

THE LIVESTOCK



Historical Society of



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A NEW MEXICO RANCH NEAR ROSWELL.

The Use of Crude Petroleum as a Cattle Dip to Destroy Ticks.

Texas crude petroleum, or Beaumont oil, as it is commonly called, has been used in Texas for the last twenty months under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry as a dip for Southern cattle to free them from ticks, and thus render them non-infectious to other cattle. Altogether 3,972 head of tick infested cattle have been subject to the process and shipped to points above the quarantine line with satisfactory results.

Almost from the time of the discovery of crude oil in Texas in 1901 it has been used by cattlemen as a dip or applied by hand for the destruction of ticks, with varying results. Sometimes the ticks were destroyed without injury to the cattle; at other times the cattle suffered quite as much as the ticks. This difference in results is explained by the fact that the ordinary Beaumont oil of commerce is very variable in its composition. The crude petroleum which is sold under the name of Beaumont oil is derived from four different localities or fields in southeast Texas, near Beaumont, viz: Spindletop, Sour Lake, Saratoga and Batson; and while the oils produced in these different fields have the same general composition, all having asphalt as a base and containing naphtha, kerosene and other illuminating oils, heavy and light lubricating oils, and sulphur, these substances are not present in the same relative proportion in each oil. For example, Batson oil contains about twice as much naphtha and kerosene as Spindletop oil. Horses and mules worked in the Batson field often show the irritant effects of this oil on the skin of the fetlocks, which is cracked and swollen, while this condition is not seen in the Spindletop field. Pipe lines transport the oil from the various fields of production to convenient snapping points or refineries, where it is sorted in tanks, without regard to its origin, until it is sold in the crude state, or refined. It thus happens that the ordinary commercial Beaumont oil is a mixture of the oils from the different fields in variable proportions, which accounts for the difference in results obtained when it is used indiscriminately.

In the dippings conducted under the supervision of the Bureau only a certain grade of Beaumont oil has been used. This is an oil which conforms to the following specifications: Gravity 22½ to 24 degrees Baume, sulphur ½ to 1½ per cent; 40% crude to boil at 200 to 300 degrees Centigrade. Those specifications control the quantity of kerosene and naphtha, the irritating constituents; the percentage of volatile oils, the weight or thickness of the oil, and the quantity of sulphur, and insure the use of an article which is constant in its composition. The oil is of a dark brown color, opaque, and has an odor of hydrogen sulphide. It is not inflammable at ordinary temperatures but will burn when heated. It is of a very light specific gravity and will float on water.

The first use of this oil by the Bureau on a large scale was near Quanah, Texas, in October and November, 1903. These dippings were experimental and were a continuation of the

experiments with the same oil begun at the Bureau experiment station near Washington about two years previous. In these dippings, as in all others, the oil was used in its natural state, without the addition of water or any other substance. Four lots of cattle, consisting of 68 cows and calves, were dipped during October, on the 8th, 13th, 14th and 16, respectively, in a vat just outside the limits of Quanah, being driven there from ranches 12 to 14 miles away. The cattle in the second, third and fourth lots were out of a pasture and were part of a herd in which deaths were occurring daily from Splenic fever. Several of them were convalescing from the disease and one was affected at the time of dipping. All were thin in flesh. After coming out of the vat the cattle were turned into an adjoining pasture, where they were kept under observation. No live ticks could be found on any of them 4½ days after the dipping, and in the case of the third and fourth lots no live ticks could be found on the third day. It being observed that the adult female ticks, one-third to fully matured, survived the dipping longest, a number of them were removed from the cattle immediately after they were emerged from the vat and kept under conditions favorable to life, but they all died without producing eggs—all of them before the 7th day except one, which lived 11 days. The cow that was sick with splenic fever at the time of dipping died on the fourth day following. On the other cattle the oil had no injurious effect, and did not derange the appetite for food or water except in the case of one calf, which did not eat for a few days and was somewhat dull. The scurf of the skin—the superficial cells of the epiderm—was loosened by the oil and sealed off, showing on the hair in three or four days like flakes of bran, but except in one animal, which showed a slight tenderness of the skin of the neck and back for 3 days, the skin was not injured. During the first four or five days after dipping, if the temperature in the sun was over 90 degrees F., the respirations were increased in some animals when the cattle were excited or made to move about rapidly, but the breathing soon became normal when they were allowed to remain quiet. Although kept under observation for sixty days no injurious effects developed and no ticks were discovered.

To test the effects of the oil as a protective against re-infection, eight of the cattle were returned to the infested pasture 3 to 6 days after dipping. Two of them, which were put back in the pasture on the third day, were examined on the 21st day after return and no ticks could be found, although two other animals out of the same pasture, which had not been dipped, carried ticks of all ages. The other six cattle were not available for examination at this time, so that no report can be made on their condition.

All the cattle on a small ranch near Quanah, consisting of 211 cows, calves and bulls, were dipped on November 4th to free them from ticks and in the hope of destroying the infection on the ranch. The cattle were dipped in a vat located in one of the pastures. They were turned back on the grass immediately after dipping and at once

resumed grazing. On the fourth day after dipping no live ticks could be found, and seven adult female ticks, which were removed from the cattle as they came from the vat and kept in a bottle, died before the seventh day without producing eggs. The two mornings following the dippings were very chilly and foggy and the cattle appeared somewhat "drawn", but this condition disappeared after a few hours of sunshine. The cattle were kept under observation for 30 days but no injurious effects were manifested and no ticks were discovered. A letter received from the owner in the latter part of May stated that the cattle had come out of the winter in good condition and that no ticks had appeared up to that time.

Since May 16th a dipping vat has been in operation at the Fort Worth Stock Yards under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, dipping southern cattle for shipment across the quarantine line. From that date until August 13th 3,394 cattle were dipped. Until June 4th the cattle were subject to one dipping, but although three lots of the cattle were free from live ticks on the 5th day, live ticks were found on others as late as the 7th and 8th days, and adult female ticks removed from the dipped cattle and kept under favorable conditions produced eggs, some of which hatched young ticks. In order to insure a more rapid and certain destruction of the ticks a second dipping was resorted to and nearly all the cattle dipped at Fort Worth since June 4th, 3,310 head, have received two dippings. At first the second dipping was made on the third day following the first dipping, but it was found that better results could be obtained by making the second dipping on the fourth day. In all cases in which this plan has been followed no live ticks have been found on the 6th day.

Out of the 3,593 cattle dipped, 17 died. Of these eight died from splenic fever, 8 from traumatic pneumonia caused by oil passing into the lung, and one from accidental causes. The death from splenic fever occurred on the second, third, and fourth days after the first dipping, which would indicate that the disease had begun to develop before the animals were dipped. All but three of the 17 died before the second dipping. These died on the first day after the second dipping, two from splenic fever and one from traumatic pneumonia, 15 of the 17 were from herd, which were unusually wild and hard to handle, conditions which had considerable to do with the results. The cases of the traumatic pneumonia, all of which occurred in this herd, were caused by the cattle entering the vat too rapidly and jumping on top of one another. After this herd was dipped a drop gate was put in the end of the chute to the vat. This gate can be quickly raised and lowered and completely controlled the passage of the cattle into the vat.

Two yearlings of the dogie type suffered considerable inflammation of the skin on the sides of the neck and chest. The soreness caused by this condition interfered with the taking of the food and they became so weak and emaciated that it was considered advisable to destroy them. Both of these animals were of a weak con-

stitution, stunted in growth, probably on account of in-breeding and poor nourishment, and they were also in a low state of health, which no doubt explains the severe action of the oil on their skin, especially since cattle in a thrifty condition dipped at the same time and in the same vat of oil did not suffer in a similar manner.

None of the other cattle dipped at Fort Worth suffered any permanent injury. A few appeared dull and did not eat for a day or two, several walked stiff and sore for three or four days, a half dozen or so showed a tenderness of the skin, five or six had swelling of the legs and there was the same flaking off of the scurf as was observed at Quanah, but other than this there was nothing unusual developed.

After being dipped at Fort Worth the cattle are yarded in covered pens. This is done not only to protect them from the heat of the sun but also to prevent too rapid evaporation of the oil. During May several lots of cattle were kept out in the sun for four or five hours each day and it was found that the ticks lived on them 1 or 2 days longer. The exposure to the heat of the sun also increased the respiration of the cattle to a considerable extent, and they appeared to suffer some from the heat, but it is not believed they would be affected to the same extent in an open pasture. Under the sheds the dipped cattle

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kinds of scales. By the way, do you know a good machinery man? Do him and us a favor. Show him this ad, and write us about scales for yourself.

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THE

Live Stock Inspector

AND FARM NEWS

FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

Vol II, No. 13.

WOODWARD, OKLA., June 1, 1905.

Subscription, \$1.00

were very comfortable, even in the hottest weather this summer, although when they were taken out and put through the chute for examination their respirations were increased. It is necessary to handle the cattle slowly and quietly after they are dipped, and it is also advisable to supply them with some protection from the sun in the summer.

A comparison of the results at the two places will show that the oil acted with more rapidity at Quanah than at Ft. Worth. The difference in the conditions would seem to account for this. At Quanah the dipping was done in the fall when the cattle were carrying a thick coat of hair; when the vitality of the tick, in common with other things in nature, was at a low ebb; and when the oil, on account of lower temperature, was thicker and did not run as freely nor evaporate as rapidly, thus giving the ticks a thicker and more permanent coating. At Fort Worth the cattle were dipped in the heat of summer when their hair was thin, and when the vitality of the tick was at its height, and when the oil, on account of the high temperature, was thin, ran off freely and evaporated rapidly. Cattle dipped at Fort Worth carried as little oil 3 days after dipping as did the cattle at Quanah a week after dipping. While the results will no doubt always be a satisfactory as they have been at Fort Worth this summer they will probably be better, especially in point of rapidity, as other seasons of the year.

The only objection which has been made to the process has been with regard to the length of time the cattle are held after dipping. When it is known, however, that the total cost of the dipping and the feed and caring for the cattle while they are detained has averaged only 74 cents per head for the cattle dipped at Fort Worth this objection loses considerable of its force.

NOTE:—Since the above was written the price of hay for dipped cattle has been reduced one half.

The Big Buffalo Hunt.

While Oklahoma people are not ordinarily "easy" when it comes to "yellow" stories, it is amusing to note that a good many people and not a few newspapers have been "worked" on the story that the sum of one thousand dollars had been offered for a victim who would allow the veteran hair-lifter, Geronimo, to demonstrate upon him the art of scalping, a la Apache, at the great buffalo hunt at the 101 ranch on June 11th next, and some

have taken the matter so seriously as to protest against the program being arranged at the 101 ranch for the entertainment of the National Editorial Association as a "barbarous and inhuman orgie" and have called upon Governor Ferguson to suppress such an "exhibition of cruelty." One or two enthusiastic individuals, accustomed to paying for a hair-cut, became excited over the supposed opportunity of getting one absolutely free with a thousand dollar bonus on the side, and, in their eagerness to exchange their head-coverings for coin of the realm, rushed into print with affidavits attesting their seriousness in offering themselves as subjects for the knife of Geronimo. Of course the scalping story is a fake. It was set afloat by the genial Billy Bolton through a Kansas City paper partly as a means of attracting attention to the buffalo hunt and partly as a "take-off" on the wild and woolly stories of the west which the eastern papers swallow so readily, and without any thought of our own people getting "strung" on it. As a matter of fact the arrangements for the big time at the 101 ranch on June 11th include nothing of a cruel or immoral nature, and while there will probably be from 25,000 to 50,000 people there, disorder and grafting will be as nearly eliminated as is ever possible in such a crowd. It will be an interesting exhibition—one which could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world and one which can never be repeated even here, for this event celebrates the dissolution of the tribal relations of the Indians, the passing of the cowboy, and the disappearance of the buffalo. It will be the last big roundup of cowboys and Indians and soldiers and cattle and buffalo—a spectacle which will be worth traveling hundreds of miles to see—and the performances of these natives of the plains will make a wild west show look cheap and silly. No one need fear that Oklahoma will suffer from the impression which our visitors will receive, for one cannot reach the 101 ranch from any direction without passing through some of the finest farming country in the great southwest, and not the least of the attractions at the 101 ranch is what is perhaps the largest wheat field in America to say nothing of the other wonderful achievements in up-to-date farming. There will be no better chance to show what Oklahoma really is like than to bring the people into the territory.—Chandler News

Be sure you attend the 101 ranch entertainment.

