



# THE NATIONAL GO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

Volume 28.

DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

Number 21.

### UNION RALLY.

Hall' Tennessee Will Have a Grand Gathering of the Faithful on April 3 Next.

Dear Co-Operator: On April 3, 1907, there will be a grand Farmers' Union rally at Hall's Tennessee. We are going to have the time of our lives, a genuine old-fashioned love feast of Unionism, and everybody is invited to come and join with us in making the occasion what it ought to be, all that here it will be. Every one who reads this is especially and particularly invited to be present, no matter where he lives, North, South, East or West.

All Local Unions who are interested in the warehouse question are urged to come in a body, if they can, or at any rate, to have representatives on hand to take part in whatever discussions may arise. Each Local Union attending or taking part by representatives is requested to have a banner made of the National colors, but of any design desired and with any inscription wished.

Merchants, bankers, lawyers—in fact, every class and line of business men are cordially invited to come and take part with us. We want them and all others to bring their wives and families with them and let us all come together one day for a good, sociable, neighborly time. We expect to have Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, with us and his matchless eloquence will make you glad you are living. Following is the programme:

All Local Unions will meet at the warehouse at 9:30 o'clock, form in line and march under their own banner to Hotel Hanna, where they will meet the speakers and escort them to the speakers' stand, led by the brass band of Hall's, Tenn.

Music.  
"The Object of the Rally," R. W. Wagster, Esq.

Prayer, Rev. J. T. Upton.  
Music.  
Speech, "The Victory Won at Hall's on Nov. 30, 1906," by T. J. Brooks, State Treasurer and Secretary.

Music.  
Announcements, led by Homer L. Higgs, editor of Progressive Farmer. Something good—dinner.

Called together by music at 1 p. m.  
Speech, "Dedication of the Warehouse and Turning Over Key to W. R. Moore, President of Stock Company," R. L. Barnett, of Texas.  
Music.

Short addresses, led by J. E. Montgomery, State President of F. E. C. U. A.  
Music.  
Adjournment.

R. W. WAGSTER,  
C. W. SCOTT,  
Hall's, Tenn. General Managers.

### FAITHFUL AGENT.

Dear Co-Operator: We are sending fourteen new subscribers with my own name on the list, who never before

Local with all my might, and I want you to know that we have done good business, too. We order our goods direct from wholesale houses, and we ship all our produce direct to commission houses, and get cash for what we have to sell, and thus, you see, have cash to pay for what we buy, thereby cutting a chunk off the credit system and getting better prices all around.

I work for the Union in buying and selling for them and never get one

it, then and there we give the Union the benefit therefrom.

We have, in less than one year, handled almost \$1500 worth of business for the Local. Now, why can't each and every Local have an active agent and hustle up business, and quit dragging your eye-teeth out, saying that you hope some day that you will be in a condition to do something? Go to work and do something now. You haven't tried yet—only been waiting for the business to come to you. Remember that life is what we make it,

### FROM A DEAR SISTER.

She Has Had the Iron Driven Into Her Soul and With Her Hands Toiled in the Field.

Dear Co-Operator: I have been a member of The Farmers' Union for only a short time. My membership is at Baugh Springs, Miss. I wish to say to the dear brethren and sisters, that I am deeply interested in the Union.

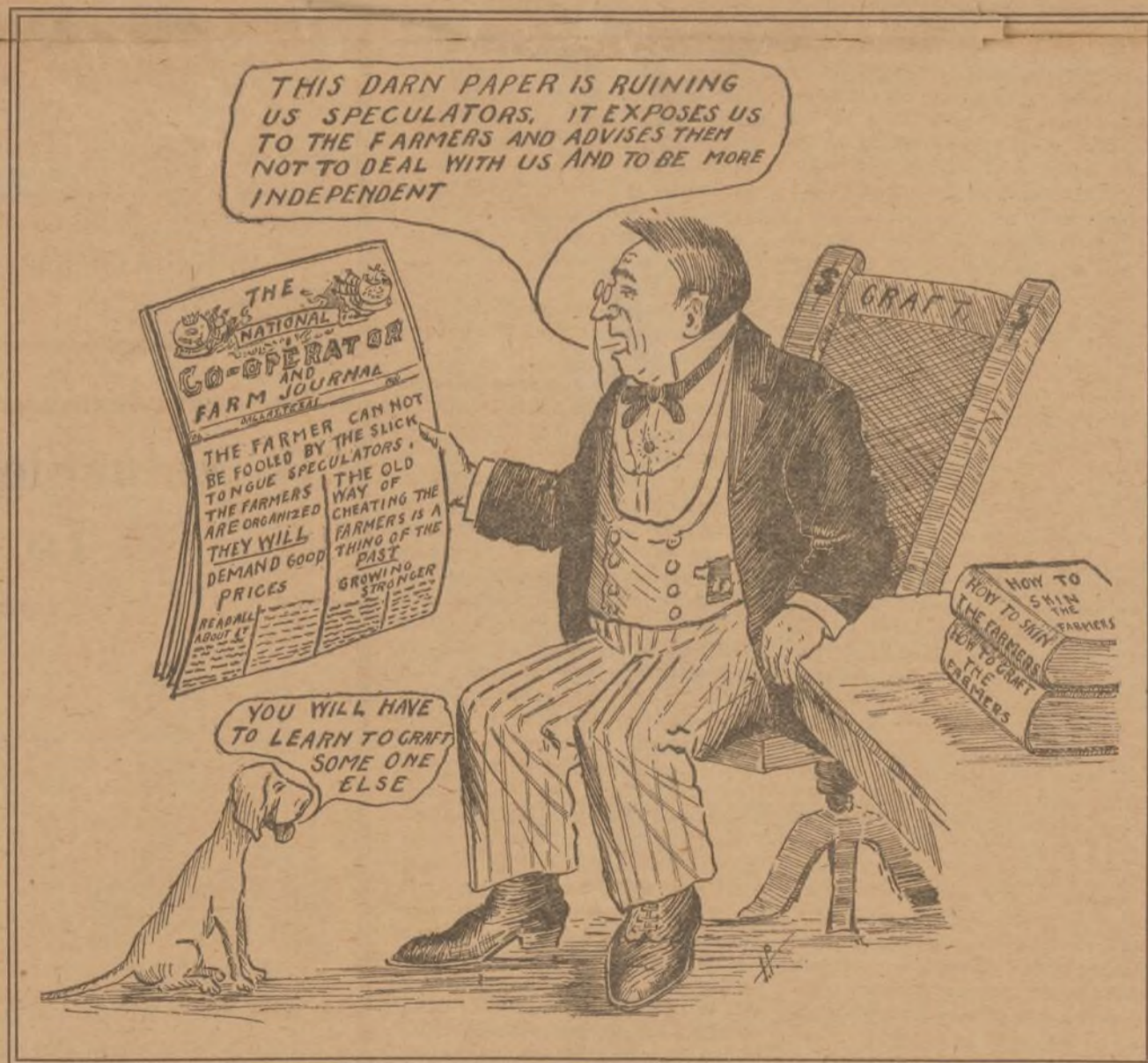
My father is and always was a farmer. I know what it is for women to work in the field, as I have had to toil there ever since I have been large enough to do anything. I have worked there when it seemed to me I would faint, but knowing the price of our produce was going to be set by others who were not making it, and were most sure to give little enough for it, and knowing, too, that we would have to pay a large per cent on what we bought to support thousands of people who were not doing anything at all to make their support, was depending entirely on the per cent which I have mentioned, that I would have to keep digging. How many other women are having to do the same thing? The farming class of men are being worked to death from the same cause. So I am a Unionist, as the saying is, both soul and body, and I wish to say to the Union people all over the land:

"Do not get discouraged over some little things which occur now and then. Just stand the firmer, stand as firm as walls of solid stone, and fight the battle through. Ask God who is our Creator and the Ruler of all things, to help us, to guide and direct us, to help us to keep all hatred and malice out of our hearts, that we may stay together and for ever be in unity."

I wish to say again to every member of each Local, "Do attend your meetings regularly and keep your dues paid up; don't get negligent along this line. Be sure you all take Co-Operator and read it, each and every one of you. It will help to keep you interested in the Union; besides you can get information from it on the Union, and it does not cost much when you can get it at 50 cents in the club of ten."

With best wishes to the farmers and those who are called the speculators. May God in heaven be with us all, and help us to get in unity, is my prayer.  
IDA GLISSON.

Mize, Miss.



read a Union paper. We are a member of Palestine Union, with a membership of sixty-three, who are earnestly working with the whole heart of Unionism, co-operating with each other, and with great brotherly love for each other. We were organized here about the 28th of last February with eight members, and rapidly grew, with the best of results. I was elected business agent in a short time after our Local organized, and from that time up to now I have been working for my

penny for my work, and make a crop on top of it all; and I want you to know that I work just the same for my Local as if it was paying me \$50 a month. That's the kind of a Union boy I am. Don't think that I am boasting, but I worked up business here the other day over our county agent that saved our members of this county nearly \$400 on one purchase. Now I propose to be a hustler for the Union myself, and we nearly always bring about good results, and when we do

and we must take to heart that the Union is the same road. Wishing Co-Operator success, we are, fraternally yours,

G. G. DAVIS,  
Local Business Agent.

Ingram, Ark.

There are more than twenty thousand Local Unions. What a great, a mighty army of co-operators! With such a cause to inspire them, they can but succeed.

## WAREHOUSING COTTON.

A Paper Read Recently Before the Williamson County Farmers' Union by Joe H. Foster.

A writer recently said, "The food of the nations is at hand on every spot of the habitable globe, and the sun ceases not to shine on fields of precious metals, but the clothing of mankind must be sought in the Southern United States. Iron and steel, gold and diamonds, meat products and petroleum are regulated, the supply to the demand, so their producers receive just values; but cotton, the most important of the world's products, is dumped on the markets as if it were flotsam on the sea of commerce."

A great question of vital importance is to be solved by the agriculturists of the Nation—how to obtain the best possible prices for what they produce. This is especially true in this, the greatest section of the nation, the South, where cotton is the principal money crop.

To keep up with the progress made in other industrial lines, and secure equitable market facilities and just prices for a product upon which the world depends for its clothing material, and for which it looks to this fair and favored section for 75 per cent of its supply, are questions which demand attention at the hands of the producers of this world-demand, and upon proper solution of them depend in the greatest measure the South's prosperity.

We of the South have ever known that we were highly favored, but it has only been a few years that we have known that a beneficent Creator has more highly favored us than any other section of the habitable globe. By reason of geographical situation and climatic conditions, it has been demonstrated that this Southland of ours is able to produce in quantity an article of the greatest commercial importance which the people, from the farthest habitable lands, north and south, and from sea to sea, and those who dwell on the isles of the ocean, demand; an article which no other section can supply—the fleecy staple, cotton.

Since the Civil War, until a few years ago, the farmers of the South were schooled to believe that they might produce, but must place their products on the markets at prices "demand created for the supply," but all the time were kept in ignorance of the personality of "demand." These producers were an honest, ignorant yeomanry, making barely enough to pay their taxes, and at the close of the year settle off the chattel mortgage given the merchant for supplies. They were made to feel that they were of an inferior class, made of grosser material than the more favored who lived in the cities, and were taught by a process of legerdemain that contact with the horse, the ox and the hog unfitted them for contact and companionship with the wealthier classes.

A leader is always forthcoming when occasion demands his guidance. It was noticed that the poor were growing poorer, and the rich getting richer, and the cause was sought. And this led to a startling discovery—the wage earner only received a pittance of the wealth he produced; the farmers were only receiving a small titling of the value of the products of the farm; those who controlled the avenues of trade thrived while those who toiled barely lived. The farmers awoke to the fact that in their ignorance they had been the most prodigal of all the wealth producers, for they had sold their substance at the price of production, and often for less.

Then began an investigation lasting more than twenty years. A ray of light pierced the gloom when a comparison of prices covering a period of years was made, and it was discovered that when the chiefest money crop—cotton—was in the hands of the producers, it brought but little more than the cost of production, but when it got into the hands of the speculators it sold for fabulous sums. It was found

that in certain years, when the price in the home markets was 7, 8 and 9 cents a pound in September, in January the price went up to 12 cents a pound in the New York markets. It was seen that at that date the bulk of the crop was out of the hands of the producers. It was seen that at the beginning of the crop-gathering season the price dropped in New York and other markets to 8 cents, and often lower, but by the time the crop was gathered the price had reached as high as 13 cents, in some years, in the foreign markets.

These comparisons, which disclosed that others than the farmers were reaping an unearned harvest of wealth to which the producers were entitled, led to further investigation, and many plans were devised whereby they might secure to themselves the best results of sale.

In these investigations it was found that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, among exports amounting to more than \$890,000,000, of this cotton and cotton products made the enormous sum of \$419,807,782. From this they deduced that cotton was the base of the South's prosperity, for it was the predominantly principal article of export. It was found that the recorded statements of spinners, covering a period of many years, proved that they had paid from \$10 to \$24 per bale more for cotton than the producers received.

To save to themselves this premium, the plan of warehousing and holding the crop presented itself. Masters of finance, the heads of spinners' associations and others conceded that this could be done and the crop put on the market as it was demanded for consumption, "but this is only possible," they said, "provided it is done by responsible corporate bodies having the confidence of the purchasers; by bodies that have at their command sufficient capital to supply the immediate wants of growers by making loans on stored cotton." "The cotton growers have not the financial means," they contended, "at this time, nor the financial acumen and recognition in the business world to successfully establish the new order and take the profits out of the hands of the operators and middlemen."

This is in part, no doubt, true, but it is a sad commentary on the business qualifications of those who produce the bulk of the wealth of the South, and for the most part clothe the world.

The question presents itself: By what means can the producers attain the necessary qualifications and recognition in the business world to establish the new order of things that will secure to them the just rewards for the productions of their farms? They can not go to the great banking and trust companies, for these are financing the operations of the other fellows. The experiences of the past prove this, notwithstanding the protestations of these corporations that they are the friends of the poor producers. In this fair Southland, with its eighteen millions of people, 63 per cent of those over ten years of age are engaged in agricultural pursuits and are producing almost 75 per cent of the world's supply of cotton; and it is startling, that in this great nation of more than eighty millions of people, whose per capita wealth exceeds \$300, this great wealth, ready and willing to finance any and almost every railroad, mining or development scheme, when the cotton farmer asks for assistance, not one dollar can be coaxed from the coffers overflowing with idle money.

Three ways present themselves whereby the cotton farmers can be relieved from the burdens which oppress them. But no one must for a moment think that any plan which can or may be proposed will be effective without concentrated effort and by the expenditure of both time and money.

The incubus of oppression is so firmly entrenched as to be almost a part of our governmental institutions. In fact, it is claimed that some of them are authorized by act of Congress, others by virtue of State legislation, and others

through the decrees of the courts of the country.

It is suggested that there are about one thousand estimating boards and bureaus, or alleged crop-estimating concerns in the country giving information, much of which is false, and for their own selfish ends. At the head of these concerns is the Federal bureau, and it is claimed by many that it is a menace to the good of the farmers, for the reason that it is manipulated in the interests of the speculators. These must be done away with, or so controlled as to cease being dangers.

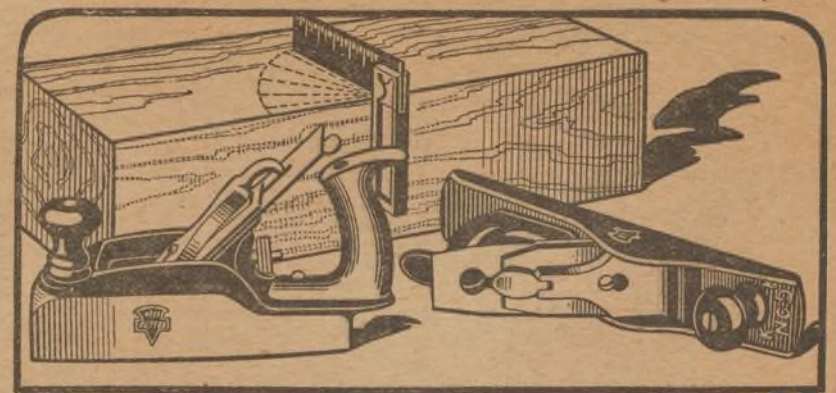
It is contended that dealing in futures is detrimental to the best interests of the producers, as through this means the price of cotton is reduced, while the crop is in the hands of the producers, but augmented as soon as the bulk of it gets in the hands of the speculators. There may be some truth, however in the contention that some features of this method of speculation should be continued, as it takes \$600,000,000 to move the American crop, and contracts for future deliveries are necessary. This feature, some say, should be regulated, but the membership of The Farmers' Union is of the opinion that the whole iniquitous system should be abolished, for so long as there are those who find it more profitable to buy and sell contracts instead of handling cotton, the good and evil can not be dissociated in the system; hence the necessity for its abolition.

Through the machinations of these bureaus and bucket shops, the farmers are being robbed out of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually. The logic of the past proves the futility of trying to control these evils by statutes, for they own, control or influence the courts to such an extent that legal decisions are made in their favor; they influence legislation, for men are sent to Congress and State Legislatures who are interested in these iniquitous schemes, and while such men make our laws, it is in vain to look to these sources for redress. It has been developed that in several instances the judiciary were interested in cotton speculation, and, of course, while such judges hand down decisions the farmers can not expect equity. In many places the minor officials of the law are placed in power by the influence of the speculators, and of course they expect such service from their tools as they demand.

There is a sure and sovereign remedy, and it is in the hands of the producers themselves; that it is the remedy and can be made to succeed is proven by the fact that the speculators buy and hold the crop and feed it successfully to the markets throughout the year. That the speculators have made enormous fortunes by this method, it need only be stated that for the crops of the years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, and for which the producers received greater average prices than formerly, there were raised 52,000,000 bales of cotton, for which the producers received \$2,322,000,000, and for which the spinner paid \$2,629,000,000, leaving a profit to the speculators of \$307,000,000. The prodigal system of forcing the crops on the markets in three or four months lost to the farmers almost \$6 a bale. The remedy is the warehouse plan. If the farmers will stand together on the proposition the battle for equity will be short and decisive. It can not be fought and won in one or two, or even in three seasons; but in five years, if they will concentrate their energy and use common sense, like the other fellows do, they can have the situation well in hand and the speculator looking for a job that has no uncanny flavor.

Warehouses for cotton, not only in bales, but in the seed, the latter preferably.

To this there are many objections, but they can be overcome. There were many objections made to the plan adopted by the Union—in fact, there were those who said it could not be done. High financiers said the farmers had not "the financial acumen and



## True Tools

You can't square up a block with a top-sid plane—saw straight with a buckled saw or bore a clean hole with worn-out bit. To do a good job you must have good tools. That's the reason men who have used and studied tools a lifetime insist on having

KEEN KUTTER  
QUALITY TOOLS

They show their excellence not only in actual use, but at first glance—the "hang," balance, finish and careful adjustment being apparent. Keen Kutter Tools include not only Carpenter Tools but a full line of Farm and Garden Tools—Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Garden-trowels, Grass-shears, Rakes, Manure-hooks, Pruning-knives. To get the best tool of its kind simply ask for a Keen Kutter. For 37 years Keen Kutter Tools have been sold under this mark and motto:



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## COTTON WAREHOUSE PLANS

FARMERS' UNIONS, whether contemplating building Warehouses or not, to send me their address for detailed information on building my new plans, which will enable you to have COMPETITION in construction, and will insure the very best and cheapest way of handling and storing your COTTON with minimum rate of insurance.

J. H. MEYER, ARCHITECT,  
BOX 471, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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Dr. J. H. Terrill

Have you read Dr. Terrill's latest and largest book, No. 23, on the Special and Pelvic Diseases of Men? If not, you should most valuable publication. This new 80-page book is Dr. Terrill's masterpiece, and is easily the best work of its kind ever published. It discusses the Maladies of Men in plain, simple language, so that its meaning can be readily grasped and understood by all.

As the present edition of the popular work is limited, you should send for a copy to-day. As long as they last, they will be sent absolutely free in a plain, sealed wrapper, to any address, if you mention this paper and enclose eight cents for postage. Send for one NOW.

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VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL-EMIS-  
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EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, FISTULA and all CHRONIC  
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER  
AND PROSTATE GLAND.

## Special Notice

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of the leading banks, commercial agencies and business men of Dallas as to who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city treating the Maladies of Men.

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 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,  
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 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
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 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

recognition in the business world to establish the new order," but they established it, all the same.

The warehousing of a few bales of cotton here and there has had the effect of holding the prices for the past two seasons, and if a few bales will hold up prices, if one-fourth or one-third of the crops were held, the price would advance from two to four cents a pound over what it has been this season.

The speculators of to-day base their operations upon the reports of the Information Bureau, especially upon the monthly report of the Federal Bureau, which is looked to, and waited for, and upon which depends, in a great measure, the price of cotton for the times intervening between these reports, and in this is the damage to the cotton farmers.

The present warehouse plan does not prevent knowledge of the amount of cotton in sight. It is the want of this knowledge that will put the speculators in futures at sea. It is the want of this knowledge to the speculators that will inure to the benefit of the farmers.

The plan of housing seed cotton, if it can be proven practicable, and I so believe, will put the dealers in futures out of business, will give little or no satisfactory information to the Information Bureaus, and with one-fourth to one-third of the crop in seed warehouses will leave them with little data upon which to predicate operations.

