

# GO-OPERATOR

AND

# FARM JOURNAL

Volume 28.

DALLAS, TEXAS, JANUARY 16, 1907.

Number 15.

## Oklahoma Department

Conducted By J. K. ARMSTRONG, Shawnee, Okla.

J. A. West.

M. B. Brown.

Following the custom of all organizations, we will, beginning with this issue of Co-Operator, give a short biographical sketch of the present Indian Farmers' Union officials.

The subject of this sketch, J. A. West, was born on a farm in Red River County, Texas, March 14, 1866. His father moved to Hopkins County, Texas, and lived there six years, and from Hopkins to Collin County, where our President lived until 1896, when he moved to the Seventeenth District in the Indian Territory, where he lived on a farm until elected President of the Indian State Union.

He was an active member of the Farmers' Alliance through all of its existence, and was one of the first to join and espouse the cause of the Farmers' Union in his district. He was charter President of both his Local and County Unions, and was elected and re-elected without opposition, and served them both in that capacity until elected State President.

President West never ran for an office in his life and yet has been an officer in every organization of which he is a member.

He is not a scholar nor an orator, but a farmer with fair education, plenty of common sense, true courage, modest and unassuming, but vigorous and aggressive and alert, and thoroughly and earnestly appreciative of the responsibilities resting upon him as President of the Indian State Union.

His administration since entering the office of President has been—so far—uniformly satisfactory, and the prospect for a complete rehabilitation of interest among the membership is extremely promising. Without in the least disparaging the great and noble sacrifices made by our former President, S. O. Daws, who has devoted a good portion of his life in service to farmers' organizations, we want to say and say advisedly that, the membership of the Indian State Union made no mistake in electing J. A. West President of the Indian State Union, for recent tests have tried his metal and established him fully in the confidence of all of his associates, as a safe and worthy counsellor and leader.

Executive Committeeman M. B. Brown, was born in old Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, August 27, 1857. His father came to Iowa in a wagon and settled on pre-empted government land in 1855, but worked at his trade as tailor at intervals for five years. In 1863 he resumed and continued farming throughout the remainder of his life.

M. B. Brown was educated in the common schools of Iowa. Lived in Iowa and engaged in vegetable and fruit and stock growing and farming until he moved to Washita County, Oklahoma, February, 1893, and located on a homestead three miles east of Cordelle, where he now resides. Has been a widower for five years; is the father of ten children; has four boys and four girls living and two girls dead.

He is now Vice President of his County Union, and has been a delegate to every County, State and National Convention since the organization of the Indian State Union. He served one term as County Commissioner of Washita County and has the distinction of having been largely instrumental in having the county seat moved from Cloudechief to Cordelle. He was elected President of the Washita Co-Operative Association at the time of its organization, and is at present its general manager.

He was earnestly and persistently solicited to make the race for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, but refused because—like J. W. Houchin of the Twenty-fifth District—of his high appreciation and regard for the constitution and laws of the Union which he believes forbid his accepting the nomination for any civil office while holding a salaried office in the Union.

As before stated, Bro. Brown is not a college bred gentleman, but a plain, unassuming farmer, who has made good use of an unusually strong intellect to educate himself in almost every branch of useful knowledge. Possessing as he does in a high degree a strong intellect, an honest heart, he is a strict constructionist, and an avowed disciple of strict obedience to

law, a good speaker, firm and unyielding in his convictions, and yet socially, a most pleasant and genial companion. We predict for him an official career that will be an honor to himself as well as profitable and satisfactory to the great organization he is now serving.

### CO-OPERATION METHODS.

#### How One Store and Warehouse is Operated By a Farmers' Union Membership in Oklahoma.

Dear Co-Operator: This being the first of the New Year, I thought I would do what I could to assist our brotherhood in solving the great question of co-operation. I read with pleasure the articles of our different brethren, and it gives me encouragement to go on with the good work of co-operation, for this, my dear brothers, is the tie which binds the circle, and as I read the different opinions of our brethren, it reminds me of the old rhyme, "Many men of many minds."

I will now give my views and opinion on the best methods of co-operation, and in doing so, I will be broad enough to not ridicule any one else's ideas upon the same question, believing that all roads will bring us to the highest plane of co-operation and that the different ideas will crystalize some day in the near future into something tangible, that actions will speak louder than words and every railroad station will see the farmers of the different States handling their produce, thereby putting out the middle men and dealing direct with the manufacturer; or, better still, own the factories, for we had just as well own them, as we pay for them for some one else.

I have always contended that if it was good to save the profit that the middle man made, it is also good to retain the profit the merchants make, and we at Temple, O. T., conceived the idea that the best way to co-operate was to establish a mercantile establishment, and we did so, and a cotton yard, handling everything the farmers use. Our business started with a paid-up stock of \$900 four months ago. Each share consisted of \$25, no more, no less, with no limit to the number of stockholders, so they held a paid-up Union card and to-day our stock will invoice over \$2500, and no stockholder has been assessed. Our by-laws forbid any assessment. We have handled more coal than any

dealer in Temple, and our clearance from the bank will approximate about \$10,000 since we commenced business.

Our cotton yard and platform scales have handled over 1600 bales of cotton. It keeps four good men busy all the time and every one of them are farmers. Mr. W. F. Curtis predicts that from the present outlook, in one more year we will do one-half of the business in the town of Temple. The stockholders receive their dividends from the amount they purchase. If a man purchases \$200 worth of goods through the store, and after all expenses are paid there has been declared 10, 12 or any per cent, he receives the per centage on the \$200 purchased.

But, my brother farmers, the average expenses of the farmer will amount to about \$400 for everything he needs in his house per year, and this is on an economical basis. If this is true, and the profit the other fellow makes off his purchases would amount to \$48, is it not good business for him to save this for the benefit of his family? I do not wish to antagonize the business of any man, if I thought I was doing an injustice; but, believing the profit belongs to him who creates it, I am for the principle of equal co-operation all along the line. My dear brother, whose hands are as hard as sole leather from the long hours of toll in the broiling sun, and whose brow is wrinkled when only in middle life, is it not time you saw where your profits were going? You who wear the hickory shirt and patched overalls, just stop and compare your surroundings with that of the little 2x4 merchant, and see if you have fine Brussel's carpets on the floor, pianos and finely dressed daughters who only know labor from the delicate touch of the key of the instrument, that you can not enjoy, and your wife in the field and your children, too, to assist you to make a living, with \$5000 or \$6000 invested, is it not a fact that if the farmers own the avenues of profit that they would use this profit or gain for the purpose of building factories, which would employ the homeless laborers, and give them a chance to earn a home? But while you keep turning it over to the high colored fellows, just that long the profits will be spent in riotous living, or hoarded away for the next generation to be raised in idleness.

Now, if it is a fact that a profit of from \$48 to \$50 is made off of each

(Continued to Page 4.)

## MISCELLANY

### OUR PANAMA EXPORTS.

Exports from the United States to Panama are increasing with very great rapidity. The exports to Panama during the year just ending will aggregate a little more than 14 million dollars, against nearly 8 millions in 1905, and a little more than 2½ millions in 1904. The figures for the full year have not yet reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor; but those for the eleven months ending with November were \$12,956,871, and, as the figures for the single month of November were \$1,273,507, it is quite apparent that the grand total for the full calendar year will exceed 14 million dollars.

These figures cover only the exports to Panama sent in merchant vessels and do not include that sent by government transports or naval vessels. What proportion of this total of over 14 million dollars' worth of merchandise sent by merchant vessels to Panama is sent for the government, or by its representatives, cannot be determined at present, since the shipments of this character when sent by vessels engaged in the general transportation of commerce are treated in the same manner as merchandise sent by individual exporters or firms. While a considerable part of the merchandise exported to Panama is doubtless for the use of the government, or at least for use in the work upon the canal or the Panama Railroad, an examination of the list of articles forming this total indicates that a large part consists of articles of food and clothing or other merchandise intended for individual use rather than for the canal works. Nor can it be determined just what proportion of this total goes for use of citizens of Panama located outside of the Canal Zone, since merchandise intended for citizens of Panama may pass through the ports located within the Canal Zone and thence into the hands of the merchants of the State outside of the Canal Zone. The fact that the value of the native products sent from Panama to the United States aggregates three-fourths of a million dollars annually, and that the purchasing power of the people adjacent to the Canal Zone is doubtless greatly augmented by their trade relations with those employed upon the works of the canal, suggests that perhaps 2 million dollars' worth may be destined for importers and dealers located outside the Canal Zone but within the Republic of Panama.

These figures, it should be added, do not include the value of merchandise sent from one coast of the United States to the other by way of Panama, since the Bureau of Statistics maintains a separate statement for merchandise of this class, showing between 2 and 3 million dollars' worth of merchandise annually passing from San Francisco to New York by way of the Isthmus and between 5 and 6 million dollars' worth passing from New York to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus.

This movement of merchandise from the United States to Panama, aggregating over 14 million dollars during the year, exclusive of that sent in government ships, has been continuous, seldom falling below a million dollars a month, and in one or two cases exceeding 1½ millions a month. In the single month of January the total was

\$1,059,574; in February, a short month, \$979,692; in March, \$1,689,718; in April, \$1,334,914; in May, \$1,297,174; in June, \$1,296,455; in July, \$923,397; in August, \$1,176,102; in September, \$857,510; in October, \$1,069,828; and in November, \$1,273,507.

About two-thirds of this total of exports to Panama goes from the port of New York. In the fiscal year 1906, the latest date for which statements of shipments to countries by ports are available, the grand total of exports to Panama were \$12,460,289, and of this total the amount shipped from New York was \$8,395,679; from New Orleans, \$1,665,269; from Baltimore, \$624,648; from Pearl River, Miss., \$328,191; from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., \$321,317; from Mobile, Ala., \$321,082; from San Francisco, \$257,701; from Brunswick, Ga., \$236,315; and from Philadelphia, \$130,513.

### PENNSYLVANIA RICH IN FREAKS.

The record of remarkable things grown on the farms of the Pennsylvania Germans this season stands as follows to date:

Charles Smith, Pennsburg, tomato vine measuring 13 feet and bearing tomatoes weighing three pounds each.

Llewellyn Kline, Klinesville, potatoes weighing three pounds each.

George M. Mack, East Greenville, 100 baskets of peaches from a lot 50x100 feet in dimensions; also a radish weighing eight pounds and measuring 33 inches in circumference.

Henry Miller, of Plover, a cornstalk bearing twenty-three ears.

John Adams, of Hillegass, a cornstalk 13 feet high.

A. H. Bank, Upper Hanover township, a sunflower 14 inches in diameter.

Mrs. Noah Leister, of Bechtlesville, a pepper 15½x13½ inches.

Noah M. Bowman, of Knauers, five pumpkins on one vine weighing 300 pounds in the aggregate.

John Leslie, of Berne, a red beet measuring 25 inches and weighing more than three pounds.

Charles Borneman, of Maus, two heads of cabbage weighing 16 and 14 pounds.

John Hunsicker, of Germansville, fifteen bushels from a half-bushel of seed potatoes.

Mrs. E. K. Shankel, of Pennsburg, a geranium bearing 140 blossoms at one time.

### COUNTRY BOY'S ADVANTAGES.

Carl Schurz, the eminent German-American, author, statesman and scholar, who once represented Missouri in the United States Senate, has this to say of his good fortune in being reared in the country:

"I consider myself fortunate to have spent my early childhood in the country, where one feels himself not only nearer to nature, but nearer to his kind than in the confinements and jostling crowds of the city. I also consider myself fortunate in having grown up in simple and moderate circumstances, which knew neither want nor excessive influence, and which did not permit any sort of luxury to become a necessity; which made it natural for me to be frugal and to appreciate the small pleasures; which kept alive and warm the sympathy, the feel-

"The Recollection of Quality  
Remains Long After the  
Price is Forgotten."

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What do you expect of a hammer—a rightly formed handle that can't work loose or come off—a face you cannot batter—the true hang and balance for straight driving? Then you must get a hammer on which this name appears.

