

Historical Society

The LIVESTOCK



KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
SANDERS & CO.

OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Tenth Year,
No. 22

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, April 15, 1905.

\$1 Per Year



"HEAP BIG INJUN"



A COLORADO POTATOE HARVEST.

REPORT OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK
ASSOCIATION.

Held in Guthrie, Tuesday Feb. 14, and Wednesday
Feb. 15, 1905.

Mr. L. J. Allen was asked to speak in the place of Col. Albert Dean, but he declined, saying that the quarantine committee report will cover the ground.

Jerome Eubank of Kansas City made a short address in the absence of Eugene Rust. Mr. Eubank strongly advocated harmony in all relations among the cattlemen, as this is the only way to insure success in their undertakings.

On account of the absence of a number of the speakers, the five minute talks on the markets were discontinued, and the report of the committees submitted.

TO THE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, in Convention assembled, your Committee on resolutions offer the following:

WHEREAS, In the western part of Oklahoma a special quarantine exists by enactment of the Oklahoma Legislature, and by resolution of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and

WHEREAS, The practices instituted by these two authorities in a measure conflict in the following particulars:

The Oklahoma regulations forbid the removing of any cattle from their pastures until they have been inspected and certified to by either the Federal or the Oklahoma inspectors; and

WHEREAS, The Federal inspectors have uniformly declined to inspect cattle in the pastures but only at the shipping points on account of having an inadequate force for pasture inspection; and

WHEREAS, The Oklahoma inspection force is entirely inadequate, their being only two inspectors provided for, the result is that cattlemen within the district affected are unable to transact their business without violating the Oklahoma law by moving their cattle out of the pastures without inspection in order to get them to Federal inspectors; Therefore

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the Oklahoma inspection force ought to be immediately so increased as to enable all the cattle in the affected districts to be inspected within a reasonable time after application for such inspection, and it is the judgement of the members of this Association that not less than ten (10) inspectors should be provided for the Territory of Oklahoma in order to meet present requirements; and

WHEREAS, There is a bill now before the Legislature in recognition of this difficulty which provides for the increase of the force of inspectors from two (2) to six (6); It is

RESOLVED, That this Association petition the Honorable Legislature of Oklahoma to amend the proposed bill to make the increase of inspectors eight (8), making the total number of inspectors ten (10) instead of six (6). It is further

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association in order that the work may be effective to the best results, that appropriation should be made to

pay the traveling expenses of inspectors in addition to their salaries, the fact being that at the present time the necessary traveling expenses of inspectors is often sufficient to absorb their entire pay. Adopted.

A resolution petitioning the Department of Agriculture to increase the number of Federal inspectors in Oklahoma from 3 to 6 so as to facilitate shipment was offered and re-committed, but finally rejected.

RESOLVED, That this Association petition the Congress of the United States speedily to enact legislation empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates pending an appeal therefrom by the railway authorities in case rate suggested by the commission are not satisfactory to the Railways, in conformity to the recommendations of President Roosevelt in his message to the present Congress.

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the law known as the Elkins Act now in force enlists the power of the national government to protect any rates the railways may agree upon among themselves, it is only just that if the powers of government operating through the courts is to be enlisted to fine railway companies for making rates less than are published in the agreed tariffs as provided by the law. As a compensation for this the government should have the power of immediately saying whether such rates are reasonable and right. It is

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Excellency the President of the United States, and to the Hon. Bird S. McGuire, Delegate to the Federal Congress. Adopted.

WHEREAS, The present force of Federal Inspectors for the Territory of Oklahoma consists of five (5) men; and

WHEREAS, It has been clearly proven that this force is wholly inadequate for the present needs of the shippers of this Territory; and

WHEREAS, The shippers of cattle and the railroad companies are placed at a great inconvenience and suffer a financial loss by the failure of inspectors to be at certain points at the time shipments are made; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we petition the Hon. Sec. of Agriculture to increase the force of Federal inspectors for Oklahoma Territory to eight (8) Federal Inspectors

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby heartily tendered to President Roosevelt, the Attorney General, and to the Department of Commerce for their indefatigable efforts in investigating and publishing the facts concerning the beef combine, and for their efforts generally to promote healthy channels and normal competitions in the meat industry of the country, for on this, the prosperity of the Livestock industry largely depends.

The Secretary of this Association is

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IOWA GOLD MINE per bushel
1.25, 3 bushels at 1.20
IOWA SILVER MINE per bushel

1.40 3 bushel 1.30. WE FURNISH SACKS FREE WITH ALL KINDS OF FARM SEEDS

OUR 25c OFFER 300 Kinds of FLOWER SEED 10 FULL SIZED packages of GARDEN SEED and a 15 CENT CHECK GOOD FOR 15 CENTS WORTH OF ANY KIND OF SEED IN OUR CATALOGUE.

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also

More butchers and regular order buyers than at any competitive market.

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C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

C. T. JONES, General Manager.

L. W. KRAKE, Ass't. Genl. Manager.

A. FYFE, Genl. Traffic Manager.

instructed to furnish the above named authorities at Washington, with a copy of these Resolutions, and furthermore to do all in his power to assist them in their labors. Adopted.

WHEREAS, The payment of two cents per head on cattle from the free area of Oklahoma, shipped to market, is demanded by the State of Kansas, without just cause. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we petition the Legislature of Kansas, now in session to abolish such unjust demand by repeal of said law. Adopted.

WHEREAS, All of the benefits derived by the live stock interests of the Territory of Oklahoma in permitting the cattle raised in a large portion of such Territory to be marketed at an increased price at the domestic yards at the several live stock markets, comes from Federal legislation and the authority of the Government of the United States; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be in the Legislative Assembly, a sentiment that the interests of the Territory conflict with the express desire of one of the departments of the National Government; and

WHEREAS, In our opinion as representing the cattle industry of the Territory of Oklahoma, we believe that there should be perfect harmony between the Territorial authorities and the Federal authorities; Therefore, be it

ENACTED, That we deprecate any

division of sentiment or conflict of authority between the Territory of Oklahoma as expressed in its Quarantine Law and the regulations or desires of any department of the National Government; and further—

RESOLVED, That such harmony is necessary to the end, that the cattle raiser of the Territory may obtain the highest market price for their cattle as justified by the physical conditions and surroundings of the Territory. Adopted.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association are tendered to the citizens of Guthrie for their hospitable entertainment during the session of this Association, and to the press for their kindly publication of the proceedings and their advertising of the Association in advance; and to the railways of Oklahoma for the favorable rates they made to enable delegates to attend at a minimum expense. Adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to apply to the authorities of the Oklahoma Agricultural College for bulletins of information and experiments of that Institution to be furnished to each Vice-President in the several counties of Oklahoma, and the Vice-President is hereby instructed to procure the publication, as far as possible, of the bulletins in each County paper of the Territory. Adopted. It is

RESOLVED, That the grateful ap

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AND **FARM NEWS**
FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

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preciation of the members of this Association be expressed to the Oklahoma Agricultural College for the faithful and thorough researches they are making and work they are doing in the interest of Agriculture and Animal Industry in Oklahoma; and that the support of the members of this Association is hereby pledged to the said College in the good work it is doing in this Territory; and that the needs of this Institution, as incorporated in bills now before the Legislature, should be carefully and impartially considered by our representatives.

With more than three-fourths of the people of Oklahoma engaged in Agricultural pursuits, expenditures for higher education along this line in this Territory, should in some measure bear a similar proportion to the total expenditure. Adopted.

This resolution was offered by Mr. Beadles, referred to the Committee on Resolutions, reported back with recommendations, and Adopted.

WHEREAS, The export demand and trade to an important extent fixes the price of meat product; and

WHEREAS, The National Live Stock Association is laboring to arrange a reciprocal relation with certain important buying countries of Europe by which our foreign avenues and outlets may be enlarged; it is

RESOLVED, That this Association favors the use of all legitimate pressure which the federal departments can bring to bear to induce such reciprocal relations as will open more fully the foreign markets; and

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Association, the war department should invite bids from United States producers for the meat supply of our army in the Philippines; and

RESOLVED, Further, That we commend the efforts of the National Live Stock Association to accomplish these results and pledge said association our support in this important undertaking. It is further

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks be given Hon. Frank Cooper of Kansas City, for his valuable assistance in Committee work and in the General Convention.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the administration of Hon. T. B. Ferguson as Governor of Oklahoma, and thank him for his recognition of our Association in the appointment of our worthy Secretary, W. E. Bolton as a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission. (Signed)

R. M. BRESSIE,
President Oklahoma
Live Stock Association.

RESOLVED, That this Association tender its thanks and appreciation to the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission for intelligent and faithful efforts in enforcing the laws, and also by the wise exercise of their discretion in ridding Oklahoma of live stock infections.

RESOLVED, That this Association individually and collectively render every possible assistance to the Sanitary Board in the carrying on of their work.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Association, the process of dipping cattle for the cure and prevention of Texas fever also lice and mange according to the present established regulations of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, has passed the experimental stage, and is entirely safe and effective; also the facilities for and expenses of dipping are now reasonable and within the reach of all cattlemen

RESOLVED, Further, That the widest publication be given to this resolution, to the end that the results of dipping may be realized by our people to the fullest extent.

WHEREAS, The funds now available for the use of the Sanitary Board are inadequate on account of the largely increased labors of the Board, and

WHEREAS, The cattle census of Oklahoma is now approximately one million head, it is resolved that this Association petition the Legislature of Oklahoma for an appropriation of \$16,100.00 annually for the use of said Board to maintain inspectors in the field. This sum amounts to but one and one-half cents per head on the Oklahoma, and it is the opinion of this Association that the people of Oklahoma will be entirely willing to pay this amount, especially considering the fact that the cattle values of Oklahoma are largely enhanced by the services of the Board thus equipped.

RESOLVED, That in our opinion the salaries of all inspectors be equally graded according to the discretion of the Board,

RESOLVED, That nine hundred dollars annually be appropriated to equip and maintain the office of said board, investigation having disclosed the fact that the office cannot be operated effectively at less than the above sum.

B. W. MURPHEY,
Chairman Quarantine Committee.

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee endorse the report of the Quarantine Committee.

E. E. ALKIRE,
Chairman Legislative Committee.

After much discussion, the resolutions as submitted by the various committees were adopted as appear above.

A motion was put and carried that the date of the meeting of the convention be changed from the middle of February to the second Tuesday in March.

Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the following:

Officers elected Feb. 1905-1906, at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

President Oklahoma Live Stock Association, R. M. Bressie, Ponca City, Okla.

Vice-President, Joe C. Miller, Bliss, Okla.

Secretary, W. E. Bolton, Woodward, Okla.

Treasurer, J. J. Gerlach, Woodward, Okla.