As before stated, the farmers have been prodigal in the manner of disposing of their crops. Had they been able to warehouse the five crops from 1899 to 1903, and saved for themselves the enormous sum of \$307,000,000 paid to the speculators for their self-sacrificing services, they would have had enough money to have builded 122,800 warehouses at \$2500 each, or 32 in each county of the Nation, or 120 in each county in the South.

If the 1500 members of the Union in this county raise but an average of twenty bales per member, it means 30,000 bales, or more than one-third of the crop for average years. If by warehousing this number of bales the price is raised two cents per pound, it means a saving of \$300,000 to the membership, and this sum saved expended in building warehouses would erect 120 of them, each costing \$2500. If by housing in the seed accomplishes the end sought and augments the price but one cent per pound, it means a saving of \$150,000, a sum sufficient to build sixty warehouses, or thirty more than will be necessary to accomplish

the objects of the Order.

It is but a mere matter of detail to say that a house 100x40x20 feet will hold between 350 and 400 bales of cotton in the seed and such a house can be erected for from \$2500 to \$2750. This can be sub-divided into compartments to hold from 75 to 100 bales each of the various grades, and ginned out as occasion demands. The plan does not contemplate warehousing all the cotton raised, for in many instances landlords will erect the necessary houses on their farms. Nor does it contemplate housing more than from one-fourth to one-third of the crop, as this amount judiciously handled will be sufficient to accomplish the object to be attained.

The above is thought to be the best plan to accomplish a speedy and decisive victory for the cotton farmer, while it is by no means claimed to be the most economical way of warehousing cotton.

**HITS NAIL ON THE HEAD.**

Dear Co-Operator: We are getting ready to build a warehouse. Marvin Local, of which I am a member, is going to be in shape next fall to control the marketing of its crops and not let some one else do it for us, and to do this we will have our warehouse ready.  
 J. E. ANDERSON.  
 Vandale, Ark.

**ACTIVE GROWING LOCAL.**

Dear Co-Operator: South View Local Union is still thriving. We take in new members every meeting almost. We visit neighboring Locals, taking part with them in their meetings, and we have delightful times. Our Secretary and I visited Oakland Local recently and had a most interesting and enjoyable time. They took in two members and passed on applications for two more.

Our District Union, at its meeting on Feb. 23, will consider and take steps to build a warehouse. We think the warehouse plan is the only way to successfully control the marketing of our crops. We have eight Locals in the District Union. We have secured the land and this warehouse will be built.  
 G. T. COATS,  
 President.

J. J. WALLACE,  
 Secretary.  
 Birta, Ark.

**DEAL WITH MILLS.**

Dear Co-Operator: I am just in receipt of the first copy of Co-Operator it was ever my pleasure to see. I am pleased with it.

Our Union is talking nothing now, but warehouse, and we are bound to have one. I think we ought to get the mills to send their buyers to us, so that we can deal directly with them. However, I am a co-operator, and if the Union says warehouses, I say so, too.  
 J. H. POWELL.  
 Bertram, Texas.

**GROWING LOCAL.**

Dear Co-Operator: At the last meeting of our Local Union, we passed favorably on five applications for membership. The Union is growing fast here, as we are getting two to five new members every meeting.

Our Parish (Avoyelles) Union is preparing to build a Union co-operative warehouse and we will have it ready for the storage of our cotton next fall, and when we put it in there it will stay in there until we are paid the price, even if the mills have to close down for need of it.  
 ALBERT C. BONNER,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.  
 Cottonport, La.

**FROM NORTH ALABAMA.**

Dear Co-Operator: We farmers here in North Alabama are fond of reading the news from the other States, especially Texas, through Co-Operator's columns. We learn therefrom the progress of Unionism and co-operation



# HARVEST IS COMING AGAIN ARE YOU READY?

To be sure, it's some time yet before the grain will be ready, but it won't be long before you'll be so busy with spring work that you will have no time to get ready for harvest.

Now is the time to give this important matter serious consideration.

How did you get along last year?

Were there any delays or any break-downs? Did you lose any grain?

Were you able to begin harvesting when your grain was just ready, and finish before it got too ripe?

How did your horses stand the work?

Think back now, and you can easily tell about how you are fixed for this year. If you are not prepared to harvest your grain quickly and easily, without danger of delay, it is time right now to take steps to prepare yourself. Now is when you have time to give the selection of a machine the consideration you ought to give it.

When you buy a new harvesting or haying machine, you want to buy the right one. If you wait until Spring work is upon you, this important matter will be put off until the very last week before harvest, and you will have no time to investigate—no time to consider. You may even be forced to buy what you don't want. It is the part of wisdom to do this investigating now.

You know the International Harvester lines—

**Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano—**

with any one of these you can do your harvesting right.

Four things are prominent in good farm machines of any kind: The principle is right; The materials are right; The workmanship is right; The record is right.

Now let us look into these things in connection with the International lines of harvesting and haying machines.

Since the invention of the self-binder, a great many different makes have been put on the market. Most of these failed to receive the approval of the American farmer. They were not built along right lines. Years ago the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano began to stand out from other harvesting machines, because of the correct principle back of them.

Time and experience have demonstrated that they were right; they embody all that is good that

has been developed in 30 years, and there's no feature about them that is in any way untried.

So you are safe enough as to the underlying mechanical principle of any of these machines.

Now as to materials. The farmer buying an International machine may be sure that the material is **always the best**. Every bit of material—wood, steel, iron, malleables, paint, etc., is subject to the most rigid test and experiment before being used. Only large capital and a strong organization make these things possible, for in addition to the superior out-put of their own coal and iron mines, iron and steel mills, timber lands and saw mills, they give at all times a first choice from all the other material manufacturers of the entire country. The International Harvester Company affords a known market to every material manufacturer in the land if his product comes up to the high International standard. These are but a few of the many advantages which insure to the farmer the best of quality in every International machine he buys.

Next comes workmanship. The enormous demand for these six leading makes of harvesting machines enables the International Harvester Company to maintain manufacturing plants of the highest efficiency and to employ workmen of the highest skill—factories and workmen that could not possibly be maintained to supply the small demand that would come to an individual manufacturer.

Now comes the record. Practically every farmer in the United States knows of the satisfactory record of these machines. He knows that for the harvesting of all varieties of grain, light, heavy, standing, down or tangled, these machines have never faltered—have never left him in the lurch. He knows that they have stood up to the work well and have endured season after season. He has gone to the harvest always with the perfect assurance of success. When in rare cases the unavoidable accident has occurred, he remembers that the repair parts are near at hand and that **they always fit**. Another advantage in purchasing International machines is that repair parts may be had at any time and any where.

Any one of these machines will do your harvesting right. Visit an International dealer and get whichever catalogue you want. If you don't know an International dealer, write us and we will give you the name of the one nearest you.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED)**

**International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.**



throughout the country and we feel like we were in good company.

My Local Union, Pine Bluff, stands pat for the Union and all its rules, regulations, requirements and principles. Some of us have our cotton yet, holding it for the minimum price, and if it does not come, we will have it on hand for the next minimum price. I love to read Co-Operator, and when my copy comes I sit down and read it through before I stop, because I always find something to interest and instruct me. I tell you, boys, Co-Operator is an educator and will cure all the weak-kneed ones, and straighten up the limber backs. Right here I want to thank Co-Operator for its bold stand against the unjust laws existing and in defense of the rights of the farmer. The ginners' reports to the Census Bureau is worse, in my

judgment, than the gamblers in futures.

I enjoyed the address of President West of the Indian Union, and indeed, I enjoy all the letters.

W. O. McCOY, County Organizer.  
 Cleveland, Ala.

**BUILDING WAREHOUSES.**

Dear Co-Operator: I rejoice at the growth of our noble cause and at the interest being taken in it by the farming classes in every section of our country.


In conjunction with my duties as Organizer of the Fourth Louisiana District, I am representing the Farmers' and Bankers' Association of Houston, Tex. We are building warehouses all over our little State and Louisiana will be away up towards the head in a short time. The necessity of a Farm-

ers' Union warehouse in each county in this entire country is so apparent that it needs no argument. And where elevators are needed, they should be built, as well as cold storages. We can then, for a verity, control the marketing of our crops and get what they are worth.  
 N. GUILLORY, JR.,  
 Marlon, La. District Organizer.

The average farmer usually neglects his orchard. Other things seem to be more important, and he lets the orchard wait until it is in such bad condition that it can not wait any longer.

The nut industry is attracting large attention, and there is no class of persons better adapted nor more favorably situated for growing nuts than farmers. They have the land, the odd corners of which may be utilized in

**STEREOSCOPES**  
 FOR NAMES OF FARMERS



Southwestern Farmer wants names of farmers likely to be interested in its big, handsomely illustrated farm paper. For 5 names it will allow our readers 25c and a stereoscope outfit. The subscription price is 50c. Send 5 names and addresses of farmers and 25c. The publishers will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for 1 year. They will mail you FREE a boys' and girls' stereoscope and 50 views. Address: SOUTHWESTERN FARMER, BOX 4, HOUSTON, TEXAS

**Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites**

The cost of making a dress often exceeds the cost of material. Simpson-Eddystone Prints outwear the cost of making. Substantial quality. Fast color. Some designs with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black-and-Whites. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

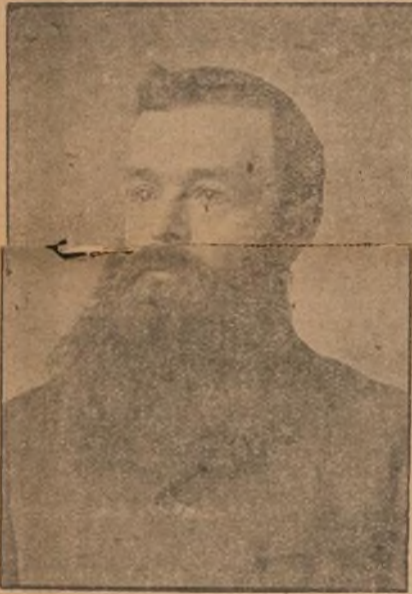


**EDDYSTONE PRINTS** The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.

**CROP DIVERSIFICATION.**

**The Advantages and Necessities of This Course Set Forth Especially for Unionists.**

Dear Co-Operator: The successful farmer of to-day is the one who has also made a success of diversification in one form or another. He is an intensive farmer, as well as an extensive one. What we want is more of this class of farmers, to join the Union, roll up their sleeves and go to diversifying. For many years the farmers of the South depended wholly upon cotton as their sole money crop, and what was often the result? They had for the market every year only their few bales of cotton, and in case of a failure they had nothing to fall back on except the merchants, and if they refused to furnish them supplies for another year it was simply a case of root hog or die.



**W. J. BUGG,**  
President of the first County Union organized in Kentucky.



**SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT**  
Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases the income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular.  
I. O. CRITTENDEN, 23 FOX BLDG., ELYRIA, OHIO.



Secluded. Quiet. Restful.  
**The Purdy Sanitarium**  
(ON THE BOULEVARD)  
**Drug Addictions and Alcoholism**  
A retired home where the habits are cured by MILD, SAFE methods. POSITIVELY GUARANTEED. No guards. No confinement. Record unmarred by a single failure. Our well known HOME TREATMENT furnished if desired. Write to-day for a sealed booklet, testimonials, etc.  
DR. PURDY, Sult 614 Faunt 1., Houston, Texas.



However, this is not the case with most farmers of the present age, yet there are a few who have developed quite slowly along these lines. They never study out any new plans, but continue to drag along in the same old way as their forefathers did many years ago. At the best, this way of living is an up-hill business, and the quicker he pulls himself out of the old rut and gets acquainted with intensive farming, the better for him. Every farmer should still have his cotton patch, but don't plant the whole field in cotton. There is money in both sweet and Irish potatoes, and fruits and vegetables of all kinds; besides it costs no more to produce these crops.

Raise more fruit and vegetables for home use, and don't depend on the merchants for everything in the way of food supplies. A cannery can be had at very small figures, and with it and a little extra expense the farmer will find that he can have his table well supplied with first-class fruit and vegetables the whole year 'round. Raise plenty of feedstuff, such as corn, oats, sorghum, peanuts and hay. Don't be afraid of overfilling your barns, for if you should raise a bumper crop, there is always a big demand for grain and hay of all kinds.

Put your price on what you have to sell, and have backbone enough to stick to it. In addition to crop diversification, blooded stock and poultry should be raised on every farm. Do away with the scrubby stock entirely. It costs no more to keep a good horse or cow than it does to keep a sorry one; but when we compare the value of the two, there is a vast difference. Raise more hogs and better hogs. By so doing the farmer will find it much cheaper than it is to pay 12 and 15 cents a pound for bacon. Wake up and keep out of the rut in which many farmers are found. Plow your own acres, drive your own teams, and become independent and prosperous. The only way to do this is by joining The Farmers' Union and diversifying.  
**R. O. MAHAFFEY.**  
Spring, Texas.

**AN OLD CONFED WRITES.**  
He Has Twelve Children and Twenty-Five Grandchildren, and is an Earnest Union Man.

Dear Co-Operator: I belong to Hope-well Local Union, up in the North-west corner of Calhoun County, Arkansas. We are prospering and our numbers increasing. In our County Union we have some 700 members. Our County Union has a warehouse at Fordyce.

Our members need advice on storing cotton in our warehouse. Some of them are keeping their cotton at home. This is wrong, for if our warehouse agent gets an order for cotton, he nor the buyer can wait to have it hauled in. The warehouse is the place to put it, so that it will be on hand when the offer to buy is made. We must be ready for our own agent by having our cotton in the warehouse when the spinners' agent comes to buy. That is what the warehouse is for, to en-

able us to hold our cotton in readiness for the buyer when he comes.

I indorse the consolidation, or rather, the affinity, which will be better, of our Union and the Federation of Labor. Now, I'll tell you why. I raised sweet potatoes and sold them to the saw mills in this section at 65 cents per bushel, at wholesale. They sold the potatoes to their hands at \$1.25 per bushel. I gave the price to one of the mill hands and he cursed out the shebang. They fired him and boycotted me, refusing to buy any more of my potatoes. You can see from this how these mill people treat their labor and the farmers.

I am an old Confederate ex-soldier, sixty-five years old, have twelve children and twenty-five grandchildren. I belonged to Company I, Third Arkansas infantry, and was with a Texas brigade made up of the first, fourth and fifth regiments of Texas infantry, and I was wounded three times. If any old comrade reads this, write to me.  
**JOHN B. CLEMENS.**  
Little Bay, Ark.

**PRESIDENT CALVIN'S DATES.**

- Following are the dates of President E. A. Calvin for speaking:
- Coleman, in Coleman County, Tuesday, March 12.
  - Ballinger, in Runnels County, Wednesday, March 13.
  - San Angelo, in Tom Green County, Thursday, March 14.
  - Coke County Union, March 15 and 16.
  - Goldthwaite, in Mills County, Monday, March 18.
  - Lampasas, in Lampasas County, Tuesday, March 19.

**INSURANCE FEATURE.**

President of Oklahoma Local Urges Adoption of Such a System for Benefit of Widows.  
Dear Co-Operator: We Union people up here in Oklahoma are anxious to have incorporated into our Farmers' Union as a feature an insurance plan along the line of the fraternal insurance organizations. Our idea is to have an assessment to be made against each member of the Union at the death of a member, the amount of the policy to be \$5000, payable at the death of a member to said member's assigns. We think these assessments should be paid quarterly to meet the quarterly reports of death. By adopting the quarterly plan of payments, no money will accumulate in the treasury, as it will be paid out to beneficiaries as it is paid in by the members. Now, we wish each State Union would act upon this suggestion, as our people think it just the thing to help up our Order and provide homes for our homeless widows and orphans, whom we can not afford to see suffer in their poverty. When the referendum reaches the Locals we are certain they would endorse and approve.

In Oklahoma there are 125,000 Union members now, and still growing. At 40 cents per quarter, this would create a fund of \$50,000, which would pay the policies of ten deceased members for that quarter. There are 1,000,000 members of the Union in the various States, and at 40 cents per capita quarterly it would make a death fund of \$400,000, sufficient to pay the policies of eighty deceased members during the quarter. **J. D. SMITH,**  
President Rocky Local.  
Rocky, Okla.

**A KID LOCAL.**

Only Three Months Old, but It is Doing Things for Itself, and for Other People, Too.

Dear Co-Operator: Being a Union man and a subscriber to and earnest reader of Co-Operator, I desire to tell you and all the brethren that Oak Grove Local Union, in Mississippi, is just getting along swimmingly and it isn't high-water, either. We have sixty members, nearly every one of the blue hen's chickens and little Blue clucks now and then hatches out a few more of the same sort and we intend to be one hundred strong very shortly. We are only three months

old, just beginning to feather good, and just hear us crow when we get up to the one hundred mark!

We are before long going to do our own merchandising; that is, buy our necessities in bulk. We will get our fertilizer direct from the factory this year.

The merchants hereabouts are not giving drummers much encouragement, for they do not know what the Union is going to do. We will have two, and probably three, warehouses in our county, ready for the coming crop.

Our County Union will meet March 1 and 2.

I consider Co-Operator a grand paper and wish every farmer would subscribe for it. Every Union man ought to feel it a duty to do so, in appreciation for the great work it is doing for our Union cause and to help it do still greater work. I wish some good Union talker would come and lecture us. We will appreciate it and reward him, too.  
**A. T. GREGORY.**  
Amory, Miss.

**THE TENANT FARMER.**

Dear Co-Operator: Estis Mill Local Union, of which I am a member, is progressing as nicely as it possibly could, all things considered. Just now we are without railroad facilities, as are several of our nearby counties, but we are expecting to have a road through our county very shortly, and then Lake County Union (our county) will build a warehouse, so that we can house and hold our cotton for the minimum price.

The Union brotherhood of our county is very anxious and fully determined to act in every way for the best interests and advancement of our cause. I see much good reading in Co-Operator for the uplifting of the farming classes. One vital question we must consider, and that is the interests of the vast army of tenant farmers, the millions of homeless ones tilling the soil for a livelihood. How best to help them is a problem that looms up tremendously, overshadowing the whole land. The Union must solve this problem, for it alone can solve it right.  
**B. F. RUSSELL.**  
Carthage, Miss.

**Dollar Package FREE Man Medicine Free.**

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man Medicine—free on request. The Farmers' Union, Man Medicine cures weakness. Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you, restore you to full strength. Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, brain fog, backache, prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness. You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free. All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do—make you a real man. Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 495 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**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 great 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 can 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.

**ROLLER SKATES, BEST QUALITY, AT GIVE-AWAY PRICES.**

FOR SALE—Winslow ball bearing roller skates, \$2.25 per pair. Express prepaid in Texas. Special price outside Texas. Write for full particulars. The H. W. Thornhill Co., 292 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Mention the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal when writing.

MANY thousands acres of fertile farming lands await the farmer in Gaines and adjoining counties. Write for full description and prices. to Horace Walling, the Land Man, Seminole, Tex.

**15 PREMIUMS FREE! READ OUR OFFER.**

**FREE** **50** **FREE** **WORTH \$7.00** **FREE**

Send this out and mail to us, naming your express office, and we will ship you two Boxes consisting of 50 of our Choice Brands 10 cent Cigars, C. O. D. \$3.95, and in same package will ship you Absolutely Free, One Automatic Double Action S. & W. Model Revolver, One Genuine Stem Set and Stem Wind Watch fitted with American Movement, warranted One Year, One Full Hollow Ground Razor worth \$2.50, Six Triple Silver-plated Tea Spoons, One Rolled Gold Watch Chain, One Gold Plated Watch Chain, One Tie Holder, One Collar Button, Two Sleeve Buttons. **Fifteen Premiums** allow Full Examination to your nearest Express Office. **Send No Money.** If you don't think Cigars and Fifteen Premiums worth three times the amount, don't pay one cent. We take all the risk. Order now! Address, **CANDOR SALES CO., Candor, North Carolina.**

**12-16 Tongueless No Eveners \$21.95** **12-16 Harrow only \$16.95** **Tongueless Disc Harrow**

No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of tongue. Pivoted truck adjustable up and down. Turns square corners—uniform depth. Can be attached to any of our Disk Harrows and many other makes. Send for full description and Big Free Catalogue, and tell us what you want when you write.  
**Hapgood Plow Co. 1369 Front Street, Alton, Ill.**  
The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the farmer at wholesale prices.

**THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS WITH SELF FEEDER**

**3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND** **2 PROFITS IN HAY BALING**

Bales three big bunches to every circle of the team, a clear gain of one feed to the round. This third feed costs you nothing. It keeps piling up every minute and in a season's run will pay for the press. Three feeds to the round means two profits in hay baling. Again, the Admiral has a successful self feeder which does away with deadly and dangerous foot feeding. Made of steel and malleable iron, so strong that it cannot get out of fix. The horses work the feeder, which forces down three big feeds to every round. It saves time, labor and endless trouble. It means nice, smooth bales and highest market price.  
**INSURE YOUR FEET AGAINST AMPUTATION—BUY THE ADMIRAL.**  
Mowers, Rakes, Tedders and Everything That is Best in Wagons, Vehicles and Implements.  
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.  
**PARLIN & ORENDORFF IMP. CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

**GRAND SWEEPSTAKES**  
FOR UNITED STATES SEPARATORS  
**STATE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTIONS**

MAINE December 4-6, 1906    NEW HAMPSHIRE December 6-7, 1906    VERMONT January 7-10, 1907

**98                      98                      98½**

The UNITED STATES SEPARATOR holds the World's Record for Closest Separation of Cream, and the scores above begin another year's list of the many victories which show that

The UNITED STATES SEPARATOR delivers the Cream in Smoothest and Best Condition for making the finest quality of butter.