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It also is the best Middle Breaker on the market. You can hitch four horses to it and if you tear it up we stand the expense. It is the greatest labor saving tool ever put on the farm. It has more desirable features than any other machine on earth, and if you will examine it carefully you will have no other.

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PARLIN & ORENDORFF IMPLEMENT CO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

ing of belonging together with the poor and lonely among the people without discouraging the striving for higher aims."

### ABOUT GAMBLERS.

(J. W. Viers, in Inland Farmer.)

A word about gamblers in wind-cotton (futures). They tell us to-day that cotton is worth so much, and the same about wheat and other farm produce, and to-morrow some other price. They will assign as a reason a failure in Wall street or a rain in Texas, and every sensible man knows this has no more to do with the value of a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat than the death of a cannibal in Darkest Africa. If the farmers would only get together and exercise the privilege that every other class of men on earth does, fix a uniform price (not like the rate bill), we should rank head and shoulders in wealth and prosperity above any class of business men except trusts, railroads and monopolies on earth.

We have known of persons who would not lay up a little simply because they could not lay up a great deal. Consequently they didn't lay up anything and never had more than enough for the present needs and necessities, and sometimes not even that amount. Such persons are to be pitied for possessing such an unhappy nature. How much better it would be if a little saving were regularly laid by! The result would be surprising.

### STAY ON THE FARM.

A Missouri farmer figured it out one rainy day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating one acre of corn. He thereupon sold his farm and moved to town, where he walked 600 miles to find a job.

### BETTER THANK SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed wetting. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 121, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.



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### Drug Addictions and Alcoholism

A retired home where the habits are cured by MILD, SAFE methods. POSITIVELY GUARANTEED. No guards. No confinement. Record unimpaired by a single failure. Our well known HOME TREATMENT furnished if desired. Write to-day for a sealed booklet, testimonials, etc.  
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**CHANGEABLE LANGUAGE.**

(Respectfully Referred to the Spelling Reformers.)

You take a swim,  
You say you've swum;  
Your nails you trim,  
But they're not trum;  
And milk you skim  
Is never skum.

When words you speak,  
Those words are spoken;  
But a nose you tweak  
Is never twoken;  
Nor can you seek  
And say you've soken.

A top you spin,  
The top is spun;  
A hare you skin,  
Yet 'tis not skun;  
Nor can a grin  
Be ever grun.

If we forget  
Then we've forgotten;  
But if we bet  
We haven't botten;  
No house we let  
Is ever lotten;  
What we upset  
Is not upsotten.  
Now, don't these prove  
Our language rotten?

**STORY OF THE BEE.**

(Elbert Hubbard, in The Philistine.)

It has been said, "Man is the most wonderful of all the works of God," but no one ever said so but man. Bees can do things man can not, and they know things man never will. A queen bee will lay more than 1,000,000 eggs during the summer. The eggs she lays every day are about double her own weight. These eggs are all alike when they hatch, but by feeding the larva differently, bees produce drones, workers or queens, at will.

It only takes three days for the eggs to hatch. The young are then fed by the nurse bees, which are the bees under sixteen days old. These nurse bees feed the others from the glands in their heads that secrete milk.

When the bee is sixteen days old she is of age and goes to work. The average life of the worker is only forty-five days. She just works herself to death, unless winter comes on, and then she may live through until the next year.

There are about 50,000 bees in a hive—35,000 workers and 15,000 nurse bees or housekeepers. Then there are 500 drones and one queen. The queen often lives for five years, but the drones never live over winter. As soon as the first sign of winter comes and the flowers begin to wither, the bees have a St. Bartholomew day and kill every drone. Drones have no stingers, but queens and workers have. The workers are females—undeveloped queens.

Bees have five eyes, three they use for seeing in the dark and for reading, and two for long distance hustling.

When a hive gets too full, the bees swarm, the old ones going away, led by the queen. As soon as the old queen goes, the bees that remain at home immediately grow a new queen. Bees are very orderly and cleanly. They have inspectors that stay at the door of the hive and see that no bee comes in from the field without a good load of honey. Often if the bee has only a little honey, the inspector will turn him back and give him what is coming to him. The drones buzz around and make a bluff of working, flying around

near the hive watching for the queen. The workers do not like the drones and they always kill a great many before St. Bartholomew's day, if Br'er Drone gets too gay. Bees very seldom die in the hive; if they do, it is a sign the whole hive is weak. The bees clean out all dust and dirt with great care, and if a bug or mouse gets into the hive they will straightway kill the intruder. Then if the body is too big for them to drag out, they will cover it over and seal it up with propolis, a sticky substance, which bees gather from buds or the bark of trees.

A hive of 35,000 workers will often bring in twenty pounds of honey in a day, if the flowers are just right; and one man I know, who owns eighty-five hives, has had his bees make a ton of honey in ten hours. And yet one bee gathers only a grain of honey a day, and may visit 300 flowers to get it.

The wax is a secretion from the bee's body, but the honey they get from the flowers. The object of the honey in the flower is that the insect will come and get itself dusted with pollen, which it carries to other flowers. So besides gathering honey, bees do a very necessary work in the fertilization of flowers.

**A REMARKABLE GIRL.**

There lives in South Whitley, Ind., a girl who, having lost both arms, has learned to use her feet in place of her hands. When nine years of age she picked up a bottle in her home and, not knowing the contents, drank. The bottle contained whisky and the girl immediately felt its baneful influence. While in this condition her father told her to put some wood upon the fire. Her nerves were so unsettled by reason of the liquor and the heat that she fell upon the stove and burned her arms so severely that it was necessary to amputate them. When the child had sufficiently recovered from her accident to be removed, she was taken in charge by the Children's Home Society of Chicago, and while with them she learned to use her feet, combing her hair with them, writing, drawing, sewing, even threading the needle, sawing wood, etc. She is now trying to support herself through the sale of drawings and embroidery made with her feet, and by the sale of a pamphlet containing the story of her life.

**FARMING IN ALASKA.**

W. M. Swinehart has compiled for publication the results of his experience in farming at Fort Selkirk, and these show that, taking one season with another, the crops raised and the prices received for the product are sufficient to cause the average farmer in the States to look to the North with envy. Oat hay, the chief crop produced, yields about three tons to the acre and sells readily in the spring at from \$100 to \$125 per ton. Demand has never been lacking for all the hay the farm produces, since the Dawson-white horse-stage line, on which from 250 to 400 horses are used every winter for several months, passes within a few miles of the farm. Potatoes yield from three to five tons to the acre, and bring as much as 25 cents a pound. The average price for a series of years has been a fraction over 20 cents a pound. Rutabagas yield six tons to the acre and sell for 6 cents a pound, or \$720 an acre. Carrots yield three tons to the acre, and sell for 15 cents a pound, a return of \$900 per acre.

**"Increase Your Yields Per Acre"**

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and the greatest quantities of every growing thing can be readily produced with the liberal use of Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers, together with careful cultivation. The materials of which they are made, cause them to enrich the land, and the plants to come up rapidly and more prolific. Use

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on your fruits and fruit-trees of all kinds, corn, wheat and all trucks. For, at harvest time, you will have the largest (for these will "increase your yields per acre") and finest crops you ever raised in all your farm life. Don't buy the inferior substitute that any fertilizer agent may try to persuade you to put on your land.

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Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
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Charleston, S. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Shreveport, La.

When Answering This Adv. Please Mention the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal.

Cabbages vary in production according to season, ranging from three to eight tons to the acre, and the price ranges from 15 to 20 cents a pound. It is an exceptional season when the Swinehart farm does not net its owners an income of \$10,000.

The best-mannered cow is not always the most profitable cow. Sentiment should not control in determining what cows to keep.

**A MASH FOR YOUNG CHICKS.**

If you like to see your young chicks of three weeks or more of age enjoy a meal better than ordinarily, says E. M. Buechly, of Greenville, O., make a crumbly mash, using four parts of middlings and bran and one part of beef or blood meal that is good and fresh, and see how they will fall over each other to get it as soon as they learn what it is, and see them grow accordingly.

**A Valuable Book Free**



**Dr. J. H. Terrill**

Dr. Terrill's latest book, No. 23, on the Diseases is conceded to be the very best of its kind ever published. In arranging this work it has been Dr. Terrill's desire to impart correct and truthful information in the simplest possible way upon the subjects of such great importance to afflicted mankind. It will appeal to any man who is suffering with any of the special or Pelvic Diseases peculiar to his sex, as it is the result of years of success in treating and curing such conditions. Write for it TO-DAY. This book will be sent to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and enclose six cents for postage and packing. You can not afford to be without it if you suffer with

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

### INDIAHOMA UNION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

farmer every year, is it not a fact that this same profit returned back could be invested each year in some factory, a gin, or mill, elevator, oat meal mill, or some of the innumerable lines of manufacturing plants?

I will write more on this subject in the near future and show where this idea has been carried out, for it is dead easy and not an idle dream.

G. W. MARTIN.

Temple, Okla.

### MUCH APPRECIATED.

Beville, La., Dec. 21, 1906.

My Dear Brother Pyle:

Reviewing the many deeds of kindness done by you to the boys of the Union domiciled in the Pelican State, and in token of the high personal appreciation I have of you, I feel impelled to demonstrate to you some of my appreciation of same; so I resolved to make you a present of some kind. In trying to determine what kind of a present best suited for the occasion I was somewhat at a loss, but finally decided that a jug of ribbon cane syrup would be more appropriate than anything I could send, because, first, it was a product of my own hands, grown on my own soil; second-

ly, I know it is pure, emblematic of true Unionism; lastly, as it contains all of the sweets the entire Pyle family could freely partake of it with impunity. You will please accept same as a partial payment of the many obligations we Louisianians feel we justly owe you. Wishing you and yours a merry Christmas and a prosperous new year, I am, as ever, your true friend and brother,

N. A. CULBERTSON.

Many thanks to you, Brother Culbertson. The syrup was as fine as syrup can be. Some-day the producers will arrange for an equitable distribution of all their products. I assure you it does me much good to know that what little I have done for the good people of Louisiana is appreciated by them. I regret that I could not have done more in the past, and hope to be able to do more in the future. Always your friend and brother.

O. P. PYLE.

### COTTON CONVENTION.

In a Three-Days' Session—Agrees on Construction of Warehouses and Elects Officers.

The Cotton Convention called to meet in the city of Dallas on January 9, 10 and 11, by the Texas Division of the Southern Cotton Association, was held under the auspices of that association.

The sessions of the convention were scenes of much interest to those taking part in them. Some exceedingly interesting addresses were delivered, notable among which were those by Prof. H. P. Atwater, Hon. Frank P. Holland, D. J. Neill, Lecturer of the Texas State Farmers' Union; President R. T. Miner of the Texas State Division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association; Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Railroad Commissioner. These gentlemen were not the only speakers, but the subjects they handled were the most vital brought before the convention.

Prof. Atwater's subject was, "Do Birds Benefit the Cotton Growers?" The gentleman is perfectly at home with birds, being perhaps as deeply versed in birdlore as was the great Audubon himself. His address was intensely interesting and equally as instructive. The convention could not have done a wiser thing or one productive of more practical good than to have had this address published and so distributed as to have fallen into the hands of every farmer in Texas.

The subject of Colonel Frank Holland was of equal importance, "Needed Amendments to the Game Law." Colonel Holland is thoroughly familiar with the game law of Texas, having had a large share in constructing it and in securing its passage. He knows just how the law would work if it was properly enforced, and what a protection it would be to farmers in protecting the birds that protect field crops. But he knows the law is not properly enforced and will not be until there are game wardens, as there are in other States with game laws, hence he would like to see a provision of this kind added to the law, but not in any other wise changed.

The subject of the addresses of Presidents Calvin and Milner, "Co-operation Between the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association," is one of paramount interest to both organizations, when both are working for the same end.

