching the pork-making stage.

On the other hand, if it had been given one pound more per day it would have put on one pound of pork per day. This is how a great deal of money is lost by giving the pig less than enough, and so losing all we give him. This is often done when the farmer runs short of feed on the farm and says it does not pay to buy feed for pigs.

All experience goes to prove that

the only way that money is lost on pig feeding is by trying to save the feed. There never was a time when it would not pay to buy feed for pigs.

The above is taken from the Silverwood Gazette, published at Brisbane, Australia, by The Silverwood Dairy Factory Company. The reason and the conclusion appear to be absolutely incontrovertible.

And they apply with equal pertinence to the production of milk. All the profit comes from the feed consumed in excess of that required for bodily maintenance. Hence the economy of liberal feeding.

CORN AND MILLET IN PALESTINE.

No maize, or Indian corn, to speak of, is grown in this consular district in Southern Palestine, while in the anti-Lebanon region it is planted quite extensively and used for bread. In the Jaffa orange gardens a little is grown and sold for roasting ears, and occasionally a small field is tried nearer Jerusalem with greater or less success.

The only plant of its kind grown here to a large extent is the millet, "sorghum vulgare." It is called Arabic "doura," has a marked resemblance to corn when growing until headed out, when the kernels appear in clusters, not upon ears. In some parts of the world it is called "kafir corn" or "Jerusalem corn." The kernels are small and white, and when ground are made into a coarse bread, which is eaten by only the poorer peasants.

This millet is planted as an alternate crop to barley and wheat all over the plain of Sharon, as well as on all good, deep soil on the Judean hills. The land is plowed two or three times during the rainy winter months, and when the rains have stopped the grain is planted in rows about 12 to 15 inches apart and is cultivated by hand once after it has grown a few inches. The harvesting takes place in September, when clusters are cut off and the kernels thrashed out by treading of cattle.

COTTON.

Cotton exports from the United States in 1910 aggregated 530 million dollars in value, exceeding by more than 60 million dollars the highest record heretofore made. The quantity exported, however, was materially less than in certain earlier years, having been but 3,641 million pounds, against 4,374 million in 1908, when the value was but 439 million dollars. The average export price in 1910 was 14 1-2c. per pound, against practically 10c. in 1908, the high record year for quality, the average export price in 1910 having been higher than in any years since 1874. The countries to which this cotton went, stated in order of magnitude of their purchases, are—the United Kingdom, approximately 243 million dollars; Germany, 140 million dollars; France, 62 million; Italy, 28 million; Spain, 16 million; Canada, 10 1-2 million; and Japan, 9 1-2 million. The value of raw cotton imported into the United States during the year was about 15 million dollars, of which 10 million dollars' worth came direct from Egypt, 2 million from the United Kingdom (presumably also chiefly from Egypt), nearly 1 million from Peru, and three-quarters of a million from China.

THE FARMERS' UNION SUN

THERE'S SOME TRUTH IN IT.

A writer in the Breeder's Gazette discourses excellently well on "The Farm Mare" and the place she occupies in the success of the farm. There is a good thought contained in the following extract:

The father who discourages his son's ambition to drive a team, and a good one, is weaning him from the farm. At St. Charles, Ill., is an industrial school where the reformation of hundreds of boys is begun. After they have been there for a time many of them are placed on farms. Superintendent C. B. Adams was asked how they kept them from running away in such cases. "That is easy," he said. "We start a bank account for the boy with his wages; he will scarcely leave that. Most of the boys are given a team of horses to work in the fields; they will never leave that." Money and horses are verily two of the greatest attractions for American boys. Somehow this couplet seems generally to be associated. The American with money will get horses; the American with horses will make money.

A CALL TO BRAINS.

(By Herbert G. Stockwell.)

How often we hear it said of some of our friends who do not succeed, "Now there is a man who ought to be at the top of his business. He is honest and he knows his business much more thoroughly than some of those who are making successes of themselves, yet he is still at the bench."

When we wonder why a man does not succeed we feel like uttering objections to an order of things that would keep a man down and boost up a man of inferior attainments.

"It's all luck," say we, at least until we have put on our thinking caps and analyze the conditions required for creating demands upon us for what we have to give.

Many men who seem to possess perfect equipment do not obtain much business because, of all things known by them, one vital matter is lacking—how to make their abilities known to others.

Business today is not thrust on any one as a rule. In whatever occupation a man is engaged, besides the perfect knowledge or skill required to execute the things intrusted to him he must, in addition, know how to attract trade, customers or clients. In other words a man cannot become fully equipped to do business until he has learned how to get it.

NO MAN SUCCEEDS WHO WAITS TO BE DUG UP.

This principle extends to every field of human activity. From the president of a huge corporation down to the ordinary day laborer, something must be added to one's ability to do the particular thing required of him before he can secure other things to do.

Hard manual labor is being displaced by machinery and tools, but much of the labor of production must yet be performed by hand, and the operations of the machines must be attended by mechanics skilled or unskilled.

It is inevitable, and it will be so for a long time to come, that laborious physical efforts must be put forth in many industrial processes.

When the bugle sounds for war, the volunteers who step forward do not come from any class of society or

any mental or manual group of laborers of the world. Of the able-bodied men there will always be some few from every rank and station to stand out as the appointed ones. In their hearts the bugle strikes responding chords, sounding the call to arms—and to arms they go.

In just such manner do the few ambitious workmen, whether they work with hand or head, step out from the crowd of lifeless ones who, ever complaining, are never ready to respond to the mysterious call to go higher up.

ADVERTISING.

Many farmers do not pay much attention to the principles of advertising, but they ought to. Suppose they have a dirty slovenly barnyard with a lot of poor, miserable looking cows standing knee deep in manure. How does that advertise the owner?

Suppose they have a lot of scrubby, all out of sorts looking cows. What sort of an advertisement is that for the brain and spirit of the owner?

Suppose he had a cheap, slab-sided, grade bull, bought cheap, is cheap and his get is cheap. How does such an animal advertise the class his owner belongs in?

Suppose a farmer has no care or pride as to his standing among men; cares nothing for the neat and tidy appearance of his premises, his house, his live stock, and his fields. What sort of an advertisement is all that for him?

He may never think of it, but he is certainly paying a big price for his advertising and greatly to his hurt.

We can't escape the effect of advertising, and, whether good or bad, it must be paid for.

After all, the good advertising is much the cheapest.

VENTILATING THE SOIL.

We hear a great deal about the ventilating of dairy barns, poultry houses, the dwelling house, but very few know that the soil requires as much if not more ventilation than the above mentioned buildings. Without plenty of air the soil will not do its work properly. Just as a child has a small chance of living in a poorly ventilated room, so has the plant that is struggling for an existence in a hard, compact soil.

Every acre should go into the winter with some crop on it. In the spring it should be plowed up and turned under so that the moisture will rot the plant and bring life and fertility back to the soil, especially if it is rye. If an underdrain is laid it will change the worthless piece of ground into one very suitable for extensive cultivation.

THE AUTOMOBILE A MARVELOUS MACHINE.

In the January Outing, C. F. Carter gives an interesting account of some wonderful things accomplished by the automobile. In part he says: "In some respects, the automobile is the most marvelous machine the world has yet seen. It can go anywhere at any time, floundering through two feet of snow, ford any stream that isn't deep enough to drown out the magneto, triumph over mud axle deep, jump fences, and cavort over plowed ground at fifteen miles an hour. It has been used with brilliant success in various kinds of hunting,

including coyote coursing on the prairies of Colorado, where it can run all around the bronco, formerly in favor, since it never runs any risk of breaking a leg in a prairie-dog hole. Educated automobiles have been trained to shell corn, saw wood, pump water, churn, plow, and, in short, do anything required of them except figure out where the consumer gets off under the new tariff law."

BUCKWHEAT GRIDDLE CAKES.

He had never said anything like it before, but the first time she tried the recipe in her precious "Boston Cook Book" for buckwheat griddle cakes the young husband remarked, "These cakes are very good, Mary, but I think the ones my mother used to make were a little better." Thereupon Mary, like a sensible young woman, sat down, not to cry, but to write to her mother-in-law in Rhode Island for directions for making those superior cakes. She has used the recipe for 20 years, and if the batter is baked on a hissing hot griddle, well greased with butter or lard, the cakes are a rich brown, tender and delicious: One and one-half cups buckwheat, one-half cup flour, one tablespoonful cornmeal, pinch of salt, one-fourth of a yeast cake or two-thirds of a cup of yeast. Mix with warm water and put in a warm place over night. In the morning add one level teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water and one tablespoonful of molasses. If there is any of the batter left, save it to mix with next time instead of yeast.

CHICKEN FRICASSEED COUNTRY STYLE.

Cook a tender chicken until done, with a piece of salt pork, an onion and a carrot. When done, remove and cut in pieces, removing also the giblets. Boil down the liquor and strain, and to each quart of liquor add one pint of cream. Thicken with flour stirred smooth in some cold milk, and add a generous piece of butter and some salt and pepper. Have ready on a platter some triangles of buttered toast, and arrange on these the pieces of chicken, with a piece of giblet and a tiny slice of the pork on each, and pour over the whole the cream sauce. Serve with potato balls.—Greenfield Gazette.



DROPSY Cured. Gives quick relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; permanent cure so to 60 days. Trial treatment free. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY.

Between Augusta and Spartanburg.	
Daily No. 1.	Daily No. 1.
Lv. (Eastern Time.)	
10.10am.....	Augusta..... 6.15pm
11.56am.....	McCormick..... 4.32pm
12.57am.....	Greenwood..... 2.32pm
2.00pm.....	Laurens (Dinner)..... 2.32pm
2.32pm.....	Laurens..... 2.03pm
3.48pm.....	Roebuck..... 12.37pm
4.05pm.....	Spartanburg..... 12.30pm
Between Laurens and Greenville.	
Daily No. 52.	Daily No. 52.
Lv. (Eastern Time.)	
2.35pm.....	Laurens..... 1.45pm
4.00pm.....	Greenville..... 12.20pm
C. N. & T. R. R. connecting at Laurens.	
11.15am.....	Columbia..... 4.55pm
12.40pm.....	Prosperity..... 3.34pm
12.56pm.....	Newberry..... 3.20pm
1.50pm.....	Clinton..... 2.32pm
2.12pm.....	Laurens..... 2.12pm

Schedule in effect Sept. 12, 1909.
Note—The above arrivals and departures, as well as connections with other companies, are given as information and are not guaranteed.

Dairy and Farm Stock

MODIFICATION OF SOUTHERN CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Nearly 11,000 square miles of additional territory has been released from the federal quarantine for Texas fever or tick fever of cattle by an order of the secretary of agriculture taking effect March 15th. This action is taken as a result of good progress made during the past year in the extermination of cattle ticks which spread the disease. The total area released from quarantine since the eradication of the ticks was systematically undertaken in the summer of 1906 by co-operation between federal, State and local authorities now amounts to nearly 140,000 square miles, and includes territory in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California. The released territory exceeds in extent the combined area of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The territory released by the recent order is as follows:

In Virginia, the counties of Fluvanna and Chesterfield.

In North Carolina, the counties of Stanly, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, Wake and Franklin.

In Tennessee, the county of Overton and portions of the counties of Fentress, Polk, Lincoln, Lawrence, Benton and Madison.

In Mississippi, portions of the counties of Marshall and Benton.

In Oklahoma the county of Kiowa and portions of the counties of Greer, Jackson, Swanson, Caddo, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln and Pawnee.

In Texas the county of Cottle and portions of the counties of Hardeman, Howard and Mitchell.

