

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,
No. 16

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, November 15, 1906.

\$1 Per Year



The Old "Chuck" Wagon in the Round-Up Camp.



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11 a. m.
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06 a. m.
05 p. m.

LIST

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Oct 31 to Nov 14.]

C C Stallings to T D Devore, nw 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 15-21-24,	\$600	F Graver to R E Innis, lot 1 blk 17 Supply,	850
I Workman to K S Heath, lots 13-14 blk 31 e Woodward,	500	J E Blakesley to A C Royers, sw 1/4 se 1/4 sw 1/4 ne 1/4 se 1/4 ne 1/4 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 15-24-25,	3000
I Garvey to B A Metz, lot 2 blk 27 G & M Add Woodward,	150	J S Anderson to Mrs. E Anderson, nw 1/4 sec 26 29 19,	1500
R R Francker to E D Igon, part of se 1/4 sw 1/2 sw 1/4 se 1/4 nw 1/4 se 1/2 sec 3-29-24,	65	M E Chester to B Ezelle, part of blk 2 Taagier,	60
F Ladewing to W H Dale, lots 1-2 e 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 31-29-25,	3000	K C Gaudy to F Buck, lots 15-16 blk 21 Supply,	50
W J Sweek to N E Peugh, w 1/2 sw 1/4 se 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 11 w 1/2 nw 1/4 ne 1/4 nw 1/4 nw 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 14-21-21,	4200	J Garvey to W F P Munsey, lot 2 blk 11 G & M 2nd add,	200
R E Connet to J Kock, w 1/2 se 1/4 sec 7 w 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 18-27-25,	2500	T J Spillman to J Grant s 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 22 sw 1-4 nw 1-4 sw 1-4 sec 23-23 range 21,	2300
O H Springs to W S Barney, se 1/2 sec 27-20-18,	1600	Garvey & Marum to P F Manahan lot 1 blk 16 G & M add Woodward,	160
F A Shane to J W Montgomery, sec 23-26-22,	1800	S P Chasbers to S Dist N116 1/2 blk C	25
B Gaston to L P Cox, part of ne 1/4 se 1/4 sec 22-26-19,	10	S P Robertson to H S Farrier lot 14 blk 32 e Woodward,	75
J B Macy to Gregery, s 1/2 nw 1/2 sw 1/4 ne 1/4 lots 1-2 sec 34-20-20,	1500	J W Williams to C Calkin, lots 19-20 blk 7 sears 1st add Shattuck,	75
D S Calbridge to C A Calbridge, n 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 17 n 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 18-20-24,	1000	J W McGee etal to M E Swarth-out e 1-4 lot 2 blk 6 G & M add Woodward,	500
P Hartinson to A M Shaw, lot 9 blk 10 e Woodward,	500	Shattuck T & I Co to Calkins lots 31-22 blk 6 sears 1st and,	100
J C Matthews etal to F M Farrier, lots 3-9-10-11-12 blk 32 Woodward,	285	M F Calkins to D S Hurst, ne 1-4 sec 26-21-25,	1500
E Roberts to H Henderson, ne 1/2 nw 1/4 n 1/2 ne 1/4 se 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 15 20-17 ne 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 32 e 1/2 se 1/2 nw 1/4 se 1/2 sec 29 sw 1/2 se 1/2 sec 29-23-17,	9000	A Hampton to R B Crafton, part of ne 1-4 sec 35-23-19,	250
T P Craham etal to F H Duncan, lots 9-10-11-12 blk 11 Sears 1st add Shattuck,	75	J W Eckard to C N Roy, part of s 1/2 se 1-4 se 1-4 sec 4-22-21,	240
F H Duncan to C P Suthers, lots 9-10-11-12 blk 11 Sears 1st add Shattuck,	100	C C Tenell to S B McGee, sw 1-4 se 1-4 sec 17 w 1/2 ne 1-4 se 1-4 ne 1-4 sec 29-25-18,	1200
C P Suthers to C A Brock etal 9-10-11-12 blk 11 Sears 1st add Shattuck,	100	J E Hunt to W P Botts, e 1/2 se 1-4 e 1/2 ne 1-4 sec 12-21-21,	1150
N L Jonks to M A M CFaddin, n 1/2 se 1/2 sec 17-22-24,	\$200	C S McCain to W A Cavett, nw 1-4 sec 32-26-20,	1190
R Nolle to C Egbers, nw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 28-25-21,	240	C S Fox to M O Murphy, n 1/2 sw 1-4 sec 25 n 1/2 se 1-4 sec 26-25 24	2700
S T Swain to C Egbers, ne 1/4 se 1/2 sec 29-25-21,	300	P H Schamling etal to W Schramling se 1-4 sec 11-21-20,	1000
J C Denald to D C Denald, n 1/2 ne 1/2 lot 1 nw 1/4 sec 7-24-17,	600		
M E Abbatt to J P Saffer part of lot 5 nw 1/2 sw 1/2 sw 1/2 sec 3 lot 8 ne 1/2 se 1/2 sec 5-21-19,	333		
T W Steghton to R Arday, se 1/2 sec 30-3 25,	1200		
A G Nichols to F E Downs, sw 1/2 sec 10-23-25,	1600		
G W Murriss to L E McAdams, sw 1/2 nw 1/2 sec 25 e 1/2 ne 1/4 nw 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 26-26-19,	600		
Shattuck T & I Co to I D Webber part of lot 1 blk F sears 1st	10		
M F Gelbach to I D Webber, lots 1-2-3-4-5 blk F sears 1st add,	600		
M C Denetar to M F Gelbach, lots 1-2-3-4-5 blk F 1st add,	350		
G W McMahan to J W Jackson, lots 1-2-3 blk 21 Curtis,	250		
J M Brinson to J W Jackson, lot 18 blk 4 Curtis,	325		
W W Maulsby to W E Cook, e 1/2 ne 1/2 ne 1/4 se 1/2 sec 27-29-22,	575		
W S Barney to E B Yentsey, se 1/2 sec 27-20-18,	2000		
Shool Dist No 27 to J H Byers, lot 13 blk 1 S H add Gage,	150		
J Runter to First Nat bk of lot 7 blk B E Woodward,	1.60		
J J Gerlach to J M Byers, part of lot 3 blk 8 Fanchair's add Gage	90		

How It Happened.

When defeat comes in an election, the defeated after the first stunning effects pass off proceed to tell how it happened. The recent election in Oklahoma must have been a surprise to the democrats as well as the republicans. The democrats had claimed the republicans had the advantage in the formation of the districts from which delegates were to be elected, but when the election came the republicans did not know they were in the fight and this in face of the fact that Oklahoma had been for years going republican. Some of the papers pers blamed the defeat on the breweries and Standard Oil, while others said it was the prohibition republicans who had acted the fool. Here is the way the Oklahoma Post of Oklahoma City accounts for it:

"Alleged republicans, who have been running things in Oklahoma the past four or five years, have a fair opportunity of seeing from Tuesday's election results, how they stand with the voters

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Of Shorthorn Cattle, Imported Percheron Stallions, Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Mares of John Walters, deceased, at

Covington, Okla.

Monday, November 26, '06.

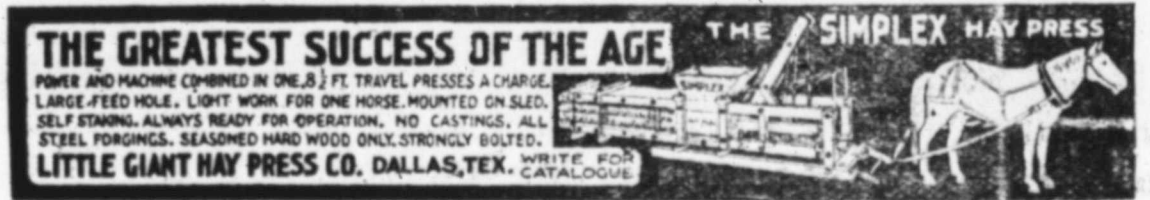
30 Head of Shorthorn Cows and Heifers. 10 Bull Calves. One two-year-old Bull, Mt. Vernon Viscount 246.170, bred by W. P. Harriman & Son, sold at Stillwater Agricultural College sale for \$250. For breeding and pedigree see catalogue.