The officials elected by the Convention of the Southern Cotton Association for the ensuing term, are as follows: R. R. Claridge of Palestine, president; C. B. Metcalfe of San An-

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequalled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

**SKIMS CLEANEST,**  
Holds the World's Record.  
**IS SIMPLEST,**  
Only two parts inside bowl.  
**WEARS LONGEST,**  
Construction and record prove it.  
**RUNS EASY,**  
Users say so.  
**QUICKLY CLEANED,**  
Parts few and simple.  
**LOW MILK CAN,**  
Easy to fill. Saves lifting.  
**PERFECTLY SAFE,**  
All running parts enclosed.  
**MOST PROFITABLE,**  
Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 180." Write us today.



**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada

gelo, vice president; T. J. Thornhill of Dallas, secretary and treasurer.

Members of the executive committee of the Texas Division for the coming year are: Dr. J. H. Pope of Marshall, J. T. Dixon of Paris, E. B. Alford of Henderson, J. H. Connell of Dallas, W. B. Yeary of Farmersville, J. K. P. Hanna of Calvert, R. R. Dancy of Houston, W. K. Rivers of Elgin, C. C. Pierce of Hamilton County, F. Young of Dublin, W. W. Wynne of Santa Anna, Jas. Davis of Waxahachie and C. B. Metcalfe of San Angelo.

Members of the National executive committee elected are: Prof. J. H. Connell, J. C. Hickey, J. H. Latham, R. R. Dancy and James Garity.

Convention then adjourned sine die.

### UNION MEETING NOTICE.

To the Local Unions:

The Mississippi County Union will meet at Blytheville, Ark., January 25 and 26, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. You are requested to send full delegations and it is hoped all of them will be present, and as many of the brethren also as possibly can come, because we are going to have a rousing good time and an important time. We have secured Brother H. B. Lewis to deliver us an address and that will be worth traveling a long way to hear. I would be glad for all Local Secretaries to be present that we may close up all business matters and start the new year afresh.

Now, brethren of Mississippi County, let us all come to the front in our work and solve the problem of handling our cotton for this year. Come, let us reason together for the future.

J. M. STROMIRE,

Huffman, Ar. Sec. Co. Union.

### FAIRLY GOOD LOCAL.

Dear Co-Operator: I have been a reader of Co-Operator a long time, and the more I read it, the better I like it. I enjoy reading the letters giving news of the Locals and therefrom note with much pleasure the progress of our Order.

I am a member of Summer Land Local. We have a total membership of forty-five, and there are very few non-unionists in this locality. Some of our members are weak and lukewarm, however, and they are worse for the cause than if they were non-professing Unionists. OSCAR RITZELL, Silcox, Ark.

### NEW FIELD WORKER.

Dear Co-Operator: Brother Wm. Graham, of Grit, Texas, Mason County, will begin on the 15th and make a canvass of Mason, McCulloch, Llano, Menard, Kimball, Concho and Runnels Counties, in the interest of the Union and the Farmers' Union Cotton Company.

Brother Graham is a strong Union man and an enthusiastic worker in the Union cause and we hope that the Union brethren in the territory, assigned to Brother Graham, will give him every encouragement possible. Go out to the meetings and he will tell you something that will be of benefit to you. Fraternal yours,

E. A. CALVIN,

Pres. Texas State Union.  
Dallas, Texas.

### CUTAWAY TOOLS FOR LARGE HAY CROPS



CLARK'S REVERSIBLE  
BUSH AND BOG PLOW  
Cuts a track 5 ft. wide,  
1 ft. deep. Will plow a  
new cut forest. His double  
action Cutaway Harrow  
row keeps land true,  
moves 1800 tons of earth,  
cuts 30 acres per day.

Send for circulars to the

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., HIGGANUM, CONN.

Try this

## Harrow FREE

RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE  
IF IT DOESN'T PLEASE YOU.

Here is a harrow that looks very different from the old spike or spring toothed harrow.

It is different. Every point of difference is a point of big improvement. It is as much better than the old fashioned harrow as a modern plow is better than the Indians' crooked stick.



Sizes  
3 to  
17 ft.

Pulverizes the  
plowed land, crushes the clods.

The coulters or teeth of the "Acme" work as a gang plow. They turn over the pulverized ground and give the crop all the soil's benefit. Farmers will tell you that bigger crops grow after an Acme harrowing.

FREE BOOK for your Farm Library.

Write us today and we'll send you free, a valuable booklet, "A Perfect Seed Bed." It means money to you.

DUANE H. NASH,  
Box 16. Millington, N. J.

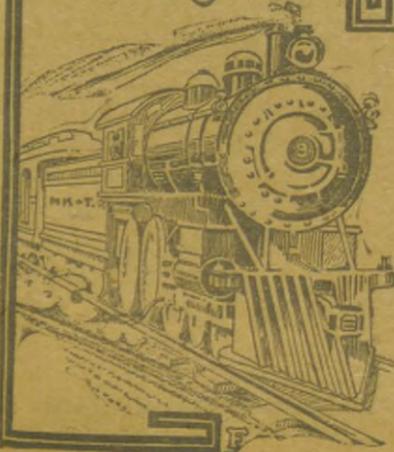


## Travel Right

Fifty years have wrought a wonderful change in railway service. Your grandfather traveled the best he could—why should n't you?

When you travel use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you use in buying anything else.

For comfort and convenience—to avoid change of cars use the



# DAIRYING

## HOARD'S GUERNSEYS.

In a recent institute address, Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, the famous dairyman, said:

I must tell you of the work of my own hands. I have a herd of 32 registered Guernseys. Twenty-six of this herd completed a few weeks ago their record of a year. Four of these cows I bought as native cows; the balance I have bred myself, or bought as young heifers. Eight are heifers. No grain was fed from the 15th of May, when they were turned to pasture, until the 15th of October, but some ensilage was fed daily from August to the 25th of September, when the silo was refilled. Had I fed grain to these cows while on pasture I think I could have easily added 50 pounds per cow to their butter product.

From November 30, 1904, to November 30, 1905, these 26 cows, under conditions as above stated, averaged 6750 pounds of milk per cow, with an average test of 4.7 per cent, which produced an average yield of 322 pounds of butter-fat per cow, or 375 pounds of butter.

The cost of keeping was \$31.60 per cow. The cash earning for cream at the creamery was \$76.27 per cow. The skim-milk earning, as near as I can figure it, was \$16.20 per cow, or 30 cents a hundred for 5400 pounds of skim-milk per cow.

This makes the cash receipts per cow at ordinary creamery work \$92.27. Subtracting the cost of keeping, \$31.60, leaves the net earnings. In addition to milk and cream consumed by three families, \$60.67 per cow. I did not crowd these cows at the pail, as you can well see, for the reason I keep them largely for their progeny.

I have plenty of neighbors who are brother patrons with me in the same creamery, whose cows cost just as much to keep as mine; some cost more, but their net returns range from \$5 per cow to \$27 per cow.

## THE NO-PURPOSE COW.

The general purpose cow is usually kept by the no-purpose farmer. The man who is bound to produce milk or butter or beef at the lowest cost has little use for anything but the breed which will accomplish the main end he has in view.

## OAT STRAW FOR FEED.

To the stockman the use of oat straw for food cannot be so highly commended and yet it can serve a good purpose, especially when hay is high in price. Oat straw is better for feeding than wheat straw. It contains three times as much protein and twice as much fat and fully as much of digestible carbohydrates as does give your stock more grain than otherwise to make up for quality of straw, wheat straw. In the feeding of straw, this feed will carry stock through in winter and even horses will do a reasonable amount of hard work on an oat straw ration. If you have dairy cows to feed, you can feed silage, cut feed, or chaff mixed with it and your cows will be likely to come out in the spring in a very thrifty condition.

Trees make excellent roosting places for turkeys, but they won't do for laying hens.

## HOW BUTTER QUALITY IS INJURED.

Briefly stated, says Director C. D. Smith of Michigan, the dairyman may injure the quality of the butter made from his milk in any of the following ways, among others:

1. By feeding any material with an essential oil disagreeable to the taste or by pasturing in fields where the cows have access to aromatic weeds.

2. By giving the cows bad water, filled with germs and having a disagreeable odor or an unhealthy quality. Cause of fishy flavor.

3. By keeping the cows in a stable, poorly ventilated. Tuberculosis.

4. By sending milk too soon after the birth of the calf, or, up to the birth of the calf.

5. By milking in dirty air or into dirty pails or with dirty hands or without properly cleaning and moistening the sides and udder of the cow. By cleaning out the stables just before milking or stirring up a dust in the stable or by feeding the cows silage or grain just before milking, thereby filling the air with dust or with an unpleasant smell. By wetting the hands in milk when milking.

6. By neglecting the surroundings of the stable, allowing the manure to rot in the immediate vicinity or allowing a mud hole before the stable door or about the water trough.

7. By allowing the cows to wallow in the mud or in water in the summer, thereby coating the udder with dirt containing noxious germs, which enter the udder through the teats, and may abide there for long periods.

8. By using improper vessels for holding the milk when milking.

9. By failure to properly cool and aerate the milk and keeping it cool until delivered to the hauler and thereafter until delivered at the factory, or improperly handling the separator and cream if the cream alone is hauled.

10. By failure to properly wash and scald and sterilize all vessels coming in contact with milk.

## HOME REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

Take mutton tallow, if it is possible to get it; if not, beef suet or tallow will do, but it is not as good as mutton tallow. Put in a skillet over the fire and let the tallow cook till it begins to smoke. At the same time brown flour in oven until it begins to smoke. Put flour in tallow and stir the mixture till smooth like gravy. Give one tablespoonful in feed of milk night and morning until cured.

## DAIRY NOTES.

The greatest milking record known is that of a New Zealand farmer and his wife, who milked seventy-two cows every night and morning without any help. Both the man and his wife were stout and robust. They must have been inferior cows, or they could not have gotten through with them all twice in a day.

Few people realize that one quart of milk has the same nutritive value as three-fourths of a pound of steak. Many do not use milk as a food, but as a drink.

The best dairymen are now using both winter and summer silos. At the Ontario experiment farm they feed with meal and clover hay, an hour

## THE INVENTION THAT REVOLUTIONIZED DAIRYING

Within the last twenty-five years the dairying industry has been completely revolutionized. In that time dairying has developed from a mere "side issue" to be on of the world's foremost industries. Once the cow was looked upon as a luxury. To-day she is a wealth producer of the first order. What has been the cause of this progress? A single mechanical invention accomplished it—the invention of the DE LAVAL Centrifugal Cream Separator in 1879. Ever since then dairying history has been DE LAVAL history. Soon the farmer who does not own a separator will be the exception. It is simply a question of the cow owners learning about the wonderful benefits and advantages of the DE LAVAL machine. If you don't know what they are ask the DE LAVAL user and write for a DE LAVAL catalog, or better still, ask for a free trial of a machine in your own home. We won't expect you to buy unless you choose and you will be under no obligation whatsoever. We want you to see the invention that revolutionized dairying—the DE LAVAL cream separator—the separator that was first, is first, has always been best and cheapest and has led in every stage of cream separator improvement and dairying progress. The DE LAVAL stands as a champion of the dairying industry and the leader in the separator field. Its interests are your interests and DE LAVAL success can only come with your success. Now is the time to look into the matter before your cows freshen. Write us to-day for a free trial of a DE LAVAL machine, or at least a catalog.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.  
CHICAGO  
1218 FILBERT STREET  
PHILADELPHIA  
9 & 11 DRUMM ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:

74 CORTLANDT STREET,  
NEW YORK.

121 YOUVILLE SQUARE  
MONTREAL  
75 & 77 YORK STREET  
TORONTO  
248 McDONNELL AVENUE  
WINNIPEG

only twice a day a succulent ration and a half afterwards, in the morning, and at 3:30 p. m. the same ration with long hay. They estimate that a cow should receive a pound of meal for every five pounds of milk she gives.

Salt, thoroughly rubbed around on the inside of the churn, after it has been rinsed with hot water, is a first-rate thing to make it clean and sweet. Rinse the salt out with water.

The following figures show how important it is to exercise care in washing milk pails, for in an actual experiment there were found: In the first washing 7,389,000 bacteria, in the second washing 157,000, and in the third washing 58,000.

