

AGAINST PRIZE FARMING.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 5.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union at Wednesday's session formally condemned prize-farming as carried on in this State during the past few years and in a resolution considers it damaging to the industry.

Wednesday's session was spent in carefully reviewing the organized forces now at work in the State in the interest of agriculture. The committee concluded that prize farming as now carried on in this State is damaging to agriculture.

According to the estimate of the Farmers' Union, over a quarter of a million dollars have been spent in Texas in prize farming during the past five years and the recognition which many business men have given prize farming has caused the Union to officially review its effect upon farming and to point out more practical lines of co-operation for the information of those who may desire to render effective service to agriculture.

The committee asks that marketing and rural credits be given attention and commends the articles given to the press by President Radford discussing the problems that confront the farmers. The committee will be in session all week. The resolution follows:

"We most heartily endorse the series of articles that has appeared in the press prepared by our able President, Mr. Peter Radford, concerning production and marketing and hope the public has given him a patient hearing in his discussion.

We suggest that the production and marketing of farm products is the largest and most intricate business problem that civilization has ever confronted and we deplore the tendency of friendly agencies to confine their efforts to the production side of our problems which is the most easily mastered and is already overcome.

Prize Farming Condemned.

We have carefully reviewed from the standpoint of practical farming the result of prize farming as carried on in the State during the past few years, and consider it in every instance inadequate and, as a whole, damaging to the farming industry. Its educational value is too limited to be of any practical use, it turns the mind of the child from practical to fancy farming; its effect is immoral where the cost of growing a prize crop exceeds the value of products. It gives the occupation of farming a child-like appearance and acknowledges the farmers as delinquent, feeble and incompetent. We consider the assembling of the best products of the farm in a community for study and comparison of educational value, and small prizes offered after the crop is grown, not so objectionable, but the offering of large prizes before the crop is planted, we think damaging to agriculture for the reasons above-stated.

It is prices, not prizes, we want. Only one farmer can be benefited by a prize, but a half million profit by increase in prices.

What the Farmer Needs.

Production is not a problem that we submit to the business interests for solution. It is caring for the surplus products that deeply concerns us and one in which we ask the co-operation of strong men with wide experience and world vision in business.

The important material assistance that business can render is in increasing the value of our products while in the hands of the producer through a more intelligent and systematic method of marketing and

thereby making our securities more stable.

Financial paper issued upon a bale of cotton for a reasonable amount is as good security as a government bond, yet it receives little or no recognition upon the market, although it may bear double the interest rate. The value of our staple crops can be increased at least 20 per cent without increasing the cost to the consumer by a more business-like method in marketing.

We are anxious to counsel with bankers in perfecting our securities, and in studying marketing problems with business men, but production is wholly a farmers' problem and is much better understood than marketing and rural credits.

We want to own and improve our homes; give our children better educational advantages; possess the comforts and conveniences of modern life and make the farm more attractive, but these and many other problems can be solved only after we have made the business of farming more remunerative.

(Signed)

- J. L. McCONKEY, Chairman.
- J. E. PEARSON, Secretary.
- F. A. GRIMBERG,
- JOE LONGFELD,
- J. H. McDANIEL.

ROSS BAY LOCAL, No. 1904.

Dear Editor:—If you will allow me space I will let the brothers know what we are doing. Our meetings are held every Saturday night and our membership is increasing. We have twenty-six paid up members. I am glad the farmers are waking up and are looking forward to a bright future. I think we have been driven long enough. Now, brothers, let us drive. We bought our fertilizer from the factory for the year 1913, and think we have saved a great deal by doing so. By the fall we hope to have our own cotton gin so we can do all of our ginning. Brothers, if we ever expect to do anything we must work for each other's interest. Our county meeting will be held in the court house at Swan Quarter the first Saturday in May. Hope there will be a large attendance.

J. M. JENNETTE.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

Dear Editor:—I have not seen any letter from our Local in your paper, so I will tell you about it. A few of us Goodsprings boys are here to stay, but a good many have dropped out for fear of hurting the feelings of some of the merchants and non-union men. Brother farmer, the time has come when we must lock hands and manage our business to our interests. The other fellow has been running things for us until we are about out of business. We are buying our fertilizer through the Union and we save from five to eight dollars per ton. We also order sugar, lard, and coffee at a great saving. We are now making up an order for some improved cottonseed. Our cotton gin cost us eleven hundred and sixty-five dollars. We have reduced the price of ginning from five and six dollars per bale down to two dollars and fifty cents. The non-union gin men said before we bought our gin that they could not gin at three dollars per bale. But after we bought our gin and set the price to three dollars, they came down to three dollars and fifty cents. After all this, we have Union members patronizing the non-union gins. I think the Union has done a great deal for the poor farming class of people. It has put down the price of ginning cotton, saved the farmer hundreds of dollars on fertilizer, and it kept hammering on parcel post till they got it.