In behalf of the Mayor, the City Council and the citizens of Oklahoma City, Mr. C. G. Jones extends a most cordial invitation for the Association to hold next annual meeting in that city, and promises to do all that can be done to make the convention a success.

Mr. R. M. Bressie, of Ponca City, Okla., tendered an invitation to the Officers and Members of the Association to meet in their city next year, but after consideration and discussion he withdrew his invitation, and gave his support to Oklahoma City.

Mr. Weir's invitation to meet at Enid was also considered, but on motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Queen, the selection of Oklahoma City as the next meeting place was made unanimous.

A vote of thanks was then extended to the entire force of the retiring officers in appreciation of their services during the past year.

The appreciation of the citizens of Guthrie for Geo. W. Carr, President of the Live Stock Association was demonstrated by the giving of a neat medal inscribed as follows: "Geo. W. Carr, President, 1904 and 1905, Guthrie, O. T., Compliments of Guthrie Citizens."

Executive Committee:

G. W. Carr, Stone, Okla.
J. H. Cox, Moscow, Okla.
A. H. Tandy, Woodward, Okla.
C. H. Gorton, Snyder, Okla.
Z. T. Miller, Bliss, Okla.
W. A. Moore, Oklahoma, Okla.
John George, Liberal, Kans.

Quarantine Committee:

John Sams, El Reno, Okla.
W. H. Van Selous, Ponca City, Okla.
Geo. W. Boyd, Mangum, Okla.
Honorary member,

Hon. J. R. Scott, Perry, Okla.,
Legislative Committee:

Joe C. Miller, Bliss, Okla.
E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla.
G. W. Crowell, Alva, Okla.

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Beaver County, Geo. H. Healey,
Beaver: Woodward, C. H. Lockhart,
May: Day, M. F. Word, Grand: Dewey,
B. F. Simyson, Bloomington: Grant,
A. J. Engbert, Pond Creek: Roger
Mills, E. K. Thurmond, Elk City:
Greer, Ed. D. Davis, Erick: Kiowa,
C. E. Walker, Olden: Canadian, Geo.
O. Conville, El Reno: Kingfisher
E. W. Hunt, Kingfisher: Kay, J. W.
Lewis, White Eagle: Noble, J. B.
Beadles, Antim: Logan, Bert Murphy
GUTHRIE: Oklahoma, E. Bracht, Ok-
lahoma City: Cleveland, T. E. Smith
Norman: Payne, F. C. Burtis, Still-
water: Comanche, W. B. Campbell,
Apache: Kansas State, W. E. Herring,
Ashland, Kans: Colorado State, John
Stinson, Springfield, Col: Texas State,
Robert Moody, Canadian, Texas.

Beginning With Turkeys.

The following clipped from the Woman's Magazine, is very good instruction for persons who wish to begin to raise turkeys, though we think two weeks longer than necessary to keep the young turkeys confined in the first place, though much depends upon the weather. Their pen or coop must be kept clean, and there must be untiring watch for lice.

The best and easiest way to make a start in the raising of turkeys is to buy a couple of settings of eggs from a reliable poultryman or dealer as early in the spring as possible, and place them under common hens which are known to be good setters. When the eggs are hatched the mother hen should be confined in a close and rather well-sheltered pen, which will allow the young turkeys free ingress and egress. After they are a couple of weeks old the hen may be allowed to take her brood on the run on warm days, and after the turks are a month old they may be given perfect freedom if the weather is favorable. They may be given cracked wheat in addition to their other food, and will need but little further attention. Turkeys thrive much better if allowed to roost in the open and expensive poultry houses are not necessary. April and May are the best months for hatching turkeys.

M. M. Johnson, the Incubator Specialist.

The illustration herewith is a reproduced photograph of M. M. Johnson as the poultry world knows him. He is probably the best known of any man connected with the poultry industry. He is one of the easiest men in the world to get in touch with, and to know him, means to be right in the thickest of the poultry atmosphere. Johnson is nothing, if not a poultry man. His latest contribution to the industry is his Old Trusty Incubator. The machine was perfected only last year, and sprang at once into highest favor. During the present season the sales have been almost phenomenal.



Johnson has a style all his own in advertising and catalog writing, as well as his own ideas in incubator building. His catalog, a large work, all written by himself, is rather a remarkable book. Perhaps not the most elegant, from a literary point of view, but like his Old Trusty machines, it does the work. It convinces. In this connection we cannot refrain from quoting from a recent application for catalog H. W. Hubbard of Custom House, in classic Boston. He says: "I am anxious to possess one of your marvelous catalogs. The book is way ahead of anything of the kind we Yankees of the East have produced. It is worthy a place in our Public Library."

Johnson has a large advertisement of Old Trusty in this issue. It is well worth while for anyone interested in poultry to send for and read his 1905 catalog.

Are Some Oklahoma People Married?

In an arrest for perjury in swearing to a girl's age in getting a licence to marry before the probate court at Oklahoma City, the defence set up is that the clerk of the court has not the legal right to administer an oath, that the judge alone has such right.

Should this proposition be sustained by the district court it would unmarried many people in Oklahoma. The probate clerk at Oklahoma City declares he has administered such an oath to eighteen hundred persons in the seven years he has acted as clerk of the court, and the clerk of the twenty-six counties in the territory must have sworn a proportionate number in the same length of time. The matter, in addition to proving very embarrassing to wake up some morning and find they had been illegally consorting together, will effect untold amount of property in the territory.

O. N. Nelson, president of the Western Stock Yards Co., says that cattle are worth from \$2 to \$5 more per head if dehorned and lays particular stress on the idea of the benefit to ranchmen in dehorning their calves.

O. N. Nelson, president of the Western Stock Yards Co., which has yards at Fort Madison, Ia., and Amarillo, Texas., has made the effort of his life that which will be for the betterment of the Panhandle county as well as the Panhandle cattle. Situated in a place where they are in close touch with these people they know what their needs are and can work to a better advantage for them. Read what he has to say in his ad on the last page of this issue.

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- Geo. Baines \$75.00; Official County Reporter.
- Harley Hughett \$65.00; with Pott Drug Co.
- A. W. Cunningham \$100.00; Civil Ser- Washington, D. C.
- Shirley Jocelyn \$150.00; Court Reporter, 6th Dist., O. T.
- G. E. Baker \$150.00; Court Reporter 31st. Dist., Kan.

Any light boy can do as well. Write us for catalogue and term
F. A. HIBARGER,
WILL G. PRICE,

Ship Your Cattle to the
J. P. PETERS COMMISSION CO.
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Satisfactory Service, by Competent Salesmen in every department. Best located pens near scales.

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Can furnish finest blue stem grass pastures in Kansas very cheap. Write us about these before contracting

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M. F. STEWART,
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**OUR
Poultry
Department**

(FROM UP-TO-DATE FARMING.)

The Leghorn is now strictly in the "line of her duty."

For a change let us ask you to clean out the poultry house.

May we remind you that this is a good time to clean out the poultry house?

A single night by a broody hen on a nest of eggs makes them not good for food.

Give the broody hens a brand new nest and set them. Early pullets. That's what you want.

Poultry raising is not hard work, but it is exacting—requires almost constant thought and attention.

It is entirely practical to keep from 50 to 300 hens on ordinary farm without disturbing the other business of the farm.

The satisfied hen is the best layer. Try to keep the entire flock moving on "the even tenor of its way." Avoid cares and disturbances among the fowls.

"Charity covers a multitude of sins." Of equal force is "keep the poultry quarters dry and clean." Follow that and it will cover a multitude of other shortcomings in the poultry management.

Even in summer time it is good to feed the poultry their grain ration in clean, dry litter, so that they will scratch and hunt for it. It compels exercise, and fowls seem to relish the feed better that they get in that way.

An excess of corn is not the best feed for laying hens either winter or summer, but especially not in summer. Corn is a great heat producing feed, and a more cooling feed is better in warm weather. Wheat screenings are excellent.

Keep the eggs clean. They look so much better. The merchants would rather have them so, even if they do not pay any more for them. A cloth wet in warm water cleans them easily. If a few drops of vinegar be added to the water it is said to be better.

A few things are quite necessary in the poultry yard—gravel or grit, lime, crushed or ground bone, and crushed shell. Of course many of the articles we have named in purpose are duplicates of each other, but it is no harm to have them all scattered about the yard.

Set the first hens in a warm, cozy place, and keep feed and water near them; what is better, have a certain time each day to take them feed and water. Don't set any hens early that you can't handle at pleasure. Remember, the early pullets are for the winter layers.

It is very natural that the larger breeds of fowls require longer time to mature than the smaller ones and that they consume more food. But of

course when one is matured it dresses more meat. It is conceded, though, that the smaller breeds produce more eggs.

Poultry that is penned must have green feed. A head of cabbage suspended in reach of the fowls is a good feed and an ideal way to feed it. This is an excellent treatment for fowls in winter. Fowls that have the free run of the farms in summer will provide themselves with green feed.

A good rule in feeding any animal, especially fowls, is to never feed more than is promptly eaten. This is very important in feeding soft feeds. This character of feed spoils very quickly eaten and trampled in by the fowls. Keep the feeding and watering troughs clean. It is easier to prevent disease than to cure it.

If the ducks did "the proper thing" they begin laying in February, or early March, and they should be "doing a good business" now. To get all the eggs it is necessary to pen them at night, and to keep them up until 8 or 9 o'clock each morning. For this purpose a movable pen is necessary. It is wicked to shut up a flock of ducks in a wet, nasty pen for an entire season, or any great portion of it.

When the hens begin to lay the price begins to recede. Then also the trusts and speculators get busy throughout the land to reap the harvest of cheap eggs. They place them in storage until the hens quit laying, when they come out at three times the original cost. It will always be so until the producers of eggs get together in the A. S. of E. and have their own storehouses, or store eggs on their own account. Then eggs may bring the producer a profitable price the year round and the consumers will be saved from the extortations that have been practiced on them in recent years.

What do you think of a flock of guineas on the farm? Many object to them or their noisy habits, others fear the old rooster may be troublesome among the young chickens. Some times they are, but not very often, and the noise to which some object is admired by others. It is often useful in keeping hawks away, and in making known the presence of strange dogs and cats, or other intruders in the poultry yard. The guinea is a great layer in her season, and her meat, though dark, has a gamey flavor that makes it very attractive to most people.