The Holstein cow has a general reputation for length of life, heavy milking qualities, making lots of butter and bodily thrift that will not soon be taken away from her. She makes lots of butter, though her butter fat percentage is lower than that of the Jerseys or Guernseys. She makes it up in a greater quantity of milk, which can be placed in pigs' troughs or inside calves to good advantage.

that her granddam this spring had three calves also, all doing well. At that rate one can soon grow a herd.

The small farm with the small herd is vastly better than a large farm with a large herd, because the small farm will do more in proportion than the large one.

If you have Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness or any other similar or Catarrhal disease, do not forget that Dr. J. A. Hunter is the Catarrh specialist of Dallas, and Texas, the oldest, most experienced, skillful and successful in the United States, and that he will provide you with home treatment, guaranteed to cure under reasonable conditions. Send for List of Questions, Literature, etc. Dr. J. A. Hunter, 222 Park St., Dallas, Tex.

It is estimated that an active man and an active boy can attend to fifteen cows. These on fifty acres of land near a good town ought to make for him a good living.

If the right man gets hold of the right dairy cows, he is sure to succeed. But when the wrong man gets hold of good dairy cows, look out for a fizzle.

## BUCHAN'S



## Cresylic Ointment

After forty years there has not yet appeared a preparation to equal Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment, for efficiency and economy.

It kills the Screw Worm and quickly heals the wound. After dehorning cover the parts well with this ointment, and apply it to every wound or scratch, and the Screw Fly will not touch the wound.

In the end, this ointment is by far the cheapest remedy on the market, as one application is a dead shot to the Worm and heals the wound, while with chloroform nostrums, it is absolutely necessary to apply it on the same wound several times, as the chloroform quickly evaporates; thereby losing all its virtue, and the wound becomes again a target for the Screw Fly. Therefore, Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment is not only the best but the most economical remedy.

Use Only.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

We will gladly answer all questions relative to the use of this ointment. If your druggist or general stores do not keep it write to us.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.

230 Pearl Street, New York

Daniel J. Sally Geo. H. Thompson

Pres. Treas.

## OUR EXPORTS.

(Bureau of Commerce Report.)

Exports of manufactures from the United States in the year just ended aggregated more than 700 million dollars. The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has completed the figures for the eleven months ending with November, and adding to these a conservative estimate for December finds that the total export of manufactures for the full year will, beyond question, exceed 700 million dollars. Ten years ago, in the fiscal year 1896, they amounted to but 258 millions; in 1886, but 145 millions, and in 1876, 105 millions. The share which manufactures formed of the total exports was, in 1906, 42 per cent; in 1896, but 30 per cent; in 1886, but 22 per cent, and in 1876, 20 per cent. Thus the exports of manufactures in 1906 are three and one-half times as great as a decade ago, and the share which manufactures form of the total exports about one-third greater than at that time.

This is the first time that exports of manufactures have crossed or even approximated the 700 million dollar line. Even in the fiscal year 1906, which is only six months away, the total exports of manufactures were but 686 millions; in 1905, 612 millions; in 1904, 523 millions; in 1903, 468 millions; in 1902, 454 millions; in 1901, 466 millions; in 1900, 484 millions; in 1899, 380 millions, and in 1898, 325 millions. Thus the exports of manufactures in the calendar year 1906 are actually twice as great in value as in the fiscal year 1898, having thus doubled in eight years.

Practically one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States goes to Europe, the great manufacturing section of the world. Of the 686 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1906, 318 million dollars' worth went to Europe, 182 millions to North America, 79 millions to Asia, 64 millions to South America, 30 millions to Oceania, and 13 millions to Africa. Of the 318 million dollars' worth of manufactures sent to Europe, 73 millions was manufactures of copper, 46 millions mineral oil, 44 millions manufactures of iron and steel, 32 millions manufactures of wood, 27 millions leather and manufactures thereof, 16 millions naval stores, 13 millions agricultural implements, and the remainder miscellaneous manufactures. Of the 182 million dollars' worth of manufactures sent to the various countries of North America, 72 millions was iron and steel manufactures, 18 millions wood manufactures, 10 millions cotton goods, 8 millions leather and manufactures thereof, and 7½ millions cars and carriages.

The United States now holds third rank among nations as an exporter of manufactures. The total exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom in the latest year for which statistics are available were 1333 million dollars; from Germany, 910 millions; from the United States, 700 millions; from France, 661 millions; from Netherlands, 347 millions; from Austria-Hungary, 215 millions; from Belgium, 204 millions; from Italy, 200 millions; from Switzerland, 141 millions, and from Russia, 117 millions. It will thus be seen that in this grouping of the world's great exporters of manufactures the United States now stands third in the list, though it is proper to add that the figures for the United States are for the calendar year 1906, while those for practically

all the other nations quoted are for the year 1905.

Manufactures form, however, a much larger percentage of the exports of the great manufacturing countries of Europe than they do of the exports of the United States. The share which manufactures form of the exports of the United Kingdom is 83 per cent; Switzerland, 76 per cent; France, 70 per cent; Germany, 67 per cent; Italy, 60 per cent, and of the United States, as above indicated, 43 per cent in the calendar year just ended.

The value of manufactures now entering the world's international commerce now aggregates about 5 billion dollars, and the United States thus supplies nearly 15 per cent of that total.

## THINK FOR YOURSELF.

It is said of Thomas A. Edison that while at work in his laboratories one day it became necessary to determine immediately the contents of a certain vessel, whose shape was very irregular. He called a young mathematician to his side and asked him to compute the contents. The young assistant measured the vessel with exquisite care, went away to a desk, and in an hour returned with the exact figures. By that time Edison had forgotten the incident. He looked at the paper curiously. "What's this?" he asked. "Why," replied the young man, "that's the contents of the vessel you asked me to compute." "To be sure," replied Edison, "but I was in a hurry and couldn't wait, so I poured some water into it and then measured the water!"

That's resource. Edison wanted the figures at once, so he invented a quicker means of procuring them. No doubt the young man was a very useful and faithful assistant. But the difference in the minds of the two men is shown by their methods of accomplishing the same result.

You can get so close to your books that you can not see anything else. Lots of men only earn one-half of what they are capable because they waste valuable time in trifles; arranging files, carding index systems, putting stamps on letters—things a \$10 stenographer could do as well and probably better. There is a great hullabaloo about "system." Now system is a fine thing. System saves waste, and greases the wheels, and shortens methods, but system does not create. System will never create. Only the mind of man can create anything. You can build up a system as complete as the Standard Oil, and a man with the mind that does things will come along and smash it to pieces.

Think! Be yourself, have opinions, even if you are wrong. Don't tie yourself down to a pigeon-hole or a textbook. It is better for any man in the long run in material things, to be wrong and do his own thinking than to be right because some other man said so.

And remember the words of Plutarch: "Much attention to little things renders it impossible to do anything great."

## PLANT MEMORY.

Plant memory is a problem for the inquisitive botanist. In 1901 a plant allied to the squash and pumpkin was taken to New York from the desert of Sonora, in Mexico, and since then it has been in a strange climate 3000 miles from home. During the six weeks of rain in the desert the plant grows its leaves and perfects its seed.

Then it dries up and leaves only a water-filled gourd, which a thick, hard shell seals against animals and evaporation. The transplanted specimen still remembers the rainy season of six weeks. It wakes, sends out rootlets, stem and leaves, and then dries up again until the following year.

## A MERCHANT TALKS.

R. H. Elliston, of Williamston, Says the Farmer is Entitled to Reverence.

If there is one class of people, it seems to me, that should be entitled to more reverence and more respect than any or all other classes, it is the farming class. Practically placed in possession of all the land God created in this world of ours, and who in His Almighty wisdom and His unfathomable chemistry endowed it with capacity to bring forth products of food and clothing, He commissioned these farmers, divinely commissioned them, to take unto their hands His agencies and by the toil of their hands and the sweat of their brows, feed and clothe the world. No man can ever convince me, nor will any right-thinking man be convinced, that it was part of this great plan and a condition of this great commission that the man carrying this great burden and responsibility should be defrauded out of his just proportion of the value of his own product.

His commission is not only to feed and clothe the body and minister to the physical wants of mankind but the still further duty is put upon him of maintaining the social, moral and intellectual advancement of mankind.

I heard a learned scientist who had delved deeply into the questions of sociology, and who gave his conclusions not only as his opinions, but were the opinions also of all men, experts in the same lines of investigation, make this kind of statement:

"Take a great city like Cleveland, or Cincinnati, or St. Louis, and let its own population reproduce or procreate itself, free from country influence or intervention. Feed and clothe these people as the farmers must do or they would starve, but have no other intercourse with them; don't intermarry with them, or have any other relation with them except to feed and clothe them, and in three generations, or about sixty or seventy years, they will become a race of degenerates, socially, morally, physically, intellectually, and, of course, financially; a rotten, ruined and revolting excrement of humanity. An awful picture, is it not?"

So, gentlemen, the farmer not only feeds and clothes the world, but his rich, warm blood, coursing through a healthy body; his brawny muscle, made hard and strong under the skies and in the sunlight of heaven; his brain clear and comprehending, free from unhealthy environments, must vitalize and revitalize all the functions and endowments of the human race and hold it in the line of advancement and progression. And yet they are doing all this gigantic work for humanity without organization or co-operation among themselves, and without the power to protect themselves in trade with these very people who are so dependent on them.

I welcome this grand movement that is destined to bring to the farmers what is their own, but which has so long been withheld.

Feed the young colt right and give him good shelter and he will measure a hand taller in the spring.

## Tutt's Pills

## FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

**SICK HEADACHE,**  
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

SEEDS  
SOLD ON HONOR

Our new 1907 catalog with 128 finely illustrated pages is now ready and will be sent free upon request. It fully describes the best seeds and plants for the Southern Grower, High bred  
Cotton Seed, Alfalfa Seed, Watermelon Seed, Seed Corn, Roses  
and all kinds of plants for House and Lawn are our specialties. Oldest seed house in Southwest, 34 years of successful seed selling. Write tonight for catalog.  
Robinson Seed & Plant Company,  
2308 Elm Street  
Dallas, Texas.

## SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

-- NEW CROP --

Special Prices of Peas and Beans.  
Early May Peas.....\$3.50 per bu.  
First and Best Peas... 3.50 per bu.  
Early Alaska Peas..... 4.00 per bu.  
Early Valentine Beans, 4.00 per bu.  
Extra Early Refugee  
Beans ..... 4.00 per bu.  
Stringless Green Pod  
Beans ..... 4.60 per bu.  
Best of All Beans..... 4.00 per bu.  
Wardwell's Kidney Wax  
Beans ..... 5.75 per bu.  
Davis Kidney Wax  
Beans ..... 5.75 per bu.  
Everything in seeds. Write for catalogue.

BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.,  
521-525 Dumaine St., New Orleans, La.

Alfalfa For Sale in Any Quantity.  
SEED and HAY R. E. Smith,  
Sherman, Texas,

SEEDS Farmers, Truckers  
Let us know your Wants.

Try us, our seeds will please you.  
We have everything in the Seed line.  
Write for prices.  
Catalogue Free By Mail.  
SCHISLER-CORNELI SEED CO.  
813 N. Fourth St. St. Louis, Mo.

New plan for growing Pecans, Peas, Peaches, etc. at a profit free if you mention the Co-Operator. 50 per cent reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents. Freight prepaid.  
B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga.

THE IMPROVED ROWDENS  
COTTON SEED

First premium at Texas State Fair, Dallas, 1906, and first premium at Abilene Fair, 1906. Five-lock, large boll and easy picked; 1400 pounds seed cotton will gin a 550 pound bale. Reference: Any bank or business house in Wills Point, Texas; \$1.00 per bushel to individuals, f. o. b. Wills Point; 100 bushels or more to clubs or local, at 80 cents per bushel, f. o. b. Wills Point. Order to-day.

G. H. Winfrey, Wills Point, Texas

**A SOLID SETTLEMENT.**

Nearly Everybody in the Union—  
Make Your Debts Payable at the  
End of the Year.

Dear Co-Operator: We have just finished our warehouse at Sabine and the cotton is rolling into it as fast as wagons can haul it. In one week 300 bales were put in it, after it opened its doors. This warehouse plan has made many converts to our cause, so keep on the work of building them.