Send for free catalogue telling ALL about the U. S. Ask for "Construction Catalogue No. 180," and write today.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.  
EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES

## DAIRYING

### MODEL DAIRY FARM.

The United States Agricultural Department has just issued a pamphlet describing the dairy farm of John T. McDonald, in Delaware County, New York, which the department holds up as a model dairy farm. The following extracts from this pamphlet bulletin may prove interesting:

In Delaware County, New York, is a farm of 200 acres, owned by John T. McDonald and managed by him as a dairy farm. About half of the land is meadow and half is permanent pasture. A small portion of the meadow is each year plowed up for other crops—a few acres of corn for soiling and a few acres of peas and oats for hay. This farm lies in the valley of a tributary of the Delaware river and extends up the hills on either side, so that the tillage land is gently rolling, while the pasture is comparatively level. The soil is a reddish brown loam, originally mixed with fragments of shale rock. The dwelling house, barn and dairy are located on the highway at a little distance from the creek, and the mill and tenant houses near the road crossing the creek. The water supply is abundant, coming from several springs nearly 100 feet higher than the buildings. The shipping point is five and one-half miles distant, over an easy road.

The dwelling house of the owner is provided with good plumbing, is well heated, and is lighted by electricity. The barn contains 124 cow stalls on the main floor and has a manure cel-

lar below. The second floor can be driven upon also, and has six horse stalls and a grain room, while most of the remainder is used as a hay loft. The dairy building adjoins the barn and is equipped with steam power and the necessary machinery for butter making. A small mill for sawing and planing and for grinding grain is run by water power from the brook. In this building is a small dynamo, also run by water power, which furnishes light for all the buildings, including the cow and horse stables, the dairy building, and the three small houses for the farm hands, as well as the owner's residence.

The farm supports about 100 head of milch cows, 25 head of young stock, 600 hens, 5 horses, and 3 or 4 hogs. Eight hired men are employed the year round. More cows are in milk in winter than in summer, and the extra work in the dairy compensates for the decreased field work in winter.

The bulletin goes on to describe the method of farming and the output in hay for the cattle:

As soon as the pasture gets dry and insufficient in the summer, and before the mowing land can be used, a suitable quantity of hay is fed to the cows every day, and later on the corn is fed out green. The roughage for winter feed is entirely of this mixed hay, which contains a large proportion of clover. The cows get, when in full milk, eight pounds of grain a day, in two feeds. The grain is mixed, consisting of one part cotton seed meal, two parts ground corn, two parts ground oats and four parts wheat bran. Skim milk is fed to the calves until they are more than a year old, and the surplus at all times is given to the milch cows.

The cows freshen during the fall, so that most of the butter is produced in the winter; fresh pasture comes on at such a time in the period of lactation as to prolong the flow of milk in the spring. The cows produce on an average a pound of butter each day for three hundred days in the year—that is, 30,000 pounds of butter from 100 cows in the course of a year. The butter is sold as soon as made the year round to regular customers, mainly in New York City. The selling price is 35 cents, Mr. McDonald paying the express charges to the city. By the use of plenty of hay and skim milk for the calves as they grow up they are kept in vigorous shape and breed rather earlier than the average, so that many of the heifers are in milk at two years of age.

Four hundred of the 600 hens kept on the farm are housed in one long, cheaply constructed house. This house is divided so that approximately fifty hens are in each inclosure. The other 200 hens for breeding stock are kept in smaller pens in a separate location.

The gross receipts for a year for butter, eggs and poultry, with occasionally a small quantity of hay sold, amount to \$10,000 in round numbers. The annual expenses for grain are approximately \$3000; for labor, another \$3000.

### TAINED PRODUCTS.

Dairy inspectors are reporting that many proprietors of what are known as up-to-date dairies do not understand the prevention of tainted milk, or that if they do they are not living up to their knowledge. In a recent drive through a section of a Northern State a man who was deeply interested in better milk and more of it discovered that small dairies used too little arm strong, scouring, soap and hot water on the hand separator and the other utensils. He reported that about two out of three of the small dairymen washed their separators with dish cloths that had seen more sanitary days, and plainly left their rancid odors on milk pails, pans, stainers and separators. The inspector gave it as his opinion that the poor quality of butter coming from that section was caused by the greater or less degree of laxness used in the cleaning processes on the dairy farms.

When separators are cleaned, plenty of scouring soap, hot rinse water and wire brushes should be used. The creases in pans and seams in bows can never be cleaned by dish cloths, because they can not be made to get down into the corners and angles that hold the dirt. Immediately after use, all pails, cans, separators and other utensils should be washed thoroughly and scalded. Two scaldings after washing and a rinse with cold water are not more than are necessary for perfect cleanliness. Clean cream, milk or butter depends on cleanly methods. How would you like to eat butter, the cream for which is separated in a machine that is used twice a day and washed but once? In hot weather these practices lead to a more foul product than in winter, but this is only imaginary; the foulness is in the product, but the coolness hides it.

### CREAMLETS.

Don't keep milk, butter or butter-milk standing in your churn.

Don't keep your butter standing around in your butter bowl.

Don't half wash and scald the milk utensils and promise to do it better to-morrow.

Don't pour hot water in your cream to warm it, and then when you have it melted pour cold water in to cool it. Get a dairy thermometer for a few cents. If cream is too cold put into some vessel and put warm water around it, stirring frequently.

Don't set your milk, cream or butter near decaying vegetables, kerosene, or anything that will contaminate it. It's as susceptible of bad odors as a politician is of graft. Remember that cleanliness and eternal vigilance are the price of good butter, and when you put it on the market may it be like Caesar's wife.

The agitation in churning should be as violent as the form of churn will admit. The churning is to be stopped while the butter is in granular form. In order to have as thorough churning as possible, the temperature of the cream should not be over 53 degrees. The buttermilk should be drawn from the churn, and then the butter washed. The butter must be removed from the churn and salted while yet in the granular form. The amount of salt should be to the taste of the customer. For most people one ounce to the pound is required.

When one sees a great milk and butter record of a herd of cows of a given breed he must not conclude that all he has to do to achieve similar success is to buy a herd of that breed. He must remember that the cows must have the individuality of the record makers, and that he must possess the skill for management that the owner of the record makers does. Breed is only one of many factors that make for success.

We read of all sorts of devices to cure kicking cows. Like balky horses, kicking cows are usually made so by the men who handle them. The best device we have ever seen is to put a ring in the floor overhead and with a

## Capacity of Cream Separators

Capacity is an important consideration in the purchase of a cream separator. It enters largely into the cost and value of the machine, and there is no way of properly gauging either without reference to it.

A large capacity machine separates the same amount of milk in just so much less time. This saving of time means something in dollars-and-cents every time the machine is used. It counts up in the course of a month or a year. Then the wear to the machine is just so much less and it lasts that much longer.

But capacity must always be determined with CLEAN EKIMMING under PRACTICAL, EVERY-DAY USE CONDITIONS,—with ordinary speed, milk cool as well as warm, cows as they come, and thick cream. Capacity means nothing if any of these conditions have to be sacrificed to obtain it.

Thus capacity makes one of the BIG DIFFERENCES between the "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL and other cream separators. The DE LAVAL machines fully meet these conditions. All other machines either lack the capacity "claimed" for them or can only reach it through the sacrifice of one or other of the important considerations named.

A DE LAVAL catalogue makes plain the reasons for this difference and is to be had for the asking.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO  
1213 FILBERT STREET PHILADELPHIA  
9 & 11 DRUM ST. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

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

halter on the cow draw her head up pretty taut. She can not kick very much.

Succulent foods the year round is the watchword of the successful dairyman. Their free use results not only in greater profit, but enables his animals to utilize greater quantities of foods with least danger. Inestimable are the value of silage and roots to the cows and the dairyman, yet the larger majority of cow owners grow neither ensilage nor roots.

Keep the cows in a good, healthy condition at all times, for health affects the quantity as well as quality of the milk. When a cow is healthy and in good condition her milk is of good quality if the feed she is obliged to eat is wholesome. If she is in a poor, run-down condition her milk will be correspondingly poor and unwholesome.

As long as milk is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, it is continually giving off vapor and will not take on odors, but injurious bacteria may find their way into it. If milk is cooler than the surrounding air, the impure vapors in the air are rapidly condensed on the milk, thereby causing taints.

Cows should be dried off so as to come fresh after a rest of about six weeks or two months.

### A SCORE CARD.

A score card has recently been got up by the dairy division at Washington, D. C., to be used by government dairy and creamery inspectors. The plan is to have a score card in the hands of every dairy inspector and every creamery manager. The score card contains a minute description of the buttermaker, the creamery and surrounding conditions. The buttermaker will be given 20 points; the creamery, including platforms, driveways, outbuildings, painting, light and ventilation, is given 20 points; the workmanship displayed, including grading, starter, cream ripening, churning, working, sanitation, etc., is given 60 points. These are but few of the points contained in the score card. The plan has not been decided upon, but is simply up for discussion. Like every other plan for the good of the industry, this one is expected to meet with some opposition, but it should receive sufficient support from the leaders to assure its permanency.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, of best blood in United States, possessing both size and quality, including five January boars by the World's Grand Champion, "Meddler," dam "Mississippi Maid," by "Corrector," the \$5000 boar. Special prices on January and April boars. A few spring gilts, either open or bred to order. A square deal and satisfaction guaranteed. H. O. Arent, Saultsbury, Tenn.

### 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 keeps land true, moves 1800 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day.

**CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION JOINTED POLE CUTAWAY HARROW**

NO MORE USE FOR PLOW

**CLARK'S Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5-25 10 in. deep, 14 in. wide. All Clark's machines will kill itch-grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milk weed, thistle or any four plant.**

Send for circulars to the  
**CUTAWAY HARROW CO., HIGGANUM, CONN.**

## INTERURBAN LINE

### NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

The Interurban Line is now running limited cars between Dallas and Fort Worth, as follows:

LEAVE DALLAS 11:00 A. M.; 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE FORT WORTH 7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A. M.; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

It must be understood that our regular cars continue to run every hour and on the hour from 6:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M. inclusive, between both cities.

The baggage service has also been improved, there now being five baggage cars each way daily over the line. For further information inquire of any of our agents, or address,

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

**DALLAS FORT WORTH**

## 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. Sully, Geo. H. Thompson, Treas.

NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

Official Data of Cost of Hauling Crops by Wagon from Farms to Shipping Points.

The Agricultural Department has just issued the following bulletin giving cost of hauling farm products by wagon to markets. The figures are based upon reports from about 1900 counties and practically cover all parts of the country.

In view of the facts that the question of good roads is one of such consuming importance, and is just now occupying so generally the public mind, the data given in this bulletin will prove not only of interest, but of value to all farmers and in every section of the country. The bulletin is as follows:

The average cost to the farmer of hauling wheat from farms to shipping points is given as 9 cents per 100 pounds, the average distance hauled is 9.4 miles, and the average wagon load of wheat weighs 3323 pounds, thus containing about 55 bushels. For cotton the average load is 1702 pounds, distance from shipping point 11.8 miles, and cost of hauling 16 cents per 100 pounds. Reduced to terms of cost per ton per mile, the rate for wheat is 19 cents and for cotton 27 cents.

The highest cost of haul is for wool, which is carried on an average 39.8 miles from farm or ranch to shipping point at a rate of 44 cents per 100 pounds for the entire distance. The lowest cost for any one product is for hemp, which is hauled from farms to shipping points at an average cost of 6 cents per 100 pounds, the average distance hauled being 5.2 miles and the average load of hemp weighing 3393 pounds.

For the entire distance from farm to shipping point corn, oats and barley are each hauled at an average cost

services of men and teams for 24,500,000 working days were used in moving these loads.

The greatest distance over which it will pay to haul a given crop will practically limit the production of that crop for the market. Beyond that limit, a more valuable product must be made. Cotton is hauled a greater distance than wheat, and wool is hauled on an average more than four times as far as wheat and more than three times as far as cotton. Live animals are often profitable substitutes for crops on land remote from shipping points, for the animals may be driven at an expense far less than the cost of wagon transportation.

The distance limit of profitable farming for a given crop may often be extended by improving methods and means of hauling. Better wagons and horses may be used, roads may be improved, and better facilities may be had for receiving the products at local markets and shipping points. Improvements of this kind tend to lessen the expense of hauling a load, and thus make it profitable for farmers to haul from greater distances. From tables in the bulletin in question it is seen that average loads for the same product weigh in some States twice as much as in others, and consequently the expense of hauling is much less in the former States than in the latter for similar distances.

The average distances from farm to shipping point for twenty-one of the twenty-three products treated in this report range from seven to twelve miles. The average distance over which hemp is hauled is 5.2 miles; oats are hauled an average of 7.3 miles; corn, 7.4; rice, 7.5; live hogs, 7.9; timothy seed, 8; peanuts, 8.1; potatoes and buckwheat, 8.2; hay, 8.3; rye, 8.4; barley, 8.8; beans, 9; wheat, 9.4; apples, 9.6; tobacco and vegetables (other than potatoes), 9.8; flaxseed, 10.4; cotton seed, 10.7; fruit (other than apples), 11.6; hops, 11.7; cotton, 11.8; and wool 39.8 miles.

The most remote farms from which a certain product is hauled in small quantities may be easily several days' haul from a shipping point; but the product hauled, unless itself valuable, must usually be taken on the same loads with goods of relatively high price. A few bags of corn or potatoes may be hauled 60 or 70 miles over mountainous roads to a local market and sold without loss to the producer if the same wagon carries also a considerable quantity of poultry and dairy products. From one community in the Rocky Mountains, wheat and oats are hauled on wagons a distance of 100 miles, cotton is hauled from one county in the Southwest 110 miles to a shipping point, while one report from west of the Rocky Mountains gives 165 miles as the length of the longest wagon route over which wool is taken from shearing camps down to a railroad station.

OUR GREATNESS.

These United States To-Day Mighty Among the Nations of Earth in Material Things.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor sends out many interesting and instructive bulletins, and the following is full of both interest and instruction:

The ebb and flow of the commerce of the United States presents some curious facts, statistical and commercial. These are the more readily observed by certain figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and made a part of its monthly summary of commerce and finance covering the calendar year 1906.

It is interesting to observe, for example, that while the imports of automobiles during the year 1906 amounted to nearly five million dollars in value, this figure was practically offset by the exports of automobiles, which amounted in value to \$4,409,186. Curiously, too, of this four and one-half million dollars' worth of automobiles exported, over one million dol-

lars' worth went to that great manufacturing country, the United Kingdom, and practically another million dollars' worth to other manufacturing countries of Europe. The tropical sections of the world, where horses can not satisfactorily perform the service of local transportation, are already large purchasers of American automobiles, the total exports of this class of vehicles to Mexico having been in 1906, \$717,523, against only \$192,452 in 1905; while the West Indies and Bermuda took \$241,000 worth, South America \$167,000, Australia nearly \$200,000, and even the British East Indies \$34,111 worth.

Another curious feature of our foreign commerce is found in the fact that, although the United States produces one-half of the world's copper and exports far more than any other country, it is also one of the largest importers of that commodity. The value of copper imported into the United States in 1906 was over 37 million dollars, including in this total six and three-quarter million dollars' worth of copper ore, while we were at the same time exporting over 90 million dollars' worth of that metal, including in this sum a little less than two million dollars' worth of copper ore, of copper ingots nearly 85 millions, and of other copper manufactures between four and five million dollars.

This anomaly of the greatest copper producing country of the world importing such large quantities of copper grows, apparently, out of the fact that the United States has superior smelting and refining facilities and that the copper from its immediate neighbors at the north and south—Canada and Mexico—flows to its smelting establishments and refineries. A considerable part of the pig copper imported is brought in for the purpose of ex-

tracting the precious metals which it contains, and a part of this comes from European countries. How much of this 37 million dollars' worth of copper imported is re-exported under the title of American copper can not be determined, as any imported article which has undergone a further process of manufacturing after entering the United States is, when exported, reported to the Bureau of Statistics as a domestic manufacture.

Another curious and somewhat surprising feature of our commerce is found in the fact that the United States, which produces three-fourths of the world's cotton, actually imported last year from other countries nearly eleven million dollars' worth of raw cotton, to say nothing of cotton waste valued at over one million dollars, making the average importation of cotton into the greatest cotton producing country in the world about \$1,000,000 worth per month. The cotton so imported is, however, in most cases, of a different quality from that produced in the United States, being chiefly Egyptian cotton, of which the long and silky fiber is utilized in the manufacture of high grade cottons, and in some cases for mixing with silk in manufacturing.

Equally remarkable in the line of cotton imports is the fact that although the United States is the great cotton producing country of the world, and one of the world's largest manufacturers of cotton goods, the importation of cotton manufactures in 1906 aggregated in round terms 69 million dollars in value, being more than 50 per cent in excess of the value of cotton manufactures exported. This importation of cotton manufactures was largely the high-grade articles produced by hand labor, such as laces, embroideries, edgings, insertings, etc., but also included 12 million dollars'

worth of bleached, dyed and colored cloths, three million dollars' worth of cotton thread, three million dollars' worth of cotton clothing, and over eight million dollars' worth of knit goods.

One would scarcely expect to see the United States including coffee in its statements of the exports of domestic products, but the Bureau of Statistics in its statements of exports of domestic products includes 31,518,494 pounds of green or raw coffee, valued at \$3,870,592. This apparent curiosity, of the exportation from the United States of such a large quantity of green coffee of domestic production, is explained by the fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are now customs districts of the United States and that their exports to foreign countries are now included with the figures of exports from the various customs districts of the United States, and that doubtless all of this 31½ million pounds of domestic coffee exported is the product of Porto Rico and Hawaii, chiefly the former. In addition to this, however, there was re-exported 12½ million pounds of coffee of foreign production brought into the United States and sent to foreign countries, chiefly Canada and Mexico.

Another tropical product which forms a not unimportant feature of the re-exportations of the United States is bananas, of which one and one-third million dollars' worth was exported in 1906, classed as foreign merchandise exported, the total importation of bananas during the year amounting to 11½ million dollars.

One of the eccentricities of the import trade and of the domestic taste, as illustrated by the figures of importations, is the fact that despite the general prosperity and increased importations of many articles of luxury no material increase has come in the

# TWO PIANOS! CASH! BIG PRIZES FREE!

**CAN YOU COUNT THESE DOTS?**

SUCCESSFUL FARMING WILL GIVE TO THOSE WHO CAN COUNT THE DOTS IN THE PIANO CORRECTLY OR NEAREST CORRECTLY. THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRIZES: CAN YOU IT?

**Two Elegant Pianos, one to a lady and one to a gentleman.**  
**2nd. Two Hundred Dollars Cash.**  
**3rd. One Hundred Dollars Cash.**  
**4th. Fifty Dollars Cash.**  
**5th. Twenty-five Dollars Cash.**  
**Next 5. Ten Dollars Each.**  
**Next 10. Five Dollars Each.**  
**Next 25. Two Dollars Each.**

**CONDITIONS:** 50 cents pays for one year and one count. \$1.00 pays for two years and three counts. You get \$50 extra if you have three counts. It will pay you to have three. See conditions below.

**DON'T DELAY!**

IF YOU WANT A PIANO OR OTHER PRIZES SEND YOUR COUNTS AT ONCE

**PRIZE WINNERS IN PAST CONTESTS**

A Piano for \$1.00. Surely people may enter your contests knowing that they will receive fair treatment. How glad I was to win a piano for so small an amount and wholly unexpected. The piano alone is worth all I paid.  
 MRS. L. W. NOTT, Marion, Ia.

He won a Piano. Refer people to me if they want to know whether you are honest. I got a piano for a prize and never heard of you until I answered your ad. Your paper is worth twice the subscription price.  
 W. C. ELLIOTT, Audubon, Iowa.

\$100.00 Prize. I got my \$100 and it was the most I ever earned. The dots are hard to count but I know the prizes go to those who win them fairly.  
 AMY R. BARNES, Van Horn, Iowa.

Won \$350 Cash. I won grand prize of \$350 Cash in last contest. I was much surprised. I want to thank you as Successful Farming's fairness to any and everybody.  
 JOHN A. GOODWIN, Richmond, Va.

\$50.00 for Canada. Way up here in Canada I won \$50.00 for Canada. I never knew there was such a paper until I answered ad. now I will never be without it again.  
 MISS E. FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec

Won a Piano. I received the elegant piano which I won in your recent contest, and all was perfectly grand. I am recommending you to all my friends and you are at liberty to use my name as reference any time you wish.  
 ISAAC SHOTWELL, Rockland, Ohio.