We have often spoken of the low percentage of chickens raised to the number hatched. This percentage should be increased, for upon it largely depends the profit of poultry keeping. The great mortality among young chicks depends much upon their early treatment and feed. Some people have not the knack of caring for young chicks; such people cannot be success-

ful; what they make out of poultry is "luck." Others have no conveniences, no aids; what they make is in spite of conditions. These few general directions may be given: The early life of the chick should be passed in a dry, comfortable place with plenty of sunshine (but not all sunshine; in hot weather there must be shade), and it should be a place different from the parent nest; if kept in the same place, the nest, box and all should be removed, if removable, everything thoroughly cleaned up and a new litter furnished. The chicks should have access to clean, flinty sand that they may scratch and pick among. They should be fed regularly, and at first often; the first feed need not be given for some hours after hatching. Hard-boiled egg yolks, finely crumbled, with a very little corn meal sprinkled with it, is good for the first few feeds. To

pepper about as one would pepper it for eating, is, perhaps, well. The first few days, two or three, the chicks should be fed thus every two or three hours, gradually increasing the time between feeds and the amount of meal mixed in the feed. Clabber milk made into a cheese as dry as possible and crumbled fine is a good variation for the feed. After each feed the chicks should have access to clean water, not too cold, but they must have it in such a way that they can not get into it. Fill a shallow dish with clean gravel—little stones of irregular shapes, the size of hazel nuts and smaller—fill with water until the water shows up between the little stones. This is an ideal way to water young chicks. They will run all over the dish, scarcely getting a toe wet, and they will drink from between the stones with every demonstration of

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THIS CORN grown by us for past several years with remarkable success, insures the yield over all others 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Has never failed to make a crop when all others missed in dry seasons. Our crop last season excelled one hundred thousand bushels. For past three years we have sold more seed corn than any other firm in the United States, which is recommendation enough. If you are using this corn all ready, better order enough seed for your entire crop, as it is the corn for Oklahoma and the Southwest. It out yields Northern grown corn one-third, because it is acclimated and adapted to the Oklahoma soil and climate.

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Someone has defined true happiness as "a feeling of perfect security." To gain this security we invest our surplus in life insurance, fire insurance, government bonds, diamonds, jewelry, real estate, etc. But even the possession of these is worry unless we have a safe place in which to keep the evidence of ownership. To his latter fact is due the instantaneous success of Meilink's Home Deposit Vaults.

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Are for papers, jewelry, etc., which are left lying around in bureau drawers or a tin box. They take the place of a deed box or a jewel case giving protection against fire, water and sneak thieves. Keep your valuables at home instead of paying rent for a deposit box.

Papers, silverware, jewelry and books. For the home; for lodge purposes; doctors; lawyers; cigar stands; drug stores; and all classes of small business.

Safes, as ordinarily made are not adapted to home use.

- 1st—Because they are not waterproof.
- 2nd—Because they are too heavy.
- 3rd—Because they take too much room.
- 4th—Because they cost too much.
- 5th—Because they are expensive to move.

Meilink's Home Deposit Vaults gives you every protection that office safe does, and more. Your office safe is NOT waterproof—others have access to it.

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DESIGNED FOR SMALL BUSINESS
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Outside Dimensions—20 in. high, 13½ in. wide, 14½ in. deep.

Weight—About 200 lbs.

Inside Dimensions—13¼ in. high, 9¼ in. wide 10 in. deep.

Cabinet Work—Is fitted in No. 5 only. Has book space 13¼ in. high, 4½ in. wide, 10 in. deep; cash drawer 3 in. deep, 3½ in. wide, 9 in. long; two file spaces 4¼ in. high, 4½ in. wide, 10 in. deep.

Millison Office Supply Co.
Wichita, Kansas.

happiness. Coarse corn, or, better, finely crumbled corn bread, is a good feed as the days advance; then cracked corn and the finer grains—wheat, rye, barley, etc. Don't indulge in wet feed. A great many feed corn meal dough. If you do, the dryer it is the better. As the chickens increase in size coarser gravel should be in reach of them. In their earlier stages a little powdered charcoal in the feed is good, later, crushed charcoal is better. In the earlier days feed the chicks and the mother hen separately. We believe this method, followed with

persistence and good judgment, barring accidents or violence, would bring to maternity 90 per cent of the vigorous chicks hatched.

Preserving Eggs.

The price of eggs is so well maintained of late years, even through the spring and summer, that their preservation is not so important as it was a few years ago, when the price went so low during the laying season. But we have so many requests for information on the water-glass process that

we have decided to repeat that instruction as we gave it in Up-to-Date Farming for June 1 of last year. The instruction as given is from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1902, page 848, and is as follows:

"For the farmer and the small dealer the use of water glass is to be recommended. It is commonly sold in two forms; a sirup-thick liquid, of about the consistency of molasses, and a powder. The thick sirup, the form perhaps most usually seen, is sometimes sold wholesale as low as 1¢ cents per pound in carboy lots. The retail price varies, though 10 cents per pound seems to be the price commonly asked. A solution of the desired strength for preserving eggs may be made by dissolving one part of the sirup-thick water glass in ten parts, by measure, of water. If the water glass powder is used less is required for a given quantity of water. Much of the water glass offered for sale is very alkaline. Such material should not be used, as the eggs preserved in it will not keep well. Only pure water should be used in making the solution, and it is best to boil it and cool it before mixing with the water glass. The solution should be carefully poured over the eggs in a suitable vessel, which must be clean and sweet. If wooden kegs or barrels are used they should be thoroughly scalded before packing the eggs in them. The packed eggs should be stored in a cool place. If they are placed where

it is too warm, silicate deposits on the shell and the eggs do not keep well. It is best not to wash the eggs before packing, as this removes the natural mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell. One gallon of the solution is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs if they are properly packed."

The gallon of the solution referred to in the last sentence is a gallon of the water-glass solution as purchased, which is to be mixed with 10 gallons of water, making a solution of 11 gallons for the 50 dozen of eggs. The eggs must be entirely covered with the solution, and they should be stored in a cool, dry place.

Speaking further on this process of preserving eggs, Farmers' Bulletin No. 103 of the Department of Agriculture, says:

"It was found in these experiments that a 10 per cent solution of water glass preserves eggs so effectually that at the end of three and one-half months, eggs that were preserved the first of August still appeared perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little time, the yolk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for three and one-half months in water glass, the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or for frosting, while eggs from solution in water glass seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

THE SWINE Department

The hog fed in cramped quarters may escape disease, but he will not make healthy pork.

If there is a high knoll not far from the barns, this will be a good location for pig pens and pig houses, as perfect drainage is more essential for hogs than other animals, as they root up the ground and if it is at all moist make a slough of it.

The requirements of a perfect hog are size, bone, quality, color, beauty, evenness, and a dozen small requirements. These are all but minor requirements in an ideal hog. The crucial test, and the one requirement in an ideal hog, is, will he make the most pork out of the least amount of feed? All the former go to please the eye, the latter to fill the pocketbook.

Those who have made hog raising their special business for years are thoroughly convinced of the value of green feed for hogs; they manage their hog pastures in such a way as to never get out of green feed from early spring until late in the fall. After that time they will continue to feed succulent food of some kind to order to keep hogs in a healthy condition. Some feed silage, others feed roots and still others have excellent success with artichokes.

Don't depend upon corn alone for feeding the suckling sows. The profitable hog is the one that can be soonest brought to 200 pounds or over, and to do that the pig must do its best from the beginning. Feed the sow corn, of course, but feed her rich slops also; the pigs will very soon learn to eat with her. Wheat middlings or shorts make the very best of slops. Feed it fresh, and with just a little salt in it. Never feed sour slops

HOG FENCE.

It is probable that for a hog pen the only serviceable fence is one constructed of boards or plank. Wire fence will do in the hog pasture where there is much room for the hog to roam around, but it does not prove very serviceable in the small space in which the hog is to be penned. Even if of boards they must be nailed firmly to firmly-set posts. The hog has a way of rooting off boards that is quite exasperating. Barb wire is sometimes used, but is not advocated by the best breeders. It is very difficult to make a small pen of wire and have the wire so that the hog will be contented to be held in by it.

(Continued on page 15)

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cervey, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
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 Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad.

New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.
 Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

The only journal published in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, devoted exclusively to live stock interests and stock farming.

Entered at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, as second-class mail matter.

APRIL 15, 1905

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express orders, eastern bank exchange, registered letter, or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.)

Special reading notices 10 cents per line

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.

Electrics should have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR exercises great care in admitting advertisements to its columns. If any of our readers wish information regarding any advertisement or advertiser we would be glad to give same. If you wish to buy anything that is not advertised in our columns, write us and we will refer you to the best place to buy.

A postal card, addressed to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Woodward, Okla., will bring by return mail a full set of blanks necessary for becoming a member of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

THE
Veterinary

DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY DR. PINK HOWARD

WOODWARD, O. T. OFFICE AT CATTLE KING HOTEL. PHONE 60.

All correspondence answered in their turn by the editor of this department. Anyone desiring answer by return mail and not waiting for answer through the columns of this paper, will please send \$1.00. Address all correspondence to editor of this department.

Being asked by the publisher of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR to become editor of the veterinary department of LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. We have consented and will answer all inquiries relating to the ailments of live stock in their turn through the columns of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. I have heard of many of the stockmen and farmers who have and are losing a good many horses, cattle and hogs. If you will write me telling the symptoms I will answer through the columns of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. Anyone having stock not doing well please write, for we want to make this department the most interesting and instructive of any part of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, now come along and help us in this work by sending the ailments of your stock.

Yours truly
 DR. PINK HOWARD.

MANGE IN HORSES.

To Ed of Veterinary Dept.:—I have two young horses four and six years old that are not doing well lately. They are getting poor, their hair is peeling off, bite their flesh as though it itched. Being in a community where there is mange in cattle I thought they contracted the disease from the cattle. Please let me know through the INSPECTOR what the ailment is and a cure and I will be very thankful.

M. A. F., Cupid, O. T.

The trouble is some parasite of the skin. Most likely mange, the mange parasite of the cow does not live on a horse they are two different parasites.

Treatment:—Boil two ounces of tobacco in a quart of water and apply this solution after you have thoroughly washed the part with warm water and soap to soften the crust. Two or three applications of the tobacco wash should be sufficient to give relief.

PIG EATING SOW.

Ed. Veterinary Dept.—I have a young sow that ate her first litter, she will farrow in May. Will she eat her next litter?

L. O. S., Woodward, O. T.

Eating the pigs is due to the lack of some necessary portion of the feed. It is not likely she will destroy her next litter, if you are careful to see the sow has plenty of green feed and exercise. Remove the sow to a new pen so she will become accustomed to her new surroundings before farrowing. Many of these little things are necessary to insure success in this line.

To Ed. Veterinary Dept.—Will you please tell me what a ring bone is and the treatment.

C. J., Quinlan, O. T.

A ring bone is a growth of bone

around or about the fetlock or pastern joint is caused by a leakage of the joint water and growth on outside of periosteum caused by a strain or injury to the part.

Treatment:—Apply Bindowide of mercury 1 part and eosmoline 5 parts often, if not relieved get a competent veterinarian to perform neurectomy.