This is not all that is to be done however. You see on every hand, where they are to be found, farmers who make a surplus of money putting it in banks, thereby enabling the banks to help the speculator in farm products the more, as the speculators go to the banks for money and always get it, when the farmer cannot get a cent. Why do not this class of our membership loan their money to the poorer members whose cotton, by reason of their poverty, is always "distressed" cotton, always has to be the first sold and therefore overloads the market. These brothers with money to put in bank could lend it on the poorer brothers' crops just as the merchants take mortgages on their crops before they are grown. Certainly the cotton crops after it is made, ginned and pressed into bales are safer and better collateral than the growing crops are. By this means with the warehouses for storing the lenders would protect themselves against the dumpers and help the poor man whom necessity forces to sell at what he can get.

Co-operation is another most important feature. Many of us will have to buy our supplies again this good year of 1907 on credit. Now by co-operation we can do this without putting ourselves in the villainous hole we have been put into in the past bitter, sorrowful years. How? Let each Local Union as a body center on one man, or two, or three, if one man or two men cannot carry you, and enter into written contract with him to furnish your supplies to be paid for on or before the first day of the following January or February (February would be better). You can find the man, or two men, who, to get all the trade of your Local, will do this. Our local merchants can make their arrangements to carry their farmer customers to January or February of the following year just as readily as they can for the middle of November. But they are like the vast majority of mankind, they are looking out for themselves and they know the class of farmers who have to buy on credit can be forced to sell when his debt falls due and fix the time when his products are cheapest, that he may make the profit the farmer ought to have.

Our Local has 108 members, with more applications for admissions—in fact, this settlement is solid and true blue. J. J. JONES.

Sabine, La.

**Fruit Trees and Plants** True to the name. Highest quality, guaranteed to live. Materially less than agent's price. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Box 23

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES Chattanooga, Tenn.

**5 UP** All vigorous, healthy, true-to-name. No culls, extra choice for the grade. Thousands are ready to ship at wholesale prices. No poor, brush-heap stuff. High-grade stock only. Save 30 per cent commission. Catalog and premium offer free.

**WICHITA NURSERY, Wichita, Kan.**

**PEACH AND APPLE TREES**

**TENNESSEE STATE UNION.**

An Immense Gathering of Union Sovereigns—All Rejoiced Over Adoption of Constitution.

Dear Co-Operator: The Tennessee State Farmers' Union was in session at Jackson the 12th, with an immense attendance of delegates from the Local and County Unions throughout the State. On the 11th the Union speakers held forth in the courthouse to a packed house, and they did much good, awakening an interest in the minds of non-Union men, and especially the city business people, that will bear good fruit. They waked up the Union members, too, and got some of the good old brothers real happy.

On the morning of the 12th the Union went into secret session, with 300 delegates present. All the delegates are rejoicing over the vote and adoption of the National Constitution, and to say that all Union men here are enthusiastic over the victory won on the sale of cotton this season would be putting it too mildly. Renewed courage, renewed hope, stimulated determination have resulted, and the Union in Tennessee is facing the East to-day with the joy of victory, a great victory to crown our efforts, buoying up their hearts and quickening the life's blood in their veins. Too long have they worn the shackles of the slave; too long have they been the prey of the spoiler, and to-day they start forward on a new journey, to a happy goal—industrial freedom, a fair reward for their toil and their energy.

"Warehouses" is the war cry of the Union in Tennessee, as in Texas and other States. Many sales of cotton from warehouses already built and places where cotton has been bulked by the Union, has resulted in the saving to the Union cotton farmers of Tennessee more than \$200,000 over and above the prices paid by the local buyers.

This is a time when every farmer, North and South, should stand closely together. A great change in commercialism is now on. Let the war cry be for warehouses for cotton and tobacco, and elevators for grain, and when this great fight has been ended and a new system established, then, and not until then, will the producers of the wealth of our country receive just compensation for their labor.

R. L. BARNETT,  
Jackson, Tenn.

**STRENGTHEN WEAK PLACES.**

Watch Closely the Class of Membership Taken Into Locals, Lest the Enemy Slip In.

Dear Co-Operator: I take advantage of Co-Operator's columns to reach all the brotherhood. I want every Union member to read and heed my words. It is well to increase the membership of our Local Unions in every judicious and conservative way possible, but we cannot be too careful so that we may not let any objectionable characters, any black sheep, get into the fold. Our enemies are anxious to know what we are doing, what our intentions and plans are, that they may take steps to head us off. They will get their agents and spies into the Union if they can and we must watch to see that they do not.

We must not only watch and wait and be faithful, but we must be zealous and active. If we fail this time the farmers need never try again for emancipation. We should have our

**Special Seeds for Market Gardeners**

I have special strains of Seed of Proved and Tested Value for MARKET GARDENERS and TRUCKERS all illustrated and described in my **Market Gardeners' Wholesale Catalogue** Sent free on request.

I was the introducer of SPARKS' EARLIANA and JUNE PINK TOMATOES and have special strains of them. Also a New Winning Cucumber.

**STOKES SEED STORE**  
WALTER P. STOKES of the late firm of Johnson & Stokes  
219 Market St., Philadelphia.

**Long Staple Cotton Seed**

Plant the Cotton that brings from 16c to 23c per pound. My stock is limited. Write for my special Cotton Seed Circular. C. W. ROBERTSON, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas.

**SEED CORN**

Plant our improved varieties of seed corn this coming season; they have stood at the head of all varieties wherever planted; are grown by us for seed purposes from the most select stock and will not disappoint any one who grows them. Pride of Nishna (yellow), Iowa Silver Mine and Imperial (white) will make you larger yields of good, sound, well matured corn than any other known varieties. Price, \$1.35 per bu; 10 bu. or over, \$1.25 per bu., bags free, F. O. B. cars Shenandoah, Ia. All orders shipped same day received. Catalog describing all farm, garden and flower seeds, free. Address Raekin's Seed House, Box 32, Shenandoah, Ia. The largest seed corn growers in the world.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES**

Proper time for all varieties of the highest grade of Southern grown flower, field and garden seeds, shrubs, shade and fruit trees, poultry and poultry supplies, swine, dogs of all kinds, in fact everything needed for the farm. Headquarters for budded pecan trees.

Catalogue Free To All Applicants.  
**J. STECKLER SEED COMPANY Ltd.**  
Successors to RICHARD FROTSCHER  
512 to 516 Crawford Street, New Orleans, La.

Union gins as well as warehouses. The ginner about here buy and sell cotton the same as the town speculators and they always have a glowing tale of big crops, little demand and small prices. Do not heed them, do not sell to them, nor any one else under the minimum price and pay no attention to their statements as to the number of bales they have ginned. They make it large that the crop may appear large and with this sort of club intimidate farmers and gobble up all the cotton they can at highway robbery prices.

I sold two bales of cotton in Memphis on December 21 last. One bale brought 12½ cents, the other 11 cents, and my seed sold for \$2 per hundred pounds. I made about \$35 by not selling to the local buyers, the take-it-all gentlemen.

I am vice-president of Crooked Lake Union that has 30 members and we are a strong, active Union.

G. A. HALL,  
Blytheville, Ark.

**FREE TO YOU—A BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR.**

The most beautiful as well as useful Calendar that has reached the office of the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal this year is the one sent out by the U. S. Separator folks. Any reader of this paper, and specially the members of the Farmers' Union will receive one absolutely FREE by writing to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, asking for one, saying you read this offer in the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal of Dallas, Texas.

The think tank is as much needed on the farm as the water tank, and it should be kept tapped all the time.

**GOOD SEEDS CHEAP**  
BEST EVER GROWN

A wonderful big catalog FREE Full of engravings of every variety, with prices lower than other dealers'. Oldest reliable seed grower in America. No old seed. All fresh. They will grow or will refund money.

Big Lot Extra Packages Free with Every Order. Send yours and your neighbor's address.  
**R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois.**

**N. L. WILLET SEED CO. Augusta Ga.**

Issue a weekly 4-page price current on their Grain, Grass, Garden Seeds; Cypfers-Incubators; Pure Animal Foods; Insecticides and Spray Machines; Animal Remedies; Roofings; Wire Netting. Write for copy.

We sell more Cotton Seed for planting for home or foreign use than any house in the world. We list about thirty types. Buy now and save high spring prices.

Buy now of us Georgia Rye, Appler Oats, Turf Oats, Burt Oats, Wheats, Beardless Barley, Bearded Barley.

(In answering mention the National Co-Operator.)

**SEEDS THAT GROW**

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes. We will send free with catalogue a pkt. of new lettuce seed "May King" the best head lettuce ever introduced.

**BERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE**  
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.  
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Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.  
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366 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas



FARM JOURNAL

O. P. PYLE,  
Managing Editor.

Published weekly, every Wednesday,  
by The Farmers' Educational and  
Co-Operative Union Publish-  
ing Company,  
367 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

Terms of subscription, one dollar a  
year, in advance.

Entered as second-class matter No-  
vember 13, 1906, at the postoffice at  
Dallas, Texas, under the Act of  
Congress of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates will be furnished on  
application.



The Home is the hope of the Nation.  
When every family owns a home free  
from mortgage, then indeed will we  
have a prosperous country. To own  
a home is a duty every man owes him-  
self, his family and his country.

#### FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

Established for 1906 by the National  
Farmers' Union.

This schedule of prices was agreed  
upon at the National Convention of  
the Farmers' Union held at Texarkana,  
September 5, 1906, and all members  
are expected to maintain them during  
the year 1906. The key to success  
in this organization is Controlled Mar-  
keting. Don't dump your crop on the  
market the month you harvest it. Hold  
back, you who are able, and let those  
in debt sell first. Help to make these  
prices standard by refusing to sell for  
less. Organize and stay organized:

Cotton, middling, per lb.	11
Wheat, no. N. red, per bu.	1.00
Corn, No. 2, per bu.	.50
Oats, No. 2, per bu.	.35
Potatoes, sweet or Irish.	.75
Hay, No. 1, per ton.	10.00
Hay, No. 1, alfalfa, per ton.	15.00
Broom corn, per ton, \$85 to.	100.00
Cotton seed, per ton.	15.00
Hogs, per cwt. alive, \$5.50 to.	6.00
Cattle, per cwt., alive, \$5 to.	6.00

Don't sell for less.

Build warehouses.

We will change the system of mar-  
keting by building a new one to take  
its place.

Let every Union man do his full  
duty. Let us stand by our officials,  
both State and National.

Wherever Co-Operator goes, the  
work for controlled markets pro-  
gresses.

A warehouse at every market town  
will settle the matter of a proper price  
for cotton.

Place Co-Operator into the hands of  
non-Union men. Let us be mission-  
aries.

It would be hard to select a better  
lot of officials in both State and Na-  
tion. Let's stand by them.

Let's leave off giving mortgages on  
our crops this year. The crop mort-  
gage is a blight on our boasted civili-  
zation.

What a pitiable spectacle it is to see  
the producers of all wealth begging for  
the privilege of living. The man who  
would not work to change such a sys-

tem does not deserve to be free.

Uncle Sam Hampton is now in  
West Texas calling the people to ac-  
tion. Our State officials are arranging  
a series of dates lasting till April 1.  
He will do a great work.

A vigorous fight is to be made in  
Oklahoma this year. Hundreds of  
warehouses are to be built. The new  
State is coming into the Union of  
States under the most favorable cir-  
cumstances.

If all the time which has been spent  
in wrangling had been spent in build-  
ing warehouses, the battle would al-  
ready have been won. Let's get down  
to business and stay at it till the work  
is done.

Did it ever occur to you, brother  
farmers, that the only real bear is the  
farmer himself? He gets frightened,  
rushes his cotton or other produce in  
a gallop upon an already declining  
market, and forces the price down  
lower still—that is, "bears" the mar-  
ket. The man who holds his cotton  
for the fixed Union price is the "bull."