**OTHERS WHO HAVE WON:**  
 Myra A. Fursman, Panola, Ia. E. L. Jones, 23 Cottage Ave., Ansonia, Conn. Mr. Libbie Greulich, St. Paul, Minn. W. B. Reever, 317 Freeman St., Cincinnati, O. J. Genzschlich, Kensington, Kan. Edith Hutchinson, Leonard, North Dakota.  
 Eva I. Buckner, Fredonia, Kas. C. S. Wyman, Vinton, Iowa. E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo. J. W. Smith, Rome, Okla.  
 S. Irving Steyer, 225 E. Balt. Baltimore, Md. L. F. Stinson, Arcata, Calif. A. J. Perdue, Altoona, Ia. Albert Peterson, Holdrege, Neb. Chas. McBride, Foris, Ill. Joe. Unser, Bellevue, O. Mrs. D. H. Stoner, Granger, Ia.

**THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF MANY. WE COULD GIVE A LIST OF HUNDREDS IF WE HAD SPACE. YOU MIGHT AS WELL BE A WINNER IF YOU GO AT IT AT ONCE.**

Publisher SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 333 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

I enclose \$..... for subscription to SUCCESSFUL FARMING, and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Contest. If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if only 50c is paid send ONLY ONE count. The extra \$50.00 go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My Count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

NAME.....  
 P. O..... State.....

**Address all letters to SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 333 Tenth, St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

of 7 cents per 100 pounds; hay, flaxseed, rye and timothy seed, 8 cents; wheat, potatoes and beans, 9 cents; tobacco and live hogs, 10 cents; rice, hops and buckwheat, 11 cents; apples and peanuts, 12 cents; vegetables (other than potatoes) and cotton seed, 15 cents; cotton and fruit (other than apples), 16 cents; and wool, 44 cents.

Except in the case of wool, practically all costs represent the expense incurred by farmers in hauling their own produce. Wool is hauled in the Rocky Mountains largely by regular freight wagons, and the wool growers pay for the hauling at varying rates per 100 pounds.

The total tonnage of farm products hauled on country roads in the United States is not known, but of twelve leading products it is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 tons were hauled from farms during the crop year 1905-6, at a cost of about \$85,000,000, or more than 5 per cent of their value at local markets. Of this traffic, 40,000,000 tons represent the weight of corn, wheat and cotton, and the cost of hauling these three products was \$70,000,000.

The number of working days taken to haul twelve leading crops from farms to shipping points during the crop year 1905-6 is estimated as 21,417,500, and the number of loads taken as 30,319,000. The greatest time for any one crop, in hauling to shipping points, is 8,494,200 days for corn; but if the time taken for hauling to local mills the wheat consumed in the counties where grown be included, the total number of working days taken for hauling wheat from farms during the crop year just mentioned would be over 28,900,000.

Although there were fewer loads of cotton than of oats, it required 1,000,000 more working days for men and teams to haul the fiber than this grain, the average time for a round trip for hauling oats being 0.5 day and for cotton 1 day.

Including wheat hauled to local mills for grinding, the total number of wagon loads of the twelve crops just referred to was 34,200,000, and the

importations of champagne. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that both the quantity and value of champagne imported in 1906 were in each case less than those of 1905 and practically no greater than they were more than a dozen years ago. The Bureau of Statistics records show an importation in 1906 of 394,727 dozen quarts of champagne and other sparkling wines, valued at \$5,855,425, while in the immediately preceding year the number of dozen quarts was 401,514, valued at \$5,995,651; and an examination of the records of earlier years shows that the quantity imported in 1892 was 356,495 dozen quarts, valued at \$5,325,613. During the fourteen years from 1892 to 1906 the importation of diamonds and other precious stones has grown from less than 14 million dollars to 44 millions; of laces and embroideries from 16 millions to 44 millions, while of champagne the total importation has increased but a half million dollars in value. Still another curious fact is that the import value per quart of champagne averaged in 1906 less than in 1892, although the prices of many other commodities are believed to have greatly increased meantime.

It is also interesting to note that the United States, which has steadily reduced its importations of tin plate from more than one billion pounds in the fiscal year 1891 to 127 millions in the calendar year 1906, has now become an exporter of that article and that the exportations of tin plate of domestic manufacture were, in 1906, \$1,001,688 in value, against \$702,977 in 1905, \$651,774 in 1904, \$143,691 in 1902, \$51,614 in 1901, and \$31,082 in 1900. This exportation of one million dollars' worth of tin plate of domestic production is exclusive of the foreign tin re-exported. Practically all of the tin plate now brought into the United States from abroad is re-exported, chiefly in the form of cans and boxes containing merchandise sent to foreign markets.

back under the title of "drawback" 99 per cent of the sums paid as duty thereon. The total quantity of tin plate imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1906 was 120,819,732 pounds, and the exports of tin plate of foreign production in that same period were 120,491,271 pounds, of which all except 57,648 pounds was in the form of cans, boxes and other manufactured articles.

**G. W. FANT'S DATES.**

Following are the dates and places at which Bro. G. W. Fant will lecture The Farmers' Union members in Eastland County:

- Prosperity, March 4, at night.
- W. O. W. Hall (Fir), March 5, at night.
- Lone Cedar, March 6, at night.
- Charley Neyer, March 7, at night.
- Flatwood, March 8, at night.
- Eastland, March 9, at 2 p. m.
- Yellow Mound, March 9, at night.
- Dothan (at depot), March 11, at 2 p. m.
- Mitchell, March 11, at night.
- Nickel Hill, March 12, at night.
- Pioneer, March 13, at night.
- Macedonia, March 14, at night.
- Salt Tank, March 15, at night.
- Rising Star, March 16, at 2 p. m.
- Bright Star, March 16, at night.
- Okra, March 18, at night.
- Jewell, March 19, at night.
- Rocky Ridge, March 20, at night.
- New Hope, March 21, at night.
- Bear Springs, March 22, at night.
- Britton, March 23, at 2 p. m.
- Carbon, March 23, at night.

Everybody invited and urged to attend. Respectfully submitted,

H. A. COLLINS,  
Eastland, Tex. County Secretary.

**PLEASANT LOCAL MEETING.**

Dear Co-Operator: Our Local meeting at its last meeting, just recently held, had an excellent time and elected delegates to both the District and County Union meetings. Prospects for the growth of the Union in this county were never so bright as now.

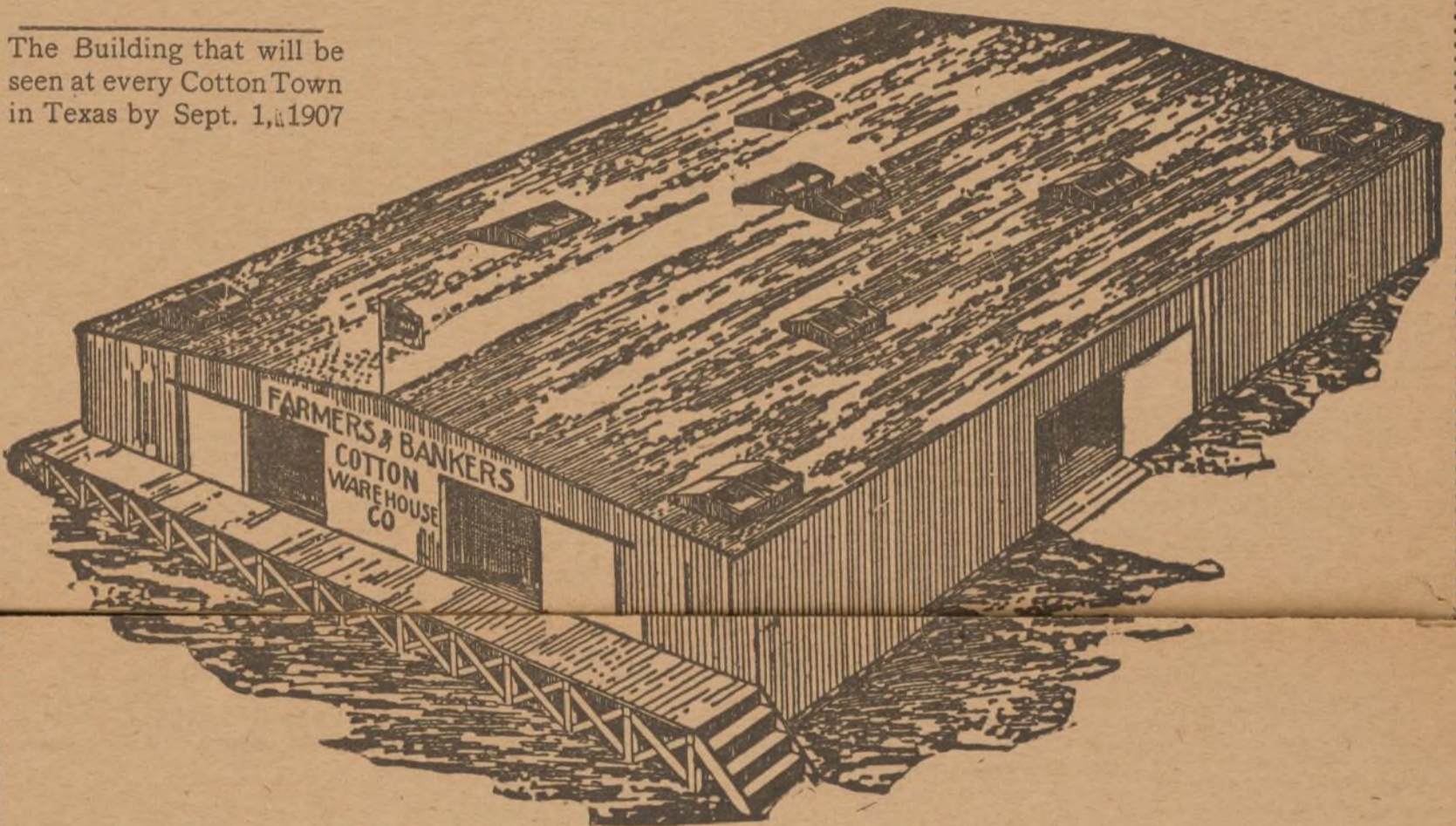
G. W. BRISTER,  
Oxien, Texas.

# Farmers; Defend Yourselves!

**With your cotton in your own warehouse you can Defy the Speculator! Your Warehouse is your fortress; behind it's protecting walls you can wage a War that Will Win. The fight for a Fair Price is on. If you are alert you can win; sleep on your rights and you lose.**

**Protect Yourself With Warehouses.**

The Building that will be seen at every Cotton Town in Texas by Sept. 1, 1907



We built over a hundred in 1906. All satisfactory. All profitable to stockholders. All guaranteeing protection to the cotton and to the price.

We are closing contracts daily with progressive communities for warehouses to be finished by Sept. 1 1907.

We will be glad to give full particulars and testimonials free; write to us.

**PRICES**

IRON CLAD		
No. 0	_____	\$1,750
No. 00	_____	3,250
STANDARD		
No. 1	_____	\$2,500
No. 2	_____	4,000
No. 3	_____	5,000
No. 4	_____	7,500

Write To-day For Our Plans And Full Information.

## The Farmers and Bankers Warehouse Building Association

**General Office**  
Houston, Texas

Address II Communications To Nearest Office.

**Branch Offices**  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Shreveport, La.  
Little Rock, Ark.

**A GOOD LETTER.**

Plain Home Talk by a Plain Farmer Who Loves His Calling and Loves Unionism.

Dear Co-Operator: I have been a reader of Co-Operator for several months. I learn something every time I read it. The thing that prompts me to write a few words is to show my appreciation, and to let you know I am well pleased with it. It is full of help in time of need.

It is the duty of us farmers to get

together. This is an age of gathering, and every line of business needs all the strength it can get from combined wisdom. Many of us pride ourselves upon the fact that we are able to take care of ourselves. We glory in our independence. To a certain extent that is a worthy trait, but like many other virtues, we carry it too far. Every one seems to recognize that there is strength in united and concerted action.

I have been on a farm all my life,

and farming will pay if properly managed. To farm successfully, it must be self-sustaining. It is like milking a cow; milk her all the time, and give her nothing, and she will soon give out.

We have a lively Union of about 50 members. We meet at Sardis School House, take our dinner and stay all day. I think the Union a great thing, where we farmers can meet and exchange ideas and experiences.

Our Parish Union met at Sardis in

December and lasted two days. In spite of the very cold weather we had a large attendance. The stockholders held a meeting last week, and our warehouse at Columbia is about completed. I don't think we could do a better thing than to keep on building warehouses.

I am, with best wishes for the success of your paper, in connection with that of your many readers, yours,

T. W. BECK.

Olla, La.



—AND—  
FARM JOURNAL

O. P. PYLE,  
Managing Editor.  
GEO. B. LATHAM,  
General Manager.

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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 and 1907 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 1906-7. 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  
who can't hold out. Help to make these

Product	Price
Cotton, middling, per lb.	.11
Wheat, no. N. red, per bu.	1.50
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.	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.

Are the Local Unions studying up  
on the round bale and square bale?

Have you got a rural telephone  
line in your community? If not, get  
one at once.

Yes, truth is mighty and will pre-  
vail. It is ever onward and upward.  
Let us go forward.

Do not forget to diversify this year.  
Raise plenty to eat for the dining  
room and the barn.

What do you know about the differ-  
ence between cotton duck for bagging  
and jute? Better find out.

We must not only cultivate our  
crops scientifically; we must also  
market them scientifically.

The chattel mortgage is the right  
bower of the speculator. With his  
crop mortgaged the farmer is an ab-  
solute slave.

There is yet another man in your  
community who should join your Lo-  
cal and learn the great lesson of con-  
trolled markets.

The great, the paramount issue of  
the great Farmers' Union must ever  
be scientific marketing. Let us not  
get on the sidings.

Texas imports five times as much  
butter as she makes. This ought not  
to be. Get some good milch cows and  
raise butter to sell.

It does seem that there is nothing  
lacking to prove that we are on the  
right track. We must keep on build-  
ing the new system.

All business organizations are se-  
cret. They could not otherwise ex-  
ist. No political organization can ex-  
ist if it be secret.

Again let us say we must stay on  
the main track. If we would change  
this system, we must build a new one.  
Let us be builders every day.

Hundreds of our readers have decid-  
ed to help us double our list. If all  
our people could read Co-Operator,  
the fight would be soon won.

Let every true, loyal Union man  
stand by his officials in both State  
and Nation. There is no time for  
quibbling. Let us go forward.

Large clubs are coming in every  
day, and the kindly words of our  
subscribers, for the work Co-Opera-  
tor is doing, does us much good.

If we deserve to be free from our  
present industrial system, we must be  
men and work for a new, a proper  
system. What are you doing, brother?

There are 246 counties in Texas.  
There ought to be 246 or more ware-  
houses, elevators and cold storages in  
Texas, ready for the coming crops.

By agitation and organization we  
have done wonders. We must now  
get down to business and make perma-  
nent the temporary success we have  
won.

Brother co-operators, did you know  
that by placing this paper into the  
hands of our people, you are doing  
work for the cause in a most effect-  
ive way? You are. Send in a big  
club.

Are the Local Unions planning how  
to make their meetings more interest-  
ing and attractive so as to insure a  
full attendance at each meeting? If  
not, they ought to do so.

Each Local is an important link in  
the great chain, and the success of  
the movement depends upon the work  
done by each Local. There is work  
for all. What a great privilege it is  
to work for so great a cause.

It costs \$90,000 to buy a seat in the  
New York cotton exchange. Is com-  
ment necessary? Would any man give  
that sum of money to be a member of  
a concern if there was not a rake-off  
somewhere?

New Locals are being organized in  
Texas every day. The organization  
work is going on better than for two  
years past. We are now going to  
make permanent the temporary suc-  
cess we have won.

We have Locals all over the country  
now, and they are in good shape to  
do business this year. God speed  
the day when every farmer shall be-  
long to the Union and do their part.

Upland, long staple cotton seems to  
be coming to the front. It produces  
well on vast areas of Southern up-  
lands and as it brings 5 to 6 cents  
per pound more than the short staple  
it is coming to the front straight  
along.

The method of baling cotton is be-  
ginning to command considerable at-  
tention all over the South. The mis-  
erably ragged condition in which  
Southern cotton reaches its final des-  
tination makes against better prices  
for the staple.

The author of the Intangible Asset  
bill passed by the last Legislature  
not being a member of this Legisla-  
ture, the railroad companies are get-  
ting in their work to kill the law. A  
bill was introduced in the House on  
February 6 to repeal that part of the  
Intangible Asset bill that refers to  
railroads.

Cotton and cotton products brought  
into these United States during 1906  
about \$500,000,000 from foreign coun-

tries or more than one-fourth of all  
the exports for the year. And yet  
the producers of this wealth permit  
themselves to be swindled out of their  
legitimate share of it.

Brothers, are you not grateful at the  
many reports and so constantly com-  
ing in, of the success of the ware-  
houses? Wherever there is a ware-  
house there the 11 cents has been ob-  
tained for the cotton stored in it. Keep  
the good work up. Keep the ball mov-  
ing. Build warehouses in every com-  
munity where as many as 5000 bales  
of cotton are raised. And do not for-  
get the elevators in the grain region.

Attorney General Bonaparte says  
the copper trust has created an arti-  
ficial scarcity of copper by storing it  
in large quantities in various places  
and because thereof has raised the  
price to extortionate figures. That is  
the evil of a soulless trust. It is its  
extortionate prices for its property  
in the midst of an artificial (that is,  
fictitious, manipulated, fraudulent)  
scarcity. This is pure, simple graft,  
or, in other words, robbing.

Just think of the millions of money  
English and other European spinners  
and weavers make out of the South-  
ern cotton crop each year, money that  
ought to be made by spinners and  
weavers in the South, right at the  
cotton fields. Farmers, why do you  
not build at least one Union co-opera-  
tive cotton mill in each cotton State,  
and get some of the cream of the  
cotton output for yourselves? Why  
should foreigners reap the harvests  
of wealth we ought to reap? Having  
the cotton monopoly, why does not  
this government profit by it, by pre-  
venting the exportation of cotton?

Co-Operator is in receipt of a let-  
ter from a brother at Shattuck, Okla-  
homa, asking for help for the broom  
corn raisers of that section. He says  
they have a warehouse in which they  
store their brush and hold it for the  
just price fixed by the National Uni-  
on—\$85 to \$100 per ton, as per qual-  
ity. He says the dealers refuse to

have dealings with the warehouse,  
but are combined against it. If such  
a combine exists, the evidence ought  
to be got together and prosecutions  
made. These farmers have the right  
to ask what they please for their  
broom corn, and buyers have the  
right to refuse to give the price asked,  
but they have no right, legally, mor-  
ally nor honorably to enter into a  
boycott against farmers who fix the  
price of their own property and hold  
it to get their price. This correspond-  
ent suggests that if broom corn fac-  
tories boycott The Farmers' Union, that  
the Union ought to refuse to buy their  
products. Self-protection is an impe-  
rious law of nature. At any rate, as  
the correspondent suggests, something  
ought to be done and done speedily.  
Trusts must go, and when the people  
act, they will go.

Co-Operator has received from its  
author, Hon. Jeff Strickland, a copy of  
the bill pending in the House of Rep-  
resentatives of the Texas Legislature,  
defining commission merchants and  
requiring them to give bond, etc. The  
bill is intended specially to protect the  
truck growing interests of the state,  
and all others doing business through  
commission merchants. The bill has  
been favorably reported by the Judi-  
ciary Committee. It seems to be all  
right—a measure calculated to help  
all persons doing business through  
commission merchants in Texas and to  
help the honest, legitimate commission  
merchant himself, hurting only the  
piratical kind who deal unfairly with  
their customers. Co-Operator will ex-  
amine the bill more closely and may  
have something further to say concern-  
ing it. Mr. Strickland is a Farmers'  
Union member and knows the farmers'  
needs.

Someone asks the question: "Do  
farmers want cheap labor and high  
prices for their products?" Farmers  
want simply that which is just. The  
laborer is worthy of his hire and farm-  
ers demand that every man who toils  
should receive the just reward for  
that toil. Farmers pay better wages  
to their employes than do any other  
class of employers. Farmers want

only just prices for their products—  
a fair, reasonable, honest margin  
above cost of production, and no more.  
Look at the scale of prices found on  
page 8 of this paper, fixed by the  
National Union for farm products, and  
judge for yourself if the figures there  
set forth are not fair, reasonable and  
just. The Golden Rule is the rule of  
action governing The Farmers' Union  
and will not be deviated from.

THE WORLD IS WONT TO SAY IT  
CAN'T BE DONE.

This was the consolation enjoyed by  
Columbus for fourteen years. The  
leaders of his day ridiculed his ideas.  
The masses thought him crazy. The  
world was positive: "It can't be  
done!" "It can't be done!"

See Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse stand  
alone by his electric telegraph for  
eight long years amid the sneers and  
ejaculations: "It can't be done." Note  
the reluctance with which Congress  
made an appropriation to build an ex-  
perimental line between Baltimore and  
Washington. The general feeling ex-  
pressed, "It can't be done."

When Prof. A. G. Bell informed the  
world that he could talk by telephone  
from Chicago to New York he met  
the same rebuke—"It can't be done,"  
"It can't be done," "It can't be done!"  
Marconi told the world he would talk  
across the Atlantic without wires by  
his system of wireless telegraph, but  
the world said, "It can't be done," "It  
can't be done."

