



CONDUCTED BY J. N. BIGHAM.

Farmers Union And The Cotton Growers' Asso.

The cotton grower has been beset with more difficulties during the past few marketing months than are pleasant to contemplate or relate. He has had to contend with the most formidable fight that the New York Cotton Exchange and its speculative members have ever waged against cotton. He has had to contend with a financial panic, short but severe, instituted largely, not entirely by the speculative interests of the land, he has had to contend with a crop estimate issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, out of all proportion to the actual figures of planting to December 1, as given to the public by the Bureau of the Census, all of which brings forcibly to mind the great necessity existing among the agricultural masses, for closer cooperation and for a better and more friendly feeling between each and every member of the great organized forces, that the great opposing bodies which prey upon the cotton grower may be successfully combated.

IN THIS CONNECTION it is but meet and proper for The Cotton Journal devoted as it is to the welfare and upbuilding of the cotton grower irrespective of personality, and the members of the Farmers' Union organization have played a most important part in the holding movement, which has been so rigid as to attract the universal attention of both the consuming and speculative world. Give credit where credit is due, to the maxima which should guide the entire cotton world so far as the grower is concerned, and the Cotton Journal, the greatest source of satisfaction, the keenest pleasure, to pay its commitments open handed, and without stint to the stalwart members of the Union, commerce and manufacture, to the interest of the cotton grower, as exemplified in the rigid holding of the crop, during the past marketing months.

WHILE THE BATTLE IS STILL RAGING between the great forces, the consuming mills and speculators on one side and the sturdy yeoman on the other, it might be well to briefly review the great producing army struggling for its existence, struggling to maintain the manhood and integrity of their country, struggling to maintain and advance the commercial interests of the south and endeavoring in a manner worthy the cause, to receive just and proper compensation for their labor. Gen. Lee or Grant or the Great Napoleon in their military careers never reviewed an army of such magnitude, nor one struggling for a worthier cause. The Farmers' Union, one wing of the great army, is composed entirely of men who are actually engaged in growing cotton; under rules and regulations of that organization, no one is eligible for membership excepting bona fide farmers. It goes without saying that the personnel of this branch is of the highest type, because the farmer not only in this country but in all neighboring lands is the backbone of the nation. The farmer feeds the world and the farmer clothes the world; were it not for such men as are represented in the rank and file of the Farmers' Union, commerce, a manufacture, finance and civilization would cease being active agencies in this world of ours.

THE OTHER WING OF THIS GREAT ARMY, fighting so valiantly for the rights of the cotton grower, is the Southern Cotton Association. This association is composed of the larger planters of cotton, of merchants and bankers, who are interested in the great staple, believing that the producer should have an adequate price for his product. This association has never restricted its membership to any exclusive class, but has thrown its doors wide open to the allied industries believing in the justice of the farmers' cause, and interested in cotton to the extent of seeing it bring its true commercial price. These two organizations undoubtedly represent greater strength, a higher grade of manhood and a keener degree of intelligence, than is found in any other similar organization founded for the purpose of advancing the cause of humanity, under the sun. There are black sheep in the Farmers' Union just the same as there are black sliders in the church, there are black sliders in the Southern Cotton Association, just as there are prodigal sons in many noble families, but as a whole we think less criticism can be passed upon these two associations, than on any other two similar associations with which history is familiar.

IN THESE STIRRING TIMES, when the members of each of these associations are struggling for one common end, it seems to the writer the part of good common sense for the leaders of their respective organizations to lay aside any and all petty jealousies and insignificant differences, that a bold and unbroken front may be presented, appalling the speculative interest with its magnitude and determination. These two organizations face a common enemy, and the leaders should be as united in marshalling their forces which will

THE HOME CIRCLE.

The family is the first institution, and lies at the basis of everything that is good in society. All the best possibilities of society commence to unfold themselves at the hearthstone.