DR. PINK HOWARD.

H. T. Higley and wife of the D. Ita spent several days the past week on their ranch near Higley, Ok.

E. J. Coles was up from the ranch in Woodward county this week on business and to visit home folks. E. J. reports that the stock has wintered in fine shape.—Coldwater (Kan.) Tales man.

Inspector R. H. Hahn was in Woodward county since our last issue and investigated mange conditions in cattle in the north and west parts of county. He reports only one case needing attention, that of the Barbecue Campbell Cattle in Lot Ravenscraft pasture. These he placed under quarantine with instructions to dip. Woodward county is now almost entirely freed from mange.

Postmasters have been notified by the authorities that be at Washington, who recognize the liability of postmasters to get letters in the wrong boxes, that they have fixed a penalty of \$20 on persons taking mail out of boxes other than their own. The idea is to have people look at their mail before leaving the office and if they should have anything bearing the address of others they should return it at once.

Our Beaver county homesteaders are feeling a little blue over the defeat of the herd law, and well they may, it is the grtest outrage ever practiced on any people, to say the cattle shall be turned loose on the settlers of Beaver county two years more. But it is no fault of our representative, he passed it early in the house, it was amended in the council so it had to come back to the house and by that time the cattlemen were in Guthrie with such a strong lobby that the bill could not be passed, notwithstanding our own representative made the big fight of his life for the bill. We will have more to say about the defeat of this bill in the future. At present we can but regret the conditions that exist in Beaver county, and sincerely hope there will not be blood shed as in other counties over the matter.—Hooker Advance.

Postmaster John McGrath Dead.

It is with deep sorrow we are called to chronicle the death of our popular postmaster, John McGrath, who passed from life at his home in Woodward, Tuesday night, April 4th attended by his family and loving friends. The immediate cause of his death was due to an abscess which formed in his head and although two operations by the best medical skill were performed, death resulted after a stubborn fight against the grim destroyer.

From his family we learn the following: Johnathan McGrath was born at Derind, Joe Davis county, Ills., March 16, 1861. At the age of 21 he was appointed administrator of his father's estate. After settling up the estate he came west to Medicine Lodge, Kan., in 1885 thence to Woodward, O. T., at the opening in 1893, where he has since resided. In 1894 he also held the office of Quarantine In-



spector in Western Oklahoma. He was appointed postmaster at Woodward in July 1902, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves a wife; also three sons by a former marriage.

Those who knew John McGrath best were his warmest friends. Honest and upright in character, he scorned to do a mean act. Courageous, he faced every difficulty and overcame it without worry. Possessing rare executive ability he was quick to see opportunities and determined and resolute he made his influence felt everywhere. The world, and especially the town of Woodward has lost much in his death which comes upon our little town as a loss which is felt in every avenue and artery of the commercial life of the town.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence on yesterday afternoon. All marks of respect which could be shown were voiced by the closing of all places of business in Woodward and the attendant concourse of friends who deeply and sincerely mourn the death of one who for years past has been one of our most prominent citizens and a loved personal friend.

"The death bed of the just is yet undrawn
 By mortal hand it—merits a divine.
 Angels should paint it—angels ever there.
 There on a post of honor and of joy,
 A death-bed's a detector of the heart—
 Here tired dissimulation drops her mark—
 Virtue alone has majesty in death."

OUT of the pioneer West came this Jones' store. On the short grass plains of Western Kansas, where the buffalo grass stretched in monotonous brown landscapes to the horizon, this store was in 1887 occupying a small room 20 feet wide by 60 feet deep. The picture appearing over the date of 1887 is a true reproduction of that store building in its outline. It was at Stafford, Kan., nearly three hundred miles west of Kansas City that this little store in that little town of seven or eight hundred people, started to do business.

The founders of this business, who were the managers of that store, had just emerged from the wreck and ruin of commercial disaster, brought upon them by influences that were not in their power to control. This little store was made possible by the faith of a good father and mother, who sold their farm to furnish money with which their boys began anew in the business world. The stock of goods aggregated less than \$3500, and in speaking of the business Mr. Logan Jones says:

"As competitors we had five stores, any one of which was larger than our small 20x60 foot institution, we went to work with a determination that had come to us in the days of darkest misfortune.

"Within a little over a year the small store was outgrown and we took a new brick store 25x100 feet, two floors, which appear over the date 1889. During the year 1889, being our last in Stafford our business ran up to over \$75,000.

"In March 1890, believing that the store had outgrown its possibilities of expansion in Stafford it was transferred to an isolated location on North Fifth Street, in Kansas City, Kansas, as appears over the date 1890. The store opened March 15, 1890. In two months other partitions, than these taken out at first, were taken out adding some more room to the impatient store.

"In two and a half years, by a failure in the best store room on Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan., we secured what seemed to be plenty of room for our crowded store. The illustration here given over the date of 1893 shows the correct picture of that store.

"In 1895, unable to get still more room for the swiftly expanding business, we leased a six story and basement building, 50 feet by 140 feet, at the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, Kansas City, Mo. The picture over



the date of 1895 shows that building. On Sept. 9, 1895 we opened the doors and started in business in the face of all kind of dire prophecies by even some of our best friends. In one year we were forced to add a four story building and basement building north of us. This is represented by the picture over the date of 1896.

"Two years later we added still another four story building to the north of us. This picture is shown over the date of 1898. With all this room we were crowded so badly that the business was seriously impeded. Numerous warehouses were filled with goods, and for almost a year we had been trying to get a store built for us twice as large as the one on Sixth and Main Streets.

"A little after midnight on Sunday morning Nov. 4, 1899, the telephone rang. We were informed that the

store was burning down. As we stood by watching the firemen with their heroic efforts saving the buildings on all sides, as we watched the walls totter and fall we first felt as if our life work had been obliterated in one swift moment, but instantly the old rebellious spirit was at work again. Early in the morning we returned to the scene and found the loyal store force ready for their orders. The keys to the ware house were burned in the store. We broke open the doors and went to work. To make a long story short, on the following morning at 9 o'clock we opened the doors at 611 Main Street for business. We tried to get a permanent location but could find nothing available but the one shown over the date of 1899. We got possession of the buildings on Nov. 10 and by Dec. 1 were ready for business in the new location.

"And still the building continued to grow and expand and cry for more room. The outcome of much planning was that we erected the white enamel brick building, six stories and basement on the corner of 12th and Main Streets, and for the lease of the buildings between that and our store shown over the date 1901, cutting archways through the walls and joining them all up into the store of today, which is shown over the date of 1905. This store has a frontage of 350 feet on Main street with a depth of about 120 feet. In some places it is six stories and basement, others five stories and basement." This store together with the ware houses covers a floor space of more than three hundred thousand square feet. It stands today one of the largest if not the largest department store west of Chicago.

WHY You Should do Business with us

FIRST—We engage in no outside speculation. We do a strictly commission business.

SECOND—We devote our entire time, energy and personal attention to the handling and selling of all stock consigned to this company.

THIRD—We buy and sell cattle for our customers only on commission.

We earnestly solicit your patronage and correspondence and guarantee the full strength of the market in every instance.

BYERS BROS. & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW FLAG LAW.

Measure by Speaker Norton Provides That After July 1st Schools Must Have Them.

It is up to the school boards in Oklahoma to provide a flag to be displayed in the school houses or pay a fine. This is the substance of the bill introduced by Speaker Norton which will soon be a law. It is intended to teach the children reverence for the flag and patriotism. It is a popular law and will be received and observed in the schools of Oklahoma in the proper spirit. The law is as follows:

Section 1. Every board of education or every school district board

within this territory shall be required to own and display within the school house a United States flag.

Section 2. Every school district board or board of education shall purchase said flag described in Section 1 of this act with any moneys derived for school purposes not otherwise specifically appropriated.

Section 3. Any person charged with the duty imposed by this act who shall fail to comply with the requirements of the same, or shall violate this law, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force immediately after July 1, 1905.

AMERICAN SOCIETY

OF EQUITY DEPARTMENT.

E. R. WILLIAMS, EDITOR.

In presenting to the readers the aim, the means and the work of this great movement, we intend to stick to our "text", not digressing to even speculate upon its future details or upon a title of what it may achieve when it hears consummation, because its present needs, aims, methods and above all, its great foundation principles, which are not yet understood, furnish unlimited resources for, and a demand upon our pen, and also constitute the practical field of co-operation for all whom we may enlist in our noble purpose—the industrial emancipation of the farmer.

DEFINITION. THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY is a corporation according to the laws, and by the state of Indiana for the purpose of organizing the farmers of the United States into a great national union for co-operation in all their business interests. The head or national office is at Indianapolis, Ind. The present president, J. A. Everitt, of same place, who is also the editor of our official paper—"Up-To-Date-Farming." Every one who becomes a member of this society is put on record as such at our head office at Indianapolis and provided with a certificate of membership. The National union has, besides a president, a secretary, treasurer and a director to represent each department of agriculture, such as, grain, meat, fruit and others. The members at large, everywhere in America, vote through our paper and annually elect each officer of the national union. All localities in U. S. are permitted, by the charter of the national union to form local unions, with 10 or more persons as members, to assist the general union in carrying out its organic purpose. The only cost of national membership is fifty cents for life. Or, including official paper for one year, one dollar. It is not a secret society, and no iron clad vow is required of those who join it. The plan of the society is so simple and results so certain and beneficial, that a voluntary concert of action is sure when the plan, as a whole, is understood. We therefore, make the unqualified and cheering announcement that, instruction and organization will insure success in this greatest movement of the age.

OBJECT.—The object of this society is to mass enough farmers into a national union to put a price upon their own products. This is their sacred right and at the present time their only hope, and every farmer who hears it, ought to shout the news to every other he meets, and all should spend hours each day spreading its principles and plan, till we are strong enough to rule our own stuff as all successful business men do. Don't say "It can't be done." We know it can, and we believe that a union of 1,000,000 men out of the 10,000,000 farmers of the U. S. can control all our markets.

This is not a "combine" any more than the church or state. It is a

sturdy demand of the great though down-trodden agricultural class for justice. We ask no "special privileges", no chance to rob the public no advantage over any other legitimate business. We merely ask for justice as our name indicates. No other honest business need fear us. We do intend to annihilate the gambling "board of trade" and congress is contemplating the same by the bill just introduced for that purpose. Justice to us will give us as good houses, as good education for our children as any other class of men have, and work no more hours in a day to get these.

WARNING.—Beware of every kind of enemy! Of the ignorant one who objects simply because he needs light. Help him! The wily one who has an ax to grind of his own! The politician who very naturally tries to father every popular uprising and ride it to some emolument! And all that class of leaders who would be jealous of your strength. Don't look to these for advice, and do not respect opposition. Your friends will not oppose this movement.