The order also prescribes regulations for the territory remaining in quarantine, which includes the entire States of Alabama, Florida and Louisiana and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California. Copies of this order may be obtained on application to the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ADVANTAGE OF DAIRYING.

Few persons think of the many advantages that come with dairying. In the first place, it furnishes the owner with a ready fund of cash at all times. He doesn't have to wait till some crop comes in before he can get a little money. He has money every week and every day if he wants it. Dairying is essentially a cash business.

Dairying enables the farmer to buy for cash and thus get advantage of discount and cash prices. He doesn't pay a big interest for credit while the cotton crop is coming in. He gets his groceries and feed stuffs at the lowest cash basis. However, if he is a good manager, most of his feed is grown on the farm.

Having a steady income is one of the strongest points, but the steady improvement of his farm is equally as good. As the dairy farm grows older it becomes richer instead of poorer. An abundance of manure is one of the dairyman's important assets. This must not be overlooked. Virgin soils

SYSTEMS OF DAIRYING.

At the meeting of the Illinois dairy-men, Professor Fraser, of the University of Illinois, gave a talk of which the following extracts are a part:

"The amount of milk and butter-fat produced per acre is, generally speaking, the final test of profitable dairying where all feed is raised on the farm. This depends not only on efficient cows, but also on raising crops that contain a maximum amount of digestible nutrients, and especially protein, which is so essential for dairy cows. This article explains and compares four different systems of cropping for dairy farms. By the first two, 160 acres of land will support the equivalent of thirty-eight and fifty-one cows, respectively. By the other two, the same farm will keep the equivalent of sixty-five and one hundred cows, respectively. The first will make 991 pounds, the second 1,475 pounds, the third 2,025 pounds and the fourth 3,150 pounds of milk per acre. The poorest system of cropping returns \$15.16 per acre in milk and the best system returns \$48.20 per acre. The first system will give an annual return of \$2,627 from

System.....	1.	2.	3.	4.
Pounds of digestible protein available.....	26,804	35,024	38,850	80,237
Pounds of total digestible nutrients available.....	230,783	304,661	350,197	592,039
Average number of cows kept.....	31.7	42.9	54	84
Total pounds milk produced.....	158,500	235,950	324,000	504,000
Total value of milk produced.....	\$2,425	\$3,610	\$4,957	\$7,711
Total value of products.....	2,627	3,882	5,301	8,246
Left for running expenses and profit.....	290	772	1,936	3,911

do not wear out on a true dairy farm.

The dairy lessens the cost of feed products on the farm. By enriching the land, more feed to the acre can be grown, and at less cost for labor. By putting up a good silo and increasing the corn crop an abundance can be provided of ensilage, the cheapest food produced on the farm.

A METHOD OF PRESERVING BUTTER.

The butter, after being thoroughly washed, is shaped into prisms and glazed. The glaze is made by dissolving powdered white sugar in hot water and is applied with a very soft brush. The heat causes the syrup to penetrate the butter very slightly and, mixing with it, to form a perfect glaze when cold. The butter is thus coated by an attractive looking varnish or glaze which preserves it perfectly by excluding air.—L'Industrie du Beurre.

BLOOD MEAL FOR COWS.

It is not likely that many dairymen who read this ever fed dried blood to their milk cows. Sensitive persons might revolt against the idea of feeding blood meal. And yet it contains nearly twice as much protein as cottonseed meal or oil meal and is just about as effective as a milk producer.

It has been more customary to use blood meal as a hog feed than as a feed for cattle. It comes as a by-product from the packing house and when fed to hogs is mixed with corn.

the farm and the last will give \$8,246, or more than three times the first.

"But this is not all. The net results as to nitrogen in the soil is to lose 1,900 pounds annually in the first system, to gain 110 pounds in the second, 2,280 pounds in the third and 5,830 pounds in the last. These differences are due entirely to the kind of crops raised and their adaptability to the feeding of dairy cows, for the cows are figured at the same natural efficiency and the soil equally productive, in each of the four systems. It is certainly worth while to consider crop plans that make such differences in the returns and in the maintenance of the soil."

He compared the following rotations:

No. 1.—Corn, oats, corn, oats, timothy, pasture, pasture, pasture.

No. 2.—Corn, corn, corn, oats, clover, clover and timothy, pasture, pasture.

No. 3.—Corn, corn, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa, pasture, pasture.

No. 4.—Corn, corn, corn, corn, alfalfa, alfalfa, alfalfa.

Theoretically these systems work out as follows:

System.....	1.	2.	3.	4.
Pounds of digestible protein available.....	26,804	35,024	38,850	80,237
Pounds of total digestible nutrients available.....	230,783	304,661	350,197	592,039
Average number of cows kept.....	31.7	42.9	54	84
Total pounds milk produced.....	158,500	235,950	324,000	504,000
Total value of milk produced.....	\$2,425	\$3,610	\$4,957	\$7,711
Total value of products.....	2,627	3,882	5,301	8,246
Left for running expenses and profit.....	290	772	1,936	3,911

It has been shown by station tests that cottonseed meal is somewhat cheaper as a milk producer than blood meal. The scarcity of the latter will probably prevent its ever coming into general use. Yet, one or two pounds at a feed are considered sufficient.

WEIGHT OF HOGS.

The average weight of hogs marketed in recent years is much lighter than in former years; in the decade 1870-1879 the average weight of hogs killed during the winter months in Western packing centers was about 275 pounds; in the decade 1880-1889, about 257 pounds; in the decade 1890-1899 about 239 pounds; and in the past decade, 1900-1909, about 219 pounds. In other words, hogs marketed between 30 and 40 years ago averaged one-fourth heavier than those marketed in recent years.—U. S. Crop Reporter.

A UTILITARIAN.

Old Mr. Close, who is the wealthiest man in Chatville, had a rooted objection to all unnecessary expenditures, and even the necessary ones were severe trials. He had saved the druggist's bill for months, and when finally he plucked up sufficient courage to pay it, his creditor was so pleased that he celebrated the event by inviting Mr. Close to drink with him—at his soda fountain.

"Oh, no, I guess not," said Mr. Close.

"Yes, do," urged the druggist and thoughtfully added: "The drinks are

on me, understand. It won't cost you a cent."

"Um," said Mr. Close. "How much is soda a glass?"

"Five cents," said the druggist.

"Five cents," repeated Mr. Close slowly. "Well, I think I'd rather have something useful. Tell you what—you can give me a bottle of ink." Boston Herald.

GET RID OF THE RATS.

A poultry farmer living in Washington has several parrots on his ranch as policemen to drive away hawks and rats. The parrots are in deadly fear of the hawks and rats, and when one appears begin to screech and yell, "Get out, get out!" The rats had almost broken up the poultryman's business when the parrot idea struck him, since when, he says, he has had no trouble.

Buy Your Seeds Direct

From the
ROCKY FORD SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Rocky Ford, Colo.

We make a specialty of growing cantaloupe, cucumber and other vine seeds. We guarantee our seeds to the planter.

Buy from men who are aiding in building up the Farmers' Organization and cut out the middleman.

Please write for a Catalogue.

H. D. CLUTE

MUCH APPENDICITIS IN COLUMBIA.

Many people in Columbia have chronic Appendicitis and mistake it for stomach or bowel trouble. If you have wind or gas in the stomach or bowels, sour stomach or constipation, try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the new German Appendicitis remedy. A SINGLE DOSE of this simple remedy will relieve you—you will be surprised at the QUICK action. O. E. Thomas, druggist, 1611 Main St.



INCREASED DEMAND FOR NITRATES.

Over Twenty-Six Per Cent. in Two Years.

It was generally anticipated that a large increase in the consumption of nitrate of soda would be registered this year, but no one expected such a magnificent increase as is shown in the following figures. Whilst 1909 showed an increase of 196,000 tons, or 11.1-3 per cent. upon the consumption of 1908, the year which has just closed shows a further advance of 15.1-2 per cent., or 327,000 tons.

The figures are 2,251,000 tons against 1,922,000 in 1909, of which quantity the Continent of Europe accounts for 1,531,000 tons against 1,354,000 tons, an increase of 13 per cent.; the United States accounts for 503,600 tons against 399,000 tons, an increase of 25.1-4 per cent.; the United Kingdom accounts for 121,000 tons against 110,000 tons, an increase of 9 per cent.; other countries account for 92,460 tons against 65,280 tons, an increase of 35 per cent. In the last item, which includes the Tropics, we hope and believe that 1911-12 will double, if not treble, the 1910 figures, in face of the rapidly-extending areas being planted up on all sides, and to the increasing ability of the planters to realize the advantage of a scientific use of this valuable fertilizer.

The present increase is eloquent testimony, indeed, to the ever-increasing favor in which this fertilizer is held by agriculturists throughout the world, as well it may be, when we consider the many advantages it possesses. The article, as all who use it know, is clean, odorless and easy of distribution on the soil. Above all, it is marvelous in its effects upon plant life, quickening that which is ready to die and greatly increasing the bulk of the crop upon which it is strewn. In point of price, there is today no nitrogenous fertilizer so cheap, and perhaps none so effective, as nitrate of soda.

Staggered by the magnitude of the consumption, a few have questioned its maintenance in the coming year, but surely no sound reasons can be adduced for such a doubt. Scientists are agreed as to its value, though the farmer and planter, until lately, were not so easy to convince; but now, however, thanks to the pamphlets, demonstrations, and general educational propaganda that has been carried on with so much patience and perseverance for some years past throughout the world, much of the indifference to, or prejudice against, nitrogenous fertilizers has passed away. As we have always maintained, since we first agitated in the early 'nineties, for a more systematic renewal of the plant foods in the soil, the only way to bring this about is to educate the rising generation to a higher level than was then in vogue, and so enable them to appreciate the advantages of scientific manuring. Highly-organized work on the lines we suggested has since been steadily carried on in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and elsewhere, by well-known and recognized scientists, in whom the sellers and buyers of fertilizers alike have confidence, with the most gratifying results, as can be

seen. The enormous increase in the United States alone is eloquent and convincing evidence of this. In spite of the increased consumption, supplies available are ample to last for many years more. As matters now stand, were the demand to increase 50 per cent., the nitrate companies could go on supplying it for many years to come, and are quite ready to undertake to do so. So far as the United States and "other countries" are concerned, there are distinct evidences that a very substantial increase may take place in the demand this year; nor need we wonder at this when we consider the yearly increase of the world's population, and the fact that those once virgin soils of the West which contribute so largely to the food supplies of the world are beginning to show signs of exhaustion. The introduction of nitrogen to the soil now becomes absolutely essential, and the American agriculturist is evidently discovering that in nitrate of soda he has it in a very satisfactory form. Of Europe one must not yet speak so confidently, inasmuch as, by reason of the forces which have been at work throughout the autumn to discourage buying forward, sales have not been so heavy as they might otherwise have been. The difficulty which arose between buyers and sellers in the autumn, in Hamburg, over a new form of contract which the importers wished to impose upon the dealers, and which contract was finally agreed to with some slight modifications, undoubtedly helped to retard business for some time, besides which there was the subtle influence of pessimism, real or affected, which was brought to bear upon the inland dealer, and which pessimistic prophecies the dealer, who had not bought, probably found very agreeable. Pessimism, however, could only have for its basis a fear, begotten of uncertainty, as to the consumptive demand of the coming season being equal to last, but, as we have seen, the statistical position has for some months past favored, rather than otherwise, an optimistic view of the market. Today we start a new campaign with 43,480 tons less in sight than we did twelve months ago, and large consumers would be well advised to note this, and not be afraid to place their orders, as prices are more likely to show a rise than to go lower, since, from the companies' point of view, they are already too low.