For catalogue write Barbara Walters, Fairmont; or J. B. Queen, Auctioneer, Perry, Okla.

Will meet all trains. Stock will be sold on 12 months' time without interest. Parties from a distance bring references.

J. B. QUEEN, AUCTIONEER.

Barbara Walters, Administratrix.



of the new state. They have been weighed in the balance and it is plainly shown that somebody else is wanted to direct the affairs of the party. Narrowness and factionalism, and 'toadying' to interests foreign to a state's welfare have not met with the people's approval and they took this opportunity of saying so in no uncertain tones. The vote of last Tuesday does not show Oklahoma to be democratic, but rather that it is independent. It shows that the people of the new state propose to have things their own way hereafter and that no 'machine' will be tolerated. This is healthy news and bodes well for the future of our great commonwealth. It now remains for both parties to reorganize along patriotic, commonsense lines and seek out the best men they have to sit in their councils and advise and direct their campaigns."—Eagle.

Negro Equality.

A little negro girl is attending school here at Cleo. She is in Miss Maibelle William's room, and that lady has been teaching the little thing the same as she does the white scholars. We do

so admire a person with good common sense.—Cleo Chieftain. And yet John W. Bishop would perhaps say his own dear boy was crazy if in later years that boy would marry the same little negro girl. Parents usually expect their children to do as they are raised, and we have known of several instances that this kind of union happened because the fool father thought more of his politics than his child. We knew of a rabid republican member of a school board in a certain city in Kansas, who had the deciding vote as to whether or not they would have separate schools; he voted for mixed schools. He had a nice family of girls and he made them take pity on the little negro children and sit by them in school and help them with their lessons. A few years passed his elder daughter ran away and married a negro; her mother went crazy; her father raised hell awhile and went democratic and is yet.—Alva Pioneer.

Thomas Harrison's case came up for trial on November 14th and the jury decided that Mr. Harrison was not guilty of the cause charged. This is gratifying to Mr. Harrison's friends.

Live Stock Inspector.

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

VOL 12, No. 16.

WOODWARD, OKLA. NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

Subscription \$1.00.

FACTS ABOUT WOODWARD.

(Re-published by request.)

Population, present time 3,500

Area, in acres 620

Founded Sept. 16, 1893.

Railroads: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, division point, main line, Chicago to California. Santa Fe, Raton & Englewood, now under construction. Alston & Seiling, branch of Santa Fe, now under construction; Canadian River Railway, Woodward to Oklahoma City now surveying, headquarters and shops main office and terminals. The "Burke" Road, now submitting proposition. Contemplated roads, Frisco--Rock Is and extension, Enid to Dalhart via Woodward.

County seat of Woodward county.

U. S. Land Office, western district of Oklahoma.

Large cotton gin.

Electric light plant.

Municipal water works plant.

Fine graded school system.

Eight church buildings.

A man may travel everywhere over the old settled states of the east, enjoy living at its best, strive all in his power, practice all the art and skill of which he may be master and yet, without the "opportunity" fail miserably in more than maintaining a mere existence.

Why?

Because of the ever increasing competition in the struggle for success in life among his brothers. Because the demands of development are fewer and fewer each year, the impulse dies, the energy stagnates, there is no future within a reasonable span of years.

How vastly different are conditions here in the young and growing west! How much there is to bring out the best there is in growing manhood! How

widely does Golden Opportunity sweep within his grasp the motive, the idealization and the visible substantial materialization of his hopes, his efforts and his energies.

With this in mind, the writer respectfully calls attention to Woodward, the Peerless Pearl of the Prairies of western Oklahoma.

For many years after its founding, Woodward was affectionately dubbed "a wide place on the Santa Fe track", best known as the point of the heaviest initial shipment of cattle in the known world. The broad fertile prairies produced fortunes for any who chose to turn their herds upon them. The cow-camp and the branding iron ruled society and little or no attempt was made at permanent development by these Nomads of the western plains. And perforce, Woodward in its earlier days gave little heed to the future. It was content with present conditions. No paupers ever petitioned for charity—there were none! Few farmers cultivated the fertile valleys and up-lands yet those who did, reaped rich harvests and feed was equivalent every year to cash.

It was only about four years ago, that the resistless tide of immigration, dammed for a short period by the Kiowa and Comanche opening, rolled into and over the rich prairies of Woodward county. The struggle of the cattleman to hold possession of untitled acres was brief. The settler and the settler's shepherd dog made grazing unprofitable and the vast herds melted into the markets and more distant and less profitable range countries of the northwest and southwest, and Woodward, settled and inhabited on every quarter section, roused from its lethargy and there arose the Empire County of our own Beautiful Oklahoma, the very best that ever happened!

At this time Woodward city began to take on new life. Tax-

deeds were purchased on vacant lots. Stores, lumber yards, residences, everything, took on new life, multiplied and the sturdy growth which has since characterized it, began the jubilant march to a metropolitan market, great in its power to become at some day one of the chief cities of Oklahoma.

Much might be said and written of its progress since then. To see it is to regard it as a city which has never yielded to a boom, but has gone forward with steady stride until it challenges the admiration of a continent.

The reason is apparent from the splendid location of the town. Midway between the sultry scorch of the hot midsummer sun on the east and the wheezy tuberculosis air currents of the higher altitudes on the west; half way from the icy grasp of a northern winter and the enervating palsied pulse of the southern climes, it retains just sufficient frost to vitalize the best energies and yet warm enough to not require the expenditure of all summer wages to go through the year in comfort of body and soul. The splendid equi-zone of nature, the most perfect spot of an all wise God's Creation!

Its natural advantages are now being supplemented by the hand of art and craft. For instance:

In less than one more year, the great bands of heavy railway steel which unites Woodward with Chicago and the Pacific coast, will echo to the rumble of countless cars over the great Santa Fe making Woodward the gateway of California products for distribution to all parts of Oklahoma; and in time, segregating here the splendid products of Oklahoma in every form to find profitable sale in the mountains of the Californian and northern coasts.

Why should not Woodward feel proud of these facts?

But listen: Not only will the above be true, but every day the clanging irons are going down to connect Woodward in an air line

with the inexhaustable coal fields of Colorado; and another line is rushing from here to the great lumber regions of Arkansas. And with cheap lumber and cheap coal, is there a human being anywhere who can foretell the future growth of Woodward? Not one!

Recently the governor of Oklahoma proclaimed this as a city of the 1st class.

Recently the P. O. department has notified Woodward that its volume of business entitles it to free city delivery of mail. Its electric light plant is of best construction and its water plant is up with the times in being owned by the city.

With every possible advantage naturally in its favor, it is also the seat of a county which is as fertile in soil as the ancient valleys of the Nile and vast in expanse, bearing the promise of more "opportunity for energy and effort than any other city of its size in America.

Corroboration in court is the best of evidence. If there be any who read this who doubt our claims, please confer with any or all of the following business men of Woodward who will cheerfully certify to the correctness of all herein stated. All questions, by mail or in person cheerfully answered by this paper, or by any of the following named business interests:

Albert Cochran of Hackberry brought in some of the finest broom corn last Tuesday that has ever been on the market here. He received \$92.50 per ton, the highest price ever paid for broom corn here. Mr. Cochran plowed up his oat stubble and planted it to broom corn, thus getting two good crops in one year off of the same piece of ground. This is why the Woodward county farmers are the most prosperous and happiest people on earth.