It is a sad moment for a child when he begins to suspect that there is anywhere in the world a dearer, sweeter place than home.

He is an unhappy man who cannot look back to the home of his childhood as to a center around which everything gathered, the axis upon which the whole world turned.

Infidelity in the world will not break down the boy when faith inside the home has built up. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.

Manufacture of New Cotton

During 1905 we imported 132,465 bales. The greatest opportunity in America today is in wisely directed efforts to manufacture her own raw materials and export manufactured articles instead of losing the opportunity, and at the same time pay transportation across the ocean and back.

Instead of having to protect our manufacturing interests by a high tariff on cotton goods in order to keep our imported goods from undressing domestic goods, which is not a natural state of affairs, we should convert our raw materials into manufactured articles and demand the price for them. This may stimulate Egypt, India and South America to raise more cotton, but our own southern people will ever be the foremost cotton growers of the world. We are just learning how to grow cotton, and shall be able within a short while to double our present crop without any increase in acreage. Agricultural education is just now reaching a high degree of perfection, which means a general awakening and renewed interest in farming and farm life.

The National Government is increasing its agricultural education fund every year, and the various states, are adding new appropriations, from time to time and organizing special schools of agriculture. Schools of technology form a large part of state and national education. Combine these important factors and we cannot fail to see a bright future for this country. We are learning to raise more cotton, and are at the same time teaching thousands of young men how to manufacture it into merchantable goods.

Janus

The Latin deity, Janus, for whom our January was called, was represented as having two faces, the one looking back over the old year just gone, the other looking forward over the New Year to come. Perspective and retrospection. Grant this god Janus this attribute symbolized, and it is a good reminder. As the great Georgia philosopher, Bill Arp, used to say: it's a good time to be a farmer.

Experience is a good schoolmaster. It has even been remarked that there are some people that cannot learn under any other tutelage. Be that as it may, it does seem that the farmers in the light of the recent past, ought to have their wits sharpened a bit. It is clearly evident that if the year just closed had been a normal cotton year, which it was not, the current prices of cotton would have been much lower than what it is; and since it was not a normal year for cotton, it is more than probable that the incoming year will be normal. In other words, if last year's increase is duplicated this year's crop, out of proportion to the trade will be produced. Hence, in the face of the present outlook, it seems to me the thing to do would be to further decrease the acreage and put the deficit in other crops than cotton. The crop just gathered is some 500,000,000 bushels short of a year ago, consequently, it will be high for the next eight months at least. Good hay will come high to the eastern farmers. This of itself ought to put us on the defensive, but that is not all. There is land that needs a leguminous crop; there are some calves to grass to keep up the herd; there will be some shouts to fatten for next winter's meat. All these things will ask for a share of this year's crop. Give them a liberal dividing. It is a good time to a little planing. Are you planning?

The world, at best, is only about six months ahead of starvation. No, the farmer has got no time to go on a strike. The corn in the crib, the wheat in the bin will have to be replaced while the money is sunshine and rain are at hand. The New Year, with its illimitable resources at hand, will not run any "time bill" with the farmer; no promissory notes here! Today is the day of salvation; tomorrow will have its own obligations. Like you, must set or give up your gun! With these facts ever in mind, the alert farmer in the very beginning of the New Year, with the first song of the blue-bird, will rig up his plow and bend every energy to the goal of the golden harvest before the eyes of another November.

A Personal Symphony. To be happy, hopeful, buoyant, kind, loving from the very depths of my heart; considerate and thoughtful regarding the peculiarities and eccentricities of human nature, adjusting myself to each as to produce harmony and not friction; to be pure in word, thought and deed; broad-minded and liberal, not given to petty denunciation of my fellows; moderate in methods of life; never adding a burden or sorrow where a little forethought would give pleasure; not hasty in speech or action; sincere, candid and truthful in every detail; conscientious in the execution of every duty; composed, unpretentious and simple, keeping close to nature's heart and always relying upon Him I most earnestly strive to serve; keeping ever before me that exemplary life as my rule of conduct toward men, thus creating an influence for good. This is my idea of making "life worth living." Louise M. Waddell, in "The Nurse."