PLANS ARE NEARLY COMPLETED

Everything For The Entertainment of the National Editorial Association Is Ready.

Few people realize the tremendous expense and the immense amount of trouble to which Miller Brothers, owners of 101 Ranch, are going to, to provide the entertainment for their guests when they will entertain the National Editorial Association on the Ranch on June 11. The expense cannot be estimated even by the Miller Brother, at this time, and when it is all over they will be some little time figuring up to see how much their hospitality has cost them. They provide the entertainment absolutely free, charging no admission for the grounds and simply asking the small fee of 25 cents for seats in the grand stand.

This entertainment is going to be unique in its way, for when before this time have preparations been made to entertain fifty thousand people on the open prairie and provide a show that will attract visitors from all parts of the country. To provide the show alone is no light undertaking. The buffalo for the chase had to be secured from a great distance and at an immense outlay of money. At the present market price of buffalo it would break an ordinary man up to buy thirty-four head of absolutely the finest specimen in the world. It is merely an incident in the plans for the entertainment.

The Indians who are to take part in the celebration had to be properly enthused, though it is no trick to enthruse an Indian when he sees he is going to get a chance to feast for a week, on the other fellow's expense, and enjoy his tribal dances without interruption. Arrangements had to be made to care for five thousand Indians who will be visitors on the Ranch for a week and they will bring their appetites with them, so that Miller Brothers will find that quite a respectable sized herd of their best cattle have disappeared down the throats of the visiting Indians.

To provide the grandstand for the use of the people, there had to be ordered eighteen carloads of lumber. This had to be hauled to the grounds, the carpenters had to build it and now when it is all ready for a single day's use, it stretches around the arena for a mile and a half and every portion of it furnishes an excellent view of the grounds, where the entertainment is to take place. People living in the immediate vicinity are taking great pride in the success of the entertain-

ment and realize that upon the success of the show rests, to a great extent, the reputation of Oklahoma, and they are doing their best to make good with the visiting editors and others. Now that the arrangements are nearly completed to make June 11 a day to be long remembered by everyone of the fifty thousand people who are expected on the 101 Ranch, it is impossible to see how Miller Brothers, who have a reputation as royal entertainers can do more than say "We guarantee you a good time".

Bring Cameras.

It will please the owners of the 101 Ranch if every visitor will take a camera to the ranch on June 11, at the time of the Indian celebration, given for the entertainment of the National Editorial Association and numerous visitors, who will attend from all parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. J. C. Miller, one of the owners, was offered a fat price if he would allow a tax to be collected upon the cameras operated by amateurs. He flatly refused, saying that it would be worth while to preserve the scenes that will take place on the ranch on that day and he and his brothers want everyone, who can borrow or buy a camera, to use it to their heart's content on the big day. They want every visitor to have the best time possible and no grafts will be allowed.

Wild Steers For Roping.

Zack Miller, of the 101 Ranch, has returned to the ranch from Texas, where he went to buy steers to be used in the roping contests which will take place in connection with the Indian celebration for the entertainment of the National Editorial Association, on June 11. These animals are the wildest that have been on the prairies of Oklahoma for many years. They come from close to the Mexican line and know nothing of fences. They caused a pretty row when they were first taken from the cars. The roping contest will be the best that has been seen in the west for years, and the prizes will be the most valuable that have ever been offered.

Santa Fe.

Another Fast Train to California. This up to date company have added another flyer between Chicago and San Francisco. Time between the two points is seventy one hours. All tickets are good on this train.

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.

GAGE.

(Continued from ninth page)

local enterprise and take an active part in all town affairs. They have great faith in Oklahoma and especially Gage and Woodward county and very much opposed to the "hammer and padlock club."

T. B. HOWARD.

T. B. Howard the popular implement man is a native of Kentucky. He came to Oklahoma seven years ago and still finds Oklahoma the best country for business. He is doing a flourishing business in Gage and has many warm friends all over the county. He is one of Gage's bashers and one of her most courteous and liberal business men, always interested in anything for her city's benefit. He has a fine farm near Gage on which is located beautiful Overwater Lake abounding in fish of many kinds. This lake is quite a resort for Gage people who find it a beautiful camping spot where a sport can be combined.

THE BANK OF GAGE.

The bank of Gage opened in July 1901 with capital of \$5000. It now has a capital of \$15000. Its officers are G. Sowers, president, S. A. McMannis vice president and J. L. Pryor, cashier. The present set of officers have been with the institution since it started. At the Bank of Gage you will always find every accommodation and most courteous treatment.

Mr. Pryor the cashier is a native of Indiana. He came from Oregon to Oklahoma in 1893 where he has since been located. He is very active in all enterprises for Gage and president of Gage Commercial Club.

S. A. McMANNIS.

S. A. McMannis before locating in Gage was engaged in the mercantile and banking business in Texas. He is now proprietor of a first class mercantile business in Gage. He offers rare bargains in dry goods, shoes, hats, queensware. Don't miss looking over his bargain counter. He also carries a good stock of groceries and sells them at bed rock prices. Mr. McMannis believes in pleasing the people and in working for their interest.

R. J. BISHOP.

R. J. Bishop the flour, feed and coal dealer was a former cattleman. He came from Arizona to Oklahoma and is doing an enormous business. He is pleasant, obliging and a thorough business man, very interested in Gage and her advancement.

L. YOUNT.

L. Yount general merchandise man, is a native of Ohio and has all the energy and push of his native state. He came to Kansas City, Mo., and from there to Gage in 1897. Mr. Yount has been in the general merchandise business continually since and is now in Gage with the goods you want and at the right prices.

MR. E. H. KITCH.

Mr. G. H. Kitch, of the Gage Drug Co., was born at Irving, Illinois. He took his course in Pharmacy, at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, considered one of the best schools of its kind in the country. He was appointed pharmacist to the Isolation Hospital at Chicago in 1904. But owing to the ill health of his brother resigned and came to Oklahoma last July and engaged in the drug business at Gage. By untiring push and advertising he now enjoys one of the largest drug trades in Woodward county. Mr. Kitch's motto is to handle only the purest drugs, chemicals, etc., to dispense them neatly and accurately, and to sell them at the right price. Since engaging in business at Gage, Mr. Kitch has worked up quite a nice wholesale trade among the country stores.

McDONALD MERCANTILE CO.

McDonald Mercantile Co. is under the management of J. A. McDonald. His native state is Pennsylvania. This firm commenced business in 1887 in Seward, Kansas. In 1902 they came to Gage and have since been doing a

fine business. They have a large building and a fine stock of goods. Their floor space is 44x80 ground floor and 24x80 upper floor used entirely in their mercantile business. They believe in treating their customers right and always have the best and newest goods.

MRS. E. FRIDLEY.

Mr. E. Fridley is a native of Missouri. Has been in Gage three years and in business one year. She is doing a good business like methods is recognized as one of Gage's best business houses.

E. LEARNARD.

E. Learnard, the well known hardwareman is a native of the state of Michigan. He came to Kansas twenty years ago and from there to Oklahoma in 1898. Came to Gage in 1904 and has since been in the hardware business. Mr. Learnard is doing a fine business and well liked by all.

O. J. THOMAS.

O. J. Thomas, implement dealer, although in Gage but a short time by energy, business like methods and courteous treatment has come to the front and is doing an enormous business. He is well liked by all and is the kind of man every live town wants for a citizen.

O. B. LIPPINCOTT.

O. B. Lippincott, the popular and energetic proprietor of the Gage Hardware Co., is a native of Pennsylvania. He has been in Gage in business for three years and is still there with the right goods and right prices.

MOUSER & DANIELS.

Mouser & Daniels, proprietors of Star barn, are two of Gage's energetic and up-to-date business men. Mr. Mouser has been in the business two years and Daniels, one year. They have a large patronage which they by the right methods have won.

MRS. IDA SHOOK.

Mrs. Ida Shook, of Lovell Hotel, is a native of Indiana. She opened the Lovell Hotel in 1904 and has since run it in a most business like and satisfactory way.

C. J. MINTON.

C. J. Minton, implement dealer, came to Gage three years ago from Emd where he was engaged in the same business. Being an experienced man he knows how to do business and please his customers. Mr. Minton is well known over the entire county as a fine man to do business with.

GEORGE HASTINGS.

George Hastings, proprietor of Livery barn and sale stable, has been in Gage five years. He is well known and can sell you a good horse any time.

RIDING CULTIVATORS with harrow attachment for hsted 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

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Kansas City, Missouri

The Royal Hotel

Guthrie Okla.

Headquarters for all western Oklahoma visitors to the Capital city and the best place for every body.

FERD VAN DUYN, Mgr.

Roads and Section Lines.

All section lines are highways but all highways are not section lines in Oklahoma.

The matter of opening new roads came up recently before the Commissioners and they held that roads could not be opened legally until the first of January.

Section 6072 of the Oklahoma Statutes says that "all section lines in this Territory shall be, and are hereby declared to be public highways."

Section 6085 of same article says, "It shall be the duty of each and every road overseer to open or cause to be opened all roads and highways which have been or may hereafter be laid out or established throughout any part of the district assigned to such overseer first giving notice to the owner through whose inclosure as cultivated lands such road is laid out or established, notifying such owners to open said road through their lands within ninety days after service of such notice; and if the person so notified does not open such road within the time named in such notice, it shall be lawful for such overseer, or any person under his direction, to enter upon said lands and open said road. Provided, that if such notice be given between the first day of March and the first day of October, the notice shall designate the first day of January next is the time of opening such road."

There has been some contention that according to last no section lines can be opened till January. The

County Attorney took the position that section lines if not opened could be opened at any time and that last section applied to roads laid out by commissioners and other roads than section lines. The County Attorney to settle the matter referred the question to the Attorney General and here is the Attorney General's reply,

Guthrie, Oklahoma,
May 19, 1905.

Hon. B. F. Willetts,
County Attorney,
Woodward, Okla.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your communication of April 29th, 1905, relative to the opening of section lines, you are correct in your contention that Section 6072 provides that all section lines are highways and if not now open may be opened at any time. You are further correct in your contention that other roads than section lines come under the provisions of section 6085 of Wilsons Revised and Annotated Statutes.

Yours respectfully,

DON C. SMITH,
Assistant Attorney General.

There is a law against the use of cigarettes or the giving away of cigarettes or cigarette papers. The fine is a heavy one and "spotters" are now around over the country trying to get a "cinch" on those who either use or give them away. We would advise boys who have been using them to "cut it out." This is no "con" talk or scare crow business but straight goods.—Shattuck Monitor.

CAR-SUL-DIP

FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND.

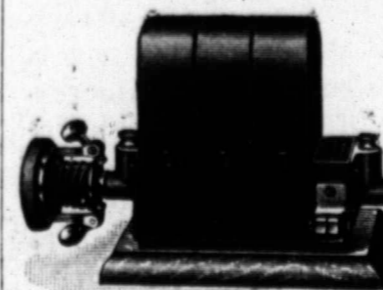
The Only Dip Holding Sulphur in Solution.

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The Live Stock Inspector,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Special prices on ten-gallon lots.



Henricks Magneto Fires your 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

The Closing Scenes

The passing of the wild west will be marked in Oklahoma this coming summer in a manner alike historical and impressive. The wild west has been growing tamer these many years, but some semblance of it exists in odd corners and a few prominent figures are still to be found in the western states. The celebration of the passing is to be fittingly held in Oklahoma—the last frontier to give way before the onward sweep of progress.