Brethren, we must stand to those who stand to us. Some of the whole-

sale and manufacturing corporations have refused to sell direct to us. The great money power is just now recognizing that their food comes from the tillers of the soil. Let the farmers of America stop and everything else will stop. If I had time I would tell you a dream I had some time ago. But I will wait and see if this escapes the waste-basket.

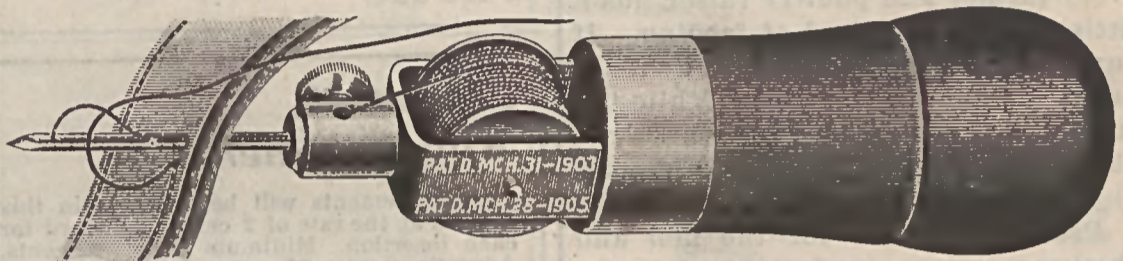
JOHN BIVENS.

Athens, Tenn., R. 5.

The best sanitary index to a neighborhood or to a particular household is the number of flies found around it. If there are lots of flies, then there is lots of filth around for them to breed in, and vice versa.

We know that filth breeds flies and that flies spread disease. So, if we tolerate flies and filth in our communities, we may expect to have a lot of sickness and many needless deaths.

Renew Your SUBSCRIPTION NOW
And get a Myers Perfect Lock
Stitch SEWING AWL FREE



RETAIL PRICE FULLY EQUIPPED \$1.00 **NEEDLES IN SCREW TOP HOLLOW HANDLE**

THE MYERS is without exception the very best Sewing Awl on the market. The Thread Reel is exposed in natural position, where tension can be automatically controlled.

It has no springs or levers—a child can use it. Practical, useful, handy—can be carried in pocket.

This Awl will pay for itself many times over through the convenience derived from such a tool at just the right time.

It will be found of special value to every household. It is a practical hand sewing machine for the speedy repairing of harness, shoes, carpets, canvass—in fact, it can be used for all kinds of heavy sewing.

Each Awl is equipped with a supply of wax thread, diamond point needles, straight and curved and directions.

We have secured a limited supply of these Sewing Awls and while they last will send one to each person sending us \$1.00 for a year's subscription.

—FILL OUT THIS BLANK TODAY—

Carolina Union Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find (Money Order or Check) for \$1.00 for which send me paper for one year and Myers Perfect Lock Stitch Sewing Awl as premium.

Name.....

P. O RFD.....

Is This New or Renewal?.....

Saves 1/2 the Labor of Planting

Saves Seed and secures a fine even stand. Cheaper to cultivate.



Gives Cotton a Quick Start—2 chances at a Big Crop. Cotton, Corn, Beans, Peas, Pea-

nuts and other seed are accurately planted with the Cole. At one trip it smoothes the bed, opens a furrow, mixes guano with the soil, covers it, opens again, plants the seed and covers them in the most accurate and scientific manner.

The Cole Planter No. 7

In planting it puts the fertilizer below the seed for cotton—just above the seed for corn—the way it ought to be.

The guano being mixed with the soil around the seed prevents the fertilizer being too strong and injuring their power to grow. Just as soon as the seed sprouts the young plant is fed.

Your crop grows off thrifty and vigorous, and is much cheaper to cultivate than puny, slow-growing stuff—gets ahead of cut-worms and boll weevil. Stunting is prevented!

You save the work of a man and mule by distributing guano while planting with the Cole.

The Cole Planter is the strongest and most durable of all planters. It is the most easily operated. At every point you will positively find that its work is best. It plants cheaper and better than any planter ever built.

The steel Coulter breaks the crust—throwing the trash and dry top earth into the middles. The long steel sword presses out a firm V shaped furrow.

The pressure causes the earth to become compact just beneath the seed, creating what is

known as capillary attraction, that draws up moisture from the earth to the seed.

The loose earth on top is a mulch, that retains moisture around the seed.

Seed fall in plain sight. The wind cannot blow them away. None are wasted at the end of the rows. The cotton comes up in a straight line without bunches. Thus it can be chopped to a stand much faster and plowed more accurately, reducing the cost of cultivation.

The Cole gives you a quick even stand with as few seed as it is safe to plant.

The saving in seed and labor will more than pay for the machine the first season.

Write us for Catalogue

Our Free catalogue tells all about the famous Cole Planters and Labor saving distributors. Shows how to get more good from guano.

Write for it. Buy direct (freight prepaid) or, if you prefer, a local merchant will supply the Genuine Cole and guarantee you satisfaction.

The Cole Mfg. Co.

Box 900

Charlotte, North Carolina