For several years after Congress  
made appropriations to experiment  
with rural free delivery the postal au-  
thorities would not use it. They said,  
"It can't be done."

When it was proposed to build a  
railway across the continent people  
said, "It can't be done." When engi-  
neers said it was possible to harness  
Niagara and secure from her almost  
unlimited power the shout went up,  
"It can't be done." The advocates of  
making the trolley a practical means

of conveyance encountered the same  
"It can't be done," and the first auto-  
mobile enthusiasts met at the start,  
"It can't be done." Capital and co-  
operation control the industrial world  
to-day, construct railways across the  
continent, elevate them over cities or  
run through tunnels, under them, en-  
circle the globe with telegraph lines  
and electric cables, form a network  
of electric railways, the possible ex-  
tension of which no man dare predict,  
perfect as a telephone system that  
enables a man to talk with the world  
from his home or office.

Every great achievement recorded in  
history has had to fight its way  
through a throng of pessimists, whose  
universal cry, "It can't be done" would  
block the wheels of progress and turn  
the world over to darkness and des-  
pair, and were not the powers of the  
enthusiastic optimist far stronger than  
the pessimistic class the world would  
still grope in the ignorance of the Dark  
Ages.

Look over the records of the  
achievements of The Farmers' Union,  
compare the difficulties overcome in  
the last three years, and then consult  
your own good judgment and see if  
you can say "It can't be done," or "It  
may be done." No, there is no maybe  
about it—it can be done; it will be  
done. It will be done quicker with  
your help. Shall the Union and your  
brothers have it?

ARE WAKING UP.

Co-Operator editor is glad to note  
that many of the Texas counties  
which have not been working as they  
should, are waking up. This is par-  
ticularly true of Wood County, which  
was the home of the editor for 18  
years. Last year a few brave spirits  
got together and we built a warehouse  
at Alba, in Wood County.

But little attention was paid to us  
by many and failure was predicted on  
every hand. The great majority of  
the farmers went right on marketing  
their cotton as they have always done  
—to the highest bidder, regardless of  
whether there was a demand for this  
cotton or not. They received all the

way from 3 to 10 cents a pound for  
this cotton. There were a few, how-  
ever, who had been converted to the  
doctrine of scientific or controlled  
marketing.

They put their cotton into the ware-  
house. It has all been sold, and not  
a bale sold for less than 11 cents.  
After seeing the success these true,  
loyal men had made, the ones who  
have been indifferent are now coming  
into the fold. They are going to help  
to make permanent the temporary suc-  
cess we have won. It does us much  
good to know that our old friends are  
waking up and have determined to  
do all in their power to change the  
terrible, awful system under which we  
have been forced to market our prod-  
ucts. The day of our deliverance is  
near at hand.

A. & M. COLLEGE.

That proposition to divide up the  
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical  
College into two, putting one in North  
Texas, is a Grecian horse. It is load-  
ed. It means utter destruction to the  
College near Bryan, with a sickly lit-  
tle weakling in North Texas that will  
eventually die for lack of nourish-  
ment.

In unity is strength and when you  
go to dividing up State appropriations  
for schools or colleges, into two or  
three little budgets you simply have  
two or three struggling little schools  
and colleges that never can and never  
will accomplish anything. With less  
money given to strengthen and build  
up one Agricultural and Mechanical  
College something will be done for  
the good of the farming interests of  
the country and for the proper educa-  
tion of the farmer boys who are striv-  
ing to secure a scientific agricultural  
education.

If this iniquitous proposition should  
come up in the Legislature, it is hoped  
it will be strangled in the committee  
room. Indeed, not only the nearly  
300,000 members of The Farmers' Uni-  
on in Texas demand the  
be killed, but so does every other  
thinking farmer who feels an interest  
in the success of the State's Agricul-  
tural and Mechanical College. The Fed-  
eral Government gives the college near  
Bryan \$15,000 a year and not a dollar  
of this could be diverted from that  
college. Because of this, if another  
such college was established in North  
Texas, no Legislature would ever be  
willing to do as much for the present  
college as is being done.

There must be some sort of graft  
behind this proposal for the estab-  
lishment of an Agricultural and Me-  
chanical College in North Texas. Some-  
body must be trying to work  
a scheme to make a place, to get a  
soft snap for himself or someone else.  
The establishment of two State Agricul-  
tural and Mechanical Colleges  
would lead to the demand for three.  
East Texas would be clamoring for  
one on the ground that in the fruit  
belt horticulture could be best taught.  
This demand would have to be grant-  
ed. Then Southwest Texas would de-  
mand one because of the tropical and  
semi-tropical productions of that re-  
gion, or for some other reason, and  
this demand would have to be com-  
plied with. Where would the matter  
end? What would the consequences be?  
Instead of concentrating all the  
money it had to spare on the college  
already established and making it the  
model of all the land, this money  
would be frittered away on two, three  
or four puny runts and nobody be ben-  
efited. The State has three Normal  
Colleges, when it only ought to have  
one, the Sam Houston at Huntsville,  
that ought to be made the superior of  
all other Normal Colleges in exist-  
ence and with half the money expend-  
ed for the three normals it could be  
made better than all three of them  
now are.

Some little, self-cocking, key-wind-  
ing, would-be politician, instigated by  
some grafter, is always ready with  
some scheme and every time there is  
a rake-off in it, and of course the  
little key-winder is strictly in it, al-  
ways. The farmers do not have much  
done for them, so pray do not try to  
take the little they have from them.



IF YOU WANT WHAT YOU WANT WHEN  
YOU WANT IT  
ALWAYS KEEP A BOTTLE OF

# ST. JACOBS OIL

IN THE HOUSE AND YOU WILL HAVE A  
QUICK, SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR PAIN  
WHERE YOU CAN GET AT IT WHEN NEEDED.  
PRICE 25c AND 50c

**MISSOURI STATE UNION.**  
Official Call for the Meeting at West Plains, March 20, 21 and 22—Purposes Announced.

To the Membership of The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, in the State of Missouri, Greeting:

Brethren—You are hereby notified to meet in delegated convention in the city of West Plains, Mo., March 20, 21 and 22 inclusive, for the following purposes:

First, to attend to matters of importance appertaining to the organization and membership thereof in the State of Missouri.

To draft and adopt Constitution and By-Laws to govern the membership in the State of Missouri.

Third, To elect State officers for the term of one year, beginning April 1, 1907.

Fourth, to designate time and place for the next regular State meeting.

The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each county having county organization will be allowed ten delegates and one at large, making eleven in all, except where the membership exceeds 1000 male members in good standing, when there will be allowed an additional delegate for every 100 members or majority thereof.

All Local Unions in counties having no organization will be allowed one delegate each.

All County and Local Unions in the State of Missouri will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Signed and sealed at my office, this the first day of February, 1907. Respectfully and fraternally,

H. M. RAY,  
State Organizer for Missouri.

**ON THE RIGHT TRAIL.**

Dear Co-Operator: Having taken in the situation of affairs generally, I find the Union has done a great deal of good. The farmers here are out of debt and are so highly encouraged by the achievements of this grand movement of The Farmers' Union that most all thinking men within reach of us have joined.

We have made arrangements with one of our merchants for special terms for all we buy on time or for cash, which is very satisfactory to us. Our people are economizing more than I have ever known them to do before. We are solid on the warehouse question and we are ordering our fertilizer in bulk.

S. T. HENRY,  
Wilhite, La.

**FLOURISHING FLORIDA.**

A County Union in the Land of Oranges and Pineapples That is Every Way All Right.

Dear Co-Operator: The Washington County (Florida) Union met with St. John's Local Union at its last regular meeting, with President John D. Sykes in the chair. Seven Local Unions were represented, with twenty-five delegates present.

While the Executive Committee was preparing a special report in the afternoon, speaking was in order. Rev. George Crofton and ex-Senator S. M. Robertson delivered some good advice and offered some rare encouragement to those who might be weak-kneed, while the President and myself tried to offer a few suggestions for the good of the Order.

There are only eight Locals in Washington County, but we hope to see others added in the near future, for if there is any one thing in this neck of the woods needed more than another it is for the farming class to use co-operation and Co-Operator in big doses.

The next regular session of Washington County Union will be held with Two Mile Local, one mile northwest of Vernon, on the 19th and 20th of April.

W. L. RALEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Miller's Ferry, Fla.

**WAREHOUSES, GINS AND STORES.**

Dear Co-Operator: We are just doing finely up here in Northeast Louisiana. Franklin Parish has contracted for one warehouse, and we already have one Union co-operative gin and expect to put in one or two more gin plants in time for the fall business. In Richland and Franklin Parishes there will be co-operative gins, warehouses and business houses.

D. F. WIGGINS,  
Winnsboro, La.

**WILL BUILD A GIN.**

Dear Co-Operator: We are doing our best over this way for Unionism, and that is all anybody can do. We are saving a good deal by buying in a body from one merchant, who gives us special terms. We are planning to build a Union co-operative gin, to be ready for next fall's business.

R. F. BEAIRD,  
Spearsville, La.

**SPECULATORS GUESSING.**

Investigation of Farmers' Union by Government Invited—Warehouses Our Salvation.

Dear Co-Operator: We note with pleasure that we have got the cotton speculators stirred as never before. Our only hope is that we can and will stir him until we can jar him loose and cut him out altogether, by way of building warehouses at every point where as many as 5000 bales of cotton are shipped.

Mr. Hester gives a note of warning to us in all of the big dailies of last Sunday, telling us that if the Mayfield bill in Texas is enacted into law, it will injure the cotton interests of the South, because under it the cotton producer will be entirely at the mercy of the buyer. Has this condition not prevailed all the time until three years ago, or the 1904 crop, when The Farmers' Union took it into their heads to control the price of cotton? Is it not plainly demonstrated that if the producer of cotton will build warehouses to store his cotton in, like other merchants store their goods, and the merchant prices his goods, without fear or favor, he can do the same thing? If you say not, you are denying the cotton merchant, the producer, the same privilege. No, no, not if we, as the producers of nearly all wealth, assert our rights!

We note what Mr. Garfield, in the same big dailies of Sunday, says about investigating cotton ginner's associations. In reply to this, we would gladly invite inspection.

Our salvation is the warehouse system planned by The Farmers' Union. Stay with it and build warehouses, and you have nothing to fear. Alto will build a warehouse soon. I met the Secretary, W. E. Arrant, who is a Union man to the core, and makes lots of ribbon cane syrup. Yours for success,  
JOHN T. GARNER,  
Winfield, Texas.

**STRONG RESOLUTIONS.**

Disloyalty in Union Ranks Vigorously Condemned and President Calvin Commended.

Dear Co-Operator: Belton Local Union met in regular session at the appointed time. After disposing of the routine business, a notice of the formation of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Association was read in the Dallas News, also a timely warning from our esteemed State President, E. A. Calvin, was read. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this Union discountenance and condemn any disloyal or rebellious organization under the name of "farmers," and approve of none except the one we are striving to build up and protect.

Resolved, That we ask the outspoken sentiment of every Local Union in The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union in Texas, in condemning all disloyalty in our ranks, at this supreme moment.

Resolved, That we commend in the highest terms the prompt action and

**A Straight Path**

From the cotton field to prosperity, and a large, constantly growing bank account awaits you if you plant, fertilize and cultivate your crop with system.

The most important thing is to apply to your soil, about ten days before seeding, a plant food in the shape of 400 to 1000 pounds of high grade

**Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers**

per acre on fewer acres. If you follow this advice, your cotton will be waist high by the time many of your "extensive culture" neighbors are hoeing over their crop the first time. Then too they may have used a poor grade fertilizer. Insist upon having only VIRGINIA-CAROLINA FERTILIZERS—accept no substitute.

Ask your dealer for a copy of our handsome new almanac, or write us for one—it is free.

**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,**

SALES OFFICES:  
Atlanta, Ga. Savannah, Ga.  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Shreveport, La.  
Richmond, Va.  
Norfolk, Va.  
Durham, N. C.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Baltimore, Md.



Increase Your Yields Per Acre



**CULPEPPER COTTON, GREAT LINT PRODUCER**

CULPEPPER REIMPROVED EXTRA BIG ROLL.

The most prolific cotton on earth. Will make 2 to 3 bales per acre. Does well any season, on any soil, and turns out more lint than any other big boll variety known. Is easy to pick and easy to gin.

I have a limited quantity of fancy select seed which I offer at very low prices—1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.75; 10 bushels, \$12.50.

J. E. Culpepper, Luthersville, Meriwether County, Georgia.

**Strawberry Plants** at **Low Price**

All from new beds, clean and true to name; none better, few as good. Fruit trees, etc.; field and farm seeds. Catalogue free. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, R. F. D. No. 3, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

**Improved Cotton Seed**

I select the most prolific cotton seed as shown by the records of the Experiment Stations and am using every known scientific method to further improve the seed. The staple is medium in length, large bolls and medium sized seed. It stands in the early class, is easily picked and yields about 40 lbs. of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. Price: 1 bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00; 10 bu., \$13.00 f.o.b. Special prices when members of a Local club and order a large quantity. Address:- G. H. ALVORD, Seed Breeder, MAGNOLIA, MISS.

outspoken sentiment of our President, E. A. Calvin, and pledge him our support in maintaining the laws of The Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Dallas News and to The National Co-Operator for publication.

RICHARD WOOLSEY,  
B. S. WATSON,  
S. CARPENTER,  
Committee on Resolutions.

Belton, Texas.

**WAREHOUSE WINS.**

Dear Co-Operator: Proclaim it to the world! Let everybody know it, every Union and non-Union farmer living! The Charleston Union co-operative warehouse has sold its cotton at 11 cents. That is what we put it in the warehouse for, and that is what we have got the warehouse for. If there is any Union community without a warehouse, elevator or cold storage, whichever they need to hold their crop, build one without fail. Go to work as soon as you read this; do not even sleep until you have started the ball to rolling. Co-operation will move the world. It is the fulcrum Archimedes wanted for his lever. We have \$10 more bales of cotton in our warehouse that will be sold for 11 cents.

D. R. REEP.

**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, 2208 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 ..... 4.00 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.



O. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.

**I Am the Paint Man**

**2 Full Gallons Free to Try—6 Months Time to Pay**  
**I Guarantee Freight Charges.**

I AM the paint man. I have a new way of manufacturing and selling paints. It's unique—it's better. It revolutionized the paint business of this country last year.

Before my plan was invented paint was sold in two ways—either ready-mixed or the ingredients were bought and mixed by the painter. Ready-mixed paint settles on the shelves, forming a sediment at the bottom of the can. The chemical action in ready-mixed paint, when standing in oil, eats the life out of the oil. The oil is the very life of all paints. Paint made by the painter cannot be properly made on account of lack of the heavy mixing machine. My paint is unlike any other paint in the world. It is ready to use, but not ready-mixed. My paint is made to order after each order is received, packed in hermetically sealed cans with the very day it is made stamped on each can by my factory inspector.

I ship my thick pigment, which has double strength, freshly ground, in separate cans, and in another can, I ship the pure, old process Linseed Oil—the kind you used to buy years ago. Any child can stir them together.

I sell my paint direct from my factory to user—you pay no dealer or middleman profits.

**My \$100.00 Cash Guarantee**

I guarantee, under \$100 Cash Forfeit, that the paint I am offering you does not contain water, benzine, whiting, or barytes—and that my Oil is pure, old-fashioned linseed oil and contains absolutely no foreign substance whatever.

I guarantee the freight on six gallons or over. My paint is so good that I make this wonderfully fair test offer:

When you receive your shipment of paint, you can use two full gallons—that will cover 600 square feet of wall—two coats.

If, after you have used that much of my paint, you are not perfectly satisfied with it in

every detail, you can return the remainder of your order and the two gallons will not cost you a penny.

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer.

It is because I manufacture the finest paint, put up in the best way, that I can make this offer.

I go even further. I sell all of my paint on six months' time, if desired.

This gives you an opportunity to paint your buildings when they need it, and pay for the paint at your convenience.

Back of my paint stands my Eight-Year officially signed, iron-clad Guarantee.

For further particulars regarding my plan of selling, and complete color card of all colors, send a postal to O. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo. I will send my paint book—the most complete book of its kind ever published—absolutely free. Also my instruction book entitled "This Little Book Tells How to Paint" and copy of my 8-year guarantee.

**O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man,**  
Dept. 525 St. Louis, Mo.

**NOTE—My 8 Year Guarantee Backed by \$50,000 Bond.**

MOST PLEASANT WORDS.

Wood County's Strong Unionism Attributed to Co-Operator and the Warehouse System.

Dear Co-Operator: Enclosed I send you \$2.00 for back subscription and to set my figures a year and a half ahead.

I feel very proud of our editor for the noble work he is doing, and feel that he is continually laying up treasures in heaven for the good he is daily doing for oppressed humanity, and sincerely hope he may live long to continue his noble work, and truly wish his paper was a visitor at every farming home in the land.

And as this is from your old home, back among the "sticks," perhaps it would be interesting to you to know that we have awakened from our lethargy, and are now making rapid strides in our Local, and I might say, county. We took in, at our last meeting, sixteen new members, re-instated six old ones, and have twenty-odd applications for our next meeting, making an addition of forty-odd members in two weeks.

I think the enthusiasm has been brought about by some recent sales of cotton, as well as the circulation of Co-Operator. As you know, we have a warehouse at Alba, and there had been a lot of cotton stored there for 11 cents, and about the middle of January it was sold for 11 cents. The Union members immediately stored something over 100 bales more for the 11-cent mark, and it also sold a few days ago for the price asked, when other cotton in the county was only bringing from 10 to 10 1/2 cents.

of the leading merchants of Winsboro, and we have been reliably informed that he 'phoned his man that the cotton was there for sale at 11 cents, and wanted to know if he must buy it. His man 'phoned him to buy it for less if he could. He 'phoned back that there was no use in offering 10.95 cents, that he knew that nothing less than 11 cents would buy the cotton. He was then instructed to pay the price. Now, this is what we call business. Our Winsboro merchant knew that nothing less than the fixed price would move this cotton, and he paid it—that's all. This, of course, was a good lot of cotton—no "dog-tail" in it. Your humble scribe had four bales in first lot, there being a good deal from our Local.

I think, since we have made such a run on new members, that you can expect some new subscribers from our Local soon. Yours truly, J. D. JONES.

Quitman, Texas.

UNION IN SOUTHWEST.

Ripe Field for Organizer—Suggestions as to Disposition of State Public Lands.

Dear Co-Operator: We are doing all we can to keep the Union in the forefront in these parts. Brother Littlefield came out this way last fall and organized six Local Unions, and then the County Union. We feel the need of a good, strong man to lecture us and instruct us further in Union principles, and especially in the detail work of our Order. There is good material here, and with a few more Local Unions we would have a strong, active County Union.

At our last County Union we fully discussed the warehouse question and decided to build not less than three. Dilley and Covey Chapel Unions will build one at Dilley, there will be one

in the Eastern part of the county, and Big Foot Local Union will build one at Devine.

We only get about \$9.50 per ton for our cotton seed on the International and Great Northern railroad south of San Antonio, therefore the subject of an oil mill is being agitated and a plan has been submitted to the Union members, but I fear it will not materialize as a great many think we need fuller and better organization before undertaking it.

It is told out here that Land Commissioner Terrell intended asking the Legislature to authorize the sale of the public land at low rates and in large blocks, as there was no demand for rent or sale. If this is done it will shut out poor people entirely, as the big cattle owners and moneyed syndicates will buy it all up. Let this public land be sold cheaply, in quantities to meet the needs of purchasers, to homesteaders only, and let the counties do the selling through a board, and all leases subject to sale. The waste places will be settled up then by farmers. H. D. RALEY, Vice President Frio County Union. Dilley, Texas.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

Dear Co-Operator: Kellogg Local Union at Gibson, Ark., desires to let you know that we are still living and doing business at the old stand. We are twenty-five strong and the majority of us are doing our level best to better our conditions. We are with you, boys, in earnest. Can you all says as much?

Take an inward look and see how you stand. Do not deceive us. If you are not with us, say so, and take that Union button off your coat. Do not sail under false colors. If you are with us, and I believe every one of you are in heart, then roll up your sleeves,

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.

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 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

NATIVE GROWN ALFALFA Superior to the Imported. No foul trash in it. It's safer to buy our alfalfa and be sure not to poison your land with a score of kinds of foul weeds that will take you years to get rid of—perhaps never. It will save you worry, money and time. We send you sample to test in your sprouting box. Write us your wants in grass seed; vegetable, field and flower seeds; gardening tools, etc. Write for our free catalog. We give a free sample of a new large-growing tomato to every one who asks for it. Write today. Missouri Seed Co., 1427 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

get a fresh hold and go to work for the cause in dead earnest. CHARLES HARDCASTLE, Secretary-Treasurer. Gibson, Ark.

WHAT CO-OPERATION DOES. Dear Co-Operator: You will find in this little letter my heartfelt appreciation for our dear paper, Co-Operator. I have been reading it for—the last three months and think it the grandest educator that could be put into the hands of the people. I have been a member of The Farmers' Union for about three years and like it more and more all the time. We have a good, live Local at Zion Hill, with sixty-eight members, thirteen of them being ladies. We are arranging to order a carload of flour, as we find that by this kind of co-operation we save money in the purchase of our supplies. E. L. BAILEY, Secretary-Treasurer District Union. Simsboro, La.