The occasion of this review of the past and comparison with the present is to be the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Guthrie next June. After the meeting adjourns the entire party will go to the

GREAT 101 RANCH

on the Ponca Reservation, June 11th, and witness the last act. Miller Bros., who own the ranch, will present the spectacle. It is expected that thirty-five thousands will be witnesses to the last wild buffalo hunt, the last Indian fight, the last roping contest of importance and the last roundup of as many as five-thousand range cattle. And in the same arena where this reminder of the wilder days will be represented, will be seen the newest things; even automobiles, while upon a track at the side of the show grounds will stand trains of Pullman cars and on the benches built to seat thirty thousand people will sit fashionably attired women and men to whom the scenes that are spread before them will be as foreign as if from another land and clime.

The program announced by Miller Bros. would be impossible of accomplishment at a later date. The reservation where it is to be presented will all have been allotted before the end of another year. The cowboys are scattering and forgetting their cunning with the rope. The wild cattle are now difficult to locate while the trained cow pony is fast becoming a curiosity. The wild horses for the bronco busting contests are difficult to secure in the light of modern methods of this section of the country. There will never be another wild west celebration like that to be presented on the 101 Ranch, June 11. Following is the program:

Grand Parade

Indians and Cowboys in native dress. 2000 Indians, 450 Cowboys.

Buffalo Hunt and Killing

Herd of Thirty-five Genuine Buffalo.

Speech by Indian Chief.

Cattle Roundup and Branding

Herd of Five Thousand Range Cattle.

Roping Contest for Championship of Southwest

Largest Prize Ever Offered, Gold Medals and Cash.

Cowboy Sports and Pastimes

Valuable Prizes Offered for All Events.

Lucile Mulhall

Champion Lady Rider and Roper of the World in daring feats of Horsemanship with her horse, Governor. She will rope, throw and tie a wild steer.

Pickett, the Noted Texas Negro

Will jump from the back of a running horse onto the back of a wild Texas steer, catch the steer by the nose with his teeth and throw the animal to the ground. The most wonderful feat ever attempted by man.

Grand Sham Battle

Between United States Regulars, Cowboys and Indians and ending with the burning of an Immigrant Wagon Train.

Grand Spectacular Entertainment

Illustrating the Rush at the Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Indian Dances and Pastimes

With contests for Valuable Prizes.

Music will be furnished by the Best Bands in Oklahoma.

Excursion Trains Will Stop at the Grounds.

Special arrangements for serving refreshments are now being perfected and will be on a mammoth scale. An expert caterer will have charge of this department and will be prepared to feed 35,000 people comfortably and quickly.

Little Miss Millions;

or, The Witch of Monte Carlo.

A ROMANCE OF THE RIVIERA.

By St. George Rathborne,

Author of "Dr. Jack," "Miss Pauline," "A Captain of the Kaiser," "Miss Caprice," "The Spider's Web," Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER III. Velvet Claws.

Jones and Merrick were full of fight, so that the opportunity to do a little work in the service of the community came to them not without its advantages.

And the way they badgered those castaways from society was really a caution—not a head escaped punishment, and some received such a double dose that they grew rattled.

The result was a foregone conclusion, since heads never could be in the same class with clubs. And in less than a minute the friends had their enemies on the run, utterly demoralized by the vigorous treatment given.

Without attempting pursuit, the two friends made the best of their way to their hotel.

Naturally both of them were eager to see what manner of document had fallen into their possession, but it was too public a place to serve as a council chamber, so Jones proposed retiring to his den on an upper floor, where no one would be apt to disturb them.

They were in the act of ascending when an attache of the establishment touched Mark upon the shoulder, spoke a few words and handed him a card.

Jones saw his friend stand irresolute, as though hardly knowing what to do.

At the same time he could not but notice that the card was such as ladies use for calling.

"I'll come up presently, my dear fellow—third stage, number eighty-seven. Good—give me five minutes or so."

And as Jones climbed the stairs in preference to using the lift, he chanced to glance through the open door of the hotel parlors, and beheld a vision in white, seated on a divan; a woman so entrancingly beautiful that any man might be pardoned for bowing at her shrine upon the slightest encouragement.

Jones merely gave one of his little whistles that seemed to express his feelings so completely. For the chamber was the Princess Olgavitch, whom a wretched fate had that day thrown across Mark Merrick's path under most peculiar circumstances, which were of a nature to arouse within her certain feelings she had laughed at in others. Jones did not enjoy the sight of it a bit. He knew the character of the Continental Lurline, and how unscrupulous she had always been in playing with the holiest of human passions.

Meanwhile Merrick entered the parlor. He had reasons of his own for granting the lady's request for an interview as soon as she came in.

His curiosity had been aroused by a few words written in French upon her card.

"A matter of great importance."

She began by thanking him over again for his generous and manly succor of the morning. Merrick raised his hand in protest, shaking his curly head as though declaring he had done

nothing that deserved such high praise.

"Ah, you talk as though you were a member of the czar's court, so studious, so diplomatic. But I must not find fault. Then, monsieur, listen, you and your friend are in danger."

Merrick merely raised his eyebrows. "I have heard all men are when they find themselves under the gaze of the Princess Olgavitch."

She frowned and then laughed.

"Ah! surely not you, monsieur, not you. But the danger of which I speak is genuine. It springs from a countryman of mine and his friend, the great and bold Count Leon Villebois. They have a trap of some sort set for you, should you threaten to win in the game you are playing. They are men without any regard for the law or right. Stromboloff is a Cossack of the Don, whose peculiar habits cling to him even in Paris, while the other has lived so long amid wild border scenes in Africa that he has learned to take what he wants when the mood comes on. So you will see that they make a dangerous combination, and they seem to hate your friend especially."

"A thousand thanks, princess, for your warning, and on your part pray believe that we are not ungrateful for your kindness because we have already been placed on our guard."

He showed a desire to break away. Though evidently piqued, more or less by her inability to fascinate him, the clever woman knew how to play her cards too well to think of precipitating matters.

"I hope we shall meet again, monsieur, when perhaps you will be able to give me a little more time," she said, archly, holding out her hand to him.

"That will be a pleasure I shall look forward to," he replied, gallantly, as he pressed her hand, nor did the princess fail to return the squeeze.

Yet when he passed from her sight Mark Merrick gave the beautiful woman no further thought, nor did he dream that their interview had been intently observed by a demure little figure seated in a window at the far end of the parlor, a figure that bore more or less resemblance to the South African business who had attracted his attention and caused memories to throng his mind as he surveyed her through the glass that same morning in the Bois de Boulogne.

Merrick went straight to the room which his companion occupied.

No sooner had he entered, however, than he saw there was something wrong, for Jones had a look of disgust upon his face.

"More trouble, my dear boy," he said, with a poor excuse of a grin, "the Joneses ain't used to much, I'll admit, but this is pretty rough treatment even for them. After all our work, this is the barren result."

He held up the open packet so that Mark could see what it contained—a sheet of paper well crumpled and soiled, yet a sheet of paper upon which not a single stroke of pen or pencil could be discovered.

(Continued on page 12)

Purely Personal.

Frank Elston of Panhandle, Texas, was registered at the Cattle King Sunday.

Miss Alice Rustman, the newly appointed postmaster at Mooreland, has taken charge of that office.

G. S. Hicknell from near Houston, Tex., was a Woodward visitor this week in search of a location.

Frank Richards has moved from Mutual to Ft Supply and taken possession as steward of the asylum.

Mace Stout was in town Monday on his way home to Higley from Dallas, Texas, where he was called as witness in a railroad trial.

G. W. Spenser spent several days the past week in this locality buying up stock and left Sunday night for Kansas City, Mo.

S. A. Stroud and wife have arrived from Iowa to take possession of their newly acquired land, the Darden ranch, north of Supply.

M. A. Princehouse, Santa Fe agent at Wellington, Kas., has been appointed agent at Woodward to take the place of W. W. Arnold.

J. E. Snow is taking a respite from his duties at the land office and visiting his family on their farm near Guthrie for a couple of weeks.

S. J. Cooper left Saturday night for his home in Kansas. Mr. Cooper expects to move his family to his ranch near Kibby next week.

Jno. Evans, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Haslem, at Higley the past month, left Sunday night for his home in Sterling, Kan.

S. J. Cooper of Kibby and Jno. S. Harper of Nevada, Mo., came in Saturday from a several days' trip through the eastern part of Beaver county and western part of Woodward county.

Jno. S. Harper has been here from Nevada, Mo., several days this week making all kinds of land deals. Mr. Harper is a live up-to-date real estate man, and knows the value of Oklahoma land. He never lets loose entirely.

Lewis G. Haecker is here from Waseca county, Minnesota, visiting the family of B. F. Pierce. He is looking for a favorable location for farming and has concluded that Woodward county Oklahoma is just the right spot.

The Christian church people have completed the transfer of lots, getting in exchange for the second lot the corner one just opposite the new Catholic church. The old building that stood thereon has been torn down and necessary preparations made to lay off the ground.

Miss Fannie Bolton, niece of the publisher, who has been visiting him here for some weeks past returned to her home near Council Grove, Kansas, last Sunday in order to get ready to attend the County Normal there in June. She thinks Oklahoma far superior to Kansas.

Mrs. C. W. White, wife of Probate Judge White, has gone to Kansas City to receive treatment for her eyes.

Mrs. G. W. Rourke arrived Tuesday night from Childress, Texas, for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Reynolds.

John Jarboe has built him a fine cave on his residence lots and "they do say so how" he sleeps there every night (for fear of atoms, of course.)

Wm. Lowrey, former proprietor of the Central Hotel, has been shaking hands with his many friends in this city. He contemplates locating here again.

O. B. Lippencott the leading hardware merchant of Woodward county and Gage, accompanied by his wife and children, were in town Sunday and Monday.

Rev. Tyson of this county and well known to many people here, received news that two grandsons were killed in the storm at Snyder last week. He has the sympathy of many friends at his time.

R. H. Elder, of the Fargo Journal, was here Tuesday "witnessing" a final proof entry in the U. S. Land Office. Mr. Elder is running a first class local paper which is doing lots of good for his town.

B. F. Evans, who has been manager of the Cooper ranch for several years, has resigned that position and was in town Thursday on his way to Kansas where he will visit relatives before taking another position.

Attorney Chas Swindall is one of the leading lawyers of Oklahoma and knows the statutes "from kiver to kiver" but is not well upon scripture of late years. One day last week he quoted a Bible text as "these bones shall rise again" and offered to bet he could find the chapter containing the words.

B. H. Lambert met with a painful accident Monday while feeding a hay press. In attempting to tramp a block into the press while the machine was in motion he lost his balance and one foot went into the press wrenching his ankle badly, but fortunately the horses stopped and saved him a broken limb.—Fargo Journal.

Fred Schultz who lately moved here from Western Minnesota and who has started a poultry farm about five miles north of this city, was in town Wednesday and made this office a pleasant call. Mr. Schultz is thoroughly acquainted with his line of work and no doubt will make a fine success of it. Woodward needs such an enterprise and if rightly carried on there is no better point anywhere for some one in that line.

Two attempts have been made to wreck the midnight passenger train this week, on the grade east of here, ties and other obstructions being placed on the track, but fortunately were seen in time to avoid an accident. What the motive can be is not known as the train does not carry wealth enough to make it robbery. And if it is some one who has a grievance at the Santa Fe, is taking this means to get even he had better quit while he is playing in back. Men are patrolling the track watching for the culprits.—Quinlau Mirror.

Porter Bennett, of the firm of Bennett of Miller & Bennett of Glenville, W. Va., has been in town several days the past week looking over land. He purchased 40 acres of land near Curtis of S. Mullendore.

Fred Hardy returned from Woodward with his mare, which was found loose in the public road about 35 miles southwest of Woodward and brought to town. The buggy and harness have not been found; and the thief is scarce, too. It is supposed that the thief got scared and turned the mare loose, or she got loose from him and started home.—Alva Pioneer.



BECAUSE HER HEART IS KIND.
The girl who does nice things in hope of winning praise is not so very much better off than the one who does them for money. Praise is a sort of payment, and there are girls who value it more than anything else. The right sort of girl is helpful and loving just because her heart is full of kindness, and she never stops to think who is noticing her, or what they are going to say.

