

9,444,314 BALES.

Such is the Present Estimate of the Southern Cotton Association—"In the Face of These Facts It Looks Like Insanity to Sell at Present Prices," Said President Jordan Last Week.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3, 1905.

On June 22, 1905, from our list of over 17,000 correspondents, we secured an estimate of the yield of cotton by counties for this year, which compiled amounted to 10,231,874 bales. Later, on September 7th, through this list of correspondents and through each State Department, we issued a report showing the estimated yield for the present year to be 9,588,133 bales.

For this report we have secured from the same sources, and from other sources, information that we consider to be the most reliable and accurate in regard to cotton conditions that can be obtained. We give it out in compiled form by States as we received it without adding or deducting any per cent according to what our opinion may be in regard to the estimated yield or amount ginned.

In view of the fact that Fall River markets at the present time are bare of spot cotton goods and sales are being made for delivery not later than February, and, also, that over 4,000,000 new spindles are being, and have this year been added to the cotton machinery in the foreign countries, we fail to see where the present price for cotton can be anything but too low. In addition to this optimistic view of the situation from the cotton planters standpoint, the following was contained in Bradstreet's last review on the trade situation: "Activity, in fact buoyancy, still characterizes practically all lines of trade and industry. Re-order business reflects this in a steady call from jobbers for dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats—in fact, all lines of wearing apparel. Industry retains the lively appearance noted for some time past. In railway lines the ef-

REPORT OF SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION OCTOBER 30th, 1905. AVERAGE DATE OF REPLIES OCTOBER 21st.

STATE.	Reduction. Per cent	Production 1904-'05.	Estimated Production 1905-'06.	Est. Picked to Oct. 21.	Est. ginned to Oct. 21.	Est. picked by States.	Est. ginned by States.
Alabama	27	1,445,133	1,054,948	73.28	72.29	772,749	760,747
Arkansas	28	912,760	657,188	29.50	20.21	193,870	132,751
Florida	18	75,288	64,198	73.20	53.30	46,992	34,235
Georgia	25	1,879,744	1,409,808	77.50	69.20	1,092,601	986,865
Indian Territory...	23	469,015	361,142	32.12	35.10	116,016	126,760
Louisiana	51	1,085,871	532,077	48.28	36.27	264,038	192,877
Mississippi	33	1,762,766	1,181,054	53.36	36.15	629,692	426,655
North Carolina...	24	697,452	530,074	78.32	64.24	415,224	353,382
Oklahoma	15	330,755	311,142	33.50	32.10	60,380	58,275
South Carolina...	26	1,147,379	849,061	70.00	68.14	566,342	578,422
Tennessee	23	325,103	250,330	38.10	32.50	95,335	83,443
Texas	26	3,139,516	2,323,242	64.62	59.28	1,502,063	1,302,045
Miscellaneous		35,733	50,050	75.00	65.00	37,536	32,532
Totals			9,444,314			5,792,838	5,160,891

61.3 per cent estimated picked; 54.7 per cent estimated ginned.

Through our correspondents, we asked for information as to what per cent of the crop in each county has been picked, also, what per cent has been ginned. We presume the answers were made out and sent in, based only on the opinion of the correspondent, as we did not ask for any gin account as was done by the Census Bureau of the United States Government up to October 18th. As our replies average as being sent in on October 21st, we also presume that our correspondents must be very correct in their estimate of the yield of the crop because their estimate on what cotton has been ginned will be seen is slightly over 200,000 bales of the actual count given out by the United States Government with three days ginning added to the number of bales shown by the United States Government, which time was the difference between our reports being sent in and theirs. It can be seen that we are justified in feeling that our correspondents have a decidedly correct impression of the conditions as they exist. Therefore, we take it for granted that the estimate yield of 9,444,314 bales of cotton for the present year is as nearly correct as can be estimated. In other words, the close proximity of the number of bales ginned as estimated, to the number shown as actually having been by the Government report, compels us to have unbounded confidence in our estimate yield figures.

This report shows that 54.7 per cent of the present crop has been ginned, and 61.3 per cent has been picked up to October 21st.

forts making to handle the immense business offerings are such as was never put forth before. Bank clearings, though comparing with very large totals of a year ago, show expansion particularly at cities outside of the metropolis. Taken as a whole, the situation is one which finds no precedent for this season of the year."

From Dun's last review we quote the following: "Almost without exception, reports are favorable regarding the nation's commercial progress. There is no decrease in the inquiries for the Spring shipments from jobbers, and little idle machinery is found in the leading manufacturing industries. Textile mills are well occupied. Railway earnings for October were six per cent larger than last year."