G. W. Spencer of Kansas City, is visiting with J. D. Gray and family.

13th Annual Convention

Oklahoma

Live Stock

Association.

ENID, OKLA.

Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1907

For further particulars, address W. E. Bolton. Secretary.

Petit Jury.

name	precincts
Hartman, D. E.	Dale
Hardy, F. H.	Woodward
Burnett, J. H.	Woodward
Hamilton, James H.	Carter
Mc Dermott, J. C.	Stockholm
Margan, W. H.	McNeal
Cole, L. B.	Detroit
Kirkpatrick, John	Shattuck
Taylor, W. I.	Opal
Adams, G. W.	Farry
Stout J. M.	Lively
Richmond, A. J.	Weiglin
Ward, F. C.	Opal
Parsons, J. W.	Pearl
Rayers, P. M.	Stockholm
Donald, Clarence	Cimarron
McKinley, J. H.	Quinlan
Hall, Fred J.	Lively
Scott, E. L.	Ellendale
Hays, Arthur	Flym
Howard, C. F.	Ellendale
Root, George	May
Cantrall, A. M.	Ferm
Scott, J. G.	Gage
Pollock, S. A.	McKinley
Willecox, W. H.	Quinlan
Young, T. A.	Mooreland
Strong, E. B. N.	Laverne
Huckaby, J. C.	Lincoln
Harper, F. M.	Fairbanks
White, Charles H.	Prairie View
Irwin, H.	Detroit
Roberts, E. L.	Woodwad
Dale, J. H.	Mooreland
Fair, J. F.	Jackson
Tyson, H. T.	Lincoln

As the summons have not been served on the grand jurors yet their names are withheld from publication.

A Great Road.

People of the west were greatly surprised after the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was extended to Chicago a few years ago, to see the stock of the road come tumbling down from above par to below thirty cents. A great many people lost their savings and hurried to sell out before the stock became utterly worthless. The Santa Fe, however, is a great road and the people who stayed by it have come out on top.

A well known financial interest in Chicago is quoted in the Wall Street Summary with the following news on that road: "Atchison earnings since July 1 show that the road is developing a wonderful earning power. It is in much the same position as Union Pacific was when it sold around par, that is, its earning power is far in advance of the dividend paid. Union Pacific still paying 4 per cent, sold over 120. Atchison will earn this year probably between 16 and 17 per cent on its common stock. There is every probability that the price of the stock will discount this earning power, as Union Pacific did. When traders' selling exhausts itself, Atchison should begin to move upward again. The next dividend, it is being predicted in good quarter, will be at the rate of 6 per cent. People closely identified with the property say that Atchison common will sell above 120 by Christmas and will cross 135 by the end of February."—Daily Eagle.

Stop It.

It is time the practice of passing

around election whisky stopped in this town. It is a relic of barbarism; it is an insult to honest voters to offer them whisky, and it runs an unnecessary risk of brewing trouble—murder, assault, and crimes of that kind—that cost the taxpayers money. A candidate who has so little regard for the taxpayers as to put them in the way of paying court costs to elect him to office probably would steal when he got into office. This is a practical world and the Gazette is no idle dreamer, but it desires to say with all the force and emphasis it can command that this business must stop. No one party is guilty. But members or both parties are guilty, and party duty can not be wringed into a call for any voter to vote for a man who gives whisky to voters. What is more—even at this late date the Gazette will bolt anyone caught doing this, and every Democrat should do the same with any Democrat caught in this miserable business. The way to keep a party clean, is to defeat the men who dirty it up. Public sentiment in this town will not stand for whisky peddling at election time, and a Republican caught at it should know better, and it should go harder with him than a Democrat. But honest men of both parties should unite to stamp out this business.—Will Allen White in Emporia Gazette.

The Next Opening.

The next large tract of land to be opened for settlement, under the National Irrigation Act, will be the Uncompahgre Valley, in Colorado. Here the government has been driving a tunnel six miles long to connect the Gunnison and the Uncompahgre Rivers, and its completion is promised by the fall of 1906. One hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, lying in the valley of the Uncompahgre River, will be made into productive farms and orchards.

In the cover design of a folder issued to give information to home-seekers about this new land or promise Uncle Sam appears in a new role, that of the Goddess of Plenty, with his cornucopia pouring out riches, in the form of a stream of water which flows down through and makes fertile a vista of farms and orchards.

The folder, which is fully illustrated, describes at length the government works, the character and value of the land to be watered and contains valuable information for intending settlers under the government canals. It is issued for gratuitous distribution by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, whose lines traverse the valley.

Nickolas and Nero.

A teacher employed in an East Side public school of New York tells the following anecdote:

One day she found it necessary to relate to her mixed congregation some facts in the life of the wicked Emperor Nero.

After dwelling for a few moments upon his name and fame she said:

"Now, what child can tell me anything about this wicked man, Nero?" There was a dead silence.

"Tell me anything about him that I have told you," she continued.

Silence a few seconds longer, and then a grimy hand went up from the rear of the room.

"Please teacher," piped up the voice of a small child, "I goes to know somethings of that man Nero."

"That's right," said the lady encouragingly. "Stand right up, Nickolas, and let us all hear what you know."

Nickolas arose in his seat, and in a thin, rasping voice sang out lustily:

"Nero, my Go', to Thee, Nero to Thee."

The Farmer's Crops.

Howdy, stranger? Glad ter see ye, Yes, it looks a bit like rain; How ar crops? Well, come an' see 'em, Guess I'll hafter fu-st explain.

In 'hat field where bees are buzzin' Over all the white an green Thar I'm raisin' devil wagons— Can't ye smell the gasoline?

In those across over yonder, Just behind the hick'ry knoll, Thar I planted piannys— Can't you hear the music roll?

See those field thar, near the windmill To yer left, half way about? That's set out in college courses— Listen! Can't ye hear 'em spout?

See that patch that's lyin' fallow? Been unworked a year that way; Seeded once with mortgage-lifters— Ain't no call fer 'em today.

—New York Times.

Legal Advice.

"It's this way," explained the client. "The fence runs between 'Brown's' place and mine. He claims that I encroach on his land, and I insist that he is trespassing on mine. Now, what would you do if you were in my place?"

"If I were in your place," replied the lawyer, "I'd go over and give Brown a cigar, have a chat with him and settle the controversy in ten minutes. But as things stand, I advise you to sue him by all means. Let no arrogant, domineering, insolent pirate like Brown trample on your sacred rights. Assert your manhood and courage. I need the money."—Union Messenger.

Convention Daughters of the Confederacy.

At GULFPORT, MISS.

THE



for the above occasion will sell round trip tickets to Gulfport, Miss., at the low rate of one fare plus \$2. Ticket on sale November 10th to 13 inclusive and carry a final return limit of November 29th.

Rate Open to Everybody.

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We want a responsible, energetic man at every post office and in every neighborhood, to take subscriptions for Farm and Ranch and Holland's magazine. Besides the liberal commissions and rebates which we pay, \$500 in prize money will be distributed among local workers on January 1, 1907. Whether you can work exclusively or at spare time,—it will pay you to write for terms and full instructions. Contest Department, Texas Farm and Ranch Pub. Co., Dallas, Texas. Nov. 1-15, '06.

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Fort Des Moines Poultry Farm
FORT DES MOINES, IOWA

\$700 Daily Av. selling Only Pump Equalizer. Makes all pumps work Easy. Windmills run in slightest wind Fits all pumps. Merit sells 'em. Fully Warranted. Exclusive territory. Write Dept. 24. Equalizer Mfg. Co., Waseca, Minn.