Watch this column, and, better, send 50c to J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., for our official paper, or send \$1.00 and become a life member and get paper also. Or send to same for free literature.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

The world today knows little of unorganized society. Any text-book on "Civil Government" would tell us that unorganized man could not protect himself even from the wild beasts of the forest. Man has of necessity banded together, ordained governments and built what we call the institutions of civilized society. But free governments are always uncertain, because of the variety and changing conditions of citizenship, and the temptations, intrigues and conspiracies that beset the representatives of the people. But the observations we wish to make is, that so far, our government has failed to restrain the rapacity of corporations and trusts who have amassed fortunes by defrauding the great mass of the people, and but one alternative is left the farmer, to organize and seek a redress of his wrongs and a possession of his sacred rights. Capital is not merely organized but labor is now well organized and every other business from the bankers of Wall Street to the boot-black, and the advantages these all derive from organization, in a great measure are paid by the farmer as they become reactions upon his unorganized and defenseless condition. Example, the railroad company puts up its rates on the farmer whenever it is forced to raise the wages of its employees who force up their wages by the power of the "Union Labor" organization. So, if the "Union Labor" wage workers in a coal mine by being organized are able to raise the price of their labor, the coal corporation merely gets even by raising the price of its product on the consumer. So with every other organized business, it reaps advantage but it largely comes out of the farmers pocket.

Again: Never can the farmer conduct

a successful business till he can put a price upon his own stuff, as other producers do, and never can he do this except through a colossal organization, such as our society contemplates. It is the securing of this sacred right to him that constitutes the first great end of our organization. And who has a right to price the farmers' goods, if not he? He asks others what they want for their products and must pay their price, but he is not permitted to set a price on his own stuff. As our great national president, Mr. Everitt says, "the world thinks that the farmer needs to know only two things, how to raise a big crop, and the road to market." The other fellows must take care of the rest of his business.

PRESENT ASSETS OF THE FARMER.

According to statistics, other businesses generally, invest \$1.00 and get an annual return of \$1.30. The farmer invests \$1.00 and gets annually \$0.25. He works two to six hours a day longer than others, works the whole family—works the year round. Compare again, thus: The farmers own \$20,000,000,000 worth of property. If they make only 25 per cent on it they get each year as gross proceeds \$5,000,000,000. The manufacturing interests combined have only \$10,000,000,000 invested. If they make 130 per cent on it they have \$13,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as the farmer from half as much invested. Besides 10,000,000 farmers and their families must live off their income while only a few men get the proceeds of the manufacturers' business. I ask is this right? The farmer is as important as a business man, or any other class on earth, and ought to be paid as well. He furnishes the food and raiment for the world, and is paid less than anybody for the work he does. The "union labor" worker gets on an average \$1100 a year. Should not we have \$3.00 a day the year round for our money invested, and the use of a team, wagon, implements, etc.? Where is the farmer who gets it? There is no money in the business at this day and everybody knows it. Let's make some history! Help spread this greatest movement of the age! "You don't understand it?" You will soon. Don't kick because you do not. Write J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., for free literature about it.

Write Irvin Hiatt, Oleta, I. J. Teeters, Oleta, H. J. Steward, Farry, or myself, Stockholm, to come and address your neighborhood on this society. Call on me for northwest corner of county—say from railroad to Kansas line and from Supply to Beaver county.

CAN THE FARMERS BE ORGANIZED?

This question is often asked, and the possibility is sometimes denied, even by farmers. The better informed, however, of all classes, know that the farmers can be organized. It is the purpose of this paper to show some of the patent reasons proving the possibility.

First: Intelligence is a development, no matter what the natural talent or powers. Rural life conduces to such development more than city

life, because of its environment and lack of temptation to vice. Everyone admits this. The common self-love is a great factor as an educator as the schools of any other name.

The majority of our great men in every calling of life are from the country. Instance, Washington, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Lincoln, Grant, or most any of them.

Again, eighty-two per cent, by statistics, of educated people of the city schools, such as academies, colleges, universities and seminaries, are from the country. Country life begets the very foundations of all greatness by begetting health, strong bodies and that simplicity and integrity of character that make life firm and steady. An intelligent appeal, then, to the farmers of the country has a better opportunity to effect something than to any other class. It may take longer for mails and telegraphy to reach him, he may be slower to accept a proposition, all cautious and intelligent men are, he may be suspicious, he has been duped by intrigue enough to warrant a natural, but convict the farmer of trust and you have made a disciple worth your trouble.

Second: Farmers' interests are emphatically common. If one is termed mudsill or hayseed, so are they all. If one works hard tilling the soil and endures the privations and uncertainties of their common lot—so do all. If one is at the mercy of organized greed when he reaches market and all of his hopes are largely disappointed, so are all of his fellows.

Third: Farmers are and always have been organized. The different federations into which he has been enlisted can only be counted by the hundred. All of them have illustrated in a greater or lesser degree the power of united effort and have blazed a path for this last and crowning one of all their efforts, at organization for business purposes.

But, let everyone note that farmers are and always have been among the most reliable and most effective members of the greatest organization of the world, and that is "civil government." Is he not as well organized here as anyone? Does he not observe its rules as well as anyone? Was he the last to submit to it? Are the mobs of today in the country? Are the tramps and vagabonds born here? We answer, the industrial organization of farmers is destined to be the very greatest business one of the world, for it will be made of the best material ever put into such a structure.

Fourth: This present time affords us a magnificent opportunity. Corruption in legislation and in business has worked out its "mystery of iniquity" and is being doomed by public condemnation. Reform bureaus, officered by the ablest men of the nation, have been planted at Washington, D. C., and at nearly every state capital in the union, to guard the public interests and to raise the note of warning to the people. Their papers reach nearly every corner of population, and old leaders, old views, false reports and grafters, like old clothes that are worn out, will be put aside by the people and a new procession of reform will lead the people. The secular press recognizes the rising of righteous wrath, which, having smold-

THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

Comprise within its limit the richest and cheapest farming lands to be found in the United States. All under irrigation and which last year produced the fruits and vegetables which carried off first honors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. THIS GARDEN SPOT OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST can be reached only via

THE PECOS VALLEY LINES.

Regular Homeseekers excursions are run into this territory every first and third Tuesday in each month and will continue up to and including the third Tuesday in April, 1905, at the rate of one fare plus Two Dollars for the round trip from all points north and east. Write your friends at the old home about this rate.

If you are interested; if you wish to obtain a home upon reasonable terms, where you can live like a prince, in an equable climate, write for further particulars to A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager, Amarillo, Texas.

ered too long in the public bosom, is like a volcano, bursting forth with every premonition of public disaster unless justice gets a hearing by lawgivers and public teachers. It is therefore taking alarm and helping to unearth and publish the intrigues and frauds by which the people are robbed. It is sure to be done and we welcome this hearing of justice and present our case. A veritable landslide into our society is inevitable from the nature of the situation.

Fifth: The plan of organizing men must be practical and adapted to the end it seeks. In honor to our great national president, J. A. Everitt, our plan is most simple and most direct. This is absolutely proven by the fact that it has had the scrutiny of the great press, of the agricultural department of the national government, of all the best judges of such a plan and has won the verdict and has, by common consent of all the right of way to effect the great work it has undertaken.

To all who still say, "it can't be done," we say: "Stand out of the way, gentlemen, if you are from Missouri, and be shown."

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

Let all secretaries of unions in the county report to us such things as the following:

Number of members in union.
Where located.
What you are doing in securing recruits.

Any other local news of interest to A. S. E.

The program committee ought to have its program ready soon as possible and published.

We shall be glad to have sugges-

tions from any of the committees or any of our members at any time.

Comforting Care of the Feet.

MARY ANNABLE FANTON.

The woman with tired feet is trying to succeed in life with crippled machinery. There is very little joy for her either in industry or amusement. She is, as it were, always handicapped by her feet.

No matter how enthusiastically she starts the day, she is tired in a mile, like Shakespeare's "sad heart."

And in nine cases out of ten it isn't tight shoes. It is often the wrong sort of shoes or badly made shoes or shoes that twist in the wearing, but American women no longer as a race punch their feet. They seem to have come to realize that the pretty feet must be in harmony with the figure.

Tired feet when not the result of the wrong shoe are generally a proof that they need some sort of attention, not just resting, but treatment, and fortunately the sort of treatment every woman can give herself without expense for doctor's calls or remedies.

The most important treatment for feet that ache with the day half over, that swell and burn, is the cold water cure. Every morning, regularly winter and summer, cold water, as cold as it will run from faucet or pump, should be poured over the feet. Don't stand in it, but dash the cold water over one foot at a time for a couple of minutes and then rub dry vigorously with a rough towel.

This will leave the feet in a glow in the coldest days and is the best rem-

edy in the world for poor circulation. It will relieve chronic swelling and is an admirable preventive for corns and bunions.

There are, however, feet that require more radical attention than this, but any other treatment should be in addition to this not in place of it.

Where feet are blistered or calloused from standing, the ankles chapped from exposure and the nails brittle from exposure, they should be treated to daily miniature Turkish baths.

Every evening before going to bed they should be bathed in very warm borax water—a pint of borax to a quart of water—and allowed to rest in it for some five minutes, then cold water dashed over them, and dried with the hardest rubbing. When dry they should be manicured at once, the nails cut square and moderately short, the skin pressed back with a bit of celluloid or orange stick.

And then as a final comfort the entire foot massaged with oil or cold cream and done thoroughly so that the corns or callouses are softened, the rough skin smoothed and the nails rendered malleable.

After a treatment of this sort the feet will be normally cool, without any swelling or pain, and in a fair way to contribute to a peaceful night's sleep.

To get the best results from this care of the feet, they should be bathed always in soft water. Hard water leaves the skin rough, does not loosen the callous and intensifies any burning or irritation.

Where it is difficult to get rain water, add half a teaspoonful of pure borax to a basin of warm water—for all foot baths—and a fine velvety smoothness will at once be perceptible to the sensitive skin.

An excellent emollient for the skin is also prepared with this healthful and soothing ingredient.

COLD CREAM—One ounce of spermaceti; one ounce of white wax; five ounces of best imported oil of sweet almonds; one and one-half ounces of rosewater; twenty grains of powdered borax.

Dissolve the borax in the rosewater, and, if the weather is cold, set the bottle in a pan of moderately warm water, melt wax and spermaceti, add almond oil and heat slightly; remove from the fire and pour into rosewater quickly; beat to a foam with an egg beater. When partly solid add two drops of oil of rose. Cease beating before the mass is firm, and pour into little porcelain jars, which should be kept in a cool place.

This cream should be used in small quantities and thoroughly rubbed in. It is so simple that every woman can make it for herself at a very slight cost, yet is invaluable in the care of sensitive feet.