The Austin Nursery. A large stock of fruit and shade trees. Berries. I pay express. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED.—Sell trees. Oldest nurseries in Texas. Full line of best quality trees and plants. Good contract. Farmers' Union men preferred. Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Texas. R. F. D. 6.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO. Augusta Ga.

Issue a weekly 4-page price current on their Grain, Grass, Garden Seeds; Cypers 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, Wheat, Beardless Barley, Bearded Barley. (In answering mention the National Co-Operator.)

MAN WANTED in each county to sell wire fish traps on halves. Price \$2.00. Henry Crowson, Linden, Texas. 4-10

SEEDS. If you need good fresh seed, suitable for planting in the south, send for our 1907 free illustrated catalogue David Hardie Seed Co. 366 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

I HAVE a fine lot of improved Rowden Cotton Seed now on hand that I will sell in lots as follows: 5 to 25 bushels, \$1 a bushel; 25 to 100 bushels, 75 cents a bushel. 1400 will make 535 pounds of lint. One can pick 550 pounds a day in this cotton. Seed white and extra early cotton. Send money order to J. W. Overstreet, Wills Point, Texas.

Cabbage Plants. Hardy frost-proof Cabbage Plants grown on Carolina coast. In lots: Per 1,000 1000 to 5000 .....\$1.50 5000 to 9000 ..... 1.25 10,000 and over ..... 1.00 F. O. B. Youngs Island, S. C.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe Seed. Genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe seed grown in Colorado. 1-4 lb., 50c; 1-2 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., or more, \$1.00 per lb. F. O. B. Waverly, Ala. Cook's Improved Cotton Seed. 600 bushels Cook's Improved Cotton Seed, peck, 50c; half bushel, 75c; 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.10; 10 bushels and over, \$1.00 per bushel. F. O. B. Waverly, Ala.

On tests made with twenty varieties of cotton at the Alabama Experiment Station Cook's made the greatest yield. Can also furnish Russell Big Boll. 1-4 mixed at 50c to \$1.00 per bushel. A few Hawkins and Berry's Big Boll Seed. Surplus Peach Trees. 10,000 Alberta, 2 to 4 feet. 2000 Gold Dollar. 2000 Greensboro. 1000 Sneed. 5000 Champion. 5000 Stinson's Oct. Two to three feet. 1 year old; will make you special price in lots of 100 and upwards. WAVERLY NURSERIES, Waverly, Alabama.

TOBACCO: HOW TO CULTIVATE, CURE AND PREPARE FOR MARKET.

By J. B. Killebrew, A. M., Ph. D., late Expert on Tobacco for Tenth Census.

MAKING PLANT BEDS.

The first and most important step in producing a crop of tobacco is to have an abundance of good, strong, stocky plants. The land selected for a plant bed should be of virgin soil with a slightly southern exposure, if possible, in order that the young plants may get the benefit of the warm rays of the sun in early spring. This is important to bring them forward as early as possible. The soil should be a rich, fertile, black loam. Black is preferable, because it absorbs more heat from the rays of the sun than does any other color, and brings forward the plants several days sooner, which is much to be desired by the tobacco grower. After the wild growth has been cut off and the leaves and trash removed, brush and wood should be piled on the surface in sufficient quantity to burn the top earth to a reddish tinge or soft-brick color. After the bed has cooled, and without removing the ashes, should be cultered or dug up with grubbing hoes, frequently raked and chopped over with weeding hoes, until the surface is thoroughly pulverized. All roots should be removed, as well as lumps of up-turned clay. When nicely prepared mark off beds four feet wide, for convenience of sowing.

One heaping tablespoonful of seed is enough to sow ten yards square, or one hundred square yards. The seed should be mixed with a peck or more of meal, ashes or land plaster to facilitate its even distribution over the bed. To more surely insure this even distribution, the bed should be sown first one way and then cross-sown. After the sowing, tramp or lightly rake the bed with a fine garden rake and then cover with canvas. The edges of the canvas should be tacked to a frame made of scantlings or poles that should form a frame around the bed. A few bent arches made of wire or switches should be stuck over the bed to hold the canvas off the surface. A trench dug on the upper side of the bed is necessary to protect it from the washings of the surface water, that is apt to collect the seed in groups in the low places of the beds.

Beds should be burned as early as possible when the land is sufficiently dry after the Christmas holidays. Those burned and sowed in February and March, when suitably prepared, always do best. Be careful not to use too many seeds. When this is done the plants are so crowded that they grow up with delicate, fragile stalks and are unable to resist the shock of transplanting as well as stockier plants.

PREPARATION OF SOILS FOR HEAVY SHIPPING TOBACCO.

A rich, loose, well-drained, clayey soil is best adapted to the growth of heavy shipping tobacco. Old land that has grown a crop of clover or cowpeas the preceding year, broken up in the fall, well manured, either before breaking or after, with a liberal application of stable manure is found most favorable to the

production of the heaviest types of tobacco. New ground tobacco is generally brighter in color and smaller in yield than that grown on old manured lots. Fall breaking with three horses on deep soils is important, because it destroys to a large extent the cut worms that prey upon the young plants after they are transplanted. In March the land should be rebroken with a two-horse plow and frequent working with a heavy tooth or disc harrow is necessary to put the land in a fine condition of tilth.

FERTILIZING, HILLING AND PLANTING.

All the accumulations of ashes, tobacco stalks and scraps should be scattered over the land before harrowing. These will be found a most valuable addition to the stable manure that should always be applied in the fall, when it is put on the land in the spring, it has a tendency to make the tobacco plant spot, and it grows with so much rapidity that, though the leaves may have ample size, they will be lacking in body and in finish when the tobacco is cured.

When the plants in the seed bed show leaves as large as a quarter of a dollar, it is time to begin to lay off the land preparatory to fertilizing the same and the making of hills. Usually furrows are run both ways across the land three and a half feet apart with a single-horse plow, and at the points of intersection of the rows fertilizers are dropped ranging in quantity from a tablespoonful to a small handful. From 150 to 600 pounds are used to the acre, the quantity being regulated to some extent by the strength of the soil and by the amount of stable or other manures previously applied.

In the yellow tobacco regions of North Carolina and in the seedleaf districts of Pennsylvania as much as 700 to 800 pounds per acre are applied with most satisfactory results. The best artificial fertilizer for tobacco contains the following:

- Phosphoric acid, . . . . . 8 per cent. Ammonia, . . . . . 2 per cent. Potash, . . . . . 10 per cent.

This is varied by a reduction of the amount of potash to 3 per cent, which, while it lessens the cost, reduces its value as a fertilizer. It is not a wise or economical policy to reduce the percentage of potash, as this is by far the most valuable ingredient that enters into a fertilizer for tobacco.

Manure applications are rarely made on freshly cleared land, except in the yellow tobacco growing regions on yellowish or whitish soils where they are found to be of the greater benefit in giving vitality and finish to the tobacco. Nessler, Schloesing and other chemists have demonstrated that the combustibility or burning qualities of tobacco are greatly impaired by the use of any fertilizer containing chlorine. Chlorides, such as common salt, muriate of potash, kainit and many other fertilizers containing any form of chlorine should not be employed in growing tobacco. Nitrate of potash, though costly, is an excellent fertilizer for tobacco, as are also cottonseed meal, tankage, dried blood, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda.

Low, wide, flat hills should be made at the crossing of the rows and the fertilizer should be well intermixed with the dirt that goes to form the hills. Each hill should be cut off and patted with the hoe.

The use of fertilizers for the growing of tobacco hastens forward the crop at least two weeks or more. It also adds

greatly to the yield of the crop and to the quality of the product. Lands that under ordinary conditions would make a yield of poor, papery tobacco lacking in gummy or oily matters and unfitted for shipping purposes, may be made to produce a very high type of tobacco by the liberal application of a well-compounded fertilizer with suitable ingredients. It is now a rare thing to plant tobacco without using some fertilizer. It not only improves the quality and increases the weight of the cured tobacco, but it gives an early start to the plant, which soon grows large enough to withstand the ravages of grasshoppers and other insects.

After the hills are made, the quicker the plants are set out the better. During the first half of May there is usually enough humidity in the soil to make the transplanting safe without rain. It is best, however, to set out immediately after a rain, provided the fall or rain is not so heavy as to thoroughly soak the ground. In this case it is better to wait until the excessive water is drained away. A peg an inch or an fien and a half in diameter and six or eight inches long and sloped for one-third of the length to a blunt point, is used for setting out the plants. A hole is made with it in the hill into which the roots of the plants are thrust. The dirt is then pressed to the plant by the thumb on one side and the peg on the other. One person usually drops for two setting out. A hand plant, that is an extra plant to begin with, facilitates greatly the planting, as it may be adjusted in the hand in passing from one hill to another. The plant dropped on one hill is the one set out in the next.

CULTIVATION OF THE CROP.

In about eight to ten days after the plants are set out in the open field, they will be so well established that cultivation should begin by running a furrow on each side of the row with a single horse turning plow, the bar of the plow being run as closely as possible to the plants without disturbing the roots and so endangering their vitality. This leaves a narrow ridge with the plants standing on it. Hoes are then brought into requisition to scrap away any grass or weeds that may have made their appearance. It is a good practice to draw a little dirt up around the plants after breaking the crust which generally crowns the top of the ridge. This initial working is probably the most important. For subsequent working cultivators may be run at intervals of a week or ten days both ways through the tobacco. This is especially important after every rain. It is now the practice of the best tobacco-growers to use level cultivation. It was once thought necessary to put a supporting hill around each plant at the first cultivation. This practice has been abandoned because it diminishes the area of range for the roots of the plants and also lessens the amount of humidity within reach of the roots and this humidity grows more important as the leaves expand. The land should never be worked when it is wet. When the plants have attained a size that makes it impossible to use a plow or cultivator without damage from the breakage of leaves, it will be found advantageous to cut out with hoes or to pull up with the hands any grass, weeds or bushes that may spring up. Every alien growth will damage the quality of the tobacco.—From Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

We have not space enough to reprint the balance of this article.

SALESMEN WANTED. I want one good honest, reliable man to sell strictly reliable nursery stock where I am not at present represented in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Louisiana. I have just moved to my new property where I shall be free from any disease and will grow trees second to none. Write me at once so we can begin the new year. East Texas Nursery, Ed W. Mims, successor to J. C. Medlin.

BRANCH'S GENUINE RATTLESNAKE WATERMELON SEED. ONLY PURE STRAIN. Carefully selected. Kept pure forty years. No other variety grown on plantation of 1500 acres. Pure seed impossible where different kinds are grown. 1 oz. 15c 2 oz. 25c-4 oz. 40c-1-2 lb 60c-1 lb \$1.00-5 lbs \$4.50 10 lbs \$8.50 delivered. Remit registered letter or money order. Send for Seed Annual. Manual on melon culture with all orders. M. L. BRANCH, BERZELIA, COLUMBIA CO., GEORGIA.

H. & T. C. R. R. Passenger Service. TWO THROUGH TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY. Between North and South Texas. FOUR TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY BETWEEN DALLAS AND DENISON. Pullman Sleeper Service between Houston and Denver, Colo., via Ft. Worth and the Denver Road. Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Denison. SERVICE UNEXCELLED EQUIPMENT. STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE. For information relative to rates, connections, etc., see ticket agent, or address, C. K. DUNLAP, Traffic Mgr. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. Agt. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

# Woman's Bad Days

## Cardui Relieves Pain

caused by curable female diseases. It acts directly on woman's delicate organs, and restores their natural activity. By making the organs work normally, pain disappears, strength returns to the system, roses to the cheeks, and the frowns and wrinkles of suffering are seen no more. Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, of Walworth, Wis., writes: "I suffered agonies at every monthly period. Nothing helped me until I took Cardui. Now I can truly say I am cured." Try it.

**WINE OF CARDUI**

Sold by all Druggists

When you plant your crop this year, think seriously how it is to be marketed, and be sure to market in the scientific way.

Of course your plows are all in good shape to begin the year's plowing. You had them all nicely pointed and in fine shape.

## Big Prizes IF YOU Count Right

WHAT IS THE CIRCULATION OF THE AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL.

**A PIANO FREE**

**Count the Dots**

**EVERYBODY WHO COUNTS CORRECTLY GETS A PRIZE**

**BIG CASH PRIZES**

We are going to give an elegant Piano and big cash prizes to subscribers who will solve the problem.

**1st. Prize. One Elegant Piano, Guaranteed for 5 years.**

**2nd. " \$50.00 Cash.**

**3rd. " \$25.00 Cash.**

**4th. " \$10.00 Cash.**

**THE PROBLEM**—The American Home Journal goes to exactly three times as many offices in Texas as there are dots in the map of Texas given above. At one-third of all these offices we have an average of 40 subscribers at each office. At one-fourth of all these offices we have an average of 32 to each office. At the remaining offices we have an average of 21 to each office. What is the total circulation?

**CONDITIONS**—Sixty cents pays for a year's subscription to The American Home Journal and one count. One dollar pays for two years subscription (to one or separate addresses) and three counts. By taking three counts you can take one on each side of the count you make and thereby increase your liability for success.

**AWARDS**—Will be made to the persons giving the correct answers to above problem, or nearest correct. Next nearest second, etc.

**JUDGES**—We will have wholly disinterested judges to award the prizes. Here is what they say:

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

...and see that prizes are awarded fairly. This we will do. ISAAC B. WALKER, Cashier Union Bank & Trust Company, the great Southern Savings Institution, G. W. BAKER, President Dr. Pepper Co. and President Freckelenter Co., C. H. GARDNER, Supreme President Modern Order Practitioners.

In case of a tie we will write each person so tying, asking them to make as many words as possible out of the letters contained in the words American Home Journal, using each letter once and only once. To the one furnishing the largest number of words will be awarded the prize. This practically eliminates any possibility of a tie, but should there still be a tie, we will divide the value of the reward between the persons so tying.

**FURTHER PRIZES**—We further guarantee that each person (if there should be more than four prize winners) who shall give a correct count shall receive a present worth not less than \$1.00. So if you count right you are sure of a prize worth \$1.00 and may receive a fine Piano or a handsome purse of money. If you do not count right you will still get the best Home Magazine published in the South for about one-half regular price.

The directors of our Company are among the most prominent business men of Dallas. We refer as to responsibility to Gaston's National Bank or Union Bank & Trust Company.

This contest is not to be confused with guessing or estimating contests. It is a plain problem and the best man wins. Contest closes August 10th. See below extra prizes for early counts. Fill out this blank and mail today.

In order to stimulate early counts we will give \$10 each for extra prizes to the two sending the best answers before April 16, 1907.

Address at once: AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL CO. Room 4, Journal Bldg. Dallas Texas.

## Home Circle Department

WHICH ONE WAS KEPT?

By Lillian Street.

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,  
And grandmamma said with a frown,  
"It will never do to keep them both,  
The black one we'd better drown."

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,  
"One kitten's enough to keep;  
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,  
And time you were fast asleep."

The morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet  
Came little Bess from her nap;  
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room  
And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,  
From the rocking chair where she sat;

"God has sent you two little sisters,  
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,  
With their wee heads, yellow and brown,  
And then to grandmamma soberly said,  
"Which one are you going to drown?"

"STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT."

Dear Co-Operator: We should stand up for the right, though it cause the crush of worlds and the quake and tremble of demons in hell. Oh, for

more men and women who will stand up for the right, regardless of all that may follow!

We need more men and women who will stand up for the right in everything, at all times, and in every place. The freedom that we free-born Americans now enjoy was brought about by those men and women who ever loved and fought for the things which were just and right. As the good book says, "How beautiful are the feet of those who preach the gospel and carry good news of glad tidings."

Yes, how beautiful, also, are the feet of those who love and stand up for the right! We can all be preachers of the right, my brethren. If we do but one thing in the day, let that thing be a thing of the right. If we do the thing that is right in the sight of God, we do no man an injustice. If we do a thing toward a fellow man that is right in the sight of God, we do no other fellow man a wrong.

What pleases God often displeases men.

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the ends thereof are the ways of death."

So this way must not be right, for these are the words of God, and God willeth the death of no man.

Let us think of the goodness of God, for which we should be ever willing to do that which is right. Think of the many beauties of nature, of the lovely little children and loved ones, all of which, if I were deprived of the pleasure of—if the words "misery" and "woe" were a complete definition for "hell," this world, it seems, would be too much hell for me. To make life heaven, do right, to make life hell, do wrong. May God help us all to make it heaven—by doing right.

TOM PARKER.

Dorsey, Miss.

### BOYS, STAY ON THE FARM.

Anton F. Klinkener, of Dubuque County, Iowa, writing on the above subject to the Farmers' Tribune, gives the following good advice, and charmingly written:

"To many of our young boy friends who are living on the farm the only prospect that looms large on the future's horizon is a change of occupation and a life of more convenience and ease. Somehow a life on the farm is often connected with a ceaseless and humdrum existence, but this is not as it should be. There is another way of looking at the matter, and it is only too often that this viewpoint is sadly neglected.

"The prospect of an easy life in the city is an alluring one, if it were only half as real as it is imaginary. Hundreds of boys leave the old farm home intent upon bringing the world to their feet, unmindful of the fact that far more able men than they are paying dearly for the bitter privilege of having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. Unsanitary, congested and over-populated cities are producing unnatural, underfed human beings, and yet boys will leave the farm and the land of "milk and honey" for the barren desert of the city, where human hearts are dry, and where very often greed dictates the route conscience shall travel.

"The farm is more conducive to the growth and formation of great characters, and if the world could not fall back on the farm for her ever needful supply of business men, soldiers, statesmen, artists, poets and leaders in every line of human endeavor her march of progress would degenerate into a slow and melancholy drag.

"The ideal of human happiness is a good home, and no better place for a boy can be imagined than the dear old farm home. There you are surrounded by the tender solicitude of a loving mother and affectionate father; dear, true sisters and brothers, who really and truly love you, and who do not demand a premium for their affection. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest."

"The city is not the best place in the world to form a character. There are exceptions, it is true, but a boy whose character is not yet formed is in great danger of not yet encountering the 'dust of harm,' but also of having his unsuspecting feet drawn into the 'mire of iniquity.'

"An eminent poet expresses his longing for the farm and the green fields when he says:

"I am sick of the shadow seeming,  
Of a life that is half a life,  
Of the faces lined with scheming,  
In the throng that passes by;  
And I long for the dear old river,  
Where I dreamed my youth away."  
"He tells us there is nothing sweet in the city but "the patient lives of the poor." But you, farmer boy, thank heaven, have a good farm home. There your soul is as pure and free as God's sunshine which endows plant life and makes green the grass which has been so beautifully termed 'the forgiveness of nature and her constant benediction.'

"When your character is formed it is still time enough to leave the old farm home. There will come a time in the twilight of your ambition when the hair is tinged with gray and you will long for that dear old farm home.

All your ambitions, realized and unrealized, will pale into nothingness beside that picture which your fancy will weave of the dear old farm home. What would you not give to have mother smile and kiss you as she did in the golden long ago? To see father, sisters and brothers once more? Everything you possess! But it will be, alas, in vain."

### MILK RISING BREAD.

Do not use the dish in which the yeast is made for any other purpose, and always scald well with boiling water. To a pint of new milk add boiling water to bring to scalding temperature. When lukewarm add a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda and in hot weather two or three tablespoonfuls of lime water. Stir in sifted flour to make a moderate stiff batter. Set the dish in an iron kettle, if possible, as iron holds heat well. Fill kettle with quite warm water, but not so hot as to scald the batter. Cover closely and it will be light and foamy in the morning. Sift three quarts of flour into the bread pan, make a well in the center, put in the yeast and milk enough to make a batter of the flour, leaving a little rim around the pan. Sift flour over the top, keep warm and mold into loaves when the flour cracks to show the batter. Mold into loaves with additional flour if necessary, knead well but quickly. With milk rising the flour and batter from start to finish should be kept warm.

### FOR WOMEN.

Especially Mothers, Cuticura Soap Ointment and Pills Are Priceless. To much stress can not be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills in antiseptic cleansing, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, and pains, as well as such sympathetic affections as anaemia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness, and debility. Millions of women daily use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin.

**TYLER Commercial College**  
TYLER, TEXAS.

The Greatest Commercial School of the South. More than 1000 students the past year. Book-keeping, business training, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, and penmanship. Clip this ad, mail to us, and we will send you our large illustrated catalog FREE.

# \$50 GOLD FREE

## Can You Make 12 Words?

Now here is a puzzle that is a prize winner. You do not have to sit up and work over a dictionary all night. Just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear. For instance, the letter R appears four times, so in all your words you must not use R more than four times. If you use R twice in one word and twice in another, you cannot use R in another word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears. You do not have to use up all the letters. The puzzle looks simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

**Why We Do It**  
We want to send you a sample copy of the finest farm paper in the Southwest. We can't send it to you unless we have your name and address, so we give these prizes to induce you to send us your name. We will then send you sample copies absolutely free. We will not ask you for one penny of your money—it is your name we want, not your money. Show this offer to your friends.