MIND YOUR BUSINESS! If you don't nobody will. It is your business to keep out of all the trouble you can and you can and will keep out of liver and bowel trouble if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They keep biliousness, malaria and jaundice out of your system. 25c at Woodall & Sheppard's drug store.

LET US BE UNITED --NOT DIVIDED

(By the Editor Farmers' Union Guide.)

Some union people and papers are wont to throw off on and to make light of Mr. Harvie Jordan and the Cotton Association.

This is not right. It matters not in what points our papers and organizations may differ, we are fighting for and working for a fair price for our staple--cotton--and it should not be a question of who deserves the credit, etc. That is a very narrow point for prominent and sensible people to dwell upon.

The Guide has bent every nerve, strained every point and made every possible sacrifice to aid in getting our people to hold their cotton for an equitable price, and in this we do not claim that we have done any more than our duty to our country, our homes and our wives and children. We are doing no more than any truly patriotic men and newspapers ought to do.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and The Guide believes that little papers and little men who are so anxious to assume "national characters" in the press will blurt around and scramble for prominence at the peril of the cause for which they are supposed to be fighting. Let us unite for 15-cent cotton. We need the co-operation not only of the farmers, but the help of merchants, bankers and railroads, the influence of the Farmers' Union and the Cotton Association. No time to quarrel over honors.

If you are a true patriot, you will be for Victory, no matter where the public places the credit.

The real credit belongs to brave men and women in the forks of the creek who are living on corn-bread, pork and turnip greens, and whose children are staying indoors for lack of comfortable clothes.

The Guide claims the credit of victory for those people who have faithfully kept their obligations and are willing to sacrifice their lives as well as their fortunes for this battle of principle.

Of course we have grand and noble leaders--they deserve praise for their sacrifices. Some of them are working for the union today at less than one-third what they could get in some other employment. They are also heroes--but without the co-operation of those who stand by the leader their work would be fruitless and in vain.

God give us victory--let the credit be Thine own!

The Personal Factor

In conducting a dairy farm it is very desirable to have good cows; good buildings, good land and up-to-date equipment. The highest degree of success can not be reached without these. But all these may be a reality and the business still be a failure if not properly directed. The personal factor is the most important item in the entire scheme. The margin between cost of product and selling price represents success or failure, and this margin is controlled more largely by the manager's personal ability to handle the business than by all other conditions combined.

The successful head of a dairy farm may be described in three words: He must be a master of his business, knowing the general requirements for winning success, and keeping constantly in touch with advancing knowledge.

He must be in love with the business. No man ought to be allowed to handle a dairy cow that does not feel like lifting his hat to her when he meets her.

He must be willing and physically able to stay by the work through good and evil times. While the work is not hard, it will not bear neglect.

This man will know a good cow when he sees her and he will not keep another kind. He will know how to feed her. How to milk her. How to care for her. He will know how to grow feed crops, how to handle the products and by-products of the dairy. He sees his cows every day, and knows just how they are being cared for. He knows how much milk each gives, how much profit each makes, etc. He has his finger constantly on the pulse of the business and can detect instantly when anything goes wrong in any department. He has other men to assist in the work but his oversight is so faithful that it practically goes as he wants it to go.

This description is not overdrawn. Go where you will the successful dairy is managed by just such a man. Most dairies that fail financially and otherwise do so because of the lack of the personal factor.

Dairying is a good business, but it is jealous. It will not bear the neglect, but pays handsomely for the right kind of attention.--W. L. W., in Southern Cultivator.

Still Achieving; Still Pursuing.