The best shoe for a woman who stands much is full long, loose over the joint and snug fitting up in the instep; this enables a foot to spread out to do its work, and at the same time prevent a shoe from slipping forward and rubbing on the heel.

High heels are criminal for the busy woman, and a disadvantage to the grace and health of any woman. For-

tunately they are only fashionable on dress slippers, so that they can only injure a few women a part of the time, instead of most of the women all the time, as they used to, when in vogue a decade ago.

The American girl will only flirt with absurdity nowadays. She will not take them to her heart any more.

The Campbell Method of Soil Culture.

The following taken from the Industrialist, published at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, is the Campbell method of soil culture. If our people would study this method and practice it they would grow better crops and do it with less work than they now grow them.

"The Campbell method of soil culture is the practical application made by H. W. Campbell, of well-known principles of conservation of moisture. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked and immediately after each crop is removed, Mr. Campbell pulverized the top four inches of soil as finely as possible with a disk harrow. This finely fitted surface soil is turned down into the bottom of a furrow six to seven inches deep. In summer the disking is done the same day the crop is removed if possible. The land is plowed as soon as convenient after disking. The plow is followed with an implement called the subsurface packer, which consists of a series of wheels mounted on a shaft. The wheels are about thirty inches in diameter and are placed in six inches apart on the shaft. The rims of the wheels are so sharp that they press and cut into the ground, and a six foot machine is weighted to nearly a ton. The land is packed the same day it is plowed and when practicable each half-day's plowing is packed as soon as it is plowed.

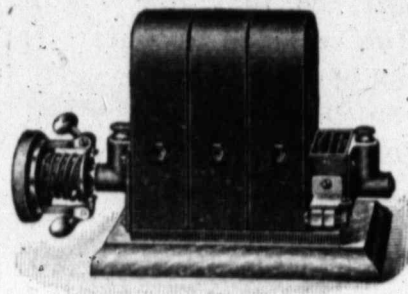
The packer leaves the soil firm at the bottom of the furrow and loose at the top. The firming of the bottom soil makes a good connection with the subsoil and puts the soil in such condition that the water in the sub soil is brought up by capillary attraction to the soil in which the roots grow. The loose surface soil, as left by the packer forms a dust mulch that prevents the evaporation of the moisture from the surface. Throughout the season after every rain the ground is harrowed in order to maintain the mulch.

Mr. Campbell insists that four conditions must exist to secure a good crop: Good depth of plowing to increase the moisture reservoir; a thoroughly fined and compact subsurface to form a seed bed; a constant soil mulch to prevent the evaporation of moisture; undisturbed roots. During the growing season he cultivates every four to ten days, with all crops, insisting on shallow cultivation—cultivation so shallow that the roots will not be disturbed."

Care of the Hands.

You can't have pretty hands without the most careful manicuring of the nails and taking some care of the skin in cold weather or where any housework is necessary.

Just because your hands are small (Continued on page 14)



Henricks Magneto Fires on Gas or Gasoline

Engine Without the Aid of Batteries.

It is better and more durable than any Dynamo. Its governor regulates the speed regardless of speed of fly wheel. Its governor adjusts to imperfect fly wheels. Its governor insures a constant and uniform spark. The spark does not burn the contacts of the engine. All strains are removed from the

bearings of Magneto. FULLY GUARANTEED. AGENTS WANTED.

HENRICKS NOVELTY CO. 140 S. Capital Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

PERCHERON STALLIONS. Bred and raised at the Oklahoma Agricultural College Stillwater, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Two very fine black individuals that are conceded to be the best Percheron stallions in Oklahoma and their breeding is unexcelled.

FIELDS 40, 184. Foaled April 13, 1902; weight 1850 pounds.
WIKOFF 40, 176. Foaled April 30, 1902; weight 1650 pounds.

Bear in mind that they are not culls that some one has sent to Oklahoma to be sold: and that these stallions may be purchased for one-third the price that has been paid by local stallion companies for inferior animals.

For description, pedigrees and prices, call or write, **AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Stillwater, Okla.**

FRANK WITHERSPOON,

Live Stock Commission Agent.

ROOMS 104 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Kansas City, - Missouri.

Represented at St. Louis and Ft. Worth.

Ship to a man who knows you and is personally interested in your success. **Market Reports on request.**

Address all mail **STOCK YARDS STATION** Kansas City, Kans.

To be **FRANK** with you he wants your shipments.

The Northwestern Live Stock Commission Co. OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

ANNOUNCE THEIR CONSOLIDATION WITH

EVANS - SNYDER - BUEL CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENT,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Observe our splendid equipment:

ROOM 170 FIRST-FLOOR LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

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| S. P. WOODS, Cattle Salesman, | L. M. EGAN, Cattle Salesman, |
| H. F. CARNES, Cattle Salesman, | F. O. SANDERS, Cattle Salesman, |
| H. H. ALLISON, Feeder Buyer, | WM. WINDER, Feeder Buyer, |
| A. G. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesman, | S. G. CRUM, Hog Salesman, |
| S. D. PETERS, Hog Salesman and Feeder Buyer. | |

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ALLEN ROBERTSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Good People for YOU to do business with--they are reliable. WRITE THEM for information, and SHIP THEM FOR GOOD RESULTS.

PAGE HIGH CARBON STEEL

Page-Wire is such High Carbon Steel it makes good Paring Knives. Write for knife and be convinced. Page-Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 4615, Adrian, Mich.

AN INSTANT PAIN

and the dehorning job is quickly done, no sound crushing or bruising of the skull for tree chisels. **KEYSTONE Dehorning Knife** is easy, sure and most speedy operation. No callouses or cuts follow. Cuts from four slices on one. Used by veterinarians. Guaranteed. PHILIPS, POMEROY, PA.

PAGE FENCE COSTS LESS

in the end. It's stronger, lasts longer. We prove it. Free Catalog and Paring Knife from Page-Wire for Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 459, Adrian, Mich.

EVERGREENS

forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free. D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP

Best in the World. I have been growing plump seeds and selling them on the square. My customers stick. Nobody else sells my quality of seeds at my prices. 1 cent a pkt. and up. Onion seed 50c per lb. All other seeds equally low. ALWAYS ENOUGH EXTRAS TO MORE THAN PAY MAILING OR EXPRESS. I want to fill a trial order, large or small, for you. You'll come again. Send your own and neighbor's name and address for big FREE catalogue. **R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills.**

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR FOR RAW FURS TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. DEPT. 20

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Prepare for success at the bar, in business or public life, by study in the ORIGINAL SCHOOL, Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Regular College Law Course and Business Law Course. Liberal Terms. Special Offer Now. Catalogue Free. Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 732 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

STOCKMEN!

Insure Highest Market Prices for your **Cattle, Hogs and Sheep** By consigning them to **CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY** Live Stock Commission

Chicago South Omaha
Sioux City So. St. Joseph
Kansas City Denver

Let us know what you have and when you expect to ship, and we will keep you well informed on the markets

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley
The barley of your dreams; no beard; easy to harvest; always big yielding. Mr. Wells, of Orleans Co., N.Y., threshed 121 bu. per acre. You can beat this in 1903 if you try.

National Oats
The marvel and wonder in oats. Will yield for you on your own farm from 150 to 300 bu. in 1903. Try it.

Billion Dollar Grass and Teosinte
The two greatest forage plants of the century. Billion Dollar Grass will produce 12 tons of magnificent hay and Teosinte 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Catalog tells about it.

Look At These Yields
Speltz, 80 bu. grain per acre, and 4 tons of hay besides.
Macaroni Wheat, Best Proof, 80 bu.
Victoria Rape, 40 tons of green food per acre.
Fen Oat, 25 tons.
Earliest Sweet Cane, 60 tons green food.
Potatoes, 800 bu. per acre.

Now such prodigious yields pay. You always get them when planting Salzer's Seeds.

Onion Seed 60c
a pound, and other vegetable seeds just as low. We are the largest Vegetable Seed growers in the world, operating 5000 acres.

\$10.00 for 10c
We wish you to try our great Farm Seeds, hence offer to send you a lot of Farm Seed Samples, fully worth \$10.00 to get a start, together with our great seed catalogue, all for but 10c postage, if you mention this paper.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LACROSSE WIS.

GUARANTEED NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE
We have a heavy surplus of all kinds of choice nursery stock to offer for spring. Send for our "Wholesale Prices." We will save you money. We guarantee every order. **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** Box Fort Scott, Kansas.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

RIDING CULTIVATORS with harrow Attachment for listed corn. Cuts the Weeds, Cultivates and Harrows all at one operation. Price \$8.00. Catalogue free, showing cultivator at work. **NEW PROCESS MFG Co., Lincoln, Kansas.**

THE STOCK HOTEL
Good Meals. Clean Beds, Prompt Service. One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the **BLOSSOM HOUSE,** Opposite Union Depot.

The Royal Hotel
Guthrie Okla. Headquarters for all western Oklahoma visitors to the Capital city and the best place for everybody. **FERD VAN DUYN, Mgr.**



The Old Trusty Incubator

Patented Oct. 20, 1903 and Feb. 6, 1904.

Made by Johnson, "the Incubator Man," the man all poultry raisers know. You trust the man, you can trust his machine.

Johnson thinks more of his Old Trusty Incubator than he does of his face. But he is not willing to be separated from the result of his life's work. It's his contribution to poultry raising—all the monument he wants.

Old Trusty came into the front rank last year, its first year. This year it is doubling in sales. It is because it was made right to begin with. Nobody was able to suggest any improvement. Johnson did not have to go at it blind when he perfected Old Trusty. He got his experience building other machines—lots of it. He made a good many thousands of them. When he let go his old machines and started in on Old Trusty all he had to do was to draw on his many years experience as a poultry raiser and as an incubator manufacturer. The work they are doing is what is selling them so fast.

HOW JOHNSON'S PEOPLE TALK.

The M. M. Johnson Co., Emporia, Kan., February 25, 1905.
Gentlemen:—We sold a 100 egg OLD TRUSTY to Eyan R. Griffith who came in yesterday and reported that out of 90 eggs he had hatched 82 chicks.
Yours truly, HAYNES BROS. (Wholesale Hardware)

M. M. Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 18, 1905.
Dear Sir:—From 75 eggs we hatched 72 chicks. Have 71 yet and all doing nicely. I am, Respectfully, F. C. DOYLE, 816 Washington St.

Mr. M. M. Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 21, 1905.
Dear Sir:—I set Old Trusty Jan. 31st. From 80 fertile eggs hatched 76 good, strong chicks. The weather ranged as low as 23 below zero.
Yours, F. W. HOFER, 14 E. Huerfano St.