**THE OFFER** We will give \$25 in cash to the person sending us the largest list of words, \$10 to the second largest, \$5 to the third, \$1 to the next 5 and 50 cents each to the next 10. There are no conditions to the contest for these prizes. If there should be a tie between two or more persons for any of these prizes the prize will be equally divided between them. If you only win one of the smallest prizes, 50 cents, you are that much ahead. It is certainly worth a little effort, and besides you will get several copies absolutely free of the best farm paper published. Send your list of words at once. Address, WORD PUZZLE EDITOR, 200 CHRONICLE BLDG., HOUSTON, TEX.

When writing advertisers mention the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal.



## Do You Want To Quit The CIGARETTE HABIT?

I have the only really GUARANTEED and PERFECT cure for Cigarettes on earth. Any reference you want.

**Dr. J. S. Hill,**  
Greenville, Texas.

P. S.—Remember, Dr. J. S. Hill is an expert in the treatment of WHISKEY, OPIUM and the TOBACCO HABITS. He has Challenged the world for fifteen years for a case he cannot cure

**SHORT LETTERS FROM THE WORKERS.**

Find eleven names. We think Co-Operator the best paper published. Hope to be able to send you another club soon. J. A. NABOURS, Recknar, La.

I want every member of our Union to take Co-Operator. It is our paper and will make better Union men of us. Since Brother Shaw made the last sale at 11 cents at our warehouse, some of our half-dead Unions are coming to life. JOHN H. LONG, Quitman, Texas.

.....  
The Co-Operator makes good Union men wherever it is read. Find a club of ten. More in a few days. R. W. TAYLOR, Batch, Ark.

.....  
I'd rather do without sugar in my coffee than to do without Co-Operator. Here is a dollar for renewal. Our Parish Union will meet three miles east of Provençal on March 25th. It will be a most important meeting. Let's build a warehouse. W. M. DANDEN, Lotus, La.

.....  
Dear Brother Pyle: Here is a club of ten new subscribers. Will send more. We have a nice Local which is growing all the time. The mortgage system must go. We must build warehouses. W. J. COOPER, Mudtown, Texas.

.....  
Find one dollar to renew my subscription to the best paper in the world. Do not want to miss an issue. Our Local is getting along fine. Success to The Co-Operator. A. J. COBURN, Girard, Ark.

.....  
We had a meeting of our Union last Saturday and explained the National Constitution. By a unanimous vote the Union decided to pay our National dues. We all paid our dues. I am sure when we all understand matters we will all be satisfied. We have all worked too hard for this grand organization to see it injured now. If we all do our full duty, the day is not far distant when we will be able to price our produce absolutely. With best wishes for you, Brother Pyle, for the Co-Operator and our grand organization, I am, Yours fraternally, R. A. LITTLEFIELD, LEESVILLE, TEXAS.

.....  
Find one dollar for renewal. I learn much from The Co-Operator and will not be without it. We have a warehouse in Luling, one in Maxwell and will soon have one in Lockhart. P. F. BLUHIN, Lockhart, Texas.

.....  
Find ten subs; will send more soon. The Co-Operator should be in the hands of every farmer in the land. I am doing all I can for the cause. Cherokee County needs a lecturer pretty badly. G. M. EDDINS, Rusk, Texas.

**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.

**CLUBBING RATES.**

The National Co-Operator offers the following clubbing rates. These are all splendid papers. Send all orders to the National Co-Operator, Dallas, Texas:

- The National Co-Operator and Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine, Thos. E. Watson, editor.....\$2 10
- The National Co-Operator and Cullom's Magazine, Charles Key Cullom, editor..... 1 35
- The National Co-Operator and The Arkansas Union Tribune, Ben L. Griffin, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and The Union News, R. F. Duckworth, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and The New State Farmer, A. T. Evans, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and The Union Review, J. F. Carter, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and The Union Banner, J. W. Boyett and L. N. Holmes, editors..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and Farmers Union Guide, E. J. Cook, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and Mississippi Union Advocate, G. W. Russell, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and The Jeffersonian, Thos. E. Watson, editor..... 1 75
- The National Co-Operator and The Progressive Farmer, Homer L. Higgs, editor..... 1 50
- The National Co-Operator and editor..... 1 50
- The Plaindealer, M. F. Marr,

**Patronage Of The True Basis Of Credit, Of Which The Patron Will Now Receive The Benefit.**

**Two Great Producing Industries United For Co-operative Manufacturing.**

Ten years ago one would have been considered crazy to have even talked about uniting the cotton and wool growing industries. Yet, on January 19th, at Salt Lake, the wool growers passed a resolution of fellowship to the Farmers' Union, and pledged their support to them in co-operative manufacturing. And at Atlanta, on the 23d of the same month, the National Union reciprocated and advised their Executive Committee to take steps to bring their membership into ownership of its stock. So we say the end of paying toll has begun, and soon the producers will be getting more nearly the product of their labor.

A few years ago we would not have known how to successfully do this, but again education and a desire for justice has led the way. The corporations have been the means of education, and made it possible, by the fact of the use of great machines. It's not long since a man owned and operated a business because he was master of that trade; but now there is hardly one article that is made entirely by one person. One person only makes a part, and people work collectively and the business is owned by a number of persons, holding certificates of stock, that are an evidence of that ownership. So these owners elect a board of directors, who hire a manager, who in turn hires experts in their different lines (as this is a day of specialties). So a person may practically and more profitably own stock in a number or industries in which he is unacquainted, giving no time to their management, but is engaged in some other pursuit with which he is familiar.

The producer and the consumer and wage-worker have finally awakened to the fact that it's the ownership of great machines that has concentrated great wealth into a few hands, as instanced by the fact that while the producer of raw wool only gets a few pounds of wool (and that adulterated) as a product of a machine, in the form of a suit of clothes. In other words, he can only buy back ordinarily about 10 per cent of what he produced, and there have been instances where he could buy only 2 per cent, where he has given 90 per cent to 98 per cent toll. This being proportionately true of all raw materials, is it any wonder we have commenced the ending of toll-paying by co-operative ownership of these machines, which is much more practical from the fact of our being patrons as well as owners? Therefore making it possible to have a use of credit that we have furnished the other fellow, free to him, without ourselves getting any benefit, as we have made his credit good by our patronage of him.

To make it more plain, John Jones, or The John Jones Mercantile Company, show that they have 10,000 people for customers who will buy from them \$100 each, making a \$100,000 business. Don't you see that the wholesaler will sell him these goods on three, maybe six, months' time; and that at the end of that time Mr. Banker will loan him money to take up the balance of what he may owe? So you see, it was your patronage of \$100 each that made him his credit, and of which you derived no benefit. Now, you will, by co-operating, establish a credit from which you will derive the profit yourself. This is a scientific use of credit instead of the abuse of it. It's giving to the consumer the benefit that he should have, and that arises from the simple fact of patronage.

Now, we have decided to loan our credit to our own company in the form of our notes for the amount necessary to supply ourselves with necessities. And we find the amount about one-half as much when we co-operatively own the machines at the source of the supply of raw materials, and deliver direct to ourselves. We find the amount to be \$50. But so that there can never be any indebtedness against the machines (we only use the credit to buy raw materials, and give warehouse receipts on it, which of itself makes an excellent credit; besides our members' notes) we pay in \$10 of this amount in cash at one time, or we pay \$5, or \$1, at time we give the note, and pay \$1 a month, each month, until the \$10 is all paid in.

We use the initiative and referendum, elect our board of directors, who hire manager and operatives, the same as any up-to-date business corporation does; and do the business for ourselves to suit ourselves. We will let the profits accumulate until those notes are paid off (that is, on the stock for which note is given), adding to our company's cash capital until it reaches \$50 per capita (those having paid cash for their shares will, of course, get their dividends in cash), making our company one of the strongest in the United States; all under one management, and it is possible to take up any line that we find practical and to our benefit; keeping our forces solid and not scattered into a number of little companies that the enemy may attack and whip out, one at a time.

Now, comrades, any ordinary corporation issues to its promoters a large block of stock; they then turn this stock over to an underwriting concern, who get, in some instances, as much as 50 per cent for selling the stock (called floating). The insurance companies pay enormous commissions to district agents, commissions to local agents, and it all has to be paid by the policy holder. Of course it is right for those people to be paid for their time, especially when people will not do these things for themselves, and they will not until they are organized like the Union is. Then they are prepared to save themselves this enormous expense.

So the best way is for each Local to take this up and let every member become an owner of these machines. Let us, as true Union men, not use the old "skin" method, but do this as brothers indeed should do to help each other.

You know the National Convention would not advise this if they were not positive it would be of great value to every member. At the next meeting of your Local find how many members you have; send in for the number of notes you want and we will send them at once.

You will find this one of the means of securing new members to your Local, and if you want to select a member from your Local to solicit for Co-Operative Manufacturing on a commission (if you prefer to do it that way), send his name and we will supply him. Whatever you do, do it now, for now is the time for action. We will now have to put up the samples from which you will make your selections after becoming members. You will then place your order for fall delivery; these will all be listed, suits of clothes, blankets and underwear, and we will then know just how much wool to buy. It will be bought and made into the things you have ordered, so that you will not be disappointed. Nothing will be made excepting we have orders in our hands, so this must all be done in the next three months. We should have your application and subscription in the next thirty days.

**Rio Grande Woolen Mills Company Co-operative Albuquerque, N. M.**

**CUTAWAY TOOLS FOR LARGE HAY CROPS.**

Three of Clark's Intense Cultivators produced this year on 14 1/2 acres, 102 tons of well dried Alfalfa Timothy & Red top hay. If you want to know how to use a 2c stamp to Geo. M. Clark, Higganum, Conn


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**DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM.** Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

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## Poultry Department

### MARY'S WOODEN HEN.

Mary had a wooden hen,  
It was her only pet;  
She did not keep it in a pen,  
But in the house to set.

She always kept it clean and neat,  
And often could be seen  
To feed, instead of corn or wheat,  
A quart of kerosene.

She watched it many days until  
She counted twenty-one;  
The chicks began to show their bill  
To collect a living on.

### SELLING EGGS.

Like the trade in stock, the egg trade is for most poultrymen limited to a short season. Comparatively few shipments of eggs are made until the season is far enough advanced to make it likely that the weather will be somewhat settled by the time the chicks are hatched. If one sells eggs he should sell from the same matings he uses himself. He may occasionally reserve a few birds in special matings, but even so these special matings should be experimental rather than in the way of reserving the cream of his stock, unless the eggs sold are offered at a price below the value of the eggs from the birds reserved.

Many breeders who hatch large numbers of chickens for themselves make a practice of dividing the eggs equally day by day, reserving half and using half to fill orders. Others whose egg trade is larger in proportion to their ability to supply it find it necessary at times to ship all or nearly of their eggs just at the season they most want them themselves, or else return many orders. A breeder who sells himself short of eggs at the best hatching period runs the risk of crippling himself for stock at the end of the season.

Whatever practice is followed, the seller must be fair to his customer, remembering that it is chances the customer buys in eggs and giving him "a square deal" both with reference to himself and to other customers. And whatever breeders of reputation may do about sending out inferior looking eggs from fine specimens, the novice in the business will find it his best policy to send out none but good-

looking eggs. In the matter of guaranteed fertility, most breeders do not guarantee fertility, and replace eggs that fail to hatch only when from what they know of the way their eggs are hatching they feel they ought to do so. Some guarantee a certain per cent to hatch, if the infertiles are returned to them. For shipping eggs the boxes and baskets made especially for that purpose are, all things considered, most satisfactory to use.

### POULTRY POINTERS.

When the time comes for mating up pens it is a good plan for the beginner to get an experienced breeder to select the best specimens for breeding. And while he is looking over your birds he can teach you more if you are quick to learn than you would learn by much study and experimenting.

The beginner with pure bred poultry needs the Standard of Perfection to carry on the poultry business as it should be. This book is a guide to the wise, careful selection of suitable breeding birds. It is not a very large book, but there's lots of information concerning origin of the different varieties of fowls and complete description of all the breeds, their weight, color, shape and disqualifications.

One breed only, kept as pure as possible, is enough for the average farmer with many other irons in the fire. A uniform flock is pleasing to the eye of the owner, as well as visitors, and is sure to create a demand for eggs and stock at a premium over market prices. One trouble about the mixed flock is, if fed more than they need, and some not enough to do well and give best results in eggs or meat. It is an easy matter to improve the farm flock, yet many, too many, are satis-

fied with a general mixture of fowls. A chicken is a chicken, they say, and one chicken is no better than another. Let us set a higher mark and work toward it.

Sometimes a breeder of pure bred fowls get to thinking a cross will be a benefit and he purchases cockerels of another breed. It brings to the surface the weak points on both sides of the cross.

If you have a breed that suits your wants, the results will be satisfactory if you stay with them and give them the right conditions. Don't think you will increase the egg yield by crossing one of the larger breeds upon the Leghorn. If your object is eggs, one of the Leghorn or Minorca varieties is the breed for you. If you want meaty broilers and roasters you can take your choice from many of the larger varieties. In one thing each breed excels all other breeds; it possesses one dominant trait.

Some folks select a breed at haphazard. They do not take time to study the subject and know first to a certainty what they want. Finally they discover their breed lacks a certain quality they desire, and they try crossing to improve them, and they do just the opposite usually. The virtues of two breeds can not be combined by crossing. The progeny, besides inheriting the defects on both sides, loses in size as well as adaptability to exist under the same conditions as ancestors on either side.

Some farmers have a weakness of wishing to keep an assortment of fowls—all colors, kinds and types. Some cross breed to renew the vitality of a flock. Wouldn't it be better to get males of a different strain of the same variety? I do not believe in crossing for any purpose. Life is too short to fool with cross breeds and intermixing of breeds.

Another mistake is the continual changing of breeds. After selecting a good breed, one that is suited to your wants, stick to it, make a study of it and gain that intimate knowledge of the flock which is essential to success. Busy yourself learning how to manage them and keep them near the standard as possible. There is so much to learn and many difficulties

to overcome in gaining a knowledge of one breed, and some folks do not keep a breed long enough to know much about it or whether it is the right one or not. Before discarding a useful breed and taking up a new one, be sure you are right in so doing, and then go ahead.

### POULTRY EXPORTS.

Recently, exports of poultry from the United States to English markets showed some enlargement. The demand from abroad during the past few weeks has seemed to call more for chickens weighing three to three and one-half pounds. Exporters at New York say foreigners are increasing their inquiry for American poultry, and if this continues the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, should show a liberal total in the export movement. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, imports of poultry into the United States aggregated 612,000 pounds, valued at \$1,100,000. Exports of poultry and game from the United States during the same period were valued at \$897,400.

Although the hens of the United States do not produce anything "so many eggs as our own people need, 19,000,000 were exported to Great Britain last year. Our British cousins consumed last year more than 17,000,000 pounds of poultry, a considerable portion of which was furnished by the United States. It is therefore plain that the poultry business is not likely to be overdone in the United States very soon.

Four hundred tons of chickens, about 250,000 young fowl, are being prepared at Quincy, Mass., for shipment to Liverpool. This single consignment represents a money value of about \$100,000.

### TO PREVENT EGG EATING.

Prevent egg eating by preparing for it in the fall. If nests are so situated that the eggs are not in sight of the fowls during the day the birds rarely get into the habit. Exposed nests should have a slitted curtain of heavy, dark-colored cloth hanging before them. The hens will find their way through the curtain to lay and after leaving the nest are not apt to eat eggs unless they lie in plain sight.

### COLOR OF EGGS.

A recent bulletin from the Department of Agriculture on the color of egg shells says:

It is a matter of common observation that hen's eggs vary rather widely in color, ranging from a clear white to a decided light brown. Domestic poultry have descended from several wild strains, the various breeds being formed by numerous crossings. The color of the egg shell, it is generally believed, is a characteristic which has been transmitted from the early ancestors of our modern breeds.

"There is no constant relation between the color of the shell and the composition of the egg, although there is a popular belief in some localities that the dark-shelled eggs are 'richer.' That there are no differences in the physical properties and chemical composition between brown shelled and white shelled eggs was shown by investigations carried on at the California and Michigan experiment stations, this work having been summarized in earlier publications in this department.

"The color of the shell has, however, an effect upon market value, and brown shelled eggs bringing the higher price, for instance, in the Boston market and the white shelled eggs in the New York market. In England the preference is decidedly in favor of the tinted eggs.

"One great advantage which all breeds producing tinted eggs possess is that they are in general better winter layers than the varieties producing white shelled eggs, this being perhaps due to the fact that they are usually very good sitters and mothers, and so obtain a rest during the spring and summer months."

### FEW FIRST CLASS LAYERS.

It seems that few hens lay as many as 200 eggs in a year, and that they vary greatly different years. A writer in Stock and Farm gives the following account of experiments on this subject. He says:

"An Eastern breeder who employs trap nests, of a number of pullets hatched, eleven of them proved to be 200-egg hens. These eleven hens again placed in an experimental yard produced 100 pullets, and among them were twelve 200-egg hens. From these hens 120 pullets were reared, among which were fourteen 200-egg producers. It would seem by this experiment that the increase in good layers is not extensive, but it appears to be sure.

"Another factor in the 200-egg hen is that the number of eggs one will lay the second year is altogether problematical. Some will lay almost as well the second year as they did the first, and others will do even worse than some of the inferior layers.

The same breeder reports one instance where a hen that laid 241 eggs in her pullet year produced 196 the second laying year, and nearly all of these eggs were fertile, while another hen having a record of 233 eggs the first year produced but 48 in the second twelve months.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Dear Co-Operator: After reading an interesting item on R. I. Reds in this week's paper. I can not withhold my little word of cheer for them any longer. My pullets that were hatched in May began laying the latter part of December and have been shelling out the pretty brown eggs ever since.

Those who have experimented with the R. I. Reds consider them a breed of great promise, for they combine the carcass which makes them a desirable market fowl.

Taken as a whole, the breed has so many good points that it is, at least, well worth every wide-awake, good farmer's wife having a yard full of fine Red birds. I have a lot of fine little fellows three weeks old, that look so cunning, dodging in and out the coop, as if to say, "Gettin' warmer," "Gettin' warmer."

The R. I. Reds are about the size of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. The color of the male is a brilliant red, with tail feathers black, and some black in wings. The color of the female is lighter than the male, being a beautiful shade of reddish buff, with main tail feathers black.

I could write on and on of my favorite bird, but I will desist, as space may not allow.

MRS. E. W. GRIFFIN.

Marvel, Ark.

### BUILDING A WAREHOUSE.

Dear Co-Operator: We are getting along very well here in this part of Mississippi. All the farmers hereabouts are getting in earnest and propose to do real Union work during all of 1907. We are arranging to build a warehouse and will have it ready in plenty of time for the coming crop, and we intend to use it for our benefit, storing in it our cotton and holding the cotton for our own and not the speculator's price.

G. W. ROBERSON.

Blue Springs, Miss.

How many Secretaries of the Texas Locals made arrangements to get the journals of the two houses of the Legislature now in session? Do you not think they would be a good thing to keep on file in the records of the Local?

In every line of mercantile business books are kept showing to the smallest fraction of a cent all expenditures and all receipts, so that the proprietors are able to tell in a few minutes time, any day, just how the business is progressing. Do we farmers do that? If not, why not? Because a farmer may have some money to jingle in his pocket at the end of the year, it does not follow that he has made a profit on his year's labor.

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MY STRAIN OF WHITE ROCKS are regular laying machines. First prize winners at Texas State Fair, 220 eggs per year per hen. 15 eggs 1st pen, \$2.50, and 2nd pen \$1.50 per setting. Order to-day. J. T. OWENS, R. F. D. 7, Box 75, Dallas, Texas.

Ref. Editor of this publication.

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**KENTUCKY IN LINE.**

Dear Co-Operator: It affords me intense pleasure to inform all Union members that away up here in Kentucky Union principles have taken deep root in the hearts of the farmer people, the brave men and good women of this grand old State. They are united, all thinking, all talking the same thing.

We now have eighteen Local Unions in Hickman County, eighteen in Carlisle all talking Union and down to business. We are preparing to build elevators, one at Arlington, one at Bardwell, and two in Hickman County. We have the ground for the elevator at Bardwell, donated to us.

We promise the National Union and the brethren everywhere that Kentucky will soon be in the front rank.

R. L. BARNETT,  
State Organizer.

Bardwell, Ky.

**BROTHER JOHN LAWRENCE.**

Whereas, God, who doeth all things well, removed from our midst, on Jan. 25, 1907, our brother, John T. Lawrence, who was a member of Salado Union, and that in his death this Local has lost one of its best members and has suffered a sad loss, and his wife a loving husband, and we, his friends, do hereby manifest our respect due his memory.

Resolved, That we, the members of Salado Union, tender our sympathy to the bereaved widow and relatives of our deceased brother, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished the widow, and also a copy be sent the National Co-Operator for publication.

C. H. WILLIAMS,  
E. C. BRYANT,  
H. C. SMITH,  
Salado, Ark. Committee.

**SISTER SCOTT.**

Whereas, The Lord, who doeth all things well, has seen fit to remove from our midst Mrs. Scott, the loving wife of C. A. Scott, a gloom hangs over our community, for in her death

the Local Union has suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this Local Union has lost a faithful member and the community an excellent character, and her husband a kind and loving wife; that we her friends and brethren who knew her best and shared her friendship in the past do hereby manifest the respect due her memory.

Resolved, That we, the members of High Prairie Local Union, No. 3389, tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family in this their sad loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to Co-Operator for publication.