DON'T SMOTHER YOUR VOICE.
Cultivate the habit of speaking of your religious beliefs, your politics, your temperance principles, as naturally as you do of your likes and dislikes for apple pie and pickled beets. That is, don't smother your voice for fear that someone may be thinking differently. If you are right why pretend to be wrong? Others will respect you more for standing by your own opinions than for disowning them,—trying to be two things at once.

RHUBARB PIE UNDERCRUST.
With many cooks the main objection to rhubarb pie is the fact that the undercrust becomes moist with the juice in the process of baking. This can, in a measure, be avoided by brushing the inside of the lower crust with beaten egg and allowing it to become glazed. Then put in raw rhubarb, sweetened with granulated sugar, to which flour has been added in the proportion of one-eighth. A slight glazing of the upper crust when the pie is nearly finished adds very much to the appearance.

TO MEND GRAIN SACKS.
Having been a silent reader of the department for some time I decided to add a few hints and hope they may be as helpful as some I have received. Mending grain sacks had always been a very undesirable task but having read this method I tried it with very satisfactory results.
Mix a paste of raw flour and water. Rub the paste on the patch and put the patch on the inside of the sack

over the tear. Smooth out the torn edges and iron with a hot iron until the paste is entirely dry, ironing on the outside of the sack.

WASHING VELVETEEN.
Not every owner of a velveteen gown is aware that velveteen stands washing. Yet this can be very successfully done. Have ready a warm, soapy lather, immerse the velveteen garments in it and gently rub until the dirt disappears. After rinsing press as dry as possible and iron damp on the wrong side with hot irons frequently changed. Then hang in front of the fire to finish and the pile will come up like new. To be successful this treatment must be carried out with extreme care, otherwise it is far cheaper to send the costume to a cleaner's.

THE WINDOWS OF THE MIND.
If they are filled with gratitude there is no place for benefits forgot.
If they are opened to sweet thoughts there is no quarter for the bitter.
If they are filled with tranquility peace there is no room for discontent.
If the windows of your mind are thrown wide to the sunlight there is no place for darkness.

If they are bright with hopes there is no lurking spot for despair; if they are bright with courage there is no harborage for fear.

If they are filled with sweet temper there is no place for anger; if they are filled with tenderness and sympathy there is no shelter for "sweet revenge."

If they are filled with the milk of human kindness there is no room or refuge for ill-will.—Chicago Tribune.

Cheerful Evening

By Mary Annable Fanton.

Americans are world famous for enjoying their own homes.
Most American men lot as much on the evenings after work that can be spent in their own bright, pretty sitting rooms as they do upon successful business enterprises or happy children.

But there is little anticipation if the home is dreary or poorly lighted. Women may love twilight, and of course young folks are bound to, but the average man likes a cheerful sitting room in the springtime as well as on frosty nights.

It is a great mistake to give up evening lights as soon as spring comes. There is no reason why spring should not be cheerful as well as pretty.

I know that lamps are a trouble and that it is a relief to be rid of the bother of them. I can hear a chorus of housekeepers all reproaching me with these same words.

And in a way they are right—lamps as they are ordinarily managed are one of the banes of rural existence. They are always empty or smoky, always needing a lot of fixing, and the fixing is such dirty work.

Yet lamps can be done easily in a few minutes every morning, if you happen to know the secret of it. In the first place, insist that all lamps be brought down by the room owners

The Closing Scenes

The passing of the wild west will be marked in Oklahoma this coming summer in a manner alike historical and impressive. The wild west has been growing tamer these many years, but some semblance of it exists in odd corners and a few prominent figures are still to be found in the western states. The celebration of the passing is to be fittingly held in Oklahoma—the last frontier to give way before the onward sweep of progress.

The occasion of this review of the past and comparison with the present is to be the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Guthrie next June. After the meeting adjourns the entire party will go to the

GREAT 101 RANCH

on the Ponca Reservation, June 11th, and witness the last act. Miller Bros., who own the ranch, will present the spectacle. It is expected that thirty-five thousands will be witnesses to the last wild buffalo hunt, the last Indian fight, the last roping contest of importance and the last roundup of as many as five-thousand range cattle. And in the same arena where this reminder of the wilder days will be represented, will be seen the newest things; even automobiles, while upon a track at the side of the show grounds will stand trains of Pullman cars and on the benches, built to seat thirty thousand people will sit fashionably attired women and men to whom the scenes that are spread before them will be as foreign as if from another land and clime.

The program announced by Miller Bros. would be impossible of accomplishment at a later date. The reservation where it is to be presented will all have been allotted before the end of another year. The cowboys are scattering and forgetting their cunning with the rope. The wild cattle are now difficult to locate while the trained cow pony is fast becoming a curiosity. The wild horses for the bronco busting contests are difficult to secure in the light of modern methods of this section of the country. There will never be another wild west celebration like that to be presented on the 101 Ranch, June 11. Following is the program:

Grand Parade

Indians and Cowboys in native dress. 2000 Indians, 450 Cowboys.

Buffalo Hunt and Killing

Herd of Thirty-five Genuine Buffalo.

Speech by Indian Chief.

Cattle Roundup and Branding

Herd of Five Thousand Range Cattle.

Roping Contest for Championship of Southwest

Largest Prize Ever Offered, Gold Medals and Cash.

Cowboy Sports and Pastimes

Valuable Prizes Offered for All Events.

Lucile Mulhall

Champion Lady Rider and Roper of the World in daring feats of Horsemanship with her horse, Governor. She will rope, throw and tie a wild steer.

Pickett, the Noted Texas Negro

Will jump from the back of a running horse onto the back of a wild Texas steer, catch the steer by the nose with his teeth and throw the animal to the ground. The most wonderful feat ever attempted by man.

Grand Sham Battle

Between United States Regulars, Cowboys and Indians and ending with the burning of an Immigrant Wagon Train.

Grand Spectacular Entertainment

Illustrating the Rush at the Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Indian Dances and Pastimes

With contests for Valuable Prizes.

Music will be furnished by the Best Bands in Oklahoma.

Excursion Trains Will Stop at the Grounds.

Special arrangements for serving refreshments are now being perfected and will be on a mammoth scale. An expert caterer will have charge of this department and will be prepared to feed 35,000 people comfortably and quickly.

every morning. Have a low table in the kitchen where they are always to be put. Then a shelf in the front hall where each person finds his lamp ready at night.

Have lamp cleaning things on the table that are never to be used for anything else, and have them always there.

First do the chimneys. In a basin of hot water, put a teaspoonful of borax. Dip the lamp up and down and rub lightly with a lamp brush. Rinse in hot water, dry with paper and your lamps will shine like jewels, and it won't take five minutes to do it.

Then fill the lamps, wipe off borax suds and dry with a clean old cloth. In a quarter of an hour, lamps enough for an ordinary household can be put in perfect condition. It takes away the fixing of lamps after dark, with implements scattered all about the house, and no convenient table. And there is likely to be a kerosene flavor in food where lamps are done in this haphazard fashion.

And, if by any mischance, kerosene should spill on the table, oilcloth or

carpet, clean at once with borax suds, castile soap, shaved in boiling water and a teaspoonful of borax. This solution will remove all traces of the kerosene and will kill all the odor immediately.

It is the best thing in the world to wipe over carpets that are not to be taken up in the spring. It cleanses antiseptically, destroys moths and renews the colors. To get the best results, the water should be hot and the borax powder pure.

If there have been moths in the room, sprinkle the powder around the edges of the carpet and rub it into the creases of upholstered furniture.

While a sure eradicator of moths, it has no odor.

But to return to the question of lights, there should always be one in the hall ready to glow with the first evening shadow, and one or two in the pretty sitting-room to be lighted the first thing after the evening meal, with a pretty shade if one only wants to talk.

This care of lamps and ready lighting of the house counts a lot for contentment and good cheer.



POULTRY POINTERS.

Lime and crushed charcoal are both good in the poultry house—antiseptic—and they keep the air dry and pure.

A writer declares that while old fowls can stand corn meal and bran, they should never be fed to young chicks.

If you have an egg eater in your flock, get rid of her promptly. She will soon have the whole flock eating eggs.

We have often urged pullets for winter layers, but when we want eggs for hatching we prefer to have them from older hens.

A change of grain, green food, grit animal food, and pure water will give eggs every time, provided the hens are neither too old nor too young.

Entirely too many eggs are set for the number of chicks that reach maturity. It is far better to sell the eggs than to throw away dead chicks.

It costs less to keep a dozen hens than it does to keep one dog, yet there are men who own two or three dogs who are too poor to own a dozen hens.

Hungry humanity demands eggs and fowls for table use, and the market does not look to the fanciers for such, but rather to the farmer. That fact should encourage the farmers to wake up to the demand.

If onions, spoiled food and dirty, are fed to laying hens, it is very easily detected in the eggs, and such eggs are unfit to use either to eat or hatch. Therefore we may set it down as a

rule that eggs from hens that are improperly fed or that do not have access to a great variety of foods, will not be rightly proportioned and will not hatch well.

For the layers, oats are splendid egg producers. And, if possible, green cut bone about twice a week. But no matter what we have or do not have, let's have the scratch pen and keep the hens and chickens at work for what they get to eat. Another thing, and it is kerosene oil; we must sprinkle it about very liberally in coop, brooders and on roosts, and inside of nest boxes, if we would keep our stock free of lice and mites.

When dressing turkeys for market always dry-pick. Do not tear nor break the skin. The dry pick lots look better and sell more readily than those that have been scalded. Full crops spoil the appearance and sometimes sour. No fowls should be fed for twenty-four hours before killing.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

Nature has provided the chick food for the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours of its life. After that it must be fed. Different poultry-keepers have different forms of first feeding. Sloppy food it must not have. Sand sprinkled on its feeding board must be its first diet. Sand is its first teeth, and sand it must have. If to be kept in a brooder small grit must afterwards be furnished it. If kept with a hen after she is allowed to run, she will find grit for the chicks or show them how to get it.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,
OKLAHOMA, MISSOURI

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cerverly, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.
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.

JUNE 1, 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.

Electro 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 to
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.

If these rains continue much longer, wheat in this county will not average over thirty bushels per acre.

The Guyman Hefald has laid away its old Washington hand press and put in its place a fine new press. Another sign of prosperity in Western Oklahoma

Shirt tail receptions, is the name the fashionable people of Woodward give them when they meet during the night at the most convenient "frail-hole" for safety from storms.

S. A. Layton, an architect from El-Reno has been making plans and looking up the repairing to be done on the buildings at Fort Supply last week preparatory to moving the asylum there.

A man recently began swearing in an Alva saloon. "Look here," the proprietor said, "you will have to cut out that profanity. Suppose a lady would come in after a drink, how would your swearing sound?"—Ex.

Ben F. Hobbs was in town Tuesday telling of his wonderful alfalfa which stands something less than seven feet high and so thick that an automobile run over the top of the field would think it was on an asphalt pavement.

The patent stone machine used in building the P. O. Block was moved to Woodward from Alva this week and will soon be in operation here. While at Alva it was used for the big City Hotel, three stories, owned by J. I. Grundy.

June 14 being the 129th anniversary of the birth of the American flag, the day will be celebrated through Oklahoma Territory. It being an old custom to float flags from every possible part of the buildings and Woodward people would do well to observe this custom.

Geo. W. Crowell completed the sale of Crowell Bros. four elevators in Kansas on the Santa Fe railroad between Mulvane and Englewood, to the red Star Mill and Elevator Co., of Wichita, for \$10,200.00. Crowell Bros. will build several more elevators in Oklahoma this season.—Alva Pioneer.

A farmer who has experimented with concentrated lye claims that he has succeeded in a preparation that is effectual in exterminating gophers and mice from his premises. He smears molasses over a piece of board, shingle and on this sprinkles some concentrated lye. He claims that it not only kills many, but causes the less severely burned to leave the premises. His experience extends to the ridding of several farms and over a period of years. It is an easy thing tried and the cost is light.—Ex.