The East, with its money, its graft  
and its selfishness, gets away with the  
South and the West on every proposi-  
tion of gain and profit. By every law  
of nature, by reason of contiguity and  
shortness of transit, the South and  
the West ought to do fully three-  
fourths of the trade with Panama, and  
as much of the trade with the Orient  
through the Isthmian canal, when it is  
completed. The official report of the  
Bureau of Commerce, just issued, gives  
the trade of the South and West about  
one-sixth of that of the East for the  
eleven months of 1906 ending Novem-  
ber 30. However, the bulk of these  
exports were by the government, be-  
ing necessities in the construction of  
the canal. It is not expected the trade  
with Panama will ever amount to  
much after the canal is finished, but  
the trade with the Orient ought to be  
immense, and the South and West  
should capture it. The Panama route  
was chosen in preference to the  
Nicaragua in the interest of the East.

The Secretary of Agriculture tells  
us in his annual report that farmers  
lost ten million on the corn crop of  
1906, although they produced the  
largest yield ever grown in the coun-  
try. Why did they lose ten million  
dollars? It is the penalty farmers  
have to pay for raising big crops and  
not being organized. Did the world  
need this large crop of corn? Yes,  
every bushel of it, but the grain spec-  
ulators are organized, and they used  
the large supply to hammer down the  
price. The railroads are also in league  
with the crop gamblers. Now is the  
time for farmers to organize.

The estimated crop values for 1906,  
in the order named, is as follows:  
Corn, \$1,100,000,000; cotton, \$640,000,  
000; hay, \$600,000,000; wheat, \$450,  
000,000; oats, \$300,000,000; sugar, \$75,  
000,000. A total of \$2,865,000,000. Add  
to this the livestock, dairy, poultry,  
vegetables and fruit products, and  
some hundreds millions more. This is  
a pretty good showing. But it is  
what we export that makes us wealthy.  
What we sell to one another is about  
the same as barter, as swapping  
horses insofar as increasing the gener-  
al wealth goes.

Falls County Union is up and doing.  
This Union believes there is a cotton  
seed oil mill trust in Texas, the pur-  
pose of the trust being to divide up

the cotton seed territory among the  
mills in the trust, thereby killing com-  
petition and putting down seed to pi-  
ratical and starvation prices. The Un-  
ion adopted a resolution requesting  
the State Legislature to appropriate  
\$25,000 for an investigation and prose-  
cution of the alleged trust. The Coun-  
ty Union no doubt has reason to be-  
lieve what it believes. Two or three  
weeks ago Co-Operator published a  
letter from a cotton seed buyer, mak-  
ing similar charges of a trust, and in  
an editorial paragraph called the at-  
tention of the Attorney General to the  
circumstance. Co-Operator would sug-  
gest that every County Union and  
Local Union, too, pass a similar reso-  
lution. If there is a cotton seed oil  
mill trust it ought to be broken up  
and the guilty ones put in stripes, if  
the law goes so far. If there is no  
trust, it is due the seed crushers that  
the fact be made known. Co-Operator  
makes no charge, for it has no evi-  
dence, but investigations do not hurt  
honest men and unjust suspicion  
should always be dissipated.

The British government is paternal  
to the end that it protects the inter-  
ests of its citizens against foreign in-  
terests that may militate against  
them. For instance, if Great Britain  
possessed a scope of country that  
alone produced the cotton requisite to  
clothe the world, she would make it an  
absolute monopoly for its producers  
and for her manufacturers of the raw  
material into finished products. The  
government would prohibit the expo-  
rtation to any other country of the raw  
cotton, and it would, by subsidies, if  
need be, enable its producers to pro-  
duce the more, and the manufacturers  
to manufacture the more. Such a  
source of enormous wealth the gov-  
ernment would keep for its own peo-  
ple, and thereby for itself. Why does  
not our government do this? Instead  
of this, our government permits Eng-  
lish manufacturers to fix the price of  
our cotton, and when the farmer needs  
money to handle his crop, refuses to  
help him with loans, but, on the con-  
trary, supplies New York bankers  
with money from the public treasury  
to be loaned to farmers at high inter-  
est. It actually helps the New York  
banker and speculator to rob the pro-  
ducer of its greatest source of wealth,  
the one commodity that alone keeps  
it on the credit side of the balance  
sheet of foreign trade. This is one of  
the infamies of the money power that  
sways the affairs of this Nation to the  
detriment of the masses of the people  
and the enrichment of a few. For  
what applies to the cotton raiser ap-  
plies to the grain and live stock pro-  
ducers of the country as well.

#### PRESIDENT CLARIDGE.

Our friend, R. R. Claridge, was elect-  
ed President of the Texas Division  
of the Southern Cotton Association  
at their meeting in Dallas last week.  
It was a wise selection. Friend Clar-  
idge has a proper understanding of the  
intents and purposes of the Associa-  
tion. It is not a farmer's, but a busi-  
ness man's organization. The farmers  
and the business men can not be right-  
ly organized together to do the great  
work which is before us. The way for  
them to stay together is to remain  
apart—in separate organizations. If  
the Cotton Association will organize  
the business men as they should be  
organized to push the great work for  
better prices, it can do much for the  
farmers.

We are pleased to know that it will

be the pleasure of Friend Claridge to  
thus organize them. There should be  
no friction between The Farmers' Un-  
ion and the Cotton Association. Let  
the one be composed of farmers and  
the other of the business element, both  
looking to the establishment of a new  
system of marketing, both fighting for  
just prices.

#### AT TEXAS HEADQUARTERS.

The officials at the Texas headquar-  
ters are a very busy lot of competent  
officials. President Calvin, with a pa-  
triotic devotion to duty, which should  
win for him the plaudits of all our  
people, is forced to stay at Houston  
to look after the business of the cen-  
tral warehouse. Thousands of bales  
of cotton are being received from  
Texas and Oklahoma. It is being  
cared for at a small cost, and, when it  
is wanted, money is advanced on it.  
This warehouse is proving the correct-  
ness of the theory of the Union. It is  
a forerunner, pointing the way to the  
correct theory of controlled markets,  
and the nerve and energy dis-  
played by our worthy State officials in  
establishing it, is deserving of the  
highest praise.

Secretary Chapman is very busy, it  
being the beginning of the new quar-  
ter. The readiness with which both  
State and National dues are being paid  
is most encouraging and shows that  
the Union men of Texas have deter-  
mined to march shoulder to shoulder  
with those of all the other States and  
make 1907 the banner year for The  
Farmers' Union, and make the tempo-  
rary success we have gained during  
the past three years a permanent one.

What a great thought, and what a  
great privilege it is to be permitted  
to work for so great a cause! What a  
terrible monster any man must be  
who would not wish to see this great  
work succeed! What a monster a  
man must be who would continually  
try to sow discord in our ranks! Ben-  
edict Arnold would be a credit to him.  
The prosperity of millions of people  
is depending upon our success in  
changing the awful conditions under  
which we are forced to market our  
produce.

Secretary Chapman attends to his  
many duties in a most pleasant and  
agreeable way, looking at all times to  
the best interest of the entire organi-  
zation. What a great work is his to  
perform! Let us all assist him to do  
this great work.

D. J. Neill our most worthy State  
Lecturer and Organizer, is one of the  
best speakers in the State in any call-  
ing or profession, and is fast making  
for himself and the great cause he  
represents a lasting reputation.

It is indeed gratifying to know that  
such a man will leave his splendid  
farm and work for a much less salary  
than he would be worth attending to  
his farm. He is placing a competent  
corps of lecturers in the field, and he  
also goes from county to county,  
preaching the true doctrine of The  
Farmers' Union and calling the peo-  
ple to action.

A. H. O'Keeffe, our worthy State  
business agent, is always at his post  
of duty and seems to be giving uni-  
versal satisfaction to the membership.  
He is ever on the alert, looking to the  
interest of the membership.

The fact is, all our officials, includ-  
ing our worthy Executive Committee,  
are doing good work. Let us stand  
by them to a man, and help them to  
do the work we have called them to  
do. This is the only way a successful  
business organization can be builded.

## BEGINNING OF THE END.

Mr. Walter C. Hubbard, president of the New York official bucketshop, known as the New York Cotton Exchange, is wrought up. His little crap game has been charged with being a fraudulent concern that makes contracts for middling cotton deliveries and delivers "dogtail." He says his shebang is thirty-five years old; that it is "deplorable such an assault" should be made upon it, and that "our members are of the best known merchants here."

No doubt Mr. Hubbard is absolutely truthful when he says of this exchange membership, "our members are of the best known merchants here." So is the great gas trust of New York made up "of the best known merchants" in that city, but on legislative investigation it was proven this gas trust had for years past been stealing from the State and City of New York not less than \$15,000,000 a year, besides its robbery of the people by extortionate rates for gas. So are the managers and officials of the great insurance companies made up "of the best known merchants" and other business men of New York, but legal investigation has shown corruption, fraud, bribery, perjury and thievery enough in these rotten concerns to fill every penitentiary in all the land. So are the great steel trust, the Standard Oil trust, the railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, interurban railway, national bank corporations and combines, and moneyed syndicates, the predatory hordes and speculators and gamblers in futures in every commodity made up "of the best known merchants in New York," and not only New York but the same sort of institutions in the other States and cities of this country are made up "of the best known merchants" and other business men. That is not all, either. A large number, doubtless a majority of these same men are shining lights in their respective churches, some of them surely, deacons sitting with long faces in the amen corners. These are the men who put up \$25,000 and \$30,000 each for church pews and preachers' salaries. Why shouldn't they? It comes so easy. The company that owned the steamboat Slocum, that burned a little more than a year ago, sending 1200 women and children down to death because the life preservers were rotten—this company was made up "of the best merchants" of New York. A poor, miserable salaried man, a steamboat inspector, was discharged and the captain of the boat, another hired man, imprisoned, but the owners of the boat, the men whose penuriousness, if not wanton indifference, sent an unequipped vessel to sea freighted with human lives, 1200 of whom never returned to their families, these gentlemen, "of the very best known merchants" of New York, some of them doubtless members of the Cotton Exchange, these better-than-thou gentry, were never even tried, nor indicted.

You must produce a better certificate of character than this, Mr. Hubbard, for the satisfaction of the honest yeomanry of this country. The revolution the farmers have inaugurated, the work already accomplished by the Farmers' Union and being accomplished will bring about some mighty changes for the betterment of this entire country. The white light of truth will be flashed on many things the inward rottenness and corruption of which will astound people, while prison doors will stand ajar, or with

the latch string out and the price of striped goods will rapidly enhance. So go on, Mr. Hubbard, and be as indignant as you please and as early and often as you please, and still you will not be half as indignant as the honest farmers, the victims of your Cotton Exchange flimflammy and shell game during these direful years past.

## GIVS US A NEW DEAL.

Why are there not more farmers in the different State Legislatures and in Congress? They ought to be in the majority in both. The prosperity and progress of the country is entirely dependent upon the prosperity and progressiveness of the farming classes. These classes make the world move. They ought then to make the laws of the country. The wisest, ablest, most successful men of this country have come from the soil. Born and reared on farms, they have developed those strong, rugged characteristics peculiar to farm life and in the toil of their boyhood and youth have grown vigorous, virile in body and mind, by reason of which they have achieved the great things in the material affairs of life. In the Indiana Legislature there are 30 farmers, 26 being in the House and 4 in the Senate. This number ought to work as a leaven for good, still there ought to be a greater number there and in all the State Legislatures and in Congress. It begins to look as though this will be the case before long. The farmers are awakening to their financial interests, under the educational influences of The Farmers' Union, and this awakens them also to their various other interests, and you are going to see them take a hand in the administration of public affairs.

The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention is made up very largely of farmers. These sons of the soil coming directly from the people are making a fundamental law wholly in the interest of the people. Corporations are to be controlled by the State and not the State by the corporations. A liberal homestead law is provided for, that everything on the face of the earth may not be sacrificed to the Moloch of commerce. But best of all, the initiative and referendum in its very soul and body is ingrafted in this constitution. The people's money nor any of their rights, none of their franchises can be voted away by a Legislature without their approval expressed at the polls, their sign manual given through the ballot box. Consequently, Oklahoma will not be popular with the corporations, nor trusts. The new State will be derided by all combines and grafting machines and it is possible they will bring an influence to bear to prevent the acceptance of this constitution by Congress. However, the Federal Constitution only requires that the State constitutions shall not be inimical to a republican form of government. Another good feature of this Oklahoma constitution is the inhibition of the publication or transmission from the state of reports of crop conditions, crop estimates, crop acreage, etc. They will head off the bucketshop gentry and the crop news peddlers.