E. W. LITTLE,  
Volga, Texas. Secretary.

**BROTHER JAMES SPURRIER.**

Whereas, It has pleased the good Lord to take from our midst one of our worthy members, Bro. James Spurrier departed this life Jan. 9, 1907; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Ro Ellen Union, No. 118, extend to the bereaved wife and mother their profoundest sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That the Union is to render such aid and assistance as it can consistently, and that these resolutions be sent to the National Co-Operator and Progressive Farmer for publication and that a copy be sent the widow, Mrs. Donie Spurrier.

A. G. UNDERWOOD,  
C. R. ROBBINS,  
J. C. MANLEY,  
Committee.

Dyersburg, Tenn.

**SISTER CHARLES WORTH.**

God has seen cause to remove from among us our sister, the wife of Bro. Charles Worth. Sister Worth leaves a husband and five children, besides a host of friends, to mourn her loss. She was buried by the Local with Farmers' Union honors, Rev. G. A. DUTY, County Organizer, officiating at the family graveyard, near Portageville.

G. A. DUTY,  
J. H. McILYEA,  
V. S. WATSON,  
CHAS. SCOTT,  
Portageville, Mo. Committee.

**SISTER LELA GREER.**

Our hearts were made sad to hear of the accident that caused the untimely death of our friend and sister, Mrs. Lela Greer.

Sister Greer was born March 14, 1879, and departed this life on the night of Dec. 13, 1906. She left a husband and three children, father and mother, two brothers, three sisters, a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. We can not speak of her in two high terms. She was a true Christian, always doing loving deeds and speaking words of kindness. She was most devoted to her husband and little children, ministering to their needs in a most faithful and loving manner. She professed faith in Christ and joined the Missionary Baptist Church fourteen years ago, of which she lived a consistent member until her death.

We would say to the bereaved ones, while it is hard to give Lela up, do not grieve for her as for one that had no hope, for if we only trust in the God that she had faith in, one day we will meet her on that eternal shore, where all is happiness, and no sad partings will ever come.

We as a committee on resolutions of respect, of the Zion Hill Local, Blue Springs, Miss., suggest that:

Whereas, In the death of Sister Greer we have lost a true and faithful member,

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Greer and family and all of Sister Greer's relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy and assistance.

Resolved, That we donate to Brother Greer a sufficient amount to defray the burial expenses of his wife.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Greer, one sent to The Co-Operator for publication, and one to our county papers for

the benefit of Sister Greer's relatives, and one be spread on the minutes of our Local.

MRS. GENA RANDLE,  
MRS. EMMA KENNEDY,  
MRS. AMANDA BROWN,  
Committee.

Blue Springs, Miss.

**SISTER RODAMEL.**

Whereas, the Lord, who doeth all things well, removed from us Dec. 24, 1906, the mother of our brother and Organizer, W. A. Rodamel, be it

Resolved, That this, Oak Grove Local Union, tender our deepest sympathy to our bereaved brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes; also a copy be sent to Co-Operator.

W. E. LUCAS,  
ELIJAH SCOTT,  
L. I. RAFINER,  
Committee.

Wheatland, Ind.

**BROTHER LISH ROBERTSON.**

Whereas God, in His wisdom, has removed from this life our esteemed brother, Lish Robertson,

Resolved, By Rose Creek Local Union of Yell County, Arkansas, that in his death this Union has suffered a great loss, his family one that is irreplaceable, and the community an excellent citizen, a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathies. Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the family and one to Co-Operator for publication.

R. J. FAULKNER,  
Casa, Ark. Secretary-Treasurer.

**SISTER DRUE LOWE.**

Arbor Local Union is in deep mourning on account of the death of our beloved sister, Mrs. Drue Lowe, wife of our esteemed brother, and President of our Local Union, J. W. Lowe.

We laid her to rest in Shady Grove cemetery.

We mourn deeply her loss, but not as those who have no hope, for she trusted in God. J. M. CARLTON,  
Crockett, Tex. Chaplain.

**POINTED RESOLUTIONS.**

Favor Cotton Duck Bagging—Urge Investigation of Cotton Seed Oil Mills at Once.

Dear Co-Operator: Irby Local Union, at its last regular meeting, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we urge all good farmers to join The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which we know to be a blessing to every tiller of the soil.

Resolved, That we urge the use of cotton duck for wrapping cotton, and suggest that our National Union, as far as in its power lies, secure the use of this material for all cotton farmers, for the two-fold purpose of creating a better market for inferior grades of cotton and to rid ourselves of the jute bagging trust.

Resolved, That the Attorney General of Texas be urged to investigate what we believe to be the cotton seed oil trust.

Resolved, That we request of our State Senator, Hon. D. M. Alexander, and our Representative, Hon. B. Ridgeway, to vote for a bill before the Legislature to abolish bucket shops and cotton exchanges.

C. E. FORD,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Weatherford, Texas.

**BIG TIME EXPECTED.**

Dear Co-Operator: Our Local Union meets every two weeks. We are discussing the question of diversification of crops and believe it will greatly better us to pursue that policy.

Our District Union meets with our Local Union at its next meeting, and we expect to have a big time. This meeting will be on March 2, 1907, and all are invited to attend.

W. N. McALISTER,  
Denton, Ark.

**WORK PLANNED.**

Dear Co-Operator: In compliance with the call of our worthy National President, C. S. Barrett, Sardis Union, No. 2993, begs to report the following line of procedure for ourselves for the year of 1907. To-wit:

1. To build a Union warehouse with Union money and Union labor, for Union purposes.
2. To discourage the mortgage and credit system and get on a pay-as-you-go basis.
3. To diversify farm work or crops, to the end that we produce as near as possible all home necessities, thereby saving many dollars that now go hence.
4. To inculcate the spirit of co-operation in all things possible, especially in buying and selling, for mutual benefits.
5. To cultivate a spirit of brotherly love among ourselves and good will to all mankind.
6. To instill into the minds of our members the necessity of integrity, truth and honesty in all things, and a strict adherence to the principles of the Union, and attending to our own business. Respectfully submitted,

F. P. PARKER,  
Chairman.  
R. L. TEDDIE,  
J. L. HALL,  
Committee.

**\$40 PER WEEK** and expenses to men with rig to introduce our goods. No experience necessary. Success Remedy Co., Dept. 6, Taylor, Tex. 3-6-07

**Business Announcements**  
Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order. In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement.

Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used.

Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day.

Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

CHEAP cotton lands, one-half to bale per acre; 1-4 to 40 sections. WEST TEXAS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Galv., Texas. 3-10-07

ANGORA GOATS, prepaid, from H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Tex. Safe arrival guaranteed. 1f

GENUINE old-time seedling peach trees, and best varieties general nursery stock. Catalog free. J. James, Nurseryman, Alvarado, Tex. 3-1

AGENTS make \$10 per day selling our "Farmer's Stand-by." Eight tools in one. Special sample price. Joe Fernandez Co., Pasadena, Cal.

FRUIT TREES sold direct to the planter; no agents. Wholesale and retail. 200 acres—14 years experience. Catalogue free. ALVIN FRUIT & NURSERY CO., Alcoa, Texas. 3-1-07

AGENT MAKE \$10 A DAY Selling our "Mendarip." It sows, it rivets; and our Farmer's Hatchet, 8 tools in one, good side line with it. Foote Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

GIN WANTED—Excellent cotton territory, plenty wood and water. Address, J. Taylor Allen, Honey Grove, Texas, R. F. D. No. 7. 3-21-07

FOR SALE—High grade Spanish Jacks and Jennetts. Jno. McWhorter & Sons, Plantersville, Miss.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, very wealthy, nice looking, tired of "single blessedness," wishes to correspond, Lock Box 405, St. Joseph, Mich. 4-20-07

"PETERS IMPROVED," King's and Rowden Big Boll cotton seed. For sale by Robinson Seed Company and Texas Seed Co., Dallas, Texas, and E. S. Peters, Calvert, Texas.

GUINEA-ESSEX, the ideal range ranch or pen hogs. Bred gills and pigs for sale. Polled Hereford bulls eligible to registry. Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Texas. 2-1-07

AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 1f

YOUR NAME IN GOLD on pack visiting or business cards for 15 cents in stamps of gold. Sample pack latest comic post cards, no two alike, and sample of our wonderful flying blue bird novelty (free with each order and terms to agent. Order at once. Address PEOPLE'S SPECIALTY Co., Dept. C, Grand Saline, Texas. 3-6-07

WANTED—Solicitors for Fraternal Insurance Order, doing business in Texas. Good contracts, good pay and beautiful work. School teachers, bright farmers, men and women with good common intelligence, with pluck and energy can do well. Experience not necessary. Don't think you will be one too many. Can use 100 or more in best Texas territory. Send reference. Address C. J. PILE, Sherman, Tex. 3-13-07

SAVE YOUR HORSES while waiting for a veterinarian, or cure them yourself by obtaining a Veterinary Chart giving a description of the symptoms of all known diseases of the horse, together with either or both internal and external treatment approved by the highest veterinary authorities. Finely gotten up. Hangs on wall like a map. Write for circular. Agents wanted.—The Criterion Co., Seneca, Kansas, Department A.

WANTED—site for live, independent newspaper, location high, dry; complete \$2,000 plant, well managed; write fully. U. H., care Co-Operator.

20th Century Canner—Manufactured in Dallas; invented by a co-operator; special inducements to Unions. W. Smith, Albertville, Ala. 3-13

THE FARMERS' UNION HYMNAL is a choice selection of Farmers' Union songs calculated to build up the cause of unionism wherever sung. Price 10c per copy; \$1.10 per doz. Ruled or shaped notes. Address A. C. Neese, Sunset, Texas, Route 5.

Guinea-Essex, "the New Breed," the ideal hogs for the Southern States, solid black, very prolific. Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Coleman Co., Texas.

**BUTTON PICTURES.**

Farmers' Union Buttons With Picture of the Founder.

Several State Unions have adopted the picture of Newt Gresham as their official button. Many Union men everywhere, no doubt, would like to have one to wear and to perpetuate the memory of the founder of the Farmers' Union. The Co-Operator places these buttons on sale for the benefit of the family, who, while not in actual want, yet they need this small profit in the sale of these pictures. The buttons will be sold for 25c each. It is a nice button, less than one inch in diameter, and the picture surrounded by the letters, F. E. & C. U. of A. Write us for as many as you want and they will be sent by return mail. Always send money with order. Do not send stamps if you can avoid it. Send all orders to THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED.**

AGENTS WHO HAVE THEIR OWN TIME TO SOLICIT STOCK AND ORGANIZE COTTON WAREHOUSE COMPANIES IN EVERY COUNTY IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA. FARMERS' UNION MEN PREFERRED. COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. APPLICANTS NEED NOT APPLY UNLESS THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ADDRESSING MEETINGS AND CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCE. ADDRESS: FARMERS AND BANKERS WAREHOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**A Chance to Make Money**

What have you for sale.

Our classified "ad" department will fill a long felt need for the brother farmer, stockman, breeder, poultryman and fruit and truck grower.

The Co-Operator will sell anything you have that you want to market. A small amount expended in our classified "ad" column will make money for you.

**Get Up Copy To-day**

For anything you want to sell and send it to us.

In figuring out cost of advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Our rate on this class of advertising is three (3) cents per word per insertion, cash to accompany order. Address,

**National Co-Operator & Farm Journal**  
Dallas, Texas.

**WINTER SERVICE**  
BETWEEN  
**NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO**  
TWO TRAINS EVERY DAY



**Sunset Express**  
and  
**California Fast Mail**

**Elegant New Equipment**  
**Oil Burning Locomotives**  
**Comfort and Cleanliness**  
**ALL THE WAY**

**Effective**  
**December 16, 1907**

Write for Particulars  
**JOS HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt.**

# We Have A Home That You Can Own

## Agricultural and Stock Farm Land Investments a Source of Sure Profit in the Southwest.

### LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The desire to invest in farm lands continues to grow for very good reasons, chief of which is the financial soundness of the investment. The Hon. Jas. Wilson, in his annual report for 1905, shows that during the last five years the value of the medium farms of the country has increased 33.5 per cent. In other words, every sunset during the last five years has seen land increase \$3,400,000, a growth unequalled in any other line of business. Thirty-five per cent of our population are farmers who, during the last decade, have produced an amount of wealth equal to one-half the entire National wealth produced in three centuries of the Nation's history. It is well for the farmer and those interested in other industries to bear these figures in mind in investing their earnings. It is claimed that our population doubles every thirty years. This means that history repeats itself and land values are sure to double in value during the same period. Therefore,

those who invest in land to-day are not speculating on the possibilities of land rising in price. Good cheap land areas are gradually narrowing down and the time to purchase is now. There are a number of tracts of land in the country that offer advantages to investors, renters and young farmers seeking land holdings.

Much of the land offered for sale is on long time, low rates of interest and small payments down. Many farmers are putting their surplus earnings in the purchase of land. We know this is a wise move. It is sound financial foresight. The successful farmer who invests in land is handling a proposition with which he is familiar and which beats and "get-rich-quick" scheme ever invented.

### BALANCED FARMING.

We hear much about great profits of specialized farming. Some of the reports seem exaggerated, but upon investigation hold good. There is a reason why a man can make greater profits from a specialty. He gets to know all the ins and outs, devotes his whole attention to one thing, and more than that, the specialist is more apt to farm fewer acres. He concentrates all his energies and his capital on the object in view.

But the whole truth is not told in the story of great achievements with a single crop. We hear of the profits when the year was most favorable. The failures are not reported. Success generally comes at a high price. Specialization is always attended with great danger. If it be a grain or fruit that is raised successively insect enemies and fungus diseases are sure to get a foothold and cause great loss and anxiety. If it be some special stock that is the object in view some disease arises sooner or later to dampen the

ardor of the most enthusiastic advocate of specialization or the market goes off for a series of seasons and the way is dark.

There is little reason why diversified (balanced) farming should not be as thoroughly worked out as any specialty. It could be if men would farm less land and study better methods. The diversified farmer has the specialist beaten at every point of the game. It takes nothing less than a tornado, which actually sweeps everything off the farm to beat him out. If grain is cheap one year he can keep it or feed it to stock. If rust ruins his oats he's pretty apt to have good corn, or if it is too wet and cold for corn, it is fine for pastures. If hogs died with cholera he's got his cattle left, and when there are no apples he has an abundance of something else to sell.

With diversified farming the time is more fully and profitably utilized and the whole family finds congenial work to do. It brings out a better development of mind and body in every member of the house.

### A CHANCE TO GET A FARM AND HOME WHILE LAND IS CHEAP.

There has never been in the United States a greater movement in cheap lands than the present season. Railroads everywhere report crowds of landseekers, which has made it necessary to not only add extra cars but in many instances to run extra trains. There is no question about the advisability of buying cheap land. Even if you do not want to move upon it at once you should by all means investigate the matter with a view to buying simply to get the benefit of the advance in land values. Every reader knows personally of dozens of instances where people have made big money buying cheap lands. See what you could have made if you had bought land right around your own home twenty years ago. There are just as big opportunities to-day. Land will advance more the next few years than in the last twenty because cheap lands are getting scarce and there will never be but one crop of land.

We have had many letters asking for advice in the matter of location, where to buy, how to buy, terms, etc. Feeling that our readers would be interested in the matter, we have carefully investigated the whole subject, prices, soils, crops, rainfall, prospects of advance, etc. There is new land in localities where a single crop will pay all except the first payment on the land. There is land which can be bought to-day at from \$6 to \$12 per acre which is sure to advance rapidly. Hundreds of thousands of acres have advanced \$2 to \$5 per acre during the past twelve months. It is still advancing. There is land which is as fertile as any land in America on which only a small first payment need

be made in the beginning, with very easy terms on the balance. There is good land which can be secured at very low figures adjoining a quarter of government land. The quarter owned by some land company can be bought now by small payment down and then in two, three, five or more years you can move onto this quarter and some member of your family can homestead the adjoining government quarter. There are lands which can be farmed the very first season and large crops raised. There are good fertile lands which can be bought on small payment down and small annual payments until paid for. This enables hired men or other salaried men, young men not married, etc., to buy a quarter and get it paid for before moving onto it.

We feel we can do no better service than to put our readers in touch with these opportunities. No matter how much land you own you can make no better investment than to buy more. If you do not own any land, now is a good time to start. A quarter section may be secured by the

payment down of only \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre and in some instances they can be bought on shares of the crops. No man is so poor but that he can buy land if he wishes.

If you are interested and wish such information as we have, write us answering the following questions and we will give you the benefit of the investigations we have made: How old are you? What family have you? Do you want to buy for a home or for the profit of an advance? Do you want to move onto the farm at once? If not, when do you? Do you want to raise field crops, live stock, truck or fruit? How much could you pay down? Do you prefer South or West? Do you own land now? How much? Are you farming for yourself? Would you prefer to get medium high priced land in well settled country, or very low priced land in new country?

With this information we can judge as to what section to recommend to you.

We want to urge the young men to take up this matter of cheap land. We can put you in touch with land you can buy on such easy payments that you would never notice them, and in a few years you will have acquired a valuable asset in land.

### DO YOU WANT A HOME?

If you do, the National Co-Operator can locate you in the richest and most healthful section of undeveloped farming section of the great Panhandle of Texas.

### A GREAT COUNTY.

Located in the center of the shallow water belt of the south plains, and is surrounded by the greatest body of rich land in the United States.

### SOIL.

The soil is a dark loam (no sand in it), from two seven feet deep. The soil is the same color and class of land

as Arkansas, Red and Brazos river bottoms, and equally as rich and level; is covered with a heavy turf of Buffalo grass, and very easily cultivated after the turf is broken.

### WATER.

The whole country is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure, cold, soft water, which can be obtained at from 25 to 75 feet. The cost of drilling wells in this section is 35 to 40 cents per foot, and water can be obtained on any square yard of it at the same depth. There is no hard or mineral water in any part of this section, and it is as cold as any one desires to drink. In fact, it is the best watered section in the United States.

### CROPS.

Indian corn, Kafir corn, milo-maize, broom corn, wheat, oats, ryé, barley, alfalfa and all kindred crops grow to perfection. Cotton makes from one-half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre; there is no boll weevil or other crop pests in this country.

Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, cherries, plums and all kindred fruits grow to perfection. Strawberries, dewberries, blackberries and all kind of berries, blackberries and all kinds of vegetables, melons, pumpkins and all fruits growing on a vine grow as finely as in any country in the world.

### RAINFALL.

The United States Government Bureau shows that for thirteen years from 1894 to 1906, both years included the annual rainfall has been 24.87 inches. The rainfall during these years in the months of December, January, February and March has average .62 of an inch each month, while during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September the rainfall has averaged over three inches per month.

Every intelligent person knows that three inches of rainfall per month is ample to produce the best of crops, with proper cultivation, in any rich soil. Again, every farmer knows that more crops have been injured by too much rain than ever was injured for the want of it.

### CLIMATE.

Owing to the fact that there is a very light rainfall during December, January, February and March, the winters are mild, the air is dry, crisp and exhilarating; no loss of stock from blizzards. The mean temperature of the winter is 35 degrees and that of the summer 74 degrees. These conditions make it one of the most pleasant countries to live in, in the United States.

### SAND STORMS.

There never has been a sand storm in this country because there is no sandy land nearer than fifty miles of this county and no sand storms nearer than 150 miles south of it; neither is there any waste land—all of it is rich, level land.

### THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

Is situated in the center of the County, and near the center of the

50,000 acres of land. One railroad runs through it. Two more railroads have been projected through this county and through these lands.

### PRICES OF THIS LAND.

The prices of this land is reasonable, considering the quality, location, water, church, school and social advantages. This section is now rapidly changing from a cattle grazing to a farming country and these lands will advance rapidly, hence now is the time to secure cheap homes in a country that abounds in rich land, good water and good health.

We will be glad to hear from all who are interested and will be very glad to give you the most information possible. Address letters of inquiry in regard to this to the Editor of the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas.

### DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

There is a definite reason why farmers should not be renters. It is bad for the farm, but the renter usually cares little for that. It is bad

that he does not care, for he is a rolling stone. But the main reason is that to be a good farmer one must know the land he is farming. This can only be done where one lives long enough on one place to become thoroughly acquainted with every field. When a man knows every foot of land he is master over, he knows how to plow and cultivate each field. He knows where the manure is needed, where to grow certain crops with the best results for the future of the soil. He is like unto a successful merchant who knows the individual likes and dislikes of his customers and can please them all so as to retain their trade. The renter is too much like the merchant who lacks that personal knowledge of his customers, and who is continually offending or displeasing and losing his customers. A field shows its displeasure, as it were, by refusing to give the farmer a full yield if he has sown the wrong crop or treated the soil in the wrong way.

The drifting renter gets in the habit of treating all fields alike without regard to their soil make-up, and he crops all to the limit for that reason only, without regard to the future. It is a habit that will ruin any farm and in the end result in failure for the farmer.

Settle down somewhere and get acquainted with your farm and the climate. Become a fixture in some locality, so you will be known and can be a power for good. The man who has farmed in every State never gets ahead much. He gets a wide experience, but doesn't stay long enough to practice it. The moving habit is a curse to the American people. It means the loss of that word "home." Settle down. Don't drift. Let us help you to get a home that you can call all your own.

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

Editor, National Co-Operator & Farm Journal,  
365-367 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.