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MAN WANTED

Somewhere near Woodward, to assist us in showing and selling properties. No experience necessary, if willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary \$560 a month, to honest man, willing to devote part of his time to this business.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.

Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Calves are worth money this year. Don't let them die for lack of prevention. Blackleg Vaccine now on sale at the NEWS office.

More Santa Fe Double Tracks.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Large expenditures of capital for extensions and improvements are contemplated by the directorate of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the ensuing year. According to official announcements made in Chicago to day, the programme is said to anticipate the expenditure of about 21 million dollars. The money already has been provided so that the stockholders will not be asked to authorize the issue of any new securities.

Of the 21 million dollars to be expended, from 5 million to 6 million dollars will be required for the completion of work started last year. In this will be included the double tracking of the line across Kansas. That work now has been almost completed from Kansas City to Newton, nearly 200 miles, but as the traffic originating in the wheat belt of the state is as important to the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe as that on any part of the system, as the present facilities for handling it are insufficient to meet its requirements, it is realized by the management of the road that this double tracking work has become an absolute necessity.

This double tracking will not be confined to Kansas, but will be carried through to Chicago. East of the Missouri river, 120 miles has been done, but 335 miles have to be dealt with.

Another important piece of work in contemplation is the building of the extension from Texico to Brownwood, to connect the Belen cut off, just completed, with the Galveston end of the system. When this is built, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will have a direct through line from Galveston to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Large increases to the present equipment supplies will also be made.

Meat Going Up.

Special Correspondence.—According to government advices the prices of all kinds of meat are advancing in Germany, the advances have caused a great falling off in the demand, compelling many butchers to go out of business. The German Butchers Union has petitioned the authorities to allow the importation of cattle from Denmark and swine from France, but they ask for the exclusion of meat packed in casks, and that no canned meats be used in the army or navy. An ordinary cow now brings in Germany from \$71 to \$95, while finer grades sell from \$119 to \$166. Cows are much used on the farms for draught purposes instead of horses. Farm labor has not advanced in proportion to the prices of products. Much of the farm labor is performed by women, and the wages range from \$60 to \$71 per year, including board and lodging. Prices of meats have been steadily advancing, to the consumer, in this country, but have not yet reached the stage to drive dealers to close from the want of patronage. The new meat inspection law is charged by the packing houses with being the causes of the advanced prices. Thus the consumer gets it on one hand, and the producer on the other,

the packers and dealers getting the benefit.

Mastodon For the Fair.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 will have as an attraction of more than usual interest, an almost perfect specimen of the mastodon which roamed the Northland a few centuries before Columbus discovered America. Skeletons of the mastodon which was a beast considerably larger than an elephant, have been reconstructed from scattered bones and exhibited at earlier fairs, but no exposition has had the big beast as he looked when alive.

The mastodon was found on Cleary Creek, above Nome, by W. E. Thomas. The remains of his royalty were embedded in the ice. He probably is the finest example of the preservative powers of cold storage extant, for he first got caught long before the people knew even how to keep ice during the summer months.

So well was the beast preserved that not many years ago, when a mild winter permitted the ice to melt from about him a little a starving animal ate some of the flesh. Mastodon steak served while you wait! How would that strike you? It evidently struck the hungry beast very well, for he ate a big chunk out of the mastodon's back.

Aside from the hole in his back, the great animal appears to be in excellent shape, and he will be dug out and thawed out and taken to Seattle. It is probable that it will be necessary to skin and stuff him, and the job will be a big one for some taxidermist.

To Cure Hoof Wounds.

A strict antiseptic treatment of wounds in horses' hoofs caused by nail pricks and other similar injuries has been found the most beneficial of any yet tried by the South Dakota experiment station. The method consists of paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. Then the hoof should be thoroughly washed out with a solution of bichloride of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water. After this is done, absorbent cotton saturated with the same solution should be applied to the wound and the whole hoof packed in cotton and surrounded by a bandage, which can be kept in place by a coat of tar. In this way filth is prevented from coming in contact with the wound. The original operation should be performed by a veterinarian, but the subsequent treatment can be supplied by the average farmer. All that is necessary after the first dressing is to pour a little of the solution of bichloride of mercury on the cotton that projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the fluid to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process. If such a remedy is not adopted soon after the horse is wounded, the owner runs a serious risk of losing the animal, either through blood poisoning or lockjaw.

There has been four carloads of cotton shipped from Woodward this year.

THE
SWINE
Department

CLEAN PORK.

The recent packing-house exposures have caused people to think twice before eating meat from that source—but most of them are still eating it. We shall all hail with joy the more rigid inspection of packing-houses and stock-yards.

But is that all? The writer, when he is eating pork, almost always wonders how it was produced. Is it sweet, clean, corn and alfalfa transformed and made fit for human consumption in Nature's wonderful laboratory? Or is it principally a concoction of city garbage? Perish the thought!

We are told that the time will surely come when the eating of pork will be followed by an epidemic: that is, the consumption of pork raised on questionable food, of which city-collected garbage is the most to be condemned, will result in the spread of disease in the human family.

It is our private opinion, publicly expressed, that if the swine raising industry has reached a point where there is no profit in feeding hogs suitable feed, so that they can be marketed as safe and healthful food for human consumption, we better quit raising them, and eat the corn and alfalfa ourselves.

PREVENTING SWINE DISEASES.

Hog cholera time is drawing near. Now is the time to remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth ten pounds of cure." Clean up and disinfect the yards, whitewash the pens and sleeping quarters, and dip the hogs and pigs. A well made dipping plant is one of the best paying investments which the raiser of hogs can make. This applies as much to the man who raises hogs for the market as to him who raises them for breeding purposes.

While making the outsides of your hogs, and their surroundings, clean and sanitary, do not fail to go after their insides too. In other words, see that they are free from worms. Men who are supposed to know tell us that ninety per cent of the hogs that die in the "corn belt" every year, do so on account of worms. There are several good worm medicines on the market which, if used according to directions, will do the business.

Then shoot the pigeons and have a pot-pie. The writer has known of several instances where these innocent looking birds carried cholera from one farm to another.

FEEDING NEW CORN.

We have been solemnly informed time and again that feeding new corn causes hog cholera. But it don't. A careful chemical analysis of all varieties fails to reveal the presence of the hog cholera bacillus.

However, it is certainly true that the injudicious feeding of new corn

leaves the system in such condition that it falls easy prey to the hog cholera germ when it appears. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that great care be exercised in getting the hogs used to this kind of food.

It must be done gradually. Don't feed out all the old corn, and then suddenly shift to the new. But rather feed a very little of the new along with the old at first, and then slowly, very slowly, increase the proportion of the new to the old.

Hogs should not be fed new corn entirely until after it is quite hard. This seems to be the general consensus of opinion among experienced breeders and feeders.

HOG WASH.

Dipping for dollars is what they call it—because it pays.

The color of the hog's hair cuts no ice with the packer.

Dry sleeping quarters and each litter to itself is the system.

Cultivate the digestive tract in the pigs and you get no runts.

The grass fed pig of today is not the mast-fed hog of 100 years ago.

The grower of market hogs has put good money in pocket the past year.

Experience is what develops skill in the man who likes to "fool" with pigs.

Some people feed their pigs on the save-at-the-spigot-and-lose-at-the-bung basis.

The assessor did not find the usual number of hogs in farmers' hands this year.

There is the same difference in brood sows as in dairy cows. Keep the good mothers.

The millionaire packers are having troublous times in the heyday of their prosperity.

Pork prices are on a plane with other commodities and they will stay there a little while, too.

The sow that raises seven or eight pigs in her first litter is well equipped for after usefulness.

The construction of a pig trough may be a small matter, but "there's millions in it" for the pigs.

Anything short of a herd of pachyderms would enjoy a frequent dipping at the hands of the owner.