Summer Prices Now On

Johnson likes to do business direct with the people. He doesn't have any trouble getting along with them. He knows there are several thousand poultry enthusiasts, like himself, that want his Old Trusty this summer. He is willing to accommodate them. That's the reason he has put his summer prices on early. Write him by next mail for the summer prices. It will push his factory force a little harder, but Johnson always delivers the goods.

Don't Get Things Mixed. Johnson has nothing to do with any other machine than Old Trusty now. All his advertising is done over his own name. That protects you. He sells Old Trusty

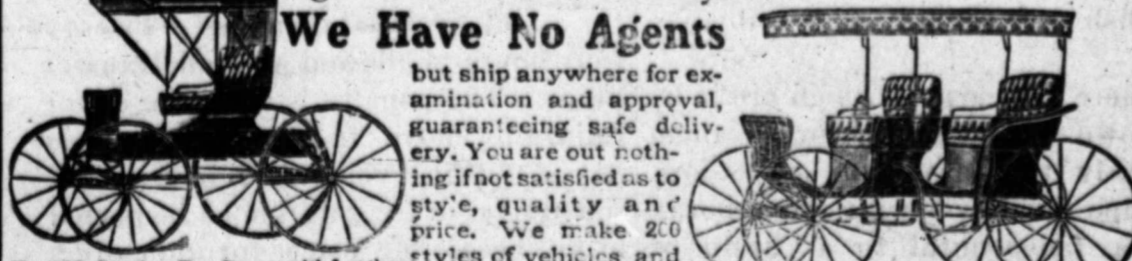
**On Forty Days Free Trial,
And Guarantees His Machine Five Years.**

Write him for his latest book. Of course it's free, and you'll find it interesting. Everything in it but the summer prices. Ask specially about them.

M. M. Johnson, The Incubator Specialist, Clay Center, Neb.

32 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.



We Have No Agents but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our 1-1/2 C' allegus is FREE. Send for it.

No. 628, Leather Top Buggy with Leather Covered Bows and 3/4 inch rubber tires. Price complete \$68. As good as sells for \$75 more.

No. 377, Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete \$13. As good as sells for \$25 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

WICHITA, KANS.

CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE,
5,000 HOGS.

Private Yards for Texans
Perfect Sewerage and City Water
All Pens Covered.

W. R. DULANEY
Supt. of Stock Yards.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. FORT WORTH TEX.

Daily Capacity

5,000 Cattle
10,000 Hogs
5,000 Sheep
1,500 Horses & Mules

Examine Our
Sales of
Oklahoma
Hogs

Packers

Ft. Worth Pack. Co.
Armour & Company
Swift & Co.

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

W. B. King,
GEN'L MGR.

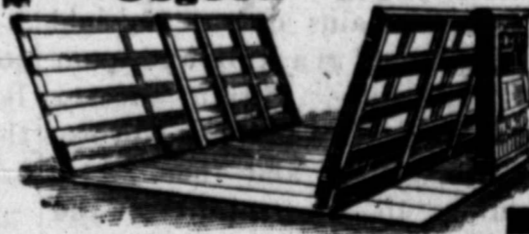
O. W. Matthews,
SEC'Y and TREAS.

MAKE \$500 MORE A YEAR

Saving at the Bung. Losing at the Spigot.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred farmers do not own a stock or wagon scale. Every man of them admits he needs one and is losing money without it. You buy the best labor saving and money making machines, but you keep overlooking the value of the profit saver. For 30 years we have been trying to show you this fact and many have allowed we were right. You will after you have had one sixty days. Many farmers need a scale that they can move about. We offer you our

Osgood "New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale



Just out. New construction. Send for booklet. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. By the way we want a good agent in your vicinity. Do us and him the favor to show him this ad. Write us about scales for your own use.

OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY,
Box 169 Binghamton, N. Y.

CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP

and dimpled is no reason for neglecting them. Nearly all American girls have small hands, and pretty hands are the rule not the exception; but both of these facts can be lost sight of if the skin is not smooth and fine textured, if the nails are well trimmed, oval and the cuticle in shape about the nails. In other words no hand shows to its best advantage that is not well groomed. And the prettiest dressing loses some of its artistic value if the hands are not well kept and daintily attractive.

And it is also quite true that a large hand or a bony hand can lose its ugliness and become attractive if it is regularly and carefully groomed.

The first step in grooming the hands is that they should be exquisitely clean and the second is manicuring. It is absolutely necessary that they should be washed in soft water, and best of all, water made soft with borax. It not only whitens the hands, but keeps the nails of nervous women from getting brittle. The water should be tepid, never hot, and pure castile soap should be used. To whiten the hands use a wash of three ounces of rose-water, two ounces of benzoine, half an ounce of glycerine and half an ounce of Borax.

Before manicuring, the nails should be soaked at least five minutes in strong castile suds. Then the nails should be filed, never cut with a scissors, into shape. After the filing the edges should be smoothed with fine sand paper, and the nails cleaned with an orange wood stick. Last they should be powdered and rubbed very gently with a polisher. Nails are cut slightly oval to fit the shape of the end of the finger, and never highly polished.

If the hands are at all inclined to roughen with exposure to cold or the plunging into water necessary in housework they should be softened with cream every night.

Before rubbing in cream, scrub the hands, even if chapped; in warm water and soap with a brush. Brush each joint, then the nails, until every bit of soil and grime is removed, then dry thoroughly and rub with some tested cold cream. An excellent emolient is the following lotion rubbed in near the heat and left on over night.

Fresh cucumber juice, eight ounces; oil of sweet almonds, two ounces; powdered white castile soap, one-fourth of an ounce; essence of cucumbers, three ounces; tincture of benzoine, twenty drops; boric acid, fifteen grains. Wash, slice, but do not peel, two large green cucumbers; boil in a porcelain kettle with a scant half cup of water until the cucumbers are soft and pulpy; cool and strain through muslin. Measure off one and a half ounces and add an equal amount of alcohol. Let this cucumber essence stand over night; in the morning add powdered soap, then eight ounces of cucumber juice and the oil very slowly lastly the benzoine. Shake thoroughly fifteen minutes, pour in the boric acid and shake again in five minutes.

If not too heating, wear soft old gloves at night to keep the cream from soiling the linen and to give an added moisture to too dry a skin.

The nails should not be manicured more than once a week.

Too much rubbing and polishing will make the nails brittle, and too

much soaking will ruin the color. If they grow very swiftly, file every four days and smooth with emery paper.

It is an excellent plan where there is laundry work or dish washing to be done, to keep a jar of cream in the kitchen and rub the hands with it always before drying, then pat dry and they will be smooth without feeling greasy.

Hands that redden or roughen easily should never be allowed out-doors unprotected. Where there is any tendency to chilblains, fleece-lined gloves or woolen are most disastrous. Heavy dogskin or castor with a fur muff are the best precaution for hands susceptible to Jack Frost's admiration.

A well kept pretty hand is not a mere exhibition of vanity, it is a proof of good taste and a desire to give other people innocent pleasure.

First Aids to Housecleaning.

(By Mary Annable Fanton.)

If you have accepted the suggestion offered last week and decided to do your spring house cleaning in bloomers, then you have taken two steps in the direction of health and comfort in housework.

Because if you know how to convert housework into physical culture exercise you are going to be a healthy, happy woman even if you are very busy indeed.

But no matter how comfortably you are equipped to work the detail of work remains, and it is a great help to know just how to render all the detail as little unpleasant and arduous as possible.

To know how to clean wood work without scrubbing, how to freshen carpets without taking up, how to do over blankets without ruining them, how to render a house hygienically clean without terrible smelling antiseptics is to approach house cleaning season without fear and without reproach.

First take down all the curtains and pottieries and take up all the floor coverings that are to be put away. Have them thoroughly cleaned, done up, marked and stored away on shelf or in a chest for the summer. The more things you can pack away in March the less work you will have in warm weather. Your home will look cooler and will be healthier.

Do up your curtains as soon as you decide to houseclean. Have them well shaken, and then if very dusty rinsed before regularly washing. Put them into luke warm water and let soak for twenty minutes or half an hour. During this time have heated a boilerful of water, to each gallon of which a tablespoonful of borax and half a bar of white soap, shaved fine. Squeeze the curtains out of the cold water. Lay them in a tub and pour on the boiling suds. Within another half hour they will be white and lovely. Rinse in two waters, and then add a little bluing to the third. If the curtains are cream colored, a little coffee in the last water will keep the creamy tint. When borax is used there is absolutely no need of rubbing. To rub curtains on a board is to destroy them utterly. To attach them to frames is oftentimes equally disastrous. The best way is to squeeze them gently and pin on a sheet laid on a

PROTECTED BY BLOCK SIGNALS.

The first railway in America to adopt the absolute Block System in the operation of all trains was the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

It today has more miles of road operated under the block signal rule than any other railway company. The St. Paul Road was the first railway to light its trains by electricity, and it now has more than 400 electric-lighted passenger cars in daily service. This is a considerably greater number than operated by any other railway. The St. Paul road was also the first to adopt the steam-heating system, and its passenger trains are today the best heated trains in America.

The Southwest Limited leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.50 p. m.; Grand Ave., 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Station; Chicago, 8.55 a. m. This is the train that has taken first place between Chicago and Kansas City in its first year, AND HOLDS IT.

C. L. COBB, Southwestern Passenger Agent,
907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

large rug. If you starch your curtains, make the starch thin.

Have your portieres and rugs also well shaken then beaten and fold away in borax powder to save them from moths.

Next clean closets. Take everything out, wash the shelves with borax water, which will destroy ants, moths and cockroaches. Bring in clothes from the sun bath you have been giving them, and put back only such things as you will need in spring and summer. Furs and flannels should be treated like portieres, labeled and put away.

Uncluttered closets are the greatest summer comfort, and the sorting out of clothes enables you often to give away garments before they are useless, and also to take stock of your wardrobe.

The least exhausting and nerve-racking plan is to clean one room at a time.

It leaves the house cheerful and restful and brings home a happy masculine presence.

Don't scrub your woodwork. It's futile and destructive. Wash quickly and easily with the following solution. To a pail of nearly boiling water add a tablespoonful of pure borax and half a cup of castile suds.

Do your windows with the same solution and your hardwood floors. It not only will injure the lustre of the polish but actually add brilliancy to it.

If there are carpets which are to be left down all summer, brush them vigorously two days in succession, then wipe them over with warm borax water a teaspoonful to a basin of water, and you will be delighted with the result.

To work in these simple ways is to save time and strength, to get better results and to emerge from the solemn

season of housecleaning a cheerful, light-hearted companion.

Railroad Bill a Law.

The railroad bill by Representative Noffsinger regulating demurrage and storage charges and preventing delays in furnishing cars is now a law.