CONSERVATION ON THE FARM.

Conservation is a word to conjure by in these days; but most people people think of conservation of forests and water powers and coal and other assets to which the title has not been "lost, strayed or stolen" and still remains in the government. The trouble now is that the people generally do not realize the new meaning that has been put into the word. The dictionaries tell us that it means a saving from waste.

When a new idea is evolved, either a new word must be coined or the meaning of an old one changed to suit. It has been so ever since language was spoken or written; and the more mentally active a nation is, the more new ideas it gets hold of, the more rapid are the change of words from the dictionary meaning.

The conservationists have put a new meaning into that word. It no longer means merely the saving from waste, but with this idea of saving from needless waste it combines the idea of use. We must save the fertility of the farm, using the farm meanwhile, using it not as a miner uses the mine, that is, not mining the fertility, but increasing it wherever possible, and it is often found to be possible to improve even on the handiwork of nature. The greatest asset of the United States is the fertility of the soil. We can economize on other things and do without some of them altogether; but the human race must have food and clothing, all of which comes from the soil. Unless we maintain and increase our fertility, the very foundation of our national greatness has slipped away. The worst thing that we can lose is the integrity and manhood of our people; for the man is always greater than the soil which he tills.

Let us apply this doctrine just now to the conservation of seed corn. Corn, as our readers all know, is the great crop of the corn belt. We will conserve our seed corn by picking the best of it, two or three times as much as we want, in the fall before frost, drying it out and keeping it dry during the winter. This is an important part of the conservation of seed corn; but it is after all a very small part. When the time comes, the way to conserve seed corn is not leave it in the barn or the cellar, but to plant it in the best soil you have, to give it covering sufficient to secure prompt and vigorous germination, and then to cultivate it the best you know how. This

wastes the seed corn in one sense, for it has disappeared forever; but it is the conservation of all that is valuable in that seed; and wisely wasted, but readily conserved, (it gives you an increase of from five hundred to a thousand fold.

Take another illustration: The boy and the girl are the very best things you have on the place. You want to conserve their health by properly feeding and clothing them; but you will really waste this boy and girl unless you teach them to work to advantage, to get the best results from their energy, to observe. To put them in touch with their environment, and to acquaint them with the environment of the past, to impart to them all that you have learned from your own observation and experience; this conserves the manhood and womanhood of the boy and girl; and whether they stay on the farm or go to the city they will be potent forces in the development of our civilization.

These are some things to think about when you and the boy are planning for the corn crop, the wheat crop or the oat crop, and when your daughter and her mother are making a home from which you will not depart willingly except for a better world, and which your children will always hold in loving remembrance.—Wallace's Farmer.

FIGURES AGAINST FANCIES.

There is so much of all kinds of foolish talk going the rounds against the use of the tuberculin test and so many farmers are willing and some, we think, anxious to believe any wild statement that a little clear-headed, sane truth comes as refreshing as a cup of cold water in the midst of a desert. That bit of sanity is to be found in the report of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board. Here is the gist of it:

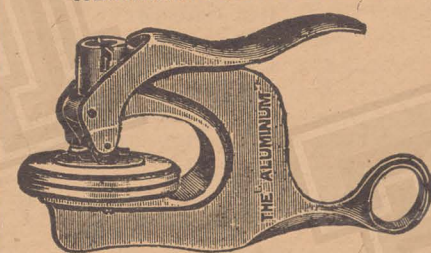
Out of over 27,000 cattle tested for tuberculosis in 1907-8, nine and one-tenth per cent. were found affected. In 1908-9, 16,000 were tested and the average had fallen to 6.2. In 1909-10, 26,000 were tested and the percentage of diseased cattle dropped to 4.1 per cent. In 1909, 3,136 pure bred cattle were sold and 11.5 per cent. were found diseased. In the re-test in the same herds, that is now being made, the percentage has dropped to 2 per cent.

Now, we submit that these results are worth a thousand times all the howling and wrangling that has been made against the tuberculin test. This shows progress towards a condition that means less tuberculosis, not more of it, larger confidence in the value of Minnesota cattle, not less; and much better dairy results from the cows. All this is worth working for, not scolding at.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN.

Reports from all sections indicate that the man who fails to test his seed corn this spring is likely to pay dearly for his neglect. Too many folks are resting on the thought that seed is good this year, and there is no occasion to worry. We do not wish to create unnecessary alarm, but we most earnestly urge every one of our readers to at once get at the job of testing and make sure of good seed.

ALUMINUM SEAL PRESS



Size, 1 1/4 inches. Weight, 10 ounces

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THE POULTRY YARD

POULTRY.

If the chickens are bald from feather eating, that usually comes from lack of exercise or want of proper food. Give them plenty of exercise and several feeds of fresh meat. Then change their food so as to give a variety and you will get them toned up in good shape and they will respond by laying generously.

If you find scaly legs among them wash the legs in warm, soapy water to which some kerosene has been added. Wipe them and then rub well with an ointment made of lard, kerosene and sulphur. It is really the kerosene that does the work so you need not fear getting the ointment too strong with it. Apply this ointment three or four times, about a week apart when the legs should require no further attention. If it is a very bad case you can rub oftener, but this usually suffices.

Now I am going to ask the reader of The Housekeeper when they read these remedies to either cut them out and save for future reference or copy them into a blank book. It takes very little time to do either, but it does take time for a letter to reach me and a reply to get back. I am glad to give any advice by letter that I can, but when you want a remedy you want it then, not two weeks from that time, so be wise and clip or copy these remedies.

When your henhouse is clean, your flock free from lice, then the laying and setting will begin and go on well, but no one with common sense could expect a hen to give good results if she is made miserable by those little parasites that eat the life out of her. No chicken can do well if covered with lice, or if it must roost where the mites rise in a cloud to settle upon her defenseless self.

The beginner who is going to buy her start in chickens must decide whether she wants them for eggs alone, or for broilers or as general utility fowls. The last are the all around chickens for some of them are good layers, such as the Rhode Island Reds, the Barred, White or Buff Rocks and the Wyandottes, and all of these grow rapidly, especially the Reds and Wyandottes, although you will find great champions of the Rocks and they are fine chickens.

If you wish for layers alone, probably Leghorns or Minorcas would suit you better. The Minorca lays the finest egg in the world while Leghorns will surely keep the basket full, but they will not be as large as the Rock or Red eggs while nothing can touch the Minorca in size. The Hamburg is also a good layer of rather small eggs.

Another point to consider is how much ground you have in which to keep them. You cannot yard some breeds as well as others. The first three I have mentioned can be kept in rather small quarters and will not fly over the netting or fence, but the Leghorn and other light breeds will fly over very high fencing and they also like to roam about.

When your house is clean, the chickens in good condition, then look to your grit and oyster shell boxes to see that they are filled, also the dusting box. For the latter, fill half full

of road dust and mix with it five cents worth of powdered sulphur, it will greatly aid in freeing the hens of lice.

NOTES ON POULTRY DISEASES.

Little is known as yet about poultry diseases. They have not been classified and studied as have human diseases or even the diseases of other farm animals. Much information of a doubtful character is rife regarding them, but nothing or little of a scientific character. Our ignorance about poultry diseases makes us unable to hedge against them.

One experiment station at least is recognizing the importance of poultry diseases and is preparing to study them methodically and scientifically. The Rhode Island station has built a hospital for the study of poultry diseases, and we may expect much new truth to be brought out by its work. This poultry hospital is the first of its kind in this country and possibly in the world.

It is always dangerous to keep poultry together in large flocks on account of the possible spread of contagious disease. The ordinary man is not equipped to so carefully protect his fowls that he can keep 200 or more birds in a flock. At the Maine station large flocks are kept together, but the protection against disease is as good as it is possible to make it. On the other hand, many a poultry raiser has suffered immense losses from trying to make one piece of ground support too many fowls.

It is the same with poultry diseases as with human diseases—they are spread more easily where there is overcrowding. Therefore, do not overcrowd. It is the safest for the ordinary man to have his fowls in small flocks, so if disease starts in one flock it may be checked by quarantining the flock.

There is no doubt that lice are great spreaders of poultry diseases. They are like the lancets used in making subcutaneous injections. They make a hole in the skin of the fowl, and, while trying to get blood for their food, at the same time infect the wound with disease germs brought from sick fowls. Therefore, kill the lice, or do not let them come in the first place.

When you buy new fowls to put into your flock, see that you do not import disease with them. It is safest to keep the new fowls by themselves till you can see whether or not they are affected with any contagious disease. Thorough washing of the new birds, as if to prepare them for a

show, will decrease the chances of importing disease.

The feeding of meat and ground bone is a help in the prevention of disease. This food acts as a stimulus and makes the birds more resistant. At the Cornell station geese were fed, some on a ration having a good proportion of meat and some on a ration having no meat. The group of birds that had meat were very vigorous, and most of them grew to maturity, while with the other birds the usual number succumbed to poultry diseases before they became mature.

The feeding of too much whole grain in the end of winter makes way for indigestion, which resembles cholera in effect, and annually carries off millions of fowls. It differs from cholera largely in being non-contagious. Give the fowls either soft food once a day or chopped cabbage, turnips and carrots, which will relieve the strain on the digestive organs.

SOME SOURCES OF CHICK DISEASES.

Incubator Troubles.

There is something about the conditions afforded in even the best incubators that differs from the conditions found under hens and which produce a different result in the eggs that are under incubation. The development of the germ seems to proceed in a somewhat different manner. One of the best ways of showing this difference is by comparing the condition of eggs that are either infertile or have weak germs and die during incubation. In either case the eggs that have been set under hens are very much further advanced in decay than those in the machine.

A Problem for the Chemist.

It has been shown by investigators that there is a good deal more moisture under hens than is provided, normally in any of our incubators; carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) is found in decided proportion under hens, but in only limited amounts in the machine. Just how much this affects our results is more than the layman can hope to determine. We can only wait for the scientist to investigate this matter throughout, but the most probable explanation for some of the conditions that confront us seem to lie in this direction.

Are Incubator Chicks as Strong as Hen-Hatched?

It all depends. Those that are hatched by a skillful and careful operator doubtless are. I do not think our manufacturers claim that their machines are any improvement over

nature so far as the method of incubation is concerned, and it must be apparent that an inexperienced or careless operator could hardly hope to get as good results as would be secured by hens under normal conditions. It should not be forgotten, however, that all hens are not the most successful hatchers, and sometimes they are set under very unfavorable conditions, and when this is the case even hens may fall very far short of bringing out the best possible chicks. Incubators properly managed, however, are capable of producing as good chicks as hens under the conditions that are usually provided when they are set in large numbers. To say that the continued use of incubators means the gradual weakening of the stock is wide of the truth, as the history of many a poultry farm successfully disproves. Unquestionably the poultryman who undertakes to depend entirely on the use of artificially hatched and brooded stock must be a real poultryman if he escapes that fate, but it is up to the individual.

The Dangers in Artificial Incubation.

The chief dangers lie in improper temperature, ventilation and moisture, but any important variation from normal conditions is likely to result in weakening the chicks and their subsequent succumbing to disease. Too low temperature during the hatch, too much cooling down which produces the same effect as running at too low a temperature, means that the hatch is going to be prolonged and the chicks weakened. Just as sure as the hatch is delayed beyond the normal time the chick will be weakened and its vitality reduced. It is just about as serious a matter to have the temperature too high, however, forcing the development of the chick so that it hatches too early and does not have time for normal development.

Moisture.