Before the readers of this article shall have seen it in cold type they will have passed over the threshold of the new year and the gray dawning of the year 1908 will be casting its long, wistful shadows to the west. Notwithstanding the fact that the year just gone to many with misgivings, yet to the farmer, the future is rosette with promise. He will have his farm--the earth, the air, the sunshine, and rain--all his raw material, to work up into more corn, more cotton, more vegetables, more of everything for the sustenance of man and beast. And this is worth while. This, that and the other industry may shut down and stop operations for a season, but not so with the farmer. The children must have their bread, the strong man his meat, and the invalid his milk. Let other things be as they may--panic or no panic.

FOR SALE--Beautiful stock certificate with artistic border and genuine seal. Printed in green and looks better than those clearing house gags. New last year and never been framed. Address Fred Tenney, Boston, Mass.

Monthly Poultry Letter

I think that the small farmer who does not give some attention to hog raising is making a mistake. If properly managed he will find that the pig is a good animal to have on the farm. As to the number that he may keep, it depends on so many different things that I would say keep not less than two the year round and as many more as it is found can be fed and disposed of at a living profit. This can be ascertained by each farmer for himself, after due deliberation and experiment.

The old man's first knowledge of hog raising was when beautiful nature furnished the feed and scattered it down from the spreading branches of the great forest oaks. These were the days of the "razor-back and hazel-splitter." Sometimes the hogs were gathered up in the fall, and fed some corn just before the killing, but they were often killed in the woods off the mast, and made what was thought to be very good meat.

But the forests disappeared and with them the acorn and the "razor-backs," and in their place came the improved hogs and entirely different methods of feeding. After the acorn came the exclusive corn diet and disease. People were slow to believe that the hog was a pasture animal and such a thing as a hog-pasture was not spoken of; he was put in a field not as a pasture, but merely as an enclosure. It is now understood that, to raise a hog profitably, it must be largely done in pasture, and if he grows up in health it must be on other than an exclusive corn diet.

Most of the ailments of the hog may be traced to indigestion and bowel troubles. Corn is an expensive food, and it is a waste to gorge the hog upon it, even during the fattening. He will eat more than he can digest or assimilate, and all that he fails to assimilate is clear loss. Corn is a great heat-producing feed, and quantities of it continually eaten, heats up the animal, impairs the digestive powers of the stomach, and is liable to inflame the intestines. A clover patch is a good place to fatten hogs in, so is a patch of early sown rye--sow, say, in August, if you wish to fatten them in such quantities as will be pretty well cleaned up by the next morning. With this feed of pumpkins, the hogs will not eat more corn than they can digest and assimilate. Some think it better to remove the seeds before feeding, as the seeds are medicinally a diuretic. Pumpkins may be grown very cheaply in corn, but the surest way is to grow them in a patch to themselves, planted six or eight feet apart each way, and lightly worked a time or two before the vines spread much. They are also an excellent side feed for cattle that are being fattened on corn. For cattle it is better to cut up the pumpkins in "mouthful" pieces, and remove the seeds.

The production of eggs is an easy matter in spring and summer, when the hens lay naturally, but to raise a summer product in the depth of winter is less easy of attainment. There are two reasons why the "egg farmer" should make every effort to secure the production of as great a number of eggs in winter as at other seasons. First, because eggs are very much dearer in winter than in summer; and, second, a farmer selling eggs should supply his customer the year round. To secure a good winter supply of eggs, the following should be observed:

A good winter laying breed must be kept. The hens must be of a highly productive strain and breed if possible from several generations of good winter layers. The pullets which are to be kept for winter layers must be hatched neither too early nor too late. The hens must not be more than two years old.

The houses, yards and all appliances must be laid out and constructed so as to insure comfort.

The food must contain a sufficiently large proportion of those elements which are necessary for the formation of eggs, the repair of tissue and the production of heat.