THE WOODWARD NEWS contained a nice write up of Shattuck and some well displayed ads in its edition of last week. THE NEWS recognizes the thrift of our town consequently the write-up.—Shattuck Monitor.

AMERICAN SOCIETY

OF EQUITY DEPARTMENT

E. R. WILLIAMS, S. EDITOR.

County Union.

A delegate convention of farmers, known as the County Union of the A. S. E., met at the court house here on Wednesday beginning at 10 a. m. and continued its sessions to 1:0 and 7:30 p. m. being in council about 8 hours. Active and practical discussion, was freely indulged in and the analysis and preparation for the work by appointment of strong men on committee work were amicably adjusted. The new constitution and by-laws from the National Union were adopted—executive board elected—bond provided for and voluminous work put forward by the convention.

Forty delegates were present, 150 or 200 visitors and an all round agricultural inspiration conceived that will be felt all over the county.

The session adjourned at 10 o'clock last night.

"The editor" was honored with another "call" and will correspond with the Woodward papers another quarter. E. R. WILLIAMS.

Land Office Notes:

The following contest decisions have been rendered this week:

Robert L. Hensley vs. Sarah Wesner in favor of contestee.

Robert L. Hensley vs. Hester Wesner in favor of contestee.

CONTESTS FILED.

Bernard A. Becker vs. Catharine Griffin; Theodore Palmer vs. Henry J. Ott; Herman Messner vs. Kitty Armstrong; Hey G. Hasten vs. Jno. N. Ross; Mattie F. Mabary vs. Nancy S. Dunkin; Fred Cook vs. Floa Sanders; Ellen Tanner vs. Benj. F. Tanner; Susie L. Wilson vs. Bessie Harden; Wilbur C. Shaller vs. Geer W. Hesser; Raymond L. Vandeventer vs. Enos R. Marcum; Chas. T. Piersall vs. Mattie S. Estep. There were 31 cases filed on Beaver county land.

The following cases were brought before the officials the past week:

Anderson vs. Lake, ex-parte case, decided in favor of contestant.

Warren vs. Breeding, continued until June 21.

Kellog vs. Marriott, continued to Aug. 10.

Boyle vs. Kropp, dismissed for want of prosecution.

Farmer vs. Gibbs, withdrawn.

Sidener vs. Ricknee heirs, not yet decided, warmly litigated.

Shaffer vs. Bolling, dismissed.

Linneborn vs. Grimm, continued to June 15.

Place vs. Dedeke, withdrawn.

McFadden vs. Gill, ex-parte, decided in favor of contestant.

Spencer vs. McClellan, dismissed.

Ramsey vs. Fetterhoff, dismissed.

Calkins vs. Ratts, dismissed.

Kern vs. Hudgins, dismissed.

Ketchum vs. Manns, dismissed.

Bailey vs. Sanders, continued to July 10.

Ketchum vs. Alexander, dismissed.

Carriker vs. Tucker, dismissed.

Wilson vs. Richey, dismissed.

Only one commissioners' decision was handed down this week, that of Craft vs. Boehm in which the entry was held for cancellation in case no appeal is filed, the contestant being allowed to file.

Which is Worst.

The following clipped from John Wesley Bishop's Cleo Chieftain is a center drive at the saloon power in Oklahoma and it is now up to Editor Niblack the handsome Chief of Democracy in this Territory to make good or confess that all this Democratic yaw-yaw in favor of saloons is pure rot:

Leslie Niblack in speaking of the death of young Herbert V. Croker in his Leader asks the above question. Among other things he says:

"Over such calamity the difference in station, power, riches and the past pales in the light of fellowship and fatherhood. In his presence the rulership of Tammany and the ownership of millions seem alike insignificant and fading. There lies a father's hopes of perpetuity, one of the strongest passions of men, crushed by a Chinaman's pipe, and yet society, knowing this, tolerates it. Against whom does the indictment stand? Be the judge."

In the first place the death of the Tammany chieftain's son is no more to be deplored than the taking off of the son of the poorest and humblest citizen in the land. In the next place an opium den is no worse than a saloon or a gambling dive. In fact 90 per cent of all the tragic deaths throughout this land are caused directly and indirectly by whisky alone. In the instance of young Croker's death, whisky helped bring it about. The two together forced that eternal sleep from which there is no waking. "The indictment" stands against the people who tolerate such things in their midst. In reality the indictment stands against our race. We, who make the claim that we are the most enlightened of the races of the earth. It was our race who forced opium upon China at the point of the bayonet. It was our own glorious country of the free that at the close of the Spanish war went over to civilize the Philippines with a dozen bibles and two ship loads of beer and whiskey. But a few months ago a protest was sent up from this territory to Congress saying that if Oklahoma could not come in with saloons statehood was not wanted. No, for heaven sake don't blame the Chinaman and his pipe. We taught him all he knows about opium and not of his own free will either, but at the cannon's mouth. The white man's greed for gold is such that a very little of it outweighs a human life.

The assessed valuation of Rock township is \$305,000 against \$281,000 last year and Mr. Gibbs informs us that nearly all kinds of stock were assessed at about half what they were last year.—Gage Record.

Advertise in this paper.

CITY OF GAGE.

LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF WOLFE RIVER.

SECOND CITY IN SIZE AND IMPORTANCE IN WOODWARD COUNTY.

On the A. T. & S. F. railroad on the beautiful flats of Wolf Creek, in the year 1897, a town was laid out and called Gage and since that time has developed from a frontier village to a busy little city with nice dwellings, fine churches, good business houses carrying immense stocks of goods representing every line of business. Every year she has grown and is keeping pace with the rapidly developing country.

She has every advantage, for this little city is surrounded by a beautiful country with soil that can produce any crop; wheat, broom corn, alfalfa, kaffir, Indian corn and cotton. Every one of these crops can be seen growing within a radius of 10 miles from Gage.

Although land is not high in price, ranging from \$5 to \$25 an acre it is never-the-less as fine land as can be found in western Oklahoma.

Gage has been made the prosperous town she is by her business men. Every thing that will push and benefit Gage, is taken hold of eagerly. The business men of the town have organized a Commercial club and they are working for Gage as the following will show written by a member of the Commercial club.

Salutatory.

The Commercial Club should, we suppose, give some reason or excuse for intruding itself on the public. The reason is this: We know of no better way to reach the people and tell them of the many good things that Gage has to offer them.

Another reason is, we want to tell people away back in the "states" about our prosperous farmers and our cheap, but productive lands.

Thirdly, we want to do something for the advancement of the community morally and financially.

Those three reasons ought to give us a valid excuse for being born and make us a legitimate child of the fraternity.

Primarily we are out for business. Politically we don't care a rattle whether you are a republican, a democrat, a pop, a socialist—well, yes, we do draw the line at anarchists, but all believers in good government, though we may differ wildly on the best methods—we welcome to full fellowship.

Religiously—well our religious views are not very clearly defined, and so we are going to offer space to our ministers to say something for your spiritual good; sect and creed being barred.

Financially, we are going to do you good if you will let us. If you don't, then don't blame us.

Socially, we want to meet you and want to be your friends and want you for our friends. Come in and put your feet up on our office desk and let's have a chat. We don't care if

your shoes are not shined or if you don't wear socks. We don't care if the bosom of your trousers has been half soled. The standard of measurement shall be honesty, and if you fill the measure we bid you thrice welcome.

Being a representative of the Gage Commercial club of course it is a part of our business to "root" for Gage, but to neighboring towns we wish to say: 'May you live long and prosper.' We will never intentionally do you an injury. There is room for us all in this great Oklahoma of ours. Which soon shall be the brightest gem in Columbia's diadem.

Prosperity of Gage.

Gage may well be called "The Little City of Paradise" for it is certainly a very glowing spot, located in the beautiful valley of Wolf Creek that stretches out on all sides to meet the sky line that seems an infinite distance away. Time has been when this beautiful valley and the lands surrounding lay idle and untouched and the silence unbroken. Now all that is changed and in which ever direction the eye travels it is greeted by the unmistakable evidences of man's presence and a domesticity that is far removed from anything that might be called primitive, and "all the comforts of home" may be had, all the comforts of life and a deal of its luxuries.

Gage, unlike many other Oklahoma towns has been spared the marring effects of mushroom-boom growth.

The little city of Gage seemed slow to improve but in 1896 and 1897 it commenced with a steady stride onward, as did the beautiful valley of Wolf and the surrounding prairies. More shoulders to the wheel was the constant cry, and they came and, thanks be to providence, they are still coming. The large pastures were gradually divided into smaller ones; and when the small ones commenced to be infested with farmers the cow man rolled his wire. The result has been what you observe today.

That the Gage merchants are keenly alive to the fact that their customers are much in touch with the times and the prevailing fashions is evinced in the character of the stock they carry. They are all such as are calculated to meet the most modern demands.

Church steeples that point heavenward as accepted and approved by all denominations, appear everywhere. The edifices leave no doubt as to their being attended by congregations believing in the proper support of religion.

Free schools and private schools flourish under the supervision and instruction of well known men and women of recognized attainments in their chosen fields of learning.

In fact what is the matter with Gage, Woodward county, Oklahoma? What's the matter with the farmers who come to Gage? Show us one town, one community that is enjoying more prosperity, more harmonious liberty, more real life worth living, and you will show us the place that many have looked for but few have found.

An article written by one, is a fair and unprejudiced judge, an easterner. Like all people from the older states

we rather had the notion that Oklahoma was a dry, barren country with an occasional settler and an occasional small town, but more largely inhabited by coyotes and prairie dogs. We didn't expect to see so many fences. We supposed, of course, that most of the modern convenience would be lacking, but we were called to the telephone today, and we noticed several days ago that Gage has four rural mail routes. With a good newspaper, with all the different lines of business well represented, with a telephone company organized and ready to begin work, and other industries and improvements contemplated, we are led to wonder whether or not the people of Gage and the vicinity fully appreciate the wonderful progress that has been accomplished here.

Gage compares more than favorably with towns with equal opportunities that are fifty years old. The volume of business and the progress of Gage must, in a large measure be due to the fact that her business men are thoroughly wide awake and up-to-date. That so much has been accomplished in five years certainly speaks well for the Commercial Club. It generally takes about five years for a Commercial Club to learn what can be done, even in a larger place.

Then, too, we naturally supposed that schools and churches would, in the development of a new country, be more or less neglected, but that's only another surprise to find good schools and churches and, more than that to find in the people of Gage the desire and determination to make them constantly better.

We have been here but a few days, but it would be an easy matter to go on talking about Oklahoma and Gage indefinitely. These, however, are some of our impressions: That Oklahoma is to be one of the really great states of the Union; that her resources are varied and wonderfully rich; that her people, drawn from all sections of the country are here to "do" something and are peculiarly fitted to accomplish rapid progress and development. More hospitable people cannot be found. That Gage is particularly fortunate in its people and locations, and if the future is in any way to be judged by the past, it is certainly bright and promising.

What will Gage accomplish in the next five years?

We expect to see her go on, steadily growing each year, adding new improvements and new enterprises till in time she may be—well, who can say that she may not be a city of several thousand people in a very few years?

Then come to Gage. We bid you welcome to the best little city in the West.

YORK-KEY LUMBER YARD.

York-Key Lumber yard is one of the most flourishing on the line. It started in February 1901 with Mr. Pease as manager and he has been in that position ever since. A fine new office is being erected one half block west of main street and there you can do your lumber business and receive the most courteous and liberal treatment. York-Key always stays at the front of the procession and is always improving and enlarging their long chain of business houses.

MR. HOLMES.

Mr. Holmes, U. S. Commissioner and popular real estate man of Gage was born in New Hampshire. He is a graduate of Pinkerton at Derry, N. H. He removed to Minneapolis in May 1901 where he was engaged in feed and coal business. Shortly after this he was appointed U. S. Commissioner. He is now serving his second term as town clerk and is also secretary of Gage Commercial club. He is one of Gage's best business men, a firm believer in the continued prosperity of Woodward county and the future greatness of Gage in particular.

GAGE RECORD.