The kind of hogs a man sends to market are a pretty true mirror to his way of doing things on the farm.

There are just two ways to construct the pig trough—the right way and the wrong way—and thereby hangs the tale of profit and loss.

The Greatest School of Telegraphy in the World, And Why?

The Tyler Commercial College, of Tyler, Texas is one of the four famous

Byrne Business Colleges, which are located as follows: Atlanta Commercial College, 24½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis Commercial College, 46 N. Second St., Memphis, Tenn., Capital City Business College, Guthrie, Okla., and Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas.

The Departments of Telegraphy of these different schools have all been consolidated into one great school of telegraphy in the Tyler Commercial College, which was already school of Telegraphy of the U. S. It is impossible to teach practical telegraphy and station work, unless there is a large number of students in daily attendance so that the work may be systematically graded and all the practical features of the work fully carried out.

\$60 Minimum Salary

To every student that graduates from Our School of Telegraphy.

The Cotton Belt Railway System, recognizing the merit of our work, has agreed to use every graduate we can turn out, at a minimum salary of \$60 per month, with 20c per hour for all over time. Their Vice-President and General Manager informs us that there is not a station on their line today paying less than \$80 per month including over time, while some pay as high as \$190 per month.

This company has gone to the expense of extending their train order wire thru our building, giving our advanced students the opportunity of receiving every train order that passes over the Cotton Belt line. They also furnish us with all their telegraphy and station blanks to be used while our students are learning.

As we are the only telegraphy school in America enjoying such a great privilege, many will wonder how we obtained it. The answer is, our work has been so thorough and satisfactory, that the Cotton Belt, as well as other roads, recognized our ability to turn out practical operators and station men, a thing never before accomplished in an American school of Telegraphy.

Average time for completing course is four months. Life scholarship, \$45.00. Write the Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, for full particulars.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES JOURNAL.

Leading Republican Paper of Oklahoma Makes Generous Offer.

Until Jan. 1st, 1907, subscriptions to the Oklahoma City Daily Times-Journal will be accepted as follows: For \$2.50 paid in advance the Times-Journal will be sent to any address by mail until Jan. 2nd 1908. Think of it, a first-class daily paper for more than a year for only \$2.50.

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Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00 G-lvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
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CRESCENT HOTEL,

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Open For The Season

FEBRUARY 15, 1906.

Many repairs and improvements have been made the service will be better than ever and the charges moderate.

Here Spring is a thoroughly delightful season, with clear, blue skies and the crisp air of the mountains tempered by warm sunshine. If you want to avoid the snow and slush at home this Spring, go to Eureka Springs. Booklets describing the hotel and resort sent free on request.

A. HILTON,
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Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

Learn Telegraphy AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

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Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Springer, Times Building.

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.

NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

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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 one dollar can be paid in postage stamps.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, space 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 square line for one year.

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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 15th 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.

What Have You Done?

You are going to do great things, you say—

But what have you done? Are you going to win in a splendid way As others have won;

You have plans that when they are put in force

Will make you sublime; You have mapped out a glorious upward course—

But why don't you climb?

You're not quite ready to start, you say If you hope to win

The time to be starting is now—today— Don't dally; begin!

No man has ever been ready as yet, Nor ever will be;

You may fail ere you reach where your hopes are set—

But try it and see.

You are going to do great things; you say—

You have splendid plans; Your dreams are of heights that are far away

They're a hopeful man's—

But the world, when it judges the case for you

At the end, my son,

Will think not of what you are going to do,

But of what you've done.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Now make us a constitution gentlemen, and make it right!

The colored troops fought nobly but the gerrymander was too stiff for them.

Broom corn still coming in from \$35 to \$60. Better hold it a bit and get better prices.

The hunters are out after the farmer's best friend again, in numbers. If the game wardens will "look a leetle out" they can add considerable wealth to the school fund this month and next.

The stiff protest entered by that part of Woodward county attached to democratic Day county for constitutional delegates is an awful warning to "fixers" of any party. With a normal republican majority of 200 republican it cast a democratic majority of 26—and only a few small townships!

Broom corn prices range from \$35 to \$70 per ton. There has been an average of eight car load per day offered on the streets for the past two weeks. A shortage of cars is keeping down prices, Woodward has eleven buyers on the market here now. A good warehouse would pay well to both buyer and seller.

Jno. Ingraham of Charleston, brought in the first load of broom corn, 7 bales, this year and received for it \$60 per ton and a premium of \$10 for first load making it \$70 per ton to him. Although of very inferior grade. This week he brought in several tons of bright clean brush and could only get \$30 for it. The trusts got in their work.

THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

Abounding Possibilities of the Near Future of the New Star State.

Within the next five years an area of development will sweep over the new state of Oklahoma unprecedented in the history of the United States. The rich agricultural lands will be put in cultivation for corn, cotton, oats, wheat, rye, barley, kafir corn, broom corn and alfalfa, the rocky hillsides will become dividend-paying vineyards, orchards and berry patches; the acreage near the towns and villages will be used by truck farmers and gardeners and all available lands will be made to bring returns to the sower and reaper. Additional coal fields will be opened up in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Lumber mills and factories will be established in the pine forests of the Choctaw country, and the hardwoods along the streams will be utilized by wood working industries. The gas and oil fields of both territories will be developed from Kansas to the Red river, and oil refineries will be established in places where the output of the wells can be most conveniently handled. A waterway to the gulf via the Arkansas river will be established. The hills of the Cherokee nation will be drilled and robbed of their wealth of lead and zinc. The iron deposits in the vicinity of Wapanucka will furnish material for roller mills and an army of workmen, and the asphaltum of the Choctaw nation will be shipped in solid trainloads into the markets of the world in competition with the products of the isle of Trinidad. Along the Rock Island the cement beds will be developed and thousands of tons of material equal to that of the wave washed bluffs of Portland will go into channels of trade. Lime kilns will be smoking in the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw countries from hundreds of hills, and the granite quarries of Tishomingo and the marble bluffs of the Cherokee nation will yield up their riches for public build-

ings and homes of the wealthy. The state will be gridironed north, south, east and west by trunk lines of railways, and the electric interurban lines will put in close touch all places of importance. Towns and cities will be built where now only the prairie flowers bloom, and with them will come the public utilities, water and sewer systems electric light and ice plants and other industries offering safe investments for the capitalists. Public institutions will be created for the state and every county will have finished its county buildings. City, town and country schoolhouses by the hundred will be erected and millions of dollars will be expended on public highways and bridges. U. S. government buildings will be located and in course of construction, rural routes established, and all the towns will be connected by telephone systems and from border to border of the great state there will be such a scene of activity, such a period of prosperity such a boom in building and such an area of enterprise and development as has never before been witnessed on this continent.—Muskogee Phoenix.

H. L. Howe is one of the best known stock farmers in western Oklahoma. From the town of Gage where he lives, Mr. Howe ships more than 100 carloads of stock each year to the Kansas City markets. He covers a large territory and besides shipping he carries on farming extensively. He has 150 acres in wheat on his farm, and he raises all kinds of forage crops. Before going down to that country a few years ago, Mr. Howe lived in Geny county, Mo. "But Oklahoma is far ahead of my old state," said he yesterday when drawing comparisons. "We can beat the Missouri farmer all the way through for the reason that we can raise a greater variety of crops: If one fails we have several left. If several of them fail we are still ahead, as we raise cotton, broom corn, corn that is making 75 bushels to the acre this year, oats and wheat, and all kinds of forage crops. The value of the cotton runs up around \$30 an acre and broom corn goes fully that high."—Drover's Telegram.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1907 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks has been compelled by the popular demand to resume the publication of his well known and popular Almanac for 1907. This splendid Almanac is now ready for sale by newsdealers, or sent postpaid for 25 cents, by Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., publishers of Word and Works, one of the best dollar monthly magazines in America. One almanac goes with every subscription.