We read in Greek mythology of a mighty wrestler, Anteus, who renewed his strength every time he touched his Mother Earth, and therefore he was invincible. This story, so beautifully told in the Greek heathen mythology, is but an allegory of the farmer. He has been the power of

every land and clime through all the ages, and his strength comes from the soil, from the kindly, generous touch of Mother Earth. And this country needs to get back in closer touch with its virility, the farmer classes. We need more farmers in our law-making bodies, State and National, that the great bodies politic may have their spirits renewed and revived by coming in touch with the spirit of the plain, common people. We want laws, State and National, more in accord with the wishes and hopes of the people as a whole and not of this, that or the other class. The people do not go astray and if the farmers will just assert their rights and run things awhile, we will see our blessed country swing back into the old channel and go on her way proudly, honorably, honestly, rightly to a worldly destiny, grand, splendid, powerful and magnificent beyond conception.

## UNITY AND CO-OPERATION.

We are all familiar with the old fable told by Aesop, of the old man who gave a bundle of rods to his son, telling him to break them. The son could not do it, despite the fact that he was lusty and strong. Taking out one rod, the son broke it readily, and so with two and three. This lesson teaches, said the old man, that in unity there is strength, in combination of resistance, or of performance, the fullest force of power. In singleness of action, one, or two, or three, at a time, there is only weakness and impotency. The rods bound together could not be broken. One at a time, they snapped like mere pipe stems.

Does not this old story teach us, Farmers' Union brethren, that in harmony, in united action, in fraternal feeling, in continuous co-operation, we are strong, vigorous, invincible and sure of victory, in the great work we have undertaken, while in division, in strife among ourselves, in contentions and bickerings, in opposing this thing, or that thing being done for the general good, because it does not agree with our individual ideas, especially when it can be corrected at the appointed time, we are weak? In every organization each member must yield some of his individual opinions to the general good. This is true in the machinery of our National, State, County and municipal governments, for in every order and organization of human origin there are elements of weakness that can only be strengthened and prevented from destroying the whole, by individual concessions, determined harmony and concert of action and unwavering co-operation.

Now in our great Order, The Farmers' Union, we must remember that it is made up of many diverse interests. Our Local Unions, County Unions, District and State Unions are to be found as far away as Oregon, up in Indiana, Illinois, in the middle West and far West, in the extreme South, the middle South—all the South, indeed. The membership is made up of wheat growers, corn specialists, sugar beet producers, horticulturists, cotton planters—in short, every line of agricultural products in all this country. The interests of these varied lines of farm industry are not identical. In fact, they, in some measure, conflict with each other. All other farmers in these United States has to buy cotton goods, and it is, from the standpoint of individual preference, of selfishness, to their interest that cotton be cheap, so cotton goods may be cheap. This rule applies to every other line of produce, so you see the diversity of in-

terests that must be harmonized to secure success. It is alone by individual concessions and the yielding of individual opinions for the general good that harmony can be established and maintained; and it has to be done through one central controlling head, just as in these United States the general government controls and manages the affairs and interests of the combined States; the States control and manage the affairs of their whole people, divided into county and municipal governments, and so on through the whole. There never has been a day or an hour in the life of our National government, of any one of the State or municipal governments, when every member—that is, citizen thereof—was pleased and satisfied with the administrations or of the policies obtaining, yet we give up our individual views and conceptions and policies to the will of the majority, until the time comes round in the primaries and elections to contend for them and try to have them established. By this method of yielding, acquiescing and co-operation alone, this country has come to be one of the greatest and mightiest of all the world powers under the blue canopy above us.

By just such a course we can make our Farmers' Union the grandest and mightiest organization of all the earth for the betterment and prosperity of the agricultural interests of this country, the farmers, and therefore, of every other interest, whose existence is for the good of this Nation and of humanity. Is such a prize worth striving for? Is not the uplifting of the farming classes—better, brighter, happier homes for them; plenty for them, instead of want; glad hearts, wives and daughters, in place of wan-faced, sorrowing women; children being educated, instead of growing up in ignorance; every modern improvement and advancement, rather than wrack and ruin—are not all these things, so easily attained by co-operation, by fraternal feeling, by unity of action, better, a million times better, than the mere having of one's own will, the establishment and maintenance of the individual opinion over the majority? Which is the better, the grander, the nobler, to throw your arms about the pillars, like Samson, and pull down the temple, with death and destruction following, or to be even the humblest worker in the erection of a splendid structure to gladden and to bless all humanity?

Let us co-operate, brother farmers. Let us work heart to heart and breast to breast in the great movement we have undertaken, as one man. Let us make of The Farmers' Union a very temple of justice, a haven and refuge for every farmer in all this broad land. Let us establish its principles, based exclusively, absolutely upon the Golden Rule. Let us as individuals live up to the behests of that Golden Rule in all things. Let us yield implicit, unwavering obedience to the demands of the Union made in accordance with its principles and under the authority vested in it. If it has authority and thereunder does things that do not comport with our individual ideas and our conceptions, we can try to have these things changed to suit us at the regularly and lawfully appointed times. If we fail, do not rebel, but gracefully submit, still rendering faithful allegiance. Whatever errors our Union makes show themselves and thereby correct themselves, and we may safely trust to this. If we stick together we will win. If we jower and pull contrarily, we destroy ourselves.

## THE FARMERS' STRIKE.

A Missouri Organizer Shows How Farmers Can Get Their Own Prices for Products.

Dear Co-Operator: When Trades and Labor Unions strike they must have a large financial fund on hand to maintain the strikers and their families. When the farmers strike this reserve fund is not needed. The cotton growers of the Southern States struck, but what did they strike? They struck or rather stuck—glued—locked hands and up went cotton and down went the speculator. In the last thirty days I have called 120 stalwart farmers into the strikers' ranks whose number approaches 1,000,000. The men have struck not for fewer hours, not for higher wages directly, but for the divine right to price their own products. Will the strike be a success? Ask the cotton farmers. Look at the bankers' reports of multiplied deposits. Look at the retail lumber merchants' report of marvelous increase in the sales of building material. Look at the increase in demand and wages of their farm labor. All answering yes in thundering tones. Can the corn growers get 50c per bushel in this strike for 1907? Let us see. Arlington Union No. 15, Arlington, Ky., has just received an order for five car loads of corn from the farmers of the South at 50c per bushel f. o. b. Arlington. Quite a New Year's gift. Now will the farmers of Missouri and all over the United States get 50c, the price set by the F. E. and C. U. of A.? If the Kentucky farmers can strike for 50c and get it, why cannot you do the same?

Farmers, watch our smoke and see if a train of corn is not pulled out of Scott County within the next 60 days at 50c f. o. b. Everyone of you farmers who read this article show it to your neighbor and tell him to do three things. First, join the Union; second, subscribe for the Co-Operator and, third, get up train loads of corn at 50c and make money for yourselves. Save money for your Southern brothers and show the speculators that their sun is setting.

I am as busy as I can be, speaking on an average, five nights a week, and talking during the days to the farmers, traveling from place to place and arranging for meetings.

JAMES E. KERSHAW,

## A PROSPEROUS LOCAL.

Dear Co-Operator: I like Co-Operator and because it is so good a paper and has so wide a circulation I avail myself of its columns. Latexo Local Union, of which I am a member, is in Houston County, Texas, just half-way between Crockett and Grapeland. It was organized in September last, with eight members, and now has nineteen, with some applications to join at the next meeting. We have a warehouse in Crockett that has benefited the Union considerably in this County, but not so much as it would have done had we got it ready earlier. We will fill it up next year, and hear the local "squeezers" howl.

Now, if we will all refuse to buy on a credit in 1907, and raise all that will grow on our farms to eat, with a surplus to sell to non-producers, we will succeed in our aims and make ourselves independent of the speculators and the world generally, because we can hold our produce for our own prices then.

J. T. HIGH.  
Crockett, Texas.

## UNION IN KENTUCKY.

Tobacco Farmers Swarming into the Order—Been Robbed by Tobacco Trust Too Long.

Dear Co-Operator: For ten days past I have been out at work for the cause. Signs for the better are quite visible. We had a pleasant, interesting County Union meeting at Bardwell December 22, where R. L. Barnett, our State Organizer, and J. E. Montgomery, president of the Tennessee State Union, were present, both delivering addresses that were well received and that awakened a lively interest among non-unionists who heard them.

In secret meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. J. Bugg, president; F. M. Burrow, vice-president; Sam H. Jones, county organizer; E. C. Davis, chaplain; R. F. Bone, secretary; L. L. DeJarnett, doorketper. The next meeting will be February 4 of the new year.

I organized a Union recently at Milburn and I am glad to state that Unionism is gaining ground rapidly. The best farmers we have are taking up the working and interesting themselves in its behalf. No section of all this country needs compact organization so badly as does the tobacco belt of Kentucky and Tennessee. We make 70 per cent of all the tobacco raised in this country and the producers by trust methods and swindling manipulation get only 30 per cent of what the crop brings. Last year the buyer for the Italian government paid an average of 5 cents for our tobacco, the government allowing him 14 cents a pound for all he bought in addition to his salary. We have determined to stop that sort of swindling and hereafter will sell our products at our own prices.

SAM H. JONES,

Cunningham, Ky. Organizer.

## CO-OPERATOR IN GEORGIA.

Dear Co-Operator: Away off here in Georgia Co-Operator finds its way into many Union homes. We hail its coming with delight. I read with much interest and pleasure the address of President E. A. Calvin of the Texas State Union. It is full of thought, wisdom and wise counsel. We read in Scripture, especially in Revelation of the Devil's work and the long oppression of the farmers by the speculators and money syndicates is altogether the Devil's work.

We have a source of relief, however, in the the Farmer's Union. We have only to be true to its principles, its aims and purposes and all it requires of us under our solemn promises and obligations and a splendid victory over the hosts of oppression and injustice is ours.

A. L. SMITH,  
Lithonia, Ga. Organizer.

## PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

Borrow Money Rather Than Buy Necessities on Credit and Make Spring the Pay Time.

Dear Co-Operator: I really enjoy reading the many good things that are being accomplished by the Union in different parts of the country.

About seventy-five good Union members assembled here in District meeting Saturday, Dec. 22, and we did have a big time. We divided amongst us some 2000 pounds of coffee, sugar and rice and made up 125 barrels of



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Write for further information.

Arkansas Fertilizer Company,

Little Rock,

Arkansas.

flour that we ordered through our County business agent. So you see, we mean business and we are going to buy oats, potato and onion seeds by the quantity.

We have got a good hold on things in this section and we are willing to assist others. We have got co-operation down fine and working our affairs along that line. We have some 160 members in our District Union and make new additions each meeting.

We have some cotton on hand and it will stay in hand until we get 11 cents, and that will not be long. The time is almost here when some of us will have to borrow money or open up a credit to carry us through the year. Get the money if possible. You know what you are getting and what you are paying for it then. You do not know either when you buy necessities on credit. When you borrow money, make it due in the spring, and not in the fall of the year. You will not be forced to sell your produce then at any old price the speculator may give, but can hold it for the Union price. The old way of having pay day in November has put us at the mercy of the merchant who is always the local speculator. The man with money is as anxious to lend as you are to borrow, and stick to your dates in the spring and he will agree.

T. J. JOHNSON,  
Baldwin, Miss.

A SISTER'S GOOD LETTER.  
She Presents Facts in a Nutshell, Forcibly, Lucidly, Entertainingly, Convincingly.