The Gage Record, the popular and flourishing newspaper of Gage, is edited by Mr. Elmer Jessee. Under his management since January 1, 1905 it has more than doubled its subscription list and also doubled the size of the paper. The inside pages are the Commercial Club Supplement and are used in advertising and up building Gage. H. B. Hawkins, foreman, is a printer of twenty years experience. The paper has a circulation of 1000.

C. K. BOUGHNER.

C. K. Boughner is a native of Illinois. He came to Oklahoma in 1900 and has since made this his home. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Oklahoma and a energetic business man.

THE MODEL SUPPLY STORE.

The Model Supply Store with L. A. and Ed. T. Massey as partners opened for business in Gage March 20, 1901. They handle all lines of general merchandise except hardware. In addition they deal extensively in grain, seeds and broom corn. Handled 50 cars of Oklahoma broom corn in season of 1904-05 just past. They are strong advocates of good home markets for home products. They have a commodious building at present but owing to increasing building contemplate doubling present size of building in the near future. This store is noted for its modern methods and liberal dealing. Masseys' always encourage

(Continued on fourth page)



OUR GRADUATES

SECURE

PAYING POSITIONS

114-116 N. Market Street,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.

- Charles Jewett, \$75.00; with International Harvester Co.
- Geo. Barnes \$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.
- C. E. Baker \$150.00; Court Reporter 31st. Dist., Kan.

Any bright boy can doas well. Write us for catalogue and term.

F. A. HIBARGER,
WILL G. PRICE,

HOW TO RETAIN A POSITION.

**Courtesy, Promptness, Loyalty, Combined
With the Primary Essential, Hard
Work, are Keys to Success
in Business.**

BY H. J. HAPGOOD.

How to hold a position? Do just as little work as you possibly can; take no interest in the business; curse the injustice of your employer when you see younger men advanced over your head. By following these rules you may hold a position for life, and at the end of five or ten years the salary paid you and the responsibility placed upon you will not be any greater than when you started.

But by holding a position we mean something broader and better than this. We mean constantly increasing your employer's satisfaction by steadily developing higher ability and surely advancing to larger salary and greater responsibility.

What I am talking about is then really success in business, and this, like success of any kind, is "un-taught and unteachable." There are, however, certain valuable hints to be gained by studying the careers of men who have succeeded. Although the paths by which these men have won success are widely different, there are certain features which stand out prominently in all of them. These I believe to be the essentials for business success—promptness, courtesy, loyalty, hard work.

Promptness is the keynote in this age of hustle. Opportunity waits for nobody, and the man who is always a little behind time is playing a losing game. "Always there with the goods" is one of the highest tributes that can be paid a modern business man. "Having the goods" is the first consideration, but this will avail little if you are not always there with them when wanted.

In this connection I heard a good story of Philip D. Armour and a young man who had just begun work for him. When on the first morning the young man reached the office at 9 o'clock, he found his employer already there at work. The next morning at 8:30, and the following morning at 8 o'clock it was the same. At last, determined for once to be there first, the new clerk was on hand at 7 o'clock. When he walked into the office, Mr. Armour looked up from his desk and grimly inquired: "Young man, where do you spend your forenoons?"

Business hours are not usually so long as Mr. Armour made them, but whatever they are they should be rigidly observed. Five or ten minutes in the morning, trivial as it may be itself, is a pretty sure indication of the degree of promptness you will show in more important matters.

"I know of no investment more certain to pay large dividends than courtesy," said a successful business man the other day, and he spoke the truth. In the nerve racking, endless rush of affairs there is nothing which leaves a stronger impression than a pleasant word or a kind act, especially if it be something most men overlook. Business courtesy is largely a matter of habit and is one of the habits we can afford to cultivate.

In the army and navy loyalty is an essential for success, and it is no less so in the business world. Enthusiasm and loyalty go hand in hand; a man cannot succeed unless he has an employer to whom he is loyal. "There are many brighter men than he in the service, but he stuck to them through thick and thin and they appreciate it." The frequency with which men tell me this as a reason for success is significant. It shows that the man of the hour is the faithful man, the man who makes his employer's interests his own and whose loyalty never wavers.

Associated more or less with all these requisites and overshadowing them all is hard work. "For this," said President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad Company, "there is no substitute." You may be lacking in ability, in personality or some other way and still succeed; but if you have not the capacity for hard work you are doomed to failure.

Study the lives of great men and you will see in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, their achievements are due to the possession of this capacity. William E. Corey, the new president of the United States Steel Corporation, attributes his first success to "not being afraid to do \$2 worth of work for \$1." When a laborer he wheeled so much more iron than the other workmen that he was soon made foreman over them. The words "hard work" come nearer to holding the key to success, than volumes of advice.

**AT
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL
STOCK YARDS.**

East St. Louis, Illinois,
are located

**THE MAMMOTH
PACKING HOUSE.**

OF MORRIS & CO., SWIFT & CO., ARMOUR & CO.
and
ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF & PROVISION CO.
also

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

Write for market information.

G. L. KNOX, Vice President. C. T. JONES, General Manager.
G. W. KRAKE, Ass't. Genl. Manager. A. FYFE, Genl. Traffic Manager

**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 TRÉAS.

AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE, WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.

THE DENVER ROAD
THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING
"COOL COLORADO"
LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION,
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND
IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

FURTHER FACTS
YOURS UPON REQUEST
A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP

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.

TO EDITOR VETERINARY DEPT.

I would like to ask you a few questions and hope to hear from them through the department soon.

- 1st. Is there any tuberculosis in cattle in Oklahoma?
- 2nd. Do horses have the mange?
- 3rd. Do cattle have diseased teeth?
- 4th. What is a bal-need ration.
A. G. M., Guthrie, Okla.

There is no tuberculosis in cattle in Oklahoma that I have heard of and I believe it free from that disease, cattle believed to be infected should be given the tuberculin test.

2nd. Horses have the mange. It is caused by a specific mange parasite that affects the horse only.

3rd. Cattle have diseased teeth and should be examined when not doing well.

4th. A balanced ration is where the protein carbohydrates and fat in the feed are in the best proportions to give the desired results, as a working horse needs more protein and less carbohydrates and fat in proportion to a fattening steer.

Chicken Cholera.

Mr. Mc. P., May, O. T.

Your chickens undoubtedly have the cholera, would be advisable to destroy the bunch and disinfect the chicken house and keep all fowls off the premises for one year.

Diseased Teeth.

ED. VETERINARY DEPT.

Will you please state through your veterinary department why a good horse on good feed does not do well and get fat as some other horses do. The work he has to do is not the cause I think that is keeping him poor.

T. W. M., Shattuck, O. T.

Your horse has diseased teeth.

Lumpy Jaw.

DR. PINK HOWARD:

Will you please tell me what lumpy jaw is and if it is caused by diseased teeth?

MR. T., Woodward, O. T.

A lumpy jaw or actinomycosis in cattle is an enlargement on the head or neck of the animal caused by the parasite known as the Rayfungus. It looks under a microscope like a star fish. The germs enter the part

through an abrasion of the skin or through a diseased tooth as a split tooth as in eating the germ on the feed when chewing. The germ gets in through the teeth thereby causing a pus formation in the center. The system in endeavoring to destroy the germ forms a large fibrous formation around the pus causing the enlargement. The secret of curing the actinomycosis is to destroy the ray-fungus.

M. V., Woodward, O. T.

Your horse has pneumonia.

Enlarged Glands.

What can I do for a colt 1 year old with a large swelling under the jaw very hard, has had the enlargement three weeks.

F. R. S., Wellington, Kans.

Mix two drachms of bi Iodine of mercury with two ounces of lard rub on a little every week until enlargement disappears.

Dairy Department

One part ashes and three parts salt mixed and kept in a box convenient where your hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and other stock can use it at will is just a splendid lick for them, and a little sulphur mixed into it is hard to beat and keeps them healthy.

To cure cattle of distemper, one heaping teaspoonful of calomel given a grown ox or cow, and if it fails to act on bowels in a reasonable time, repeat the dose. It is the best remedy yet discovered.

For an ox or a cow in bad shape I use about a tablespoonful of turpentine poured into a small saucer and hold it or press it firmly up under their nostrils and they will soon take it all and empty your saucer. I use it in cases called hollow-horn and similar diseases in cattle and find it the best way to use it.

WHEN WE CHURN.

Do not fill the churn too full of cream. There is danger of getting the churn so full of cream that the latter will not be agitated properly, neither should the churn be turned too rapidly. If rapid churning is practiced, the cream is kept too close to the sides of the churn and the agitation is retarded. There is another cause of trouble at churning time, namely the improper ripening of cream. Cream to be ripe should be granular thick, and of a clear sour taste. The experienced butter maker can usually detect properly ripened cream merely by smelling it.

Once a week is not often enough to salt the cows. They will get so hungry by that time that they will eat too much. That acts as a physic and has a direct bearing on the amount of butter fat in the milk. Have salt where the cows can get it every day.

When the cows first go out of the stable in the spring, they are just like you and me when we have been shut in several months, they are weak in limb and need a little coddling. Give them some wheat bran and a little corn

meal for a time till they get used to the added exercise they get during the day.

There is just one way to wash tin-ware used in the dairy. First, rinse with cold water. Then use scalding water, then rinse again with the cold and set out in the sunshine and open air to dry. That will settle with the bacteria and keep your milk perfectly sweet and pure.

It is no sacrifice to pay a big price for a cow if you are sure of getting big money back again. Where the loss comes in is in buying a poor cow just because she is cheap. The poorest thing a man can have on the farm is a poor cow.

It is dreadful easy to teach cows to be unruly. A hole in the fence neglected for a single hour may be just the thing that will do it. Start for the break the minute you discover it, and keep your eyes open for it every day.

TAINTED MILK.

There are many things that cause tainted milk on the farm at this season of the year. Bad water, decayed fodder, foul air, unclean dairy utensils, poor transportation facilities when shipping milk, mixing old and new milk together, certain weeds growing in old pastures, sick cows, in fact a multitude of cause.

When milk shows that it is tainted look for the cause. Usually it may be found in some of the things we have enumerated above. The remedy of course is in changing conditions which bring the trouble. Aeration of the milk will help in removing gases and bad odors. The process consisting in exposing the milk thoroughly to the air. Where the aerator is employed the work should be done in the purest air possible. There are a number of kinds of milk aerators some of which are simple and serviceable. The aerator should be one that can be cleaned easily.

MILK IN THE STABLE.

A good many keepers of cows have in the cow stable and behind the cows pegs on which to hang the milk pails that are too full of milk to prevent of their being further used at that milking. A man fills the pail, hangs it on the hook and proceeds to milk another cow. By the time the milking is completed several pails have been hanging on the pegs for fifteen minutes to half an hour. In addition the empty pails hung on the same pegs before they were taken for milking purposes and just as readily gathered germs as when they had the milk in them. So far as the milker can see, there is no reason why this practice should not be continued. The pails look clean when they are taken down to be used for milking purposes and the milk in the pails that have been hanging there looks as clean as any other milk. The pails are hung too high up to catch any visible dirt. The custom is bad, but its badness is hard to prove, because only the student and the scientist know that the air is full of odors and germs and that they are constantly settling in the pails to become manifest later in bad flavored butter or quickly souring milk. The milk should be removed from the stable as fast as milked, that the time
(Continued on page 14)

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.

(Continued from page 5)

That was all!

Somehow the comical side of the matter presented itself to Merrick, and for the life of him he could not resist smiling.

"But—there is no system—at least, died with the man who broke the bank," said Merrick, seizing the paper and examining it carefully.

Then he was struck with the keen expression of his companion's face.

"What! you still have faith?" he demanded.

"Well, it dies hard with me. I am about to order a cab and go back."

"To the monastery?"

"To Father Anselmo."

"Ah! you suspect him?"

"Not of having intentionally deceived me, but of having made a mistake. See here, on the outside of the packet is a rough cross. Some one put that there in order to remember a true from a false. Perhaps the dummy was arranged in order to meet some possible emergency such as theft."