Cattle Salesman, Assistant Cattle Salesmen, Hog and Sheep Salesman.
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Feeder cows cheaper here than since the market was established. Write us for prices.

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TEN DOLLARS

For Dozen Best Ears of Indian Corn.

Good Cash Prices for Select Varieties

Here is your opportunity. At the Woodward County Farmers' Institute, at Woodward Nov. 30 and Dec 1st, 1906 the society will pay the following splendid premiums:

For best dozen ears of Yellow or Red Indian Corn	\$3.00
Second Best	2.00
Third Best	1.00
For best dozen ears White Corn	3.00
Second Best	2.00
Third Best	1.00
For best dozen ears, Any Variety	10.00

Awards given to corn grown in Woodward county only; and premiums paid in cash at close of session.

Committee on award will be Woodward county farmers, not contesting for premiums offered.

All exhibits to become property of the institute after the session is ended; no entrance fee charged for exhibit. Splendid program being prepared. Come prepared to attend both day's meetings if possible and you will not regret it.

All the people of Woodward unite in extending an invitation to the farmers of Woodward county to come and make this a meeting of real value to everyone. No political discussions will be held but everything of interest to the care, management and development of our Woodward county farms.

FRANCIS C. WARD, President
 W. E. BOLTON, Secretary.

Colonel Ownbay has lost his angora, goat. It "lit out" across the country, without telling him where it was going.—Palace Pioneer.

Program of Institute.

Woodward County Farmers' Institute to be held November 30 and December 1, 1906.

COURT HOUSE, WOODWARD CITY.

Call to order—Pres. F. C. Ward.
 Address of Welcome—Hon. B. F. Willett.

Response—Judge J. R. Dean.
 Report of last annual meeting—Secretary W. E. Bolton.

Report of standing committees.
 Appointment of judges on corn exhibit.

Five minute talks on corn growing in Woodward county.

"Does Broom Corn Pay?" A. J. Fike.

"Best Methods of Growing Broom Corn—by all present.

"Something about Alfalfa"—J. C. Cox.

Five minute discussions.

"How to Improve Woodward County Roads—Col. A. L. McPherson.

Discussion by members of commercial clubs of Woodward, Fargo, Gage, Shattuck, Quinlan, Curtis and Mooreland.

Five minute discussions.

"Ought there be a Bounty Offered for Coyote Scalps?"—R. M. Tatlow.

Five minute talks by farmers.
 Unfinished business.

Election of officers.
 Report of committee on corn contests.

A cordial and earnest invitation is given to every farmer and stock grower to attend all sessions. No membership fee, no dues. Every farmer in Woodward county is a legally constituted member.

F. C. WARD, President.
 W. E. BOLTON, Secretary.

Oklahoma.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory together will be the new State of 1907. It has as good land as lies outdoors, and a population smaller than Chicago in a territory almost as large as Ohio and Indiana together. There is room enough in the new State, and a splendid opportunity, for thousands of energetic young farmers who want to raise big crops and healthy families on their own land.

We will not worry you with statistics on Oklahoma. They are too busy down there getting in the crops and building granaries, houses and elevators to think about figures. But let us tell you this:

Oklahoma will surprise the world next year with the story of her sudden growth, her schools and colleges, her new towns, her banks, and her pro-

sperous, happy, out-of-debt proprietary farmers.

Oklahoma is the last of the great agricultural regions of the country to be opened for original settlement. Selections have already been made, and prosperous farms and towns established, but much of the soil is still in the virgin state, and extensive ranches hitherto devoted to cattle grazing are being divided up into farms at prices, in many instances, less than a single year's harvest.

Did you ever hear of Paul's Valley in the Chickasaw Nation, on the old maps? When you learn what it is doing now you won't want to stay in Illinois, fine State as it is. They raise big crops of corn, of potatoes and cotton. The largest cotton compress in the Territory is located here, together with two banks, a flouring mill creamery, ice plant and other industries.

Ardmore, a little further south has a population of over 10,000 electric light and waterworks, eleven churches four public schools, high school and Methodist college. Now, what do you think of that?

Shawnee is a growing, up-to-date town near the center of Greater Oklahoma. It is the center of the potato activity, shipping more tubers in a year than any other producing point in the world, running above the half-million bushel mark.

President White, of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, says: "Our cotton averages two-thirds of a bale to the acre (470 to 500 pounds), and in the southern portions, on the best land, a bale and a half. Corn does splendidly. It will surely average 35 bushels and often goes up to 75 and 80 bushels. Potatoes give an average of 100 bushels, and oats from 40 to 60 bushels." President White has a pretty good corn record himself. He has raised 20,000 bushels a year for the last ten years, averaging 45 bushels to the acre.

It is estimated that the crops in the United States this year will supply \$70,000,000 worth each month of the year, for export. Cotton will lead off, with about \$400,000,000 for the year to its credit. It is the surplus products of the farms of the United States that brings to this country every year more than one half of the world's supply of gold. A part of this we send back in payment of manufactured articles bought in other parts of the world, for tea, coffee and sugar, and another part is taken across the seas by American tourists, and foolish American girls who persist in marrying beggarly foreigners, but enough is left here annually to make us the most prosperous people in the world. The American farm is the source of American wealth, and not our Alaska gold, and our Colorado silver mines, nor our manufacturing industries, great as they are.

In case of a nail or other sharp instrument being stuck in the foot of a human, or animal and lockjaw is threatened, take a bucket of wood ashes, put in a tub, pour on two buckets of warm water; stir well and place the wounded foot in the mixture. Relief will be felt immediately. Let it remain an hour or so if necessary.—Globe-Democrat.

C. H. Andrews was in the count seat the first of the week with fifty bushes of wheat for which he got fifty three cents.

R. J. Cozart has just returned from a seven months trip in the south. He says there is no place on the globe as good as Woodward and Woodward county.

G. H. Fike living seven miles north of town sold \$100 worth of garden truck this year off a plot of ground 80 feet wide and 100 feet long, in addition to all the family could use and some waste beside. Does gardening pay?

Our industrious farmer friend A. W. Graham, came in on last Saturday and presented us with 9 big sweet potatoes, all in a cluster, from one hill and attached to one vine, the bunch weighing 22 pounds in all. They were a sight to see and handle.—Brule Post.

S. T. Phillips south of town was hauling wheat to the city the first part of the week; the Phillips brothers raised 4200 bushels of fine wheat this year besides lots of corn and broom corn. They are up to date farmers and say there is no place where the farmers can be as independent as in Woodward county.

The Midland Building and Loan Co., of Denver, Col., has just completed the organization of a local board, composed of F. M. Cline, president; D. R. A. Workman, vice-president; John J. Gerlach, treasurer; E. G. Welch, secretary. C. E. Sharp, J. W. Magee and C. K. Luce form the board of appraisers. The board was organized here by A. L. Barnes, financial representative of the company.

A wedding of unusually interest was that of Robt E. Adams of the law firm of Blask Adams and Smith of this city, to Miss Sara Black, neice of Geo E. Black head of the firm, which occurred Wednesday Oct 31st at Taloga. Harry H. Smith also a member of this popular law firm was groom's man, and left Woodward early Monday morning on the Taloga overland limited to attend the festivities and incidentally expose the fact that there is still one eligible member of the firm heart whole and fancy free. Here's best wishes from the Woodward News for the happy bride and groom and all the attendant prosperity which fortune's smiles may bestow upon them.



THE GIRL IN SCHOOL.

Our free public school system is not without its faults, one of which is that our girls do not learn the all important things of life. We get our boys and girls through the same educational mill. They grind out the same things in most colleges, regardless of the fact that the lives of the boys and girls are very different in nature life.