With the per cent. of moisture running very much higher under hens than in practically all of our incubators it would seem that there is an important danger point and I am convinced that this is one of the most important sources of loss. Every one who has made hatches with machines in which the moisture is conspicuously below that of the normal has observed that the chicks have had a very different appearance; they seem smaller, their down is shorter and less fluffy, and in very many instances their vigor is so evidently undermined that there is no question about their being low in vitality, even if they do escape the various diseases that lie in wait for them, and reach a discouraged and unsatisfactory maturity.

Ventilation.

This subject goes hand in hand with moisture. The deficiency of one may to some extent be offset by correspondingly reducing the other, but in the light of our present knowledge of what is a sufficient amount of ventilation and the further fact that there is no possible way of determining just what amount of ventilation we are getting at any given time it must be apparent that all we can do is to try to follow directions given by

the manufacturer and hope that they are adapted to our particular need.

While we cannot tell always what the right thing is we may rest assured that if we do not do the right thing we shall have to pay the piper. It is safer far, therefore, to follow carefully the directions of the manufacturer and if things do not go right appeal to him for instructions.—Homer W. Jackson, in National Stockman and Farmer.

SOME THINGS MUST BE LEARNED.

You cannot learn all about poultry from books. You must learn many things for yourself. For instance, how can you tell from any book whether or not you will make a success at the business? So much depends on the man or woman. Do you like hens? Don't know. Of course not, if you never have kept them. The only way to find that out is to try it. Not every one has the patience, the gift of looking after details, the ability to be kind to the most wayward chick, which make for success. Books and papers are a wonderful help and we cannot get along without them, but only time and attention can develop the real, all around poultryman. Another thing is certain, when one once gets the poultry fever, nothing but an actual trial will satisfy him who has it that he is not out for the greatest poultryman the world has ever known. It will take some little time to prove the truth of this opinion and the result may be a decidedly unpleasant revelation, but the end will justify the means, and so all will be well. But let not the man who puts his hand to the plow look back until he has proved what is in him.

STICK TO THE HEN.

Eggs are down now, to be sure; but we don't believe that, therefore, the interest in the poultry business should slacken. It doesn't seem to be slackening any in the South, and we are glad. Every business has its periods of depression, but the man who masters any line of work and sticks to it through good years and bad is likely to come out all right, while the fellow who makes haste to get out in a bad season is likely to be out still when the good seasons return. There is no danger of too much good poultry, and there is going to be money made in the business for many years to come.

It does not pay to economize on feed for poultry by not giving the flock sufficient and proper food, but there are many things that can be made up into good feeds for the chickens, especially during winter, that would otherwise be thrown away. We often say that nothing need be wasted where chickens are kept, and we do not misstate the matter either.

All such things as potato parings, apple cores, cabbage leaves and hearts, pumpkin and squash rinds and many other odds and ends compose an excellent mess for the hens. You may say that this stuff could be dumped into the swill pail for the hogs and thus not be wasted; but we find that the chickens will make better use of such foods than hogs will.

To get the best there is out of such material the mess should be cooked before feeding. I keep an iron ket-

tle for the purpose, and all parings and odds and ends are put into this through the day. Then the kettle is put on the stove about the first thing in the morning and a little water added, covered closely and cooked until the contents are tender. If I do not have enough waste material some days, I add small potatoes, oats, a pumpkin cut up, but not pared, or any such vegetables that I have to spare. Then when the mess is cooked, any water left in contents is drained off, the mess washed and some bran or chop mixed through to make the mess dry and crumbly. Sometimes I add a little salt, and this winter I put in a good handful of calf meal, which is composed mostly of oil meal. All table scraps are put together and mixed with the mash. Feed this warm in clean trough kept for this purpose and you will be rewarded by the cheerful song biddie will set up as she devours every morsel, and by the increased number of

eggs produced, as well as by the decrease in amount of grain feeds.

All loose cabbages as well as the good ones are stored in the cellar and fed in the raw state; mangels raised in every available space in the garden give more green feed, and furnish the bulk needed in winter feeding.

We realize as much profit from our laying hens, taking into consideration the cost of their keep, as we do from any other one source on the farm, and we economize in the ways mentioned; but we do not, like some farmers, give to the hens only such things as cannot be disposed of to the other stock. They get this and then they get good grain, not old, spoiled, moldy stuff that is not good enough for the hogs.—Mrs. Nettie Williams, Huron Co., Ohio.

"PIP" COMMON IN POULTRY.

The term "pip" is commonly used to describe a catarrh or fevered condition of the mouth of fowls. The symptoms consist of the drying of the membrane of the mouth and particularly of that covering the tongue. This drying of the mucous membrane is caused by breathing through the mouth on account of some obstruction of the air passage, or disease of the lungs affecting the respiration. To remove or tear off the dried portion is cruel and injurious and often leads to the death of the bird.

In case of simple drying of the mouth it is sufficient to moisten the tongue with a few drops of equal parts of glycerine and water. In case there is redness of the membrane or if the hardness at the end of the tongue is beginning to separate add 20 grains of chlorate of potash to each ounce of this mixture. An excellent remedy is made by dissolving fifteen grains of boric acid in an ounce of water. Both of these solutions are harmless and may be freely and frequently used.—R. W. Dunlap.

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THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR BUYING EASTERN FOREST LAND.

The department of agriculture announces, through a circular which is just coming from the press, that it is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the National Forest Reservation commission created under the Weeks law.

This law was passed with special reference to the creation of National forests in the Appalachian and White mountains. Under it the secretary of agriculture is to examine, locate and recommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams. The circular which is now being printed is intended to give information to the public as to where and what kinds of land are wanted. Owners of land, the purchase of which will be considered by the government, are expected on the basis of this information to make known to the forest service, which will conduct the work for the department of agriculture, their desire to sell. Copies of the circulars may be obtained by applying to the forest service.

The law is not restricted to particular regions, except that lands may be bought only in the States whose legislatures have consented to the acquisition of land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of streams. The States which have already taken the necessary action are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The first lands to be examined for purchase will be in the Appalachian and White Mountains, which, because of their altitude, steepness and lack of protection are in a class by themselves. The area which is believed to need protection is much larger than the government can purchase. Much difference exists, however, between different parts of the region. Careful examinations which have been going on for the last ten years have proved that the conditions which affect streamflow to an extreme extent are to be found in relatively limited areas, which are scattered more or less widely. By careful selection it is believed that much can be done for the permanent improvement of the watersheds with the purchase of a relatively small part of the land.

A blank form for the offer of land accompanies the circular. Additional copies of this blank form may be had by writing the forest service at Washington. The kinds of land which will be considered for purchase, if they lie within the designated areas, are set forth by the circular as follows:

Timbered lands may be bought either with the timber standing on them or with reservation by the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules to provide for perpetuation of the forest. These rules will form a part of the agreement for the purchase of the land. Since, however, the government can not pay high prices, it is not regarded as probable that much land bearing a heavy stand of merchantable timber can be bought. Culled and cut-over lands may be bought, as well as land covered with brush which is useful for watershed protection, burned land, and abandoned farm land, whether cleared or partially or wholly covered by young timber growth. Good agricul-

tural lands will not be considered. Owners may reserve the right to remove valuable mineral deposits which are known to exist.

Proposals will be received for small as well as for large tracts, although small tracts can be examined only where the purchase of a considerable total of land in the same neighborhood is under consideration. With regard to the price which can be paid, Secretary Wilson indicates that the policy of the commission will be to make the money available go as far as possible. "For the most part," he says, "we shall have to buy cut-over lands or lands without much merchantable timber. I want to make it plain at the start that I shall recommend this class of land only when it is offered very cheap. Proffers of land at exorbitant prices will not be considered. I am frank to say that I hope to see a great deal of public spirit manifested by land owners. I expect some lands to be offered at merely nominal prices in order to aid the government in getting well started upon this wise and necessary policy."

"The lands acquired by the government will be held as National forests. They will be protected from fire and the growth of the timber will be improved as much as possible. The lands will not be game preserves, but will continue to be open to the public for hunting and fishing in accordance with the laws of the State in which they are situated. All their resources will be available for the public under reasonable conditions. Another point which I wish to emphasize is that we are not going to take from people their homes in order to put the lands into National forests."

The areas within which offers of land are desired are set forth in detail in the circular of the Forest service. The approximate location of these areas is as follows, although Secretary Wilson warns those wishing to offer land that they should first secure the circular in order to see whether their holdings fall within the more detailed areas therein indicated:

In New Hampshire, lands in the White Mountain region.

In Maine, lands in a portion of Batchelder's grant in Oxford county.

In Maryland, a portion of the western part of Garrett county.

In Virginia, parts of Shenandoah, Rockingham, southwestern Warren, western Page, northern Bedford, eastern Botetourt, southern Rockbridge, southern Washington, Smyth and Wythe counties and eastern Grayson county.

In West Virginia, parts of Pendleton, Hardy, Randolph and Pocahontas counties.

In Tennessee, parts of northeastern Johnson county, Cocke, Sevier, Blount and Monroe counties.

In North Carolina, parts of Wilkes, Caldwell, Watauga, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, southwestern Mitchell, Haywood, Swain, Jackson, Henderson, Transylvania, Macon, Clay, Cherokee and Graham counties.

In South Carolina, a part of Oconee county.

In Georgia, parts of Rabun, Habersham and White counties.

THE COMPARATIVE RATE OF DECOMPOSITION IN DRAWN AND UNDRAWN MARKET POULTRY.

The results of the investigations into the comparative rate of decomposition of drawn and undrawn market poultry made by the United States department of agriculture during the season 1909-1910 have just been published in chemistry circular 70. The conditions of the experiment were strictly commercial, as the fowls were killed and dressed by the regular employees of a poultry packing house, were shipped in the usual one-dozen-to-the-box package in a car-lot of dressed poultry, were received by a wholesaler and handled with his stock and went to the retailer when he purchased fowls from the same car-lot, remaining in his shop for the period which the market happened to require for their sale.

The shipments extended over a period of six months, from January to June, inclusive, and the haul was about 1,700 miles requiring on the average of 7 1-2 days. The birds were mature hens, large and fairly fat, and the method of killing was by bleeding through the mouth and puncturing the brain through the skull just below the eye. The carcasses were dressed according to methods known respectively as "full drawn," "wire drawn," "Boston drawn" and some are undrawn, all being dry picked, and the evisceration was conducted with sufficient care to render washing unnecessary.

The routine of dressing, packing and shipping, and general handling in these experiments is far above the average. In fact if all market poultry should be handled so well, the problem of decay would become insignificant.

The investigations which are described in detail in the pamphlet demonstrate (1) undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partly eviscerated; (2) "full drawn" poultry; completely eviscerated with head and feet removed decomposes the most rapidly; (3) "Boston-drawn" and "wire-drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and "full-drawn" in speed of decomposition—the "wire-drawn," which is most like the undrawn being usually the better; and (4) that these deductions apply to dry picked, dry chilled, dry packed, unwashed fowls, which have been marketed with what would be called promptness.

The effect of different methods of dressing in case of delayed marketing is now under investigation.

NEW FORMS OF ARSENIC FOR SPRAYING.