Dear Co-Operator: The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of American is a Union that every intelligent farmer can join and be the better by joining. It is based on the principles of equity, justice and the Golden Rule. So when we propose to secure fair prices for the farmers it is for all to be benefited alike. Foreign trade, railroad earnings, the price of stock, bank deposits and all industries are dependent on the farms. It is the foundation on which the structure rests. Then it is clear that it is to the interest of all that the foundation should be solid and substantial. This movement is not for the farm-

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ers alone, but for the good of all. It has been said the farmers could not be prosperous without benefiting all classes, and that the prosperity of the country depended on the prosperity of the farmers. No one doubts the truth of these statements, for if they are true, and they are, it must follow that a movement to better the condition of the farmers will be in the interest of all. For unless it is made clear the impression may prevail that we are making war on other classes and trying to seek an advantage at their expense. This is not so with The Farmers' Union. The aims and purposes forbid it. But unfairness has been used so much that every movement of The Farmers' Union is looked upon with suspicion. There is no reason why it should be feared by any industry. Rather it should have the cordial and friendly co-operation of all who want to see freedom and independence, peace and happiness, truth, equity, religion and piety established among the people of the earth.

Success to Co-Operator and its readers.  
MRS. FRANK WATSON,  
Elmo, Ark. Secy. Beeler Local

## COUNTY UNION MEETING.

The next meeting of the County Union will be held in Water Valley on the 3d Saturday in January, and a full attendance is desired from all neighboring Locals, as State Lecturer T. R. Stroup will be present and address the body on important matters.

E. G. BROWER,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Sayle, Miss.

## BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. The Original Oil Cure may be had of the Originator—Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. Free books upon request.

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**A YOUNG SISTER.**

She is Only Fourteen, but Her Head is Level and Her Heart is True as Steel.

Dear Co-Operator: A little girl, 14 years old, would like to say a few words to our dear farmer friends. I do not mean to be presumptuous or forward, but being a farmer's daughter, and loving so dearly our good cause, and hoping so earnestly for its success, I trust I may be excused for writing this letter to every dear brother and sister in the Union.

My dear friends, are you contented to continue the habit of growing a crop of cotton for profit, and then stand silently by, as dumb and powerless as a mule that pulls a heavy wagon to town, and let the speculator say how much profit you are to get for your year's labor?

If you are tired of it, why do you not come out to your Local Union? Why do you not pull together, and if you have made a mistake this time, and have fixed things so that you have absolutely no control over your cotton crop, begin at once to drill oats and continue until the first of November; then sow wheat until you have plenty to supply the wants of both man and beast at your hands. Then, next year by this time you will feel like you owned your cotton crop and had a right to say something of its value.

There are many plans adopted by prospectors and cotton weighers. They send out false reports, saying that the markets are flooded, and that almost the whole crop has been dumped (as soon as picked) on to the market. But one of the Union brothers overheard a weigher say that when he made out his first report he made it 1900 bales weighed, when it was only 900 bales weighed, and in this way making it appear that cotton receipts were more than double the truth, the effect is to lower the price from the speculator's standpoint.

If the farmers will stand firmly for 11 cents, regardless of the reports, they will have the speculators at their mercy, and can command their prices, though their crops exceed 14,000,000 bales.

The games which are played by the speculator are enough to make every farmer stand by his flag. How many of the Union men keep books and know how they stand?

The man who does not enter day by day his expenses and receipts, so that at the end of the year he can strike a balance sheet and tell his gains and losses during the year is not a good business man.

The good business man does not publish his business through the public press, and The Farmers' Union should take the same measure.

The character of education is essential to the more ordinary transaction of domestic life. A practical knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is all that is necessary.

The first includes the much neglected study, the proper uses of words; the second, how to express your words exactly on paper, and the third, how to put the figures learned to some practical account.

Necessity has compelled the wage workers to bind themselves together and the farmers to organize their Union. The organization of corporations has shown them how they may own and operate the great machines (that do the work of hundreds of hands) co-operatively for their own good, instead

of heaping fortunes into the hands of speculators.

Your profits will enable you to build other manufacturing plants, and will soon be giving you all the products of your labor.

Every locality wants agents who have decided that they can best live by fighting together instead of fighting each other. However, this is strictly a business proposition, and the agent will be paid for his labor.

You do not have to be a college graduate to do this; they want folks to present their plan to men and women and organize them for their mutual protection.

Everybody who turns to look at us does not do it in admiration. There are different reasons for attracting their attention. Then, my farmer friends, stand firm, so that the world will respect you, and that your names will go down in history as a band of men who knew the right and dared to do it. RUTH PARKER, Seymour, Texas.

**PARISH UNION TO ORGANIZE.**

Dear Co-Operator: Avoyelles Parish Union will be organized on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Bodoc, La., and will be in session two days, the 15th and 16th.

All Local Unions are urged to send full delegations. There will be dinner on the ground, and a good, enthusiastic time is expected. As we hope to have a large crowd, the 15th will be an open door session, that the glad tidings may be given to non-Union people, all of whom are cordially invited and earnestly requested to be present, that they may see and learn what The Farmers' Union is doing.

F. DESOTO, Organizer.

Bodoc, La.

**AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL.**

Dear Co-Operator: It has been recommended by Secretary Wilson that a high school for the teaching of agriculture be adopted by all the States, preparatory to an advancement to the various State agricultural colleges. This is in line with the long advocacy of the Co-Operator and Journal for agricultural education in the public schools of the country districts, and no doubt will come about in some such manner or by creating a high school for agriculture in each county site of all counties in every State. Graduates of such high schools would then be entitled to either the State agricultural colleges of the United States, where more advanced courses would be taught.

The importance of this recommendation by Secretary Wilson cannot be overestimated and should be discussed by all farm organizations interested in the advancement of those dependent upon agriculture.

The country may not as yet be prepared for the laws necessary to bring this important advancement in the education of the farmer, but it is at hand and soon all the States of the Union will be called on to take action.

SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Tenn.

**GOOD COUNSEL.**

Dear Co-Operator: As 1906 is about to give place to 1907, let us all come closer together and enter more vigorously upon the work before us, of making our Union a success. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of our great cause. Do not get weak-kneed. Do not let the speculator mislead or



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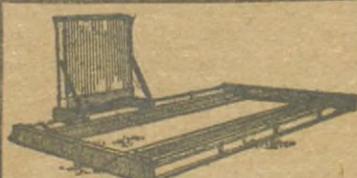
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frighten you. Remember that by co-operation we can accomplish all things.

Our Parish Union meets in January, 1907, at Walnut Grove church and it is hoped all Locals will send full delegations and that there may be a general attendance of members, as some good speakers will be on hand. Happy New Year to everybody.

J. P. FRITH.

Oskaloosa, La.

**CO-OPERATOR NEEDED.**

Dear Co-Operator: We have organized a Farmers' Co-Operative Union here in Austin County, Texas, and feel the need of a good Union paper. Seeing that Hon. O. P. Pyle was editing The National Co-Operator, we desire that it be sent us. It is a good paper. Its columns are full of the strong, nourishing food Unionists need. I cannot conceive how a non-Union man can read it and stay out of the Union. It lectures to the people convincingly. Being convinced, they at once perfect an organization and they work along the lines of the Union and the benefits begin to flow in and they begin to see the light of industrial freedom and to feel the warmth of its genial sun. Long live, Co-Operator.

ADOLPH MIETH.

New Utm, Texas.

Come, brother farmer, ginger up. Lots of things you don't know about crops and live stock. Read a good farm paper, get experiment station bulletins, and then think for yourself.

**PICTURE OF THE FOUNDER.**

So many of our people have written for portraits of the late Newt Gresham, the founder of the Farmers' Union, that we have decided to have a large engraved picture made on appropriate paper, 16x20. This picture can be framed and hung up in your lodge room or residence. They will be sold, postage paid, for 25 cents each, the money to be used for the benefit of the family of our deceased brother and founder, who gave his life that this grand organization might live. His oldest daughter, Miss Lutie, is now in school at Thorp Springs, Texas. The money received on the sale of these pictures will be used to keep her in school and for other needs of the family. Every member of the order should have one. The name of the founder of this great organization will be cherished in the memory of the farmers of this country as long as time shall last. The great good he did for humanity while giving his own life to the cause can never be estimated. He did all mortal could do. He gave his life for the cause that those who are to follow might be industrially free. Send all orders to The National Co-Operator, Dallas, Texas.

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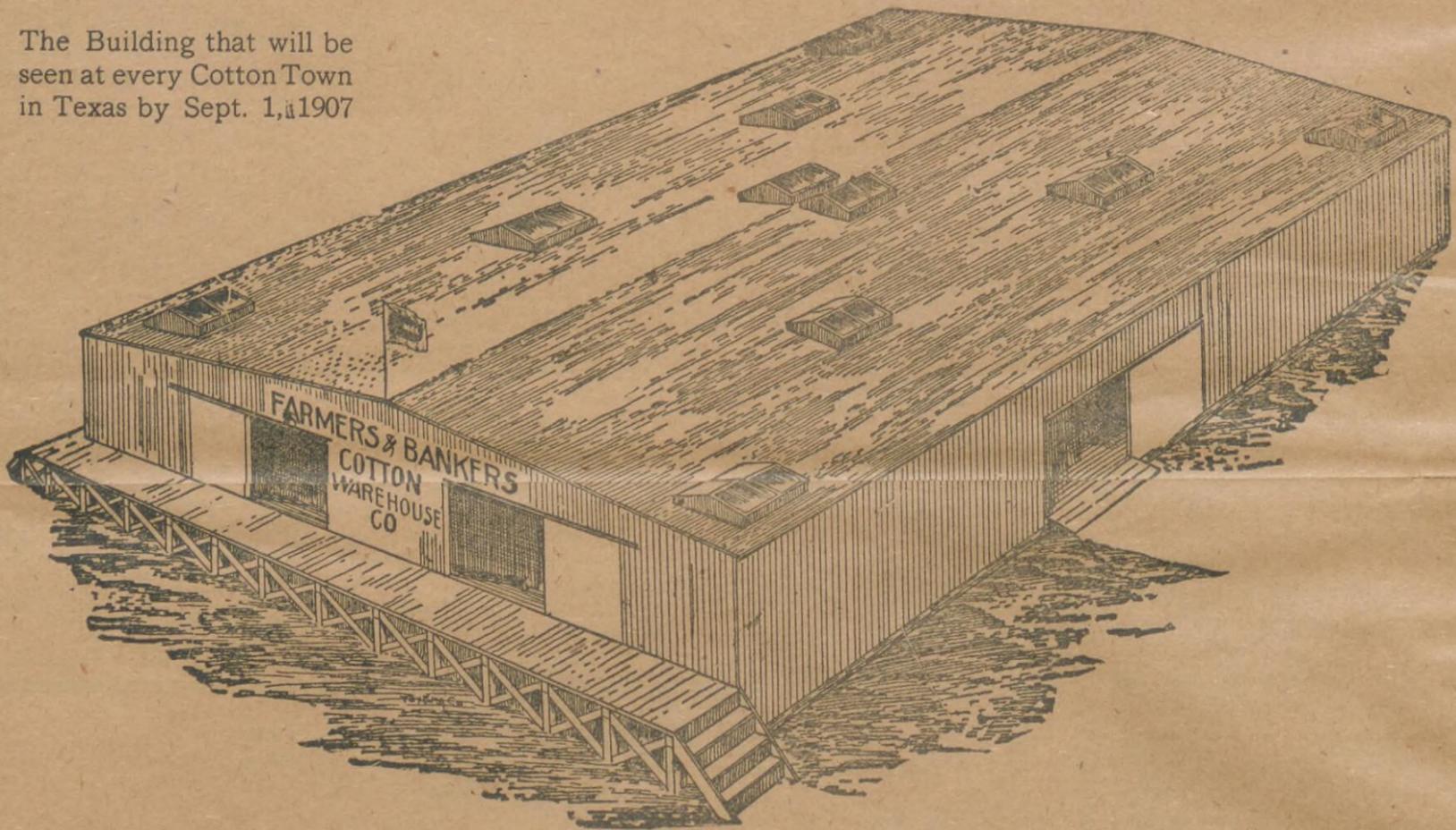
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