It is all right that one and all should learn the basic principles of business, science, literature and art. We have no fault to find with what girls learn but with what they fail to learn. The schools are silent upon the three great and important steps in the life of every woman, home-making, wifehood and motherhood.

Every girl should be taught how to make and keep a home. This includes the wise purchase and manufacture of dress goods and clothing, sanitation in the home, healthful foods and how to cook them, care of the sick, etc.

The knowledge least sought, most needed and the least available is that of home making in all its phases. The science most neglected is that of cooking. The farmer knows more about feeding his hogs properly than does the wife about feeding her children. The farmer has more available information regarding barn building, ventilation and conveniences than his wife has about the proper construction and ventilation of the home. Home work would not be such a drudgery if the workers understood some of the laws that govern health and comfort.

The girls rush blindly into married life before they know the meaning of it. They are carrying crying babies before they know how to make a baby dress or give it proper care.

Not one word of these all important truths are ever uttered in the school room and too often the girls never hear a word of advice or warning from their mothers.

The girl grows to young womanhood and perchance gets a longing to know the truth. One in thousands finds her way into the schools where domestic economy is taught. The women who know domestic economy are so scarce that they are in great demand as teachers. Every woman should know these important things but how can she? The schools teach her how to figure, not how to sew; how to recite pieces, not how to cook peas; how to read Latin, not how to help a colicky baby.

These things cannot be taught completely in a mixed school, but the principles can be taught, even if the girls must be held in class after the boys are dismissed. But mothers have an important place in the education of their girls. May it be less frequently wailed by distressed young wives and mothers, 'Why didn't mother teach

me these things.'

TO FATHER, SO SON.

A small boy who had been very naughty was first reprimanded and then told that he must make a whipping. He flew upstairs and hid in the far corner under the bed. Just then the father came home. The mother told him what had occurred. He went upstairs and proceeded to crawl under the bed toward the youngster, who whispered excitedly: "Hello pop; is she after you, too?"

Oranges are desirable for decorations of the table, as well as for food. When placed upon the table whole, a few green leaves should be placed around them. The leaves need not necessarily be orange leaves, but other pretty green leaves may be used, if the orange leaves are not to be had. When to be eaten at the table there are several ways of handling them. Cutting them across with a spoon was the drawback that the juice lies about agreeably. By cutting a little circle around the core in the center, the unpleasant feature may be counteracted. Another way is to cut them in eighth with the skin on and sip the juice from these portions.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Gruel, when properly prepared should be but little thicker than cream and should be free from lumps.

Take time to put the blacking pot out of the way in its accustomed place for thereby will a probable smutting be avoided.

Weak soapuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze, statuary or bronze ornaments in the pipe lines where dust has collected.

Salt thrown into the oven immediately after anything has been burned in it will make the objectionable odor less disagreeable.

Nail stains may be removed from wood by scrubbing the wood with a solution of oxalic acid, half a pint of acid to a quart of boiling water.

A varnish for glass is made by dissolving pulverized gum tragacanth in the whites of eggs well beaten. Apply with a brush very carefully.

Select a dozen or so of the smoothest and largest splints from the new broom and lay them away to use in testing a cake when it is baking.

IDENTIFICATION.

In a police court two lawyers became very much excited over a legal argument. Matters went to such pitch that they began to call each other names.

"You're an ass!" said one to the other.

"You're a liar!" was the quick retort.

Then the judge said: "Now that the counsel have identified each other, kindly proceed to the disputed points."

Orin Wright of Emporia Kan., is here visiting his brother-in-law O. A. White. Mr. Wright is so well pleased with this country that he is looking for a location here.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

NATIVE CATTLE RECEIPTS	
1902	312,079
1903	443,468
1904	520,305
1905	573,019

HOG RECEIPTS.	
1902	1,329,819
1903	1,595,085
1904	1,954,902
1905	2,028,403

Handles 60 per cent of Quarantine Cattle Marketed.

SHEEP RECEIPTS, 1905.	
645,104	

Not Enough to Supply the Demand. This Market can take 800,000 Head in 1906.

HORSE & MULE Receipts, 1905	
178,257	

The Largest Horse and Mule Market in the World.

Buyers for Four Large Local Packing Houses and an Endless Number of Small Packing Houses and City Butchers and Eastern Orders Insures Complete Clearances of Daily Receipts.

C. G. KNOX, V-Pres. C. T. JONES, Gen Mgr.
W. E. JAMESON, Mgr. H. & M. Dpt L. W. KRAKE, Gen. Traffic Mgr

Low Rates to Chicago

Account International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago, December 1 to 8 inclusive a rate of one fare plus \$2.00 will be made for the Round Trip from all stations on the

Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway.

Tickets will be on sale December 1 to 5 inclusive. Half of above rate made for children of half fare age. Final return limit December 10, 1906. For further information see nearest ticket agent, or address

G. L. COBB,
Southwestern Passenger Agent.

Tickets, 907 Main Street
KANSAS CITY.

\$50 BOYS AND GIRLS \$50 CASH PRIZES

We will pay fifty dollars to the boys and girls who make the closest guess on the number of cattle that will come to Kansas City during 1906. To the closest guesser we will pay \$10, to the second best \$7.50, third \$5, fourth \$2.50, and to the next twenty-five, \$1 each. Write for blank on which to make your guess.

RICE BROTHERS,
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

FROM THE STOCK YARDS.

The Cattle Puncher Tells of Some Humorous Happenings.

Frank was a ranchman's son, who had always had an ambition to work at the Kansas City stock yards. Therefore, when a commission company offered him a job he was on hand promptly to start in as a yardman.

At the yards they have what they call the receiving office, but the "fellows" call it the "Dog House." Here it is that the yardmen for the various commission companies come each day to find out about the incoming stock trains, and forty or fifty of these men are there every morning.

It is the custom to initiate every new man into the mysteries of the yards, so the "boys" at the "Dog house" gave Frank his, Tim, the regular yardman for the company took Frank out to the "Dog house" and introduced him to everybody. Then he and Frank went out to get a car of cattle from track No. 4. As they walked along they met another big Irish lad who, seeing Tim, walked up to him and denounced him in vicious language and then passed on. Tim turned to Frank and asked to borrow a knife as he "expected to fix that Mike" the next time he saw him.

After their cattle were yarded both returned to the "Dog House". They had hardly gotten inside when Mike came up and renewed his quarrel with Tim. Suddenly Mike drew a revolver and began shooting. Frank immediately bolted for the door, with Tim close behind and Mike right behind them, reloading and shooting. After an exciting trip up through the hog yards Frank found a corner open and dodge into it. The division foreman promptly locked him in and he did not get out until sometime that evening.

Tim and Mike came back together to the "Dog House," where they put away their revolver and their few remaining blank cartridges. The next morning the manager of the commission company found the following note on his desk:

"This is a notice that I have quit this job. The stock yards are too wild for me. I'm going back to the ranch—Frank."

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO SEE HIM.

A party of cattlemen were exchanging stories, when one remarked, "that reminds me of my experience in St. Louis one time. I had just shipped a train of cattle to that market, and after selling them went up to one of the largest and finest banks in the city. I didn't look very civilized, had on boots and a big white hat and my clothes showed the effects of a long trip on a cattle train. I walked right into the corridor of this bank and was just about to enter the president's private office when a pompous man in a blue uniform grabbed me and asked where I was going. I told him I was going in to see the president. He says:

"No you don't. Sit down here in the corridor and give me your card."

"I says, 'do I look like a fellow who is guilty of having a card. You just tell the president that Hines of Floyd county wants to see him.'

"Well, sir, that bank president never waited to send that blue uni-

formed chap back. He came to the door of his office and beckoned to me to come right in. I knew I'd get in all right. Why, I owed that bank \$20,000 and it was three months past due."