In Colorado considerable damage is reported from the heavy use of arsenic in spraying. The arsenic was accumulated in the soil and caused trouble. Some form of poison must be used in order to fight the Codling moth successfully, and new materials are being used. Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Colorado college, tells of some experiments with sulphide of arsenic. "We started out to find a more soluble arsenical poisoning to be used in place of arsenate of lead or Paris green for the destruction of insects. At the suggestion of our chemist, Dr. Headen, I have been using sulphide of arsenic for the Codling moth for the past two summers. In 1909 the poison was used in soluble form, the sulphide being precipitated almost instantly on being thrown into the air. We were troubled somewhat by injury to foliage, however, and so during the past summer we used the sulphide in precipitated form, making as many as four applications upon some of the trees treated. All went well until after the last treatment, when considerable burning of foliage resulted, apparently because the sulphide was kept in suspension in water for two or three weeks between sprayings, which undoubtedly resulted in some of the arsenic going into solution and burning the leaves after this fourth application. This poison, which is considered to be almost entirely insoluble in water, or even in the digestive fluids of the human stomach, was fairly effectual both last year and this in destroying the worms, but in neither case did quite as well as arsenate of lead. My idea in using this poison was to prevent the injury to fruit trees or other plants, due to the accumulation of arsenic in the soil. I am somewhat disappointed in our results, and do not feel that it is safe yet to recommend this poison for general use. We hope, of course, that we may still learn to use the sulphide in such a way as to avoid the injury to foliage, and still have it effectual in the destruction of insects, which have remarkable digestive powers."



The HOME PAGE



SPRING SLIPPERS AND PUMPS.

Sure herald of warmer days is the dainty footwear now displayed in the various shops. New some of the slippers certainly are, if not in cut, then in decoration, or lining, or the shape of the heel.

Last summer there appeared in the latter part of the season, black satin and velvet slippers, with the thinnest of soles. This spring, however, these same slippers will appear with heavy soles, which will surely make the satin slipper, at least, rise in popularity, for as a cool foot-covering it cannot be excelled.

The stage toe, in a modified form, is to be seen on the finer grade of slippers, and these will be a boon to the woman with large feet, since the very short vamp detracts considerably from the apparent size of the foot.

The one-eyelid pump with the long tongue is shown, and it is thought it will be a general favorite.

Pumps for the young girl have heretofore been a problem, for either the heel was very low or she was forced to take the regulation inch-and-a-half heel, which was generally too high.

Now, however, the manufacturers are turning out patent leather pumps, daintily lined with scarlet morocco, with heels about three-quarters of an inch in height.

The flat bow of ribbed silk or leather is used on these, although some come with out eyelet, in which case a large ribbon bow may be tied.

The colored slippers, blue, purple, etc., once popular, will be replaced by tan, black and white, and incidentally, the white slipper and shoe in kid, buckskin and canvas will be much worn during the coming season.

NEGLECTED CHILDHOOD.

Do you know that in the eye of the law it is better to be a fish or a hog than a little child? If you don't believe it, just go out some summer day and catch a black bass or a speckled trout that is undersized, and if the fishery inspector happens along and finds you in possession, just see how quick you will be jerked up before the beak and soaked for a little twenty dollars. You don't have to be a minnow either to get protection under the statutes, for during the close seasons you are not allowed to take a game fish, no matter how old or big or ugly it may be. It is a fact that our legislators are more anxious to safeguard fish and hogs than they are to protect childhood. If any crusty old porker happens to develop a case of hog cholera, it causes a scare in the newspapers and the health authorities don't lose a moment getting busy on the job to, if possible, stamp out the plague and prevent its spreading to the detriment of the other hogs. One of the saddest pages in history is the cruel and heartless exploitation of little children in workshops and factories for worldly gain and profit. Also it is only too true that many of them would have a better time if they had been born with fins instead of limbs or a pair of tusks on the side of their sniffer. In a majority of instances, it's a mighty tough proposition today to be born a child. That's what—London, Ont., Industrial Banner.

THE NEW VELVET HANDBAG.

Velvet is one of the most fashionable dress materials of the season, and the wise woman saves the pieces left from the cutting, to make a pretty handbag to match her gown.

The bag may be square, oblong or round, according to one's fancy or the amount, size and shape of the piece or pieces that must be utilized in fashioning it. Line it with satin matching the velvet, and run in a drawing string of silk cord—or of silver or gold, if the metallic tone is desired. This cord should be long enough to go easily over the arm.

Such a bag may be perfectly plain, or decorated with beads, embroidery, bits or applied brocade, or with one's monogram, as preferred. The latter gives a personal touch that is pleasing, and the bag itself is exactly what is needed to complete a charming costume. Should the gown not be of velvet, the handbag may still be made to match, following all details as suggested, save as regards the material.

"TYPHOID CARRIERS."

There is danger of transmission by the "walking typhoid" patient, who is not ill enough to get the disease diagnosed, or who is too courageous to submit to the bed and treatment. Then there is the "typhoid carrier," such as the cook who has never herself had the disease, but who, nevertheless, in the customary round of her engagements, infected a number of households—27 patients in five years; in another case virulent typhoid bacilli were found, though the subject had suffered his attack of the disease forty years before. Also must be considered the "typhoid contact," who has become contaminated by his association or his ministrations in typhoid cases. In the Washington epidemic of last spring it was concluded that the national capital has a good water supply and excellent sanitary supervision; despite which it has a death rate among the highest in the United States. The water supply was found to be responsible for little if any of the disease. Careful comparison of the prevalence of flies and of typhoid cases could not elicit a relationship. Milk was the source in several localized epidemics, in one of which the infection was traced back from two dairies to one farm, the owner of which (himself in good health) was a typhoid carrier. Personal contact with the sick was in this investigation found to be a large factor in the evolution of the epidemic. The typhoid carrier retains the germ in the gall-bladder, where it multiplies, continually discharging bacilli into the intestines.—American Review of Reviews.

An enthusiastic gardener tells us of the comfort she takes in her weeding cushion. She takes with her when she weeds a cushion stuffed with excelsior and covered with burlap. Instead of bending over to weed, she sits down—and she says she can weed comfortably, whereas before the day of the cushion, she was unable to work in her garden without headache from too much stooping.

CHILD LABOR IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Japan.—According to Dr. Kuwada, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, more than two-fifths of the 1,000,000 factory hands are women and children. With no laws to fear or evade, says a labor investigator, the mill owners are employing 70,000 children under the age of 14. In the match and tobacco industries particularly the work is for the most part done by children, and of these many are under ten years of age.

In the spinning mills these child workers are often compelled to continue at their tasks at night without receiving extra pay or chance for rest. For disobedience of shop rules they are lashed and fined, this latter imposition usually wiping out their meager wages.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS.

The children of a disagreeable father are often judged unjustly, and deprived of neighborhood privileges that could reasonably be granted them on their own merits. Don't be like the Irishman who, when crossing a field, was attacked by a bull, and, scrambling over a dyke to escape him, fell in the mud on the other side. Coming back the next day, he armed himself with a big stick, but this time the only animal in the field was a calf. Angry at his experience of the day before, Pat began to beat the poor calf with his stick. At last he stopped, and, shaking his fist in the calf's face, said: "Now, bedad! home with ye if ye like, and tell yer ould father what I did to ye."

The children of a man who has "fallen from grace" may take after their mother, the man himself may be sincerely repentant, and should be helped to make good and his children given a chance with the rest of the young people of the neighborhood.

When using embroidery silk, try the following plan to keep it from tangling: Take a piece of doubled goods two inches shorter than the skeins of silk, sew seams across this, one and a half inches apart, draw the silk between these seams by means of a hairpin, and cut the skeins at both ends. This gives you threads of the right length, which may be drawn out one at a time as wanted, and saves waste. The holder may be made of any material, as plain or decorative as one desires, and would be a most acceptable gift to a needleworker.—Mrs. B. J. Flick.

CREAM OF CHEESE SOUP.

This is very delicate and nutritious and may be placed among the emergency dishes. Scald one quart of milk with two tablespoonfuls each of onion and carrot cut in small pieces, and a blade of mace. Melt one-fourth of a

cupful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot milk. Bring to the boiling point and strain. Add one-half cupful of grated mild cheese, and stir until the cheese has melted. Season with salt and pepper, and add the yolks of two eggs beaten slightly. Serve with croutons, duchess crusts, or imperial sticks.—Greenfield Gazette.

AMBIGUOUS.

"Why did you spend so much money on your wife's funeral?" asked a man of a neighbor.

"Ah, sir," was the reply, "she would for me and more, too, with pleasure."

Filling.

Filling: One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, half a cup of butter, two squares of a cake of bitter chocolate, grated fine. Cook until almost candy. Too many people have trouble with chocolate filling being too hard or turning to sugar. My experience is that an egg cooked in the filling will not only obviate that trouble, but will also give the filling a glazed look.

WHITE CAKE.

Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful sweet milk, whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, three cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

FEATHER CAKE.

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 1-2 of flour. Lemon flavoring.

FOR CLEANING OIL CLOTH.

Wash off cloth with cold water, then, with warm water and soap, wash thoroughly. Some use milk to clean oil cloth but unless it is rinsed afterwards it will attract flies.

CANDLES.

When you have a candlestick that is either too large or too small for the candle you can make the candle fit by putting it into hot water until the wax is soft; then you can push it into the candlestick.

RESTED ON ABRAHAM'S BOSOM.

One morning when Abraham Lincoln was on his way from home to his office two girls ahead of him were skipping backward on the sidewalk. As they neared and were within a few feet of him one of them struck the edge of a brick and fell backward. Before she reached the ground Mr. Lincoln had caught her in his arms. Lifting her tenderly to her feet, he asked the girl her name. "Mary Tuft," she answered, blushing. "Well, Mary," said Mr. Lincoln, smiling, "when you reach home you can truthfully tell your mother you have rested on Abraham's bosom."

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Bamberg—J. P. Oquin, Bamberg, R1.	Lancaster—J. F. Nisbet, Lancaster.
Barnwell—T. J. Grubbs, Barnwell.	Laurens—J. Wade Anderson, Laurens.
Berkeley—Joe Guerry, Blake.	Lexington—S. C. Epting, Chapin, R2.
Calhoun—T. L. Buyck, St. Matthews.	Marion—B. M. Carmichael, Mullins.
Cherokee—R. A. Westbrooks, Blacksburg.	Newberry—J. B. O. Holloway, Newberry.
Chester—J. S. McKeown, Chester.	Oconee—M. G. Holland, Walhalla.
Clarendon—W. W. Johnson, Alcolu, R2.	Orangeburg—W. S. Barton, Jr., Orangeburg, R1.
Colleton—L. C. Padgett, Smoaks, R2.	Pickens—Joel H. Miller, Easley.
Dillon—Arch M. Bethea, Dillon, R1.	Saluda—H. D. Padgett, Batesburg.
Dorchester—J. B. Whetsell, Bowman, R 3.	Spartanburg—A. F. Burton, Inman, R2.
Florence—W. W. Purvie, Effingham.	Sumter—J. M. Brogdon, Sumter, R1.
Greenville—H. Y. Boyd, Fountain Inn.	Williamsburg—W. J. Willoughby, Scranton, R1.
Hampton—S. S. Horton, Gillisonville.	

County Union Meetings

Monthly and 11 A. M. at the Court House Unless Otherwise Indicated.

Abbreviations:—Qr—Quarterly; af—after; bf—before; Mon—Monday, etc.