In the face of these facts, it really looks like an act of insanity for the owners of spot cotton to sell at present prices. The textile mills of the world have sold this crop far in advance, and at prices which will justify them in paying several cents per pound more than they are paying at present. It does seem that the Southern people are too slow in realizing the enormous activity that at present prevails in all lines of business, from which evidence they should fully realize the very important position they occupy as factors in the world's progress.

Respectfully submitted,
HARVIE JORDAN,

President:
RICHARD CHEATHAM,
Secretary.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Progressive Farmer. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

COTTON ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Township Meetings Everywhere Saturday, December 2d, County Meetings Saturday 9th, and State Meetings January 3d.

The official call of President Jordan sets the following times for all Cotton Association meetings, which times will be observed in all The Progressive Farmer's territory.

For the purpose of re-electing township officers for the ensuing year, meetings are called to be held at each voting precinct, or the central point, of the township throughout the Cotton States on the first Saturday in December, 1905.

The officers shall consist of township president, secretary and treasurer. Also, from two to five representatives shall be elected, or chosen, at this meeting for the purpose of attending the county meeting, which will be called at the county court house, or their regular place of meeting, on the second Saturday in December, 1905, which will be the 9th day, for the purpose of electing county, or parish officers for the ensuing year.

These county officers shall, also, consist of president, secretary and treasurer. At these county meetings, which will be held on the 9th day of December, representatives or delegates to the State Convention will be chosen, for the purpose of meeting at their respective capitols on the first Wednesday in January, 1906. Each county parish will elect one or three delegates to attend the annual State meetings called to meet at the State Capitols on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1906.

These State meetings will be held for the purpose of electing State officers for the ensuing year and members of the Executive Commit-

tee of the Southern Cotton Association as follows: For the State of Alabama three, Arkansas two, Florida one, Georgia three, Louisiana three, Mississippi three, Missouri one, North Carolina two, South Carolina two, Tennessee one, Texas five, Virginia one, Kentucky one, Oklahoma one, Indian Territory one.

The Farmer's Cause is the Cause of All.

The price of cotton, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, especially in the face of a short crop. When the cotton farmers of the South said there would be a short crop, Mr. Price and his kind pooh-poohed at the assertion. When after the Asheville meeting of the Southern Cotton Association sent out its estimate of less than ten million bale crop the Price crowd held up their hands in holy horror and said "twelve millions,"—then some of the cotton farmers, the cotton sting kind, got scared and said, "Mr. Price knows; there may be a larger crop than we think," and began to sell. But time, which proves all things, has shown the wisdom of the estimate made by the Southern Cotton Association.

Some months ago there was a report sent out stating the English spinners would buy very cautiously through the fall months, more fully reported in a recent issue of The Progressive Farmer.) If they have carried out their promise and cotton has risen in price in the face of those people staying off the market, except for immediate demands, what kind of prices may we look for when they are forced on the market to buy a full supply? Also, in Lancaster alone, several million spindles have been added during this year. Those spindles were not put in to stand idle, but to supply the demand for manufactured products. They are now ready to be operated, and it will require cotton for them to run on. Then why should the Southern cotton farmer throw away \$2.50, \$5.00, or more per bale of his cotton by selling now when by holding he can get the higher price? There is not a cotton farmer of any information in the South who does not say there is a short crop. Then why not back his judgment by holding for better prices? They are sure to come, and the man who holds will reap the reward. Besides, it is a duty each man owes to himself and family to make his products bring all it will in reason; and in this instance it is a duty he owes to his fellow farmer and to our common country.

The higher the price of cotton the more money will be brought into the country from abroad. The man who sells his cotton for the less price and thereby prevents the money the extra price would bring from coming into the country may not have committed a crime, but he is not the benefactor that the man is who holds for the higher price, and thereby brings the more money into the country to be put in circulation and enliven every branch of our varied industries. When the money is in the country it will surely be distributed and every one has a show at it, but when it is not in the country all are denied the use of it.

I trust all our people will get the idea out of their heads that this fight for higher prices is simply a farmer's fight. It is very much more. It should be the people's fight. The business man, the professional man and the manufacturer are interested. The farmer is simply the medium through which the money is brought into the country and is distributed by him into every avenue and channel of trade.

The farmer's cause is the cause of all.
T. B. PARKER,
Secretary North Carolina Division Southern Cotton Association.