"Unless you object, I should like you to occupy my chair and smoke my cigars until I take the turn around. Given three-quarters of an hour, and I shall be back, unless I am detained unusually long at the other end."

Merrick thought he noticed a meaning back of his words, and was quick to say so.

"You expect company here?"

"Well, it is always possible. Those fellows are not built on the order of quitters. We shall see more of them sooner or later, perhaps the former."

Merrick dropped into an easy chair, with his face toward the door, he opened the cigar box and selected a weed, which he lighted, then from his pocket he drew a little piece of steel mechanism which he laid upon the table beside him.

Merrick sat and smoked and pondered. Perhaps a panorama of the stirring events that had marked his career in South Africa floated before his mental vision, for he smiled several times, though his face finally clouded over and a long sigh forced itself from his lips.

The last scene might have been a tragedy that brought pain rather than pleasure.

At any rate Merrick jumped up and began to walk the floor. Tiring of tramping back and forward, he again dropped into a chair.

No visitors yet, and almost half an hour had elapsed—why, Jones must be on his way back and would soon show up, either exultant or despondent.

His cogitations were finally interrupted by loud and excited voices from the corridor.

Could this have aught to do with the anticipated coming of the enemies for whom Jones looked? If the count and his rabble had invaded the hotel and were searching for him, they would no doubt discover him in time.

Just when he had figured this out some one pounded vigorously on his door and shouted in French:

"The house is on fire, save yourself, monsieur."

Then Merrick threw aside the inaction that had been weighing him down—when promptly and prompt movement he would be found in the van.

He snatched the door open.

Some smoke drifted in promptly—at least there was good evidence to prove the presence of fire.

All the while pandemonium was increasing, shrieks and shrill French exclamations joining with gruffer male voices in a mad chorus.

"Come," said Merrick, "this looks serious. I shall have to take a hand in the game."

He was very cool, perhaps because he was brave and sensible, and had fought for his very life with the fire demon are now.

The holocaust of a previous year when scores of Parisian society leader perished in the awful Charity Bazaar conflagration, was fresh in the minds of these frightened people, and added to their terror.

Merrick calmly looked Jones' apartment and put the key in his pocket.

The smoke was becoming thicker and figure after figure went lurching and plunging toward the stairs, where possible safety lay.

Merrick could easily have made his escape, but somehow this thought did not seem to have presented itself to him while there were still others in danger.

Some heroic souls at such times always think for those whom fright has rendered incapable of using their own brains—a fact that does human nature credit. He entered upon a systematic examination of each room, and managed to start several upon the road to safety.

It was a work that just suited his nature—he delighted in cheating the fire demon out of his contemplated victims, for he and the monster were old enemies.

Rapidly, then, he made the tour of the floor, and left not a room unsearched.

This had taken time, and the smoke had gathered in almost suffocating clouds, so that Merrick on his way to the stairs, ran zigzag across the hall, back and forth, in order that he might not miss any unfortunate one who should have sunk down overpowered by the choking fumes.

That was a happy thought, an inspiration born of genius, and all his life Mark Merrick found cause to bless the moment in which he had conceived such a master stroke.

For he had not covered more than half the distance when he came upon one such unfortunate lying in a heap and almost helpless.

It was impossible to see, but Merrick put down his hands and immediately felt the face and long hair of a woman.

She immediately caught hold of him and endeavored to gain her feet, but was too weak.

"Can you walk?" he shouted in French.

"Alas! I have sprained my ankle, I fear," came the reply close to his ear.

Merrick did not hesitate.

He knew there was only one way to get her to a place of safety, and that was by carrying her.

So without a word of apology he suddenly swept her up in his arms, and was thankful to discover that she turned out to be rather diminutive in size—a woman of perhaps a hundred pounds.

"Put your arms around my neck," he said.

The noise below was still fearful, but she heard him evidently, for she obeyed without hesitation.

Thus he proceeded toward the stairway.

Apparently they were the last ones on that floor, all the others having made good their escape.

An unpleasant surprise awaited Merrick, for, upon reaching the stairway, he found that the fire was there ahead of him.

Some men would have been demoralized, but with him opposition only served to arouse new thoughts and plans.

He remembered there was a second stairway, used by the domestics perhaps—this might offer him the safety the first refused.

So he turned and made for it as only a desperate man could do.

"Save yourself, monsieur," cried the one whom he clasped in his arms, no doubt fearing lest in endeavoring to rescue her he would be lost; but Mer-

rick never dreamed of so base an action—since fortune had thus thrown them together, one would not escape without the other.

So down the narrow stairway they went, hope gaining new ground in his soul, though the smoke was just as dense here as elsewhere.

He could hear the firemen now, and with their coming a chance arose that the building might yet be saved.

Without warning he found further progress cut off by a sudden burst of flames below.

To retreat was to invite disaster, and Merrick was a man who knew what it was to take heroic measures when surrounded by peril.

Releasing his burden for a moment he tied a handkerchief over his mouth, then slipped off his coat and fastened it as well about her head as he could under the circumstances when hands had to do double duty, since eyes smarting with the smoke, were of no avail.

He did not make the dash without some exercise of judgment in the premises—the firemen had started to throw water below, and it was his hope to profit by this.

Again snatching up his burden, Merrick continued his downward plunge.

It was all over in a few seconds—in running the gauntlet of fire he had his hair singed a little, but by good luck the stream of water drenched them both, so that their garments resisted the heat.

And the gallant members of the Parisian fire department who had dragged their hose up the stairs in

order to fight the fire demon in his lair, were doubtless amazed to suddenly see a dripping figure without a coat, and carrying a muffled burden in his arms, come staggering out of the flames toward them.

At least they were now safe.

Down below Merrick found a great crowd gathered—it was about settled that the hotel would be saved, so that men who had been frantic with fright above began to laugh and joke over their unbecoming attire, and tell of the numberless lives they had saved by shouting the alarm so bravely—it is astonishing how many unrecognized heroes there are in this world.

Merrick, quite exhausted, handed his burden to a large man, who bustled around as though he were a physician. The lady had quietly fainted during that last rush into the fire.

He did not think it even worth his while to look at her face, but this could be excused when his condition was taken into consideration.

"Kindly bring me my coat again," was all he said, as he fell into a chair.

By degrees he recovered his breath, and began to feel something like himself when the physician once more appeared with his coat, which became necessary in the frosty night air.

Merrick went outside to observe the scene from that quarter, where excitement still reigned.

And at this very moment, in the room where the refugees were quartered, Little Miss Millions, seated upon the floor like an eastern princess, albeit a sadly bedraggled one, was looking eagerly at a knotted cambric handkerchief she held, and pressing to her lips that portion where in a delicate red scroll could be plainly traced the name of Mark Merrick!

(To be continued)

FARM TELEPHONES

BOOK FREE How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 885 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR FEEDING A MULTITUDE.

Tin Cups with Buffalo Head as Souvenirs—There Will be 40,000 Hungry People to Feed.

The feeding of 40,000 people on a bare prairie several miles from a source of supplies is a big undertaking but that is a proposition which must be entertained in the feeding of the multitude which will be at the Miller ranch on June 11, when the national editors go there to see the buffalo hunt.

The contract for furnishing the luncheon has been let to J. E. Hutt. Butchers have been employed from the packing houses who will cut the meat to serve the luncheon. One of the things which will be hard to do is to get a sufficient bread supply at the ranch, because bakers in this part of the country are not able to furnish bread only in small quantities.

Mr. Ritzhaupt, a local baker, asked for the contract to furnish the bread. He was told he could have the contract for furnishing 20,000 buns. The baker threw up his hands. He said he couldn't make that many. He finally took the contract of making 10,000 buns and 10,000 loaves of bread. Other bread contracts will be let at different places along the line.

One firm is manufacturing 10,000 tin cups with a buffalo head stamped on the side. Any person paying ten cents for a cup of coffee will be given a tin cup as a souvenir.

It is expected that twenty thousand persons will be at the ranch on Saturday; 60,000 on Sunday and 20,000 there on Monday after the buffalo hunt. The Millers will personally attempt to take care of the editors themselves.

Two car loads of lumber have been shipped to the grounds for the erection of stands. Bissantz of Wichita has the ice cream contract and will ship in several car loads. B. B. Bryant of Red Rock has the contract for pop corn. J. B. Kent of Chandler as official photographer.

There will be no intoxicating liquors sold at the ground, no gambling will be allowed and there will be the best of order throughout.

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NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr.

Real Estate Specialist, Topeka, Kans.

AN INSTANT'S PAIN

Send for free circular. The dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the **KEYSTONE** Dehorning Knife is used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed. **E. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.**

MOORELAND

BUSY, BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL BOROUGH LOCATED IN THE VALLEY OF HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.

Just five years ago the spot where the following and prosperous town of Mooreland now stands was an unbroken prairie, free from any mark of man's habitation. But in those five years, through the energy, backbone and far seeing ability of her people, she has become one of the leading towns of Woodward county.

For a number of years the pioneers who settled here were compelled to undergo many hardships and suffered for want of a market for their cattle, grain and other produce. Distance to market and bad roads were barriers that could not be overcome. The people realized that something must be done and awoke to the fact that the geographical position of the valley, the fertility and productiveness of its soil, etc., were all in their favor in establishing a market and securing a railway station.

In November, 1901, a company was formed of prosperous energetic men, a site selected and a town laid out in a beautiful spot on the A. T. & S. F. railroad. The town was named Dail City. After a short time a post office was petitioned, but it was found impossible to secure one, there already being a Dail post office in the territory.

This defeat was the cause of renewed effort on the part of the founders. The town was rechristened Mooreland.

Under this name a post office was secured in the month of March 1902.

The excellence of the location of the town drew the attention of business men, and in a short time Mooreland had a number of business houses, all having an excellent patronage.

A little over two years ago a depot was erected, a switch put in and a side track laid. With these at her disposal she has come rapidly to the front. Mooreland, situated as it is in a beautiful, fertile, hardland valley, in Woodward county ten miles east of the county seat on the A. T. & S. F. railroad commands the trade of the entire valley which is twelve miles long and averages three miles in width extending south to the Persimmon flats, and spreading out on the north to what is known as the Missouri flats. It is fine farming land and this section can claim some of the best improved farms in the country. The water supply is not only good but is inexhaustible, found at a depth of ten feet from the surface. The productions of the soil is varied, Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn and kaffir corn are all products of this section of the country. Some of the best alfalfa farms of Oklahoma are found within ten miles of Mooreland.

The climate of this country cannot be excelled. Just enough winter to give life and vigor, cool summers and a glorious spring and fall.

Farms of 160 acres sell from \$1500 to \$4000 and all kinds of soils can be found in this beautiful valley.

Now in the beginning of her fifth year, a town of which any people might be proud, she can boast of a fine school house, 3 churches, 2 grain elevators, 2 good livery barns, a flourishing bank, a first class hotel, several good restaurants, three hardware stores, one fine harness shop, blacksmith shops, feed stores and many business houses of general merchandise. The fact that the business men of Mooreland work together for the advancement of their home town is their secret of success. Mooreland isn't stopping nor is she going to stop. She is pushing to the front and in the near future she will have a large Santa Fe depot, a fine race track and a new hall of stone built by the Mooreland I. O. O. F. Lodge.

The new hall will be built as soon as plans and specifications can be secured. John T. Davis, T. J. Knittle, P. J. Yardley, J. J. Bequot, C. L. Lambert and W. F. Laird were appointed as trustees.

Three churches, Baptist, Christian and Catholic, afford the people of Mooreland a choice of places in which to worship. The large school has two departments, grammar and primary. The schools are progressive and up-to-date and the patrons are very much pleased at the success of their school system.

Ferguson on Candidacy.

DAILY LEADER MAY 17:

Governor Tom Ferguson, this morning, for the first time, gave out a statement regarding his candidacy for reappointment next January, when his first four years expire. For some time past the press of the territory has had the matter under discussion, and particularly in regard to some opposition to the governor's reappointment. It has been stated that these efforts have been fostered by certain politicians who have not been pleased with the present administration on account of certain policies pursued.