Abbeville—First Sat., May 6, 1911.	Lancaster—Qr—2d Fri., Apr. 14.
Aiken—Tues. af. 2d Sun., Apr. 11.	Lexington—Sat., July 8, 1911, at Oakville, with Oakville local Union No. 423.
Anderson—Tues. af. 2d Sun., Apr. 11.	Marion—Qr—Friday, April 14.
Bamberg—Call of County President.	Newberry—First Sat., May 6, 1911.
Berkeley—Call of County President.	Orangeburg—Second Tues., Apr. 11.
Calhoun—First Sat., May 6, 1911.	Pickens—First Mon., May 1, 1911.
Chesterfield—Lsat Sat., April 29.	Richland—Sat., April 22—1 P. M.
Clarendon—Wed. af. 2d Sun., April 12.	Saluda—First Sat., May 6, 1911.
Colleton—First Sat., May 6, 1911.	Spartanburg—Sat. bf 3d Sun., Apr. 15.
Darlington—Sat., May 6, 1911.	Sumter—First Fri., Apr. 7 at Concord with Concord Local Union No. 448.
Dillon—Saturday, April 8, 1911.	Union—Last Sat., Apr. 29.
Dorchester—First Mon., May 1.	Williamsburg—Qr—First Thursday—April 6, 1911—Kingstree.
Florence—Sat. bf. 3d Sun., Apr. 15.	York—Monday, May 1, 1911.
Greenville—First Mon., May 1, 1911.	
Hampton—2d Tue., Apr. 11—Furman	
Horry—Call of County President.	
Laurens—Fri. af. 1st Mon., Apr. 7.	

County Secretaries are requested to make necessary corrections in the Directory.

THE FARMERS AND TARIFF REFORM.

What President Barrett Thinks on the Subject.

To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union:

At a moment when politics is in a rarely formative condition, congress meets in extra session.

I am aware that at the present time the plans of the leaders who will control the majority in the next house are as yet uncertain. The platform and the immemorial precedents of their party pledge them to a tariff reform. At the same time the past attitude and performances of the "insurgents" contingent in the Republican party commit them in the same general direction.

Meanwhile, the so-called "stand-pat" Republicans are to be remembered. They have seen the drift of the country and with characteristic political astuteness may be expected to keep reasonably near the band wagon.

Back of these varied elements, each of them striving to promote their little individual cause, lies the presidential election in 1912—and you can rest assured none of them are losing sight of this great event.

In fact, much of what is done in the extra session and in the next regular session will be largely directed toward gaining good strategic position for the presidential election.

If you want tariff reform now or in the regular session, it is up to you to watch each individual member of congress, especially the new member who went to congress on a tidal wave of promises, not forgetting either the senators, since it is only a question of time before we elect senators directly by the people.

I would not be surprised to see a semblance of tariff reform enacted at the approaching session, nor would I be surprised to see no tariff reform enacted. We can tell more, and I can more accurately advise members how to bring pressure on their individual representatives, when congress meets and we get a look at the lineup.

You will be Kept Posted From Time to Time.

In the meantime, remember that unselfishness is not the predominating note of politics, and that to get results we must follow closely the records of all law-makers, not excepting those we know are our friends. Remember that they, too, are only human.

This is as good a moment as any other to tell you what the average, not the exceptional, politician thinks of the farmers.

He regards the American farmer as a sleeping elephant—with the politician as his official keeper, who must exercise carefully the sacred function of his office.

He knows that on a few occasions in the past the elephant has awakened and written his impress on national legislation.

He Knows That May Happen Again Any Time.

But he also knows how to keep the elephant quiet with a few furious speeches about nothing, by playing on his prejudices, by getting the man with a little "fluence" in the "district" a little job that will keep votes corraled. He also handshakes, asks after the wife and children, sends government bulletins (for which there

is scarce room at Washington) and garden seed (which occasionally will sprout).

He seems to be "raising dust" for the farmers. In reality, the average member is bending every energy to get re-elected.

He would as soon work for the farmers as for himself if the latter woke up and made him do it and let him understand that he would not be paid off in "jollies," in handshakes and in "hot air."

In other words it is a game of political poker, and you have got to keep calling!

Their stock-in-trade is in knowing how susceptible the average voter is to these little counterfeit favors.

Demand work and they will quickly give it!

There are many studious, hard-working members, who keep abreast of public questions, and really try to legislate for the general good. I give them the credit. But they need to be increased, by the farmer showing that he will give his vote only in exchange for service, not pretty words.

All of this is said in the best of humor, but the sooner you know how the congressman regards you, the quicker you'll get the results you are now surprised at not getting from this most pleasant and smiling gentleman.

Chas. S. Barrett.

Union City, Ga., March 29, 1911.

SMOKING MEAT.

It is much more easy to smoke meat well in a tight, small building. The old-fashioned smoke house is too big and simply serves as a catchall for rubber boots, cast-off clothing, onions and a few other undesirables.

In smoking meat we try to practice the idea "this one thing I do" then we can make short work of it and do it right. It won't do to build a fire under the meat and then go off and leave it. An old, tight heating stove with plenty of ashes in the bottom is a good place for the fire. Clean corn cobs or hickory chips is the best fuel. If the fire blazes, dip the cobs in water and lay them on the blaze. By watching out the kitchen window we can always tell whether the fire needs attention. Too much heat is not good for the meat.

When the meat is properly smoked tie it up tightly in muslin sacks (paper flour sacks will do), hang up in a cool, dark, well ventilated place so the pieces won't touch. Late in the fall when these fine hams are gone and we have to buy one from the corner grocery, then we know what a luxury we have had.—Fannie M. Wood, Rush Co., Ind.

STAKING TOMATOES.

Where tomatoes have no market value and only a few are grown for home use, as on thousands of farms, perhaps it does not pay to train up from the ground.

But if you are growing them for market it will pay to use stakes.

Either set a stake for each plant, or set a stand at each end of the row and run a wire along, tying the plant to the wire. Two wires will be needed.

A single stake for each plant is better than the wire, and the plant should be large enough when transplanted to need the stake at once. Where vines trail over the ground, 25 per cent. of the crop is lost by rot.—Fruitman and Gardener.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP

BY JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Will the consumer get the reduced prices? So ago, when hog prices had been reduced down by large amounts, the combined ham-ackers, the farmers and the consumers generally. There is a shortage which has been unusually high for two years more than likely the consumer prices will be lower again. If the consumer will not fit of the predicted prices. There are too many working against too many middle-farmer and the consumers for the consumer benefit. Even when wheat, bacon and pork are too be unreasonably low there will be a general among Iowa farm-prospective lower prices. Cudahy's prices a general feeling. We may have time, but the farm-up so successfully in tailing production likely to try that

the O'Gorman family and estimate how much has been able to save a salary of \$17,500.

ator named Chipper-not trust the people and the recall. The might make Chipper-ber.

see any necessity for and of weather in one

government bureau printing, which turns currency, are demand- In other words, they are plenty of money enough.

the ashpile continues

There is sorrow in the department of agriculture, and in many homes throughout the land, at the taking away of Dr. Knapp. He has done a great work in many lines throughout the country, especially in the southern states. When the cotton boll weevil made its appearance it became evident that strenuous measures must be taken to encourage the production of other crops than cotton from the fields of the south where cotton had been the special crop. He was a great organizer, and brought into activity suitable assistants in all the states of the south. The condition of the poorer farmers, white and black, appealed to him, and he resolved upon the expedient of practical demonstrations in the field. This method of teaching grew until last year he had more than 70,000 demonstration farms and more than 70,000 cooperating farmers working with him in the south.

He did much toward diversifying industry. He was instrumental in turning the lands of Louisiana and Texas into rice growing. He was sent to the Orient to get suitable rice, so that the rice crop could be handled by wheat-growing and wheat-handling machinery. This was accomplished successfully. He made effective organizations of the boys and girls throughout the south for the purpose of helping along diversification. Through that influence the south last year produced about one-third of all the corn grown in the United States and made a start towards producing its own meats, an industry which is just now making rapid progress.

Iowa people will remember that a number of years ago a few men in Iowa, perhaps not more than a dozen, associated themselves together for the purpose of helping the pioneer farmers of Iowa to diversify their crops and turn from the growing of the wheat crop to the growing of grasses and grains suitable for dairying and meat making. These men were known as the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' association. Dr. Knapp was one of the prominent members, Father Clarkson, Dr. Henry Wallace, L. S. Coffin, Dan Sheehan and as many more were charter members. They did good work in those days, beginning back about the time when Iowa grew wheat and little else. They encouraged the introduction of better stock of all kinds, of dairying, and other industries that led to profitable agriculture, such as is now being conducted by the farmers of Iowa.

When the department of agriculture was called upon by congress to take up work throughout the United States to have farming put on a profitable basis, Dr. Knapp was selected as the man for the southern states, he having lived there for over twenty years.

THE INTERVIEWER

"Present indications are that in less than thirty days from the present," said Vice President J. D. Whisenand of the Central State bank, "money will be easy and that a great deal of it will be seeking investment. The tone of the money markets in Boston, New York, Chicago and other financial centers is more cheerful than it was a few weeks ago. As a rule money is seeking investment, not in speculative ventures, but is giving preference to bonds, commercial paper and the productive industries. It is an excellent symptom, and forecasts a return of the business of the country to normal conditions and a general revival. Interest rates will soon be reduced by reason of the large sums which investors desire to place on the market."

Those whistles peanut and popcorn vendors have attached to their wagons, and which are continually piercing the right air in the respectable neighborhoods, should be suppressed," said Sherman Irish, Tenth and Locust streets. "The council muzzles the locomotives, stills the auction bells, but yet allows this nuisance to be inflicted on a patient and long suffering people. It should be abated, muffled, throttled, scuttled, or any old thing so that something is done to relieve us ere we all are driven insane."

"Take it from me," said "Pat" Crow, one of the Press club gang, "that F. M. Hubbell is no joke, and also that he has as keen sense of humor as us Indians of the Press club who, financially, are as Lazarus to Dives. Mr. Hubbell, whose quiet modesty and disposition to efface his individuality is a marked characteristic, occupied a seat at one of the tables when the bunch of doctors separated I. E. Jones from an appendix that resembled nothing so much as a string of bologna sausages. Mr. Hubbell climbed upon a chair and yelled with the best of them. He remarked enthusiastically to the man next to him that it was the greatest stunt he had ever witnessed. And when the substitute for Representative Taylor Davis bolted to get away from roll call, upsetting a chair in his haste to make his getaway, Mr. Hubbell quickly saw the point and laughed heartily. In a merry way he enjoyed the humorous roasts given Governor Carroll by I. M. Treynor and the member with a German accent."

STORIES PICKED UP.

The Consumer's Dream.

The ultimate consumer woke from a pleasant sleep, and said: "That was a dandy dream—I wish that it might keep; I dreamed that suddenly I found I did not have to pay for all necessities of life, from coal to breakfast hay."

"The iceman said: 'You've had short weight, for lo these twenty years, And now I'll make it up to you—shed not those sudden tears;'" My grocer said the same to me, and he who dealt in coal Insisted that he'd fill my bin, nor touch my slender roll.

"My clothier said: 'The clothes you've bought were just one-quarter wool; For five years now I'll clothe you free—your purse you need not pull;'" My shoeman swelled the chorus grand, and said: 'I'll sleep at ease If you will take free shoes from me—'twill ease my conscience—please!"

"The weeds I smoked, the hats I donned, the neckties that I wore, Were gifts to make up for the times that I'd been stung before; But then, alas! I came to earth and found myself awake; There's no one's conscience troubling him —'twas all a nature fake!" —Denver Republican.

Too Much of a Risk.

The beautiful girl had fallen into the lake, and, much to the displeasure of the moving picture man, the tried and tested hero refused to go to her aid.

"What's the trouble with you?" demanded the moving picture man angrily. "Why didn't you jump in and rescue the maid?"

"Skeered I might get drowned," responded the hero nonchalantly.

"But you are wearing your new hero medal!"

"That's just the trouble. The blamed medal weighs so much I'm skeered I'd sink." —Chicago News.