Section 1 requires any railroad company to furnish suitable cars without discrimination to any person making application in good faith for the transportation of any kind of freight. The freight must be received and transported with all reasonable dispatch, and railroads must provide adequate shipping facilities at all stations or switches. Loaded or unloaded cars from connecting lines must be accepted and returned promptly, and no greater compensation shall be exacted than is received by other connecting lines for similar service. For failure to furnish cars within four days when applied for verbally or by written notice to a company agent, the railroad company shall pay \$1 a car for each day's delay and all actual damages the shipper may sustain.

Freight must be moved not less than sixty miles a day unless hindered by unavoidable accidents, and for failure the railroad company is subject to a penalty of \$1 a day for each car, one cent a hundred pounds on freight, five cents being the minimum on any one package, and suit may be instituted for all other actual damages. Twenty-four hours is allowed at each transfer point. The penalty is the same as for failure to move freight sixty miles a day. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of freight, it must be placed at an accessible place for unloading, the time being computed from 7 o'clock in the morning of the day following arrival. The penalty is \$1 a day for each car and all damages actually sustained.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Short Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggs.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM, Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,574, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

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YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SILVER CREEK SHORT HORN

Imported Aylesburg Duke and Cuckshank bull, Lord Thistle, service. Have won more premiums at 1903 Western shows than any other Kansas herd.

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BALMOLINE
excels all other remedies for Collar Galls, Sore Shoulder, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Siftasts, Chafes, Rope Burns, Sore Teats, Caked Udder, Old Standing Sores of all kinds, etc. Keeps away the flies preventing Maggots, Screw Worms, and Proud Flesh. Equally good for man or beast. Endorsed by horsemen everywhere. It brings the new hair every time. Sold by all drug lists. Price 25c and 5c. Trial size 4c by mail. For circulars etc. write De Nuy Balmoline L. G. Co. Box 15, Kansas City, Mo.

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Sales made anywhere. Have made and am now booked for the best sales of high class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming date.



DON'T STOP
to make fast the rope
Use the
**Burr Self-Locking
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for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of 2 or 3 men Guaranteed not to cut the rope.
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THE SHORT LINE from the Great Southwest to St. Louis.

Six Trains Each Direction Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

Ask your agent to route you via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He will gladly do so and you will be more than glad that you did so.

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Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kas

RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
J. S. ADAMS ST. CHICAGO

THE SWINE DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 7)

THE HOGS TO FOLLOW CATTLE.

Young hogs are the best to follow cattle for several reasons. One of these is that they are lighter and more easily get over the ground. It is the experience of old feeders that the old hogs are too lazy to hunt for the corn that has been dropped. The rustling inclination must still be a prominent characteristic of the animal that is to glean all the corn that the steer waste. We do not know that there have been experiments to determine what breed of hogs is best for this purpose, but it is fair to assume that the young and growing animal with an insatiable appetite is better than an old animal that has completed its development and has an appetite none too sharp.

WHY THE HOG IS PROFITABLE.

It has been shown that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, and the gain will be considerable more if the hogs are on pasture. They will pay well for both pasture and corn, and corn can scarcely get too high to forbid its profitable feeding to hogs. It takes too long to raise cattle, but a man can get his money out of hogs almost any time he chooses. The hog is the quickest money maker on the farm. He can be raised quickly and easily, growing and fattening on the waste matter that other stock refuses. He multiplies readily and all he demands is plenty of feed, dry quarters and pure water.—Midland Farmer.

GRINDING FEED FOR HOGS.

There is such a variation in results of experiments conducted to ascertain whether it is best to grind feed for hogs that the individual feeder is left to be his own judge, and to ascertain for himself whether it pays best to grind the feed or to feed it whole. My experience has been that young animals will chew their feed better than old ones and that almost any hog will chew corn very well before it dries out. While young hogs will chew dry corn reasonably well old ones are liable to pass half the grains unbroken in their voidings. Last year I undertook to fatten a stag five years old, and after the corn got dry he did not from appearance break half the grains. This fall I am fattening a sow about the same age and the same is true with her. I am feeding her ground feed now, however, and feel pretty sure that it pays me to go to the trouble of grinding it. A few years ago I tried feeding buckwheat to young fattening hogs. This was fed whole for a time, but the hogs did not seem to break half the grain. I have never tried wheat, but from observations from a neighbor's feeding wheat I can say that the hogs will not chew wheat well. If the grains are not broken it is a clear case that the animal will not get much benefit from the feed, and when any considerable quantity of grains are voided without chewing by the animal it would seem to be the best plan to have the feed ground. Of course it will be some trouble and cost to grind the feed, but if the animals are not chewing their feed well the extra trouble will be amply repaid in extra gain from same amount of amount of feed.—Ex.

WANT COLUMN,

ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange" and small advertisements for short time, we charge one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a 960-acre ranch suitable for stock farming, 320 acres deeded land and one section of school land. Plenty of timber and an abundance of running water. 12 miles of fencing. Address F. Morris, Box 50, Shattuck, Okla.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotions. Examinations soon. Particulars Free. 491-3m Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED

**MILLET AND
CANE SEED
IN CAR LOAD
QUANTITY**

**MITCHELL BROS.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

It is strange how occasionally we hear a man say it doesn't pay to advertise when occurrences are happening every day to disapprove that statement. Not long ago one of our German friends asked us "why we didn't advertise the different sales around the country for the benefit of the farmers?" Since then we have succeeded in getting three men who had their sale bills printed at this office to put an ad. in the News. His argument was, if he wanted to know when the sale was to take place he could pick up his paper and refresh his memory with the date, providing the ad. was in the paper; if not he would either have to let it go and trot around over the country hunting up a bill which perhaps is stuck up on a tree. By the fire he can read the ad.'s contents and as he can't bring the trees into his house and it is too cold to stand a half-hour reading it he passes it by. This theory holds good in every business. Right now you say "times are dull, nothing doing and it doesn't pay to advertise." No greater mistake was ever made. You should make something doing. You still have goods to sell, people have to live and supply their needs now as well as any time. The magazine advertiser, the city advertiser, the mail order advertiser haven't quit have they? Not on your life; they are taking advantage of the day and hour and forgetfulness of the "other fellow" and are keeping right at it. This German friend said he reads every line of the News, even to the ads., and he is not alone. Don't think for a moment it doesn't pay to advertise—too many men have made a success at it and to admit that you can't make money advertising is to admit that you are not the equal of the man who does. It is not the fault in the system but with the one who does not know how to use it.—Belle Plaine News.

Western Stock Yards COMPANY.

O. H. NELSON,
PRESIDENT.

AL. POPHAM,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

F. F. CHURCHMAN,
SECRETARY AND TREAS.

Union Stock Yards at Amarillo and Ft. Madison, Iowa. Ample Capacity.

UNEXCELLED facilities for feeding, watering and handling Live Stock in transit. Full weight given on all hay and grain fed. We do a general stock yards and commission business. It being our aim to put the feeders of the central west as near the producers of the range country as possible. We expect to make Amarillo a great market for the "good kind" of Panhandle calves and feeding steers, as well as all other live stock. Our market at Ft. Madison is already established. The following address delivered by our president, O. H. Nelson, at a public sale held by us at Ft. Madison, Nov. 3, 1904, will give you a good idea of our work. Breed GOOD Cattle, DEHORN them, and we can sell them for you to your advantage.

Remember our sale at Amarillo of thoroughbred Herefords April 19-20. As fine and as well-bred a lot as were ever offered at public sale.

For further information, address

Western Stock Yards Company,

Amarillo, Texas; or Ft. Madison, Iowa.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT.

BEFORE we commence the sale, I want to say a few words to you regarding what we are trying to do here, at Fort Madison. It is our wish and aim to place the feeders of the corn belt as near to the breeders of good cattle in the south-west Range Country, and more especially those of the Great Pan Handle of Texas, as possible; and at the least expense to either. It will readily be acknowledged by all of you that those of you who only feed one, two or three cars of cattle cannot afford the expense of a trip to Texrs, to make your own selections; and should you go there with that intention, you would find great difficulty in getting a ranchman to round up and work his cattle for so small a sale.

For several years, myself and associates have been engaged in placing well bred range feeders in the feed-lots of the Central west. Nearly all of this business has been done on orders and the buyers have had to receive their cattle, sight-unseen, as it were. Now, while we have, in almost every instance, satisfied our customers, we soon learned that if we could show the cattle, before selling, we could place a great many more. For this reason, we selected Fort Madison as a distributing and selling point and in so doing, we have met you more than half way. In fact, to the most of you, we are bringing just what you want to your very doors; for, as you all very well, know Fort Madison is the center of the greatest feeding country in the world.

Notwithstanding all of the disastrous conditions of the trade for the past season, growing out of the strike, floods, drouths and a depressed, declining market, our business has been satisfactory. We have sold a great many cattle. We expect better results the coming year, as we become better known, and the scope of our business better understood. We are here to stay, and firmly believe that Fort Madison will long be known as a good feeder market, for the "Good Kind" of range bred cattle. We realize that we need, and must have your co-operation, support and patronage, and it is our intention to so conduct our business, as to deserve it. We hope that you will help us, by telling your neighbors about us and speaking a kindly word for us.

This is a far reaching proposition and is one upon which I could talk to you for an hour; but I will confine my statement to this fact.

By buying here, you buy directly from the shippers from the range country. The saving in freight, feed, commission and Stock Yard Charges thus made is a satisfactory profit to my company.

In addition to an occasional Public Sale of this character, we will have feeders here for sale, at all times; either in the Yards or in nearby pastures. If you should not find what you want, at any time, we will get it here for you. I have said much in other talks and through the newspapers about the good qualities of our Pan Handle feeders and the demand for baby beef, that I will not weary you by repetition. I will only add that the claim we make that they are the best feeders and grazers on earth, has been practically demonstrated by many of you, who are here who have fed and grazed them, as well as by the prices they have brought in the general markets, and by the winnings they have brought in the general markets, and by the winnings they have made in the well-known fat and feeder Stock Shows. As to the desirability of feeding baby beef, you have only to read your daily market papers, to see that well finished yearlings and two-year-olds generally bring the top of the market—whatever that may be—and you know that it only requires about one half the feed to finish a youngster than it does an aged steer.

One more thought I wish to advance is that for full feeding as a calf, a heifer is even more profitable than a steer; feeding a little better and selling for as much when finished.

The cattle we offer to-day are excellent in quality and breeding and, with a few exceptions, will average with those shown at the Royal, week before last. From long experience as a breeder and feeder, I know that they will please you and do you good. We are not expecting fancy prices; but we do expect you to give us fair market values. Their value you are to determine yourselves. We hope for brisk and quick bidding thereby making the sale a lively one.

I thank you for your attendance here to-day and the attention you have given me, and hope that the day will prove a profitable one, to all of you.