Governor Ferguson talked freely when asked about the matter today and denied that he had given the reappointment matter any consideration. "I was not appointed," said the governor, "to prepare for reappointment. The purpose of the president and the secretary of the interior when I was appointed, as I understood it, was for me to perform the official duties of the office and not to play cheap politics at the expense of public service. It certainly is not the policy of the appointing power at Washington for a governor of a territory to turn his office into a personal political machine to promote selfish interests. With me it is not a matter of reappointment, but a matter of performing my duty to the people under the present appointment. I do not know what will be done as to my successor. The president and the secretary of the interior will attend to that matter when the time comes. It is a matter upon which I am not informed and over which I have no control. There are legions of citizens of Oklahoma who are qualified to fill the executive chair. I have examined my commission closely and have been unable to discover in it a preference right clause."

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.

The Southwest Limited

Is the electric-lighted train between Kansas City and Chicago that took first place in its first year, and HOLDS IT. Its route is via the short line of the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.55 p. m., and Grand Avenue Station 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Passenger Station Chicago, 8.55 a. m., the next day.

Carries compartment and standard sleeping cars, dining car, observation-library car, reclining chair car and coach. It is electric lighted, steam heated and perfectly ventilated throughout, and runs over a track protected by the absolute block signal system all the way.

If you are contemplating a trip East or North, and will forward the attached coupons with blanks filled, considerable information about rates, routes and train service will be forwarded by return mail, FREE.

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

Name

Address

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Time of Trip

Probable Destination

Low Rate Spring Trips To Sunny California



All the way

You can go to California, any day between March 1st and May 15th for \$25.00, a little more than half fare one way.

Travel comfortably in tourist Pullman or chair car.

An unusual opportunity to inspect California farm lands.

M. A. Princehouse, Agent.

(Continued from page 13)
 of exposure to bad odors may be as short as possible.

UNREMOVABLE DIRT.

Milk should be kept clean or it will never again be clean. When dirt gets into the milk it is possible to strain out the coarser of it, and especially such dirt as is coarse enough to appear to the eye. But there is a very large quantity of dirt that is too small to appear to human vision, and that is so fine that it will pass readily through any mesh of metal or cloth strainer, and certainly so will water. Some of the impurities that get into milk quickly dissolve and incorporate with the liquid portions of the milk. If this dirt was by itself the harm of its presence would not be great. But it carries with it ferments of numerous kinds that have fastened on it when it was in the air. These ferments all find the milk a perfect medium in which to develop. Since this dirt is unremovable the only way to prevent it is to keep it out of the milk in the first place. Pasteurizing will prevent part of the mischief, but not all, and, moreover, pasteurization is not generally practiced in this country.

CALF CARE.

The care of the calf should be commenced before the calf is born, by giving the mother attention before calving; by keeping her supplied with succulent or nourishing feed. The bowels should be kept loose and the cow allowed freedom in a good box stall or similar place, giving her plenty of chance to exercise. After birth, if possible, wipe the calf dry with a cloth or straw. If the calf is to be reared on skim milk let it have whole milk to begin with for the first few days and gradually reduce the whole milk with new skim milk from the dairy separator. As the stomach of the calf becomes accustomed to the change, introduce linseed to take the place of the butter fat found in the whole milk. Let the calf have plenty of exercise, and sun-light is good, provided it is not fly time. In fly time provide a dark shed clean and cool. Give it good chance to run in the pasture at night. Keep the calf growing from calfhood to maturity and train it in the way it should go.

HORSES.

Give bran mashes twice a week.

Never cut the bars of a horse's foot.

Always feed light when changing feed.

Be earnest and prompt, but not harsh.

Never let your horse stand facing a cold wind.

For a coughing horse wet his hay and not his oats.

Always approach a strange horse near the shoulder.

Use only the best of hay. It is the cheapest in the end.

Use very few words with the horse, but have them thoroughly understood.

Give your horse which works hard

through the day a good bed to sleep on.

The curry comb and brush, well used twice a day, is as good as three quarts of grain.

Feed your horses regular. Water them often when doing hard work in very warm weather.

When training a horse in a park, have carriages and all objects removed, only those that you are using.

Use as little medicine as possible but prevent sickness in your horses by giving them the proper care and attention.

Never pat or caress a horse on the head; always pat him on the shoulder. Think of some person coming up to you and patting you on the head. What would you do?

Colic in horses and mules can be cured by cutting tobacco up fine, wetting it and making it into a ball the size of a hen egg. Place in a large spoon or on a paddle, pull out the tongue and drop the tobacco down in root of the tongue and hold head up until your mule or horse swallows it. If it fails to relieve him in fifteen to twenty minutes repeat this treatment until he is relieved.

I once had to repeat this dose five times on an old mule before I cured him. Have successfully used this to cure colic for over forty years and have never lost a single case thus treated.

If you don't want to use this remedy then you had best get rid of your horse or mule, for some day he will die on your hands. There are other remedies good to cure colic, but none better and none so easy to get and use, for you can always find tobacco at hand, and often you can't get the others.

The young colt should be kept growing all the time. There is nothing better for promoting growth than cow's milk that has been skimmed. Most colts could be taught to drink milk without much trouble especially if they have learned to eat bran mash while running with their dams.

Crushed oats and good wheat bran mixed make an excellent grain ration for growing foals. Some mix it in equal proportions, but most prefer two pints of oats to one of bran.

When crushed oats cannot be obtained, mix the bran with whole oats in the proportion named. It is more economical to feed crushed oats than whole ones, especially if the colt eats so fast that he swallows some of the grain whole, as in such cases no nutriment is derived from those that are not masticated.

They are voided whole just as swallowed. Crashed oats are more readily digested and none that pass into the stomach are wasted.

A spoonful of ground flaxseed added to each grain ration tends to keep the bowels in excellent condition and gives a rich gloss to the coat. It is also a good idea to teach the foal to eat apples, potatoes and carrots.

Advertising helps the small business grow large, and prevents the large business from getting small.—Advertising Review.

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PORTABLE and drill any depth of wells or holes 2 in. to 42 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 3 KELLY & TANEY HILL CO. 9 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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

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YOU OUGHT TO READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

Meilink's

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Vaults.

TOTALLY UNLIKE

ORDINARY SAFES



Price \$21.00 Freight Pre-Paid

DESIGNED FOR SMALL BUSINESS USE, OR HOUSEHOLD VALUABLES.

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 13½ in. high, 4 in. wide, 10 in. deep; cash drawer 3 in. deep, 3½ in. wide, 9 in. long; two file cases 4¼ in. high, 4½ in. wide, 10 in. deep.

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 the office safe does, and more. Your office safe is NOT waterproof—others have access to it.

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Wichita, Kansas.

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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.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SILVER CREEK
SHORT-HORN

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

J. F. STODDER,
Burden, Cowley County, Kan.,

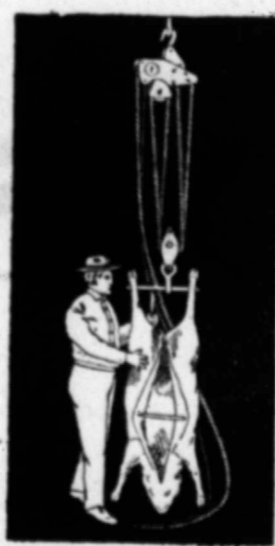
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excels all other remedies for Collar Galls, Sore Shoulder, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Siftasts, Chafes, Rope Burns, Sore Teats, Caked Udder, Old Standing Sores of all kinds, etc. Keeps away the flies preventing Maggots, Screw Worms, and Proud Flesh. Equally good for man or beast. Employed by horsemen everywhere. It brings the new hair every time. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size 4c by mail. For circulars etc. write De Nuy Balmoline Co. Box 15, Abilene, Kans.

AMES W. SPARKS
Live Stock Auctioneer,
MARSHALL, MO.



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 Tackle Block**

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.
Kemper, Paxton, Mercantile Co., Kansas City Missouri.



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.

C. E. STYLES, E. E. BLECKLEY
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Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kas.

TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

The Hog.

Three or four years ago hogs were almost as scarce in Day county as the negro or Indian—we have none of the one and one of the other. Farmers bought their sow-bosom from the local merchant, who in turn was supplied by the "dry salt" division of some packing house. At this time, however, nearly every farmer in Day county raises a few hogs, and after getting what meat his family uses, he usually has something to net gain.

The average Day county farmer has a few acres of alfalfa on which to put his hogs and they do remarkably well on it. In this manner it requires very little corn to put the hogs in good shape, and they always have the best of health. Cholera is unknown in Day county hogs.

HOG FEEDING.

The Missouri station recently published the results of some experiments to determine the relative value of different kinds of pasturage for hogs in connection with corn. During a feeding period of 90 days, the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork on the various pastures is given below.

Corn and blue grass.....	3.92
Corn and rape.....	3.49
Corn and clover.....	3.23
Corn and alfalfa.....	2.96

This speaks volumes for clover and alfalfa pasturage. During this period of 90 days, another lot of pigs was fed corn and skim milk instead of corn and pasture. Corn in all cases was figured at 40 cents per bushel while the skim milk was at 15 cents per 100 pounds. Corn and skim milk produced 100 pounds of pork for 5.84, still cheaper than the alfalfa pasture. This again shows the great value of milk as a hog food. The pigs under experiment weighed from 40 to 50 pounds each at the beginning of the trial and gained from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds per day each. It will be seen also that these results confirm the statement that early meat is cheapest to produce.

WORMS IN HOGS.

Hogs affected with worms in the intestines run down in condition, become very thin and lank, back is arched, eyes dull, refuse feed, walk stiffly, and appear lifeless. The worms may be very numerous, in bad cases completely filling the intestines. The pigs die if not treated. To secure the best results, affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine as a drench, to each one-hundred-pound hog; larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion;

Oil of turpentine.....	5 drachms.
Liquor ferri dialysatus.....	1/2 drachm
Raw linseed oil.....	6 ounces.

If necessary, repeat the dose in four days. After worms have been removed, give the tonic recommended above, to put the pigs in good condition.—Veterinary Department, Kansas Experiment Station.

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.

May is a good month to buy pigs and shoats for feeding for the fall market, provided there is plenty of pasture on the farm. It will require only three or four weeks of strong feeding at the end to produce a good animal.

The growing pigs may be helped along in two ways; one is by feeding sows liberally on those feeds that tend to produce milk; and the other is by giving the pigs clean food of the right kind, such as clover and alfalfa.

Growing pigs should be provided with a good dry bed kept clean and free from dust. Remember that filth breeds disease. It is a mistake to think that hogs or any other animals can shift for themselves while young, and then expect that you can make up for such a neglect in the end.

MANGE IN HOGS

Two subscribers want information about mange in hogs. For lice, mange, and the destruction of germs of disease, there is nothing better than some of the various hog dips that are advertised. Dipping or spraying the hogs with a two per cent solution of Zenoleum, Creoline, Lincoln Dip, Car-Sul, Moore's Hog Remedy or Chloro-Naphtholeum will do the business. Kerosene emulsion, made by dissolving one-half pound of soap shavings in one gallon of hot water and thoroughly mixing with two gallons of kerosene and then adding seven gallons of water to this will kill the lice and mange, but will not have any effect as a disinfectant.

It will pay everyone who keeps hogs to examine them frequently for lice and mange. Whenever hogs are lousy, the feed that should be going to make growth on the animals is used up in supporting a crop of lice. It is more profitable to grow hog meat at four cents a pound than it is to grow lice at the same price. It takes more corn to make a pound of gain when feeding lice than it does when feeding the corn to the hogs. We know of no direct experiments to back this statement, but are prepared to stand for it.

Cattle often are lousy, and a spraying with one of the above solutions will rid them of these pests. We know how it feels to be covered with fleas or to be burrowed full of chiggers. An animal must feel just about as uncomfortable when covered with lice and mange.

IT WILL PAY

YOU TO

Go to Bliss, O. T.,

JUNE 11, 1905,

And witness the grandest one day exhibit ever
known in modern times.

Reduced Rates,

All Railroads.