Did Not Recognize Them.

A story is told of a Rangeley Lakes guide, who while working on a log drive, fell into the water.

He struggled for a while, and at last, dizzy and nearly exhausted, managed to grasp a big log and hold on to it.

The current was so strong and swift that it carried his body under the log, until his feet stuck out on the other side.

Just as a comrade grasped him by the shoulders he caught sight of his own feet protruding on the other side of the log.

WEEKLY AMERICAN-PRESS.

Friday by The American-Press Company. GUY BEATTY, President; WM. E. BEATTY, President; ALBERT M. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer.

50 per year in advance.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.



EFFECT WITHOUT A CAUSE.

...ings ago, a great crowd of men gathered up Ryan street. From a distance as though a minstrel parade or some kind of free street entertainment was being furnished. Those who were close enough to see that it followed in the wake of a policeman imagined that some crime had been perpetrated. But it was merely a drunken man who had been taken to a place of safety.

...years ago, the sight of a gentleman overestimated his capacity to tackle a street wouldn't have drawn as much as a public mass meeting of citizens in Lake Charles. It was, as one might say, a familiar spectacle as a parade of the Salvation Army or an advertisement of a below-cost sale. But prohibitive laws always leads to an increase in crime, so we are frequently reminded of the recent scarcity of inebriates on the streets. Therefore is a rare example of an Effect without a Cause, and as such should receive the closest attention of the philosophers.

...eans theater manager was obliged to fine for permitting a "child appear during the presentation of 'Who's the Boss?' Still, the...

SEAMAN ASAHEL KNAPP.

Six or seven years ago, the shadows of coming disaster fell across the south. The insect pest that crossed the Rio Grande menaced its millions with the deadly peril of destruction of the crop upon which they depended for maintenance. The obliteration of the product that practically clothed the world was threatened.

The department of agriculture called to its aid, in fighting for the existence of the cotton planters all the men who had won distinction in promoting the welfare of the farming industry. Among them was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who had done more than any other man, to create the rice producing industry and make it profitable, and who later had explored the world for new plants and products suitable to the soil of the United States.

At an age when most men feel that their days of effort have long since passed, Dr. Knapp brought to the battle against the boll weevil the enthusiasm and aggressiveness of youth combined with the judgment of the sage. By patient labor and experimental work he evolved a plan that not only stayed the destructiveness of the cotton pest and counteracted its harmfulness, but taught the farmer of the south to abandon the policy of risking his year's labor upon one product. With the corps of capable workers he organized and the co-operation of thousands of farmers he enlisted in the fight, not only has the chief money crop of the south been saved, but it has taken high rank as a producer of other crops the possibilities of which were hitherto undreamed of.

Dr. Knapp has been during his whole life, an educator, an investigator, a seeker after better methods. Every community in which he lived felt the good influence of his presence. When the great opportunity came, it found him trained, capable and in every way qualified.

Notice.

This is to let the public know that my wife, Mrs. Hattie Belvin and myself, have separated and I no longer stand responsible for any debt or contract she may make, respectfully
w-57-30 PETER BELVIN.

Estray Notice.

Lake Charles, La., March 10, 1911.
Estrayed young pony white and black, about eight years of age, branded A. on the right hip, the owner may have same by calling at the English Bayou Dairy, w-57-30d

Estray Notice.

Taken up at my place, four miles east of Westlake, near Welch ferry, a brown horse. Owner may have same by describing property and paying charges.
w615t FELIX FARMS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Fifteenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana.
Succession of (No. 1994) John R. Weeks.

By virtue of a commission and order issued and to me directed by the honorable court aforesaid, I will offer for sale at public auction to the last and highest bidder with the benefit of appraisement, at the court house door of this parish in the city of Lake Charles parish of Calcasieu, on Friday, May 6, 1911, between 10 o'clock hours, the following described property, to-wit:
The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section two (2) township five (5) south, range seven (7) west, Louisiana meridian, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with improvements thereon.

sary, will.

The ration (\$80,000) eight par va dollars be iss money corpor in its issued amoun shall

The corpor Board of five whom The B from preside vice p shall a not be

J. H. Wienc Kurth, Board preside

preside treasur the 1. until elected

The holder Monda at two each y Direct stockh who s cessor

to appear during the presentation of Man Who stood Still? The assessable labor law appears to bear down especially on child actresses; but as its rigid enforcement keeps thousands of little children in the factories, the theatrical men can spend their money well in paying out fines for stage children. The child law might easily be modified to except stage children; but when Louisiana gets tight and lawyer-tight law on her statute books, it would be suicidal to attempt any modification of it. Witness the insurance law. We were doing fairly well with Sol Bloodworth and the Fire Prevention bureau; some of us wanted to do better, but at the result!

Members of the Seventh congressional district will be pleased to note that Congressman Ponder has received the best committee assignment of the Louisiana delegation from the national caucus, which is an endorsement of good taste in selecting a representative. Ponder is chairman of the committee on currency, one of the most important on the list. Mr. Watkins of the Fourth district is the only other Louisiana man honored with chairmanship, his committee being that of the Revision of the Laws. Mr. Ransdell was chosen as a winner for the chief place on the rivers and harbors committee, but the honor went to Sparkman of Florida. Mr. Pujols is second on the committee on irrigation and third on that on civil service reform.

A shington judge has come to the rescue of the bucket shop swindlers with a decision against them "abridges the liberty of contract." The same decision would seem to legalize gold brick sales, soap auctions, race betting and other methods of separating plunders from their money. Every now and then there is bound to be a reaction against those oppressive laws that prevent money from scattering their funds abroad among those who hate work.

New York seems to have profited very largely from the legislative deadlock, which resulted in the vacant senatorship with a man standing like Judge O'Gonnor. As a fact, all of its new senators are discreditable to the democratic party. They are all progressive and capable, with good public records, and probably not one has money enough to buy even a justice of the peace if such offices were put on sale.

Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department is at odds with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for allowing a cat and a dog to remain on the old battleship Texas. The navy was using it as a target. A good deal would have been willing to take the ship, if they could be assured of the good treatment these mascots will receive for the remainder of their lives.

The London newspaper has been obliged to apologize for libel to Inspector Dew, who, like the late and unlamented Dr. Crippen, had published an interview with him. The libel occurred, and suits against nine newspapers for offenses of the same variety are pending. Modern newspaper enterprise of the fakey kind seems to find no favor with British cousins.

When the great opportunity came, it found him trained, capable and in every way qualified to meet it. And when the victory was practically assured, he was not content to rest on his laurels. Death found him still a worker, still an educator, still a promoter of the public welfare. The death of such a man is justly looked upon as a national loss.

EARNING HIS SALARY.

Attorney Amos Ponder has handed down an Opinion that the State of Louisiana does not own the fish in the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic or Indian oceans and not even those of the gulf of Mexico—and so the poor fishermen of Louisiana who eke a scanty living from the waters of the gulf will not be condemned to starve.

Mr. Ponder has also handed down an Opinion which has convinced the Game and Fish commission that we cannot make fish of the states of Florida and Texas and game of the states of Mississippi and Alabama; that a jealous constitution will not permit us to declare a legal boycott against some states, while admitting the products of others.

Some of us have been inclined to the belief that the Game Commission does not need a special attorney at \$3,600 a year, but we will be obliged to revise our opinions. To be sure, those two Opinions apparently cost \$10,000 apiece, but who can tell what the Game Commission might have attempted to do had it not been for the restraining influence of Bro. Ponder? How can we overestimate the value of any man who can convince the Game Commission of anything? It is perfectly clear that we will need Bro. Ponder as long as we are saddled with the Game Commission.

New Orleans did not feel the shock of the Arkansas earthquake Friday, but eight election judges and clerks were indicted for trying to "throw" a race in which there was only one entry, which was a satisfactory substitute as far as the esteemed ward bosses were concerned.

The board of control of the state penitentiary was authorized by the late legislature to put \$150,000 into a sugar factory at Angola. They have borrowed \$200,000 more and let the contract for a factory to cost \$340,000. How beautifully do we progress toward putting the state out of debt!

The man who robbed his own trunk will now cease to be a by-word for stupidity, since a set of election officers has been found in New Orleans who are suspected of tampering with an election in which the only candidate was one endorsed by the administration.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras has made up with his wife and induced her to return to the matrimonial domicile where she can live the simple life. The simple life is all very well for a poet, but Mrs. Miller deserves a heap of sympathy.

Pineville is hopping mad because Alexandria is trying to rob her of the Louisiana Baptist college. We warn Alexandria to beware. Parish division fights have started on less capital.

The police of Baton Rouge seem to be anxious to arrest the Gates bi-plane. Perhaps it is wanted for violating the speed limit.

containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all improvements thereon.

Term: To be sold one-third purchase price cash on day of sale; balance in two equal installments payable in one and two years; purchaser to give his promissory notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date until paid, with an additional 10 per cent attorneys fees in the event of suit to force payment, said notes to be secured by vendor's lien and privilege.

D. J. REID,
Sheriff Calcasieu Parish, La.
Sheriff's Office, Lake Charles, La.,
March 31, 1911.

JOHN B. KENT,
w-6-td Attorney for Succession.

The United States of America,
State of Louisiana,
Parish of Calcasieu.

Before me, Edward A. Gaudet, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that they do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, as well as such others as may hereafter become associated with them, in order to form and constitute a body corporate and politic in law under the general and special laws of the State of Louisiana authorizing the organization of private corporations, and particularly Act No. 78, of the Legislature of 1904, for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation hereby formed shall be PAWNEE LAND & LUMBER COMPANY. Its domicile is fixed at Pawnee, Louisiana. All processes and citations of courts shall be served upon the treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

The purposes for which this corporation is formed are to purchase, own and operate one or more saw mills, including planing mills and all appurtenances; to manufacture and sell rough and dressed lumber of every kind and all articles of wood, to purchase, own and sell timber and timbered lands; and in conjunction with and incidental to its said business, to purchase, own and operate tram roads, tramways and other roads, for the transportation of timber or lumber and to buy and sell merchandise, and to exercise such other incidental powers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects and purposes above set forth, and to properly carry on the business of the corporation.

ARTICLE III.

This corporation shall enjoy succession by its corporate name and shall possess all the powers incident to corporations and authorized by law; the term of its duration and existence is hereby fixed at twenty-five years from the date of this act; it shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal and the same to alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, purchase, lease, sell and convey, as well as to hypothecate and mortgage, under its corporate name, both real and personal property; to appoint such officers as the business of the corporation may require; to make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the corporation as may be neces-

COLLEGES.

for the special benefit of the

of the chief features of com-
ment here next June will be
ual address before the Adel-
nd Philosophian Literary so-
The societies have secured for
asion Dr. Lincoln Hulley, pres-
f John B. Stetson university,
Fla.
13th annual preliminary ora-
contest to select a representa-
r the oratorical contest at
ood was held on March 27.
ner is Porter M. Bailes of the
phian society. The speakers,
eir subjects, follows:

"Peril of the Age," W. M.
"The Cry of the Nation," P.
es; "The Coming of Universal
W. M. Bridges; "The Domi-
ir of American Activity," R.
"The Dignity of Labor," I.
ges; "A Greater Political Pu-
vitable," W. L. Feaster.