No single breed can be said to be the best for winter laying, for a breed which will do best under certain circumstances may not be suitable for others. If, however, the different breeds are divided poorly into classes the weight of evidence points to the conclusion that for winter laying the small non-sitting breeds are excelled by the heavy sitting varieties. The non-sitters will lay a greater number of eggs during the year, but the "general purpose" or sitting breeds, are better winter layers. Among the most popular of these may be mentioned the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Oringtons, and when kept under favorable conditions fowls of any of these breeds can be depended upon for a regular supply of winter eggs.

RELATED INFLUENCE. God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flowers on its stem, upon the rain drop that swells the mighty river, upon the dew-drops that refresh the smallest sprig of moss that yearns its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its sleep, upon every pencilled shell that clings to the caverns of its deep, upon the million creatures that live in heaven or the earth beneath, upon all He has written: "None of us liveth to himself."--Anonymous.

With a conference of the major leagues and minor organizations at Cincinnati, a meeting of the board of the National Association of Minor Leagues clubs at Cleveland, and meetings of several of the smaller leagues in various parts of the country there promise to be something doing in the baseball world during the coming week.

A Small Cottage Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



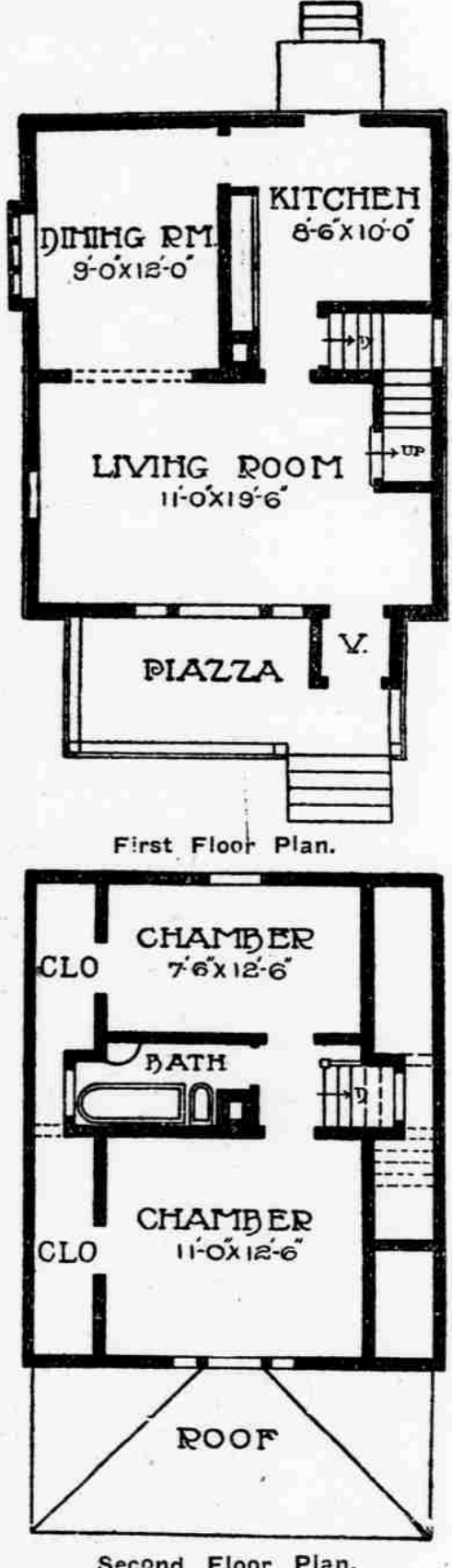
We submit for the consideration of our readers a small but neat cottage design of five rooms, the size being 20 feet wide by 24 feet deep. The cost of this house should not exceed \$1,200, as follows: All carpenter's material and labor complete, \$850; all mason work complete, \$250; painting, \$100; total cost, \$1,200. This approximate estimate does not include heating or plumbing, and templates building the house simply with Norway pine finish on the inside and hard pine floors, a good cellar and good foundation wall.

In constructing a small house of this description it is not necessary to timber it as heavily as would be needed in a larger house, and if the sheathing on the outside is put on diagonal and well nailed, and the floor lining laid diagonal and well nailed to the joist, the framing may be quite light.