WOFFORD COLLEGE.

to The State.
nburg, April 1.—The base-
n has been putting in constant
rough practice for some time
e direction of the coach, An-
eCarthy, of the Anderson
Without a doubt, the team is
than it has been in many
nd everyone is expecting Wof-
win many laurels this spring.
n is made up of: Stillwell,
se and Russel, pitchers;
nd Mobley, catchers; Black,
; Edens, second base; Steele,
; Capt. Humphries, third
Muldraw, Walker and T.
es, fielders. The manager of
is W. P. Meadors, Jr., and
ranged the following sched-

3—Presbyterian college, at
4—Presbyterian college, at

10—Furman, at Spartanburg.
11—Furman, at Spartanburg.
14—The Citadel, at Spartan-
15—The Citadel, at Spartan-

7—Erskine, at Spartanburg.
8—Erskine, at Spartanburg.

been holding a series of services in
the college chapel during the past
week. Much interest has been shown.

A. J. Sproles delivered the regular
Thursday lecture this week. Mr.
Sproles chose as his subject, "The
Value of Flowers in the Home and in
the City."

The building committee, which met
last week, decided on T. W. Cothran
of Greenwood as architect for the
new dormitory.

GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Special to The State.

Greenville, April 1.—On Monday
evening some of the students attended
the oratorical contest at Furman uni-
versity.

Many G. F. C. students have had
the opportunity of hearing at the First
Baptist church every evening in the
week, Dr. H. C. Mabie of Boston, an
eminent Baptist minister, in a series
of sermons.

The March number of Isaqueena,
the students' magazine, was mailed
about a week ago. It was a number
published under the direction of the
junior class.

A Joyous April 1.

To the Editor of The State:

The apothegm,
Is relished by the wisest men."
voiced the sentiment of the Clifford
seminary girls at the approach of
April, when a committee from the
boarding department of students
sought from the president permission
to relieve the monotony of hard study
by "one good jolly day." "Not a single
disagreeable or amusing prank," the
committee said, "but just some fun—
real good, old-fashioned fun."

The permission was granted with-
out hesitation, and so before sunrise
on April 1 tired, sleepy eyes were
wide open, and at a very early hour,
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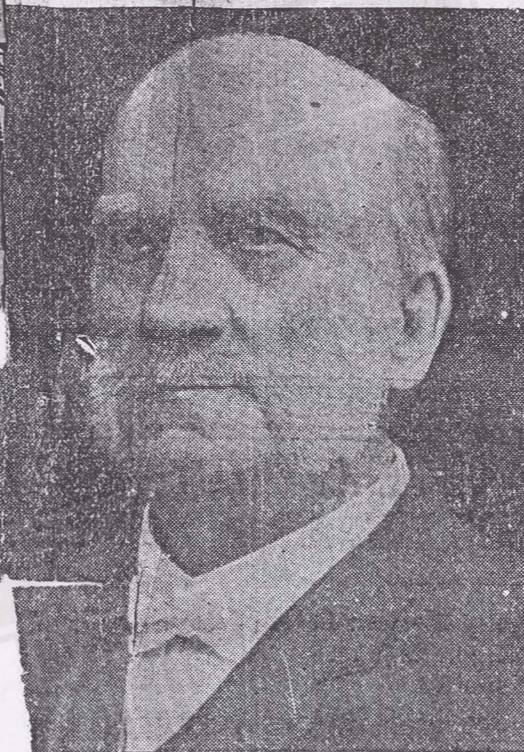
Late Head of

DR. S.
D.

Did Great
How H
So

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

to fall on any one man's shoulders.
The country has lost one of her no-
blest patriots in the cause of
constructive development. I knew him
but to love him, to admire him, and
to strive to emulate his virtues and
practice his preaching. His life has



DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

in Demonstration Work in South, Who Has Done Much
For Farmers.

MAN A. KNAPP
IN WASHINGTON

For Farmers of This State and Others.
e to Start Demonstration Work in
arolina—A Patriotic Laborer
For Common Good.

SAVED
FROM AN
OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one
know what Lydia E. Pinkham's reme-
dies have done for me. For two years
I suffered. The doctors said I had tu-
mors, and the only remedy was the sur-
geon's knife. My mother bought me
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, and today I am a healthy wo-
man. For months I suffered from in-
flammation, and your Vegetable Com-
pound relieved me. Your Live-
equal as a cathartic. Any
proof of what your medicine
done for me can go from
gist or by writin
my testimonial
and I will be glad
Mrs. CHRISTINA R.
Peoria, Ill.



Another Operation Avoided.
New Orleans, La.—"For years I suf-
fered from severe female troubles.
Finally I was confined to my bed and
the doctor said an operation was neces-
sary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-
etable Compound a trial first, and
was saved from an operation."—Mrs.
LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Kerlerec St., New
Orleans, La.

The great volume of unsolicited tes-
timony constantly pouring in proves
conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound is a remarkable
remedy for those distressing feminine
ills from which so many women suffer.

Hotel Raymond,

42 East 28th Street
NEW YORK

2 Blocks East of Broadway
28th Street Subway Station
at the door.

3 blocks east from Hudson tubes at
6th Ave. and 28th Street. Five min-
utes to Grand Central Station at 42d
Street or Penn. R. R. Station at 7th
Ave.

Convenient to theatres and shops;
especially suited for ladies visiting
New York alone.

SINGLE ROOMS \$1.50

DON'T MORTGAGE
THE MORROW

to pay your expenses of today—or
mortgage your family's future com-
fort that you may enjoy yourself in
the present. Spend as you go if you
will, but not until you have first
put by a portion of your income for
the protection of your family. A
rring premium payment on an
policy will protect them

and leave you a working balance for
your pleasures. Lift the mortgage
on the morrow by acting today.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of the United States.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,

...G. Lee, "The Dignity of Labor," 1.
...E. Bridges; "A Greater Political Pu-
...rity Inevitable," W. L. Feaster.

WOFFORD COLLEGE.

Special to The State.
Spartanburg, April 1.—The base-
ball team has been putting in constant
and thorough practice for some time
under the direction of the coach, An-
drew McCarthy, of the Anderson
team. Without a doubt, the team is
stronger than it has been in many
years, and everyone is expecting Wof-
ford to win many laurels this spring.
The team is made up of: Stillwell,
Stackhouse and Russel, pitchers;
Glenn and Mobley, catchers; Black,
first base; Edens, second base; Steele,
shortstop; Capt. Humphries, third
base; Muldrow, Walker and T.
Humphries, fielders. The manager of
the team is W. P. Meadors, Jr., and
he has arranged the following sched-
ule:
April 3—Presbyterian college, at
Clinton.
April 4—Presbyterian college, at
Clinton.
April 10—Furman, at Spartanburg.
April 11—Furman, at Spartanburg.
April 14—The Citadel, at Spartan-
burg.
April 15—The Citadel, at Spartan-
burg.
April 17—Erskine, at Spartanburg.
April 18—Erskine, at Spartanburg.
April 26—Clemson, at Spartanburg.
April 27—Open.
April 28—Open.
May 1—Open.
May 5—Clemson, at Clemson.
May 6—Clemson, at Clemson.
The Glee club, now on its annual
tour, is giving entertainments
in Gastonia and Charlotte, in North
Carolina; in Fort Mill, Rock Hill,
Chester, Columbia and Union.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

Special to The State.
Clemson College, April 1.—The
Calhoun Literary society held its
annual celebration on Friday evening.
A. M. Salley presiding. F. L. Ross
of Gaffney won the declaimer's medal,
J. T. Crawford of Bartow, Fla., the
orator's medal, and B. H. Deason of
McCormick the debater's medal.
These men had for their opponents,
respectively, D. B. Hill of Abbeville,
C. S. Lykes of Columbia and W. W.
Foster of Gaffney. The question for
debate was "That a treaty of commer-
cial reciprocity should not be con-
cluded between the United States and
Canada." B. H. Deason won for the
negative. The marshals for the oc-
casion were: L. L. Boone, chief; R.
W. Freeman, L. B. Altman, J. R.
Crawford and E. P. Josey.
Clemson was represented at the
State Teachers' association by W. M.
Riggs, president and W. R. Perkins,
L. A. Sease, B. J. Wells, C. B. Had-
don, D. N. Harris and D. W. Daniel.
Miss Martin, principal of the school
on the campus, also attended.

published under the direction of the
junior class.

A Joyous April 1.

To the Editor of The State:
The apothegm,
"Is relished by the wisest men."
voiced the sentiment of the Clifford
seminary girls, at the approach of
April, when a committee from the
boarding department of students
sought from the president permission
to relieve the monotony of hard study
by "one good jolly day." "Not a single
disagreeable or amusing prank," the
committee said, "but just some fun—
real good, old-fashioned fun."
The permission was granted with-
out hesitation, and so before sunrise
on April 1 tired, sleepy eyes were
wide open, and at a very early hour,
like Longfellow's "cares that infest
the day," girlish figures stole softly
down to the dining room to a hasty
breakfast presided over by the sym-
pathetic president, served by the ma-
tron and shared by the instructor in
bookkeeping. And soon matron, in-
structor and girls were speeding
through the forest back of the semi-
nary grounds, across the little brook,
over the brown plowed fields to the
railroad trestle that spans a ravine.
There a happy thought struck the
leaders as they looked down upon the
matron, who had reached, by careful
descent, the low ground beneath the
trestle. "A picture show, a moving
picture show," they cried; "you're the
spectators and we're the show." The
next instant, to the music and laugh-
ter, and cries of "Oh," and "Ah," the
moving picture show flashed down
the red embankment to again become
a mass of happy runners to any goal
that might suggest itself.
The city standpipe stood in its path-
way and was circled about for a brief
moment, then straight from a loving
heart came the suggestion: "Let's call
on Mrs. —, our dear old minister's
widow, and wake her up this beau-
tiful morning with one of our sweet-
est Sabbath school songs."
And they did wake her up, and
bring her out upon the piazza, but it
was not with a Sabbath school song,
for it ran like this:
"Boom-a-lak-a, boom-a-lak-a,
Bow-wow-wow,
Chick-a-lak-a, chick-a-lak-a,
Chow-chow-chow;
Who are—who are—who are we?
We are—we are—yes, yes, yes,
We are the girls of old C. S."
But after the exchange of tender
greetings the Sabbath school song
was rendered, and leaving a ray of
light and a path of flowers—and
darkening pathway, the merry crowd
ran pell-mell onward to the railroad
crossing "to flag" a passenger train
about to start upon the curve that
skirts the town. Noting the bright,
eager faces and waving hands the
conductor rang his bell, stopped his
train and took aboard the merry
crowd to be informed, as the laughing
girls seated themselves in his car,
"We've got no money; this is the first

him
still
IR

Late Head of

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP.
Demonstration Work in South, Who Has Done Much
For Farmers.

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP
IN WASHINGTON

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

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

South Carolina first felt the great
influence of Dr. Knapp as a result of
the enormous development of the rice
industry in Louisiana and Texas. The
effect of his work there, having a
marked reflex effect upon the South
Carolina's practically no rice-
growing.

His Mind
It was this very
occasion of Dr. J.
introduction to
Carolina. The Sou-
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guishing to such
through Gov. H.
Watson, comm-
the growers.
Knapp to
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McCray Refrigerators
are the best in the world.
Used in finest homes, best
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just re-

It is the greatest piano
value for the price paid,
and consequently the
cheapest piano relative-

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THE EQUITABLE
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W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

STRAP TIES NOW!
The season for low cut and cooler
shoes finds us ready to supply all de-
mands. There's a superb line of
dainty fittings for feminine feet.
Strap Ties
in all the latest and pr
None the noisier

\$2.25 and
—only of us at
E. P. & F. A. DAVIS
1710 Main St. Phone 89.

Also built to order, to
ice from outside of house.

There's no time to call a doctor
when Croup comes, you must