Such a cottage may be shingled all over on the outside and have a very rustic and artistic appearance, and the cost would be no greater than to use narrow siding as shown in the cut. There are two small dormer windows in the roof, one on each side, lighting the stairway and the bathroom. These little windows add very much to the exterior appearance.

The first story rooms are 8 feet in height, and the second story, seven feet six inches, with the ceiling angle on two sides cut very slightly, making very nice, pretty rooms. The upper portions of the gables are shingled, also the sides of the dormers and roof of piazza.

In painting this cottage a very pretty effect can be had by painting all the trimmings white, the body of the house a bluish gray, all of the shingles Venetian red, also the floor of the piazza and steps and the ceiling overhead in a lighter shade of red. The chimney is the same as the body of the house. There is a side grade entrance to the cellar, and also leading up to the kitchen, as shown in the cut, adding much to the convenience of the house.



DOES NOT MINCE HIS WORDS

When John Skelton Williams Has Anything to Say, He Says It. (From an Open Letter to Judge Leigh R. Watts, General Counsel of the Seaboard, from John Skelton Williams, Dec. 1, 1906.)

The Seaboard system, said to say, is becoming notorious for its wretched and reckless mismanagement. Its miserable record for wrecks and its inexcusable disregard of schedules have brought upon it many bitter attacks from the newspapers in the territory through which it runs, while New York papers are now directing attention to the pitiable financial returns which are the natural result of its bad management.

I do not intend to be disrespectful, but in this whole matter I cannot avoid thinking of you as a knight coming careering into the lists--after five or six warnings and preliminary blasts of your trumpet--full caparisoned and armed cap-a-pie, the champion of those pure and beleaguered virgins of finance, Messrs. Ryan, Blair, Coolidge, Dennis and Barr--the Knight of the Trusting Heart, defending the objects of his affection. These individuals apparently have been careless of their own characters or have felt inadequate to the task of defending them. You charge in and assume the difficult task of opposing an array of facts and figures. Your assiduity in piling up for them certificates of character, issued by yourself, indicates your understanding of their sore need.

A curious reversal of position toward Mr. Ryan and myself is presented. Six years ago, when you were my general counsel and Mr. Ryan was the outsider, you held him up publicly as the type of all that was false and horrible. Now, that you are his general counsel and I am the outsider, your tendency seems to be to view me with coldness and anger, to make me the object of censorious criticism and to approve Mr. Ryan as warmly, zealously and consistently as you approved me while I was doing the very things which you

fects on us. It taught me to distrust him more and more absolutely; it seems to have taught you to admire him extravagantly and to trust him implicitly!

I do not know, judge, whether you are the object of congratulation or commiseration in this connection. My mind inclines to the former. It seems to me you have cornered the market in simple faith, in Childlike Trustfulness and Confidence, and that you are in position to organize a trust in those most beautiful qualities, that you have a complete monopoly. According to the United States census of 1900, there were in this country, to be exact, 42,455,236 persons between 20 years of age and "100 or over." Of all these, I judge you are the one who stands alone in regarding Messrs. Ryan, Blair, Dennis and Coolidge as straightforward, fair dealing, merciful and generous men. I assume that they themselves were included in the census, and am making my calculations with that in view. I, the organizer and former president of the system, seem to have your criticism and stern reproach. The present powers have your admiration and your exclusive and lovely confidence. Innocence and Faith and Guilelessness are very admirable.

While Dayton is set altogether satisfied with its berth in the Central League it is believed that the club will stay with the old crowd in preference to taking chances by joining one of the new leagues now being discussed. Such, at least, is the latest report from the Ohio city.

The night came on, the good wife smiled To herself as she softly said, "Thank God, we're happy, healthy and bright. We all take Rocky Mountain Tea at night."

R. H. Jordan & Co.