TOO MANY ELECTION BETS.

A crowd of "the boys" had come to the stock yards with their annual shipment of steers. They arrived just after election time and those who had bet "the drinks" on the election and lost decided it was a good time to pay up, therefore, after selling out their shipments they boarded a car for "up town." By evening the sign "saloon" had no attraction for them, as all their bets had been fully paid.

After supper they sauntered into a theatre. One of the boys had taken just enough drinks to make him drowsy. The warm air of the theatre and the charm of the music soon put asleep.

In the middle of the last thrilling act, when the quiet of theatre was intense, the sleeping ringer suddenly awakened. He had evidently been dreaming of the election, for in a voice loud enough to be heard through the entire theater, he called out:

"Vote for Roosevelt."

There was laughter and applause, but it was not for the actors. The cowboy had "brought down the house."

LIKED BURNED BISCUITS.

The T— "outfit" had rounded up and started on the trail for Amarillo. The regular cook was sick and the rest of the boys drew lots to see who should take his place. It fell to Dean to become the cook. He said he was willing to go with the "chuck" wagon if the fellows wouldn't complain about the grub. The "boys" therefore agreed that the first man who "kicked" would have to be cook for the rest of the trip. Everything went all right until the third day out, when Dean left his biscuits in the iron kettle over a hot fire while he went to catch his horse, which had gotten loose from the stake. Dean returned just as the rest of the "outfit" rode into camp. Bill Smith was the first fellow to reach into the kettle and take out a very badly burned biscuit. He turned to Dean with the remark:

"Darn it all, Dean, you let them biscuits burn," but suddenly remembering the rule, added, "but I like 'em that way."

A DANGEROUS BEEF STEAK.

Not many years ago we trailed a big bunch of cattle into Dodge City. After putting our horses away we went into a small shabby building with the sign "restaurant" on it to get something, as one of the boys remarked, for "fillin." We ordered steak and eggs because at that restaurant it was steak and eggs or nothing. The boys lined up on high stools along the wooden counter and soon the steak and eggs were set out before them. The steak was the toughest imaginable. One of the boys after sawing on his viciously with his knife, without making an impression, jabbed his fork into the steak, poised it aloft for a moment and then hurled it across the room with the remark:

"You can buck and bawl but you shan't hook me."

"Where There's a Will There's a Way"

Coward sits and whines "I can't,;

courage forces success. C. A. Ward entered our school last year, with only \$33, take a bookkeeping and shorthand course. He paid this on tuition and material, did janitor work to pay the rest, worked on Saturdays and at odd times to pay his board. The day he graduated, he had paid his tuition, all expenses, had \$20 cash, and a \$50 a month position, secured by the college, waiting for him.

Such courage and determination as his always win respect, admiration, aid, success!

Another young man enrolled with less than \$10. He paid his way, board and tuition, by janitor work, milking cutting wood, etc. Business men admired his pluck and aided him. He completed, did the official reporting of his district for four years, and is today the respected head of a growing college.

Another young man quit work in a saw mill in debt, borrow the money to come to our school for a combined course of Bookkeeping and Shorthand brought his wife with him and did light housekeeping. The day he finished his course, we placed him in a good railroad position at \$65 per month, and he has advanced until he is now getting more than \$100 per month.

What would weakness, fear have done for those young men? What did stamina, will power do?

Emerson says "Do what you are afraid to do;" we say strike out boldly there are no obstacles than brave hearts can not surmount.

To! is the Open Sesame to wealth and the brightest crown is won in the dust of the arena. What those young men did you too can do.

Young friend, begin making your arrangements now to enter the Capital City Business College of Guthrie, Okla. for their most thorough practical course of Bookkeeping, Business Training, Shorthand, or Type writing.

Stop Free Seed Distribution.

During the last session of congress a strong effort was made to stop the free distribution of seeds by the government. Owing to the opposition of certain politicians the movement did not succeed and the seeds are still being sent out at a cost of several million dollars and thus a heavy expense is piled up for the people. They pay for the seeds even though they are sent free. Moreover they go postage free and this is one of the causes of the postal deficit.

But the expense is the least objectionable part of the business. We can pay the bills and never miss the money if it is necessary to do so. But it is not necessary or even desirable. In the first place the seeds are not of a high quality. The government has to buy them in large quantities and sometimes gets hold of a bad lot. These do not grow and the congressman who thought to win popularity by means of free seeds, finds the reverse to be true. Seeds that do not grow are never very popular with the farmers. But granting that the government might obtain the best, there is every reason why the practice should be stopped. The men who spend their lives growing good seeds deserve this business. Suppose, Mr. Merchant that the government should begin

giving away the the things you sell, how would you like it? Suppose, Mr. Farmer, that the congressman, at the same time he sends you a packet of seeds, should send your city neighbor a bale of hay or a bushel of corn for his horse? Would you feel like voting to send that man back to congress next term?

It is said that the total amount of seed used each year is 120,000,000 packets, and that the government sends out 40,000,000 of these. In other words the government robs the seedsmen of one third of their business. It is wrong. It is unjust. An effort was made to stop it last year. Another effort will be made this winter.—People's Popular Monthly.

The Movement for Anti-Fraud Laws.

There is to-day, all over our country, a decided movement toward the enactment of laws that will protect consumers against substitution and adulteration.

Many states now have very stringent pure food laws, and a national pure food law is to go into effect all over the the United States on January 1, 1907.

New York State has also a law prohibiting the stamping of cotton as linen, and a law compelling all silver sold as sterling to be 925-1000 fine.

Other States have other laws along the same lines.

North Dakota has taken the lead in enacting a law for the protection of property owners against a very common and serious kind of fraud—the selling of adulterated paints and paints containing ingredients worthless or worse than worthless.

The law passed by the North Dakota legislature compels all makers of adulterated paints to label their kegs with the exact ingredients of their paints.

Pure-white-lead-and-linseed-oil is accepted as the standard paint by the law-makers, just as it is by paint authorities everywhere.

A well known lawyer is telling a good story about himself and his efforts to correct the manners of this office boy. One morning not long ago the young autocrat of the office blew in, and, tossing his cap at a hook, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. Blank, there's a ball game at the park today and I am going down." Now, the attorney is not a hard hearted man, and he was willing the boy should go, but he would teach him a lesson in good manners. "Jimmie," he said kindly, "that isn't the way to ask favor. Now you come over here and I'll show you how to do it." The took the office chair and his employer picked up his cap and stepped outside; he then opened the door softly and holding the cap in hand said quietly to the small boy in the big chair: "Please, sir, there's a ball game at the park today. If you can spare me, I would like to get away for the afternoon." In a flash the boy responded: "Why certainly, Jimmie and here is fifty cents to pay your way in." There are no more lessons in manners in that office.—Mooreland Leader.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.



OUR Poultry Department

POULTRY HOUSE FLOORS.

Earth makes a good floor for a poultry house. It is nature's great absorbent, and destroys impurities by transforming them into wholesome and useful things. Board floors often breed disease, and white cement floors are good if there is danger of vermin burrowing under the walls, old mother earth cannot be beaten in furnishing a carpet for the poultry house. A new floor can be provided each fall by removing from four to six inches of the dirt and replacing it with fresh earth from the garden.

♦♦♦♦

HENS NEED EXERCISE.

While the winter production of eggs depends largely on the food hens receive, they also require plenty of exercise, and this can best be furnished by scattering a quantity of chaff, straw and buckwheat hulls on the henhouse floor for them to scratch in. All breeds of fowls that are noted for egg production are active and nervous and must be kept busy to obtain the best results. In feeding them grain they should be made to find every kernel. If fed three times a day, they should not be allowed to eat all they can at noon, but just before going on the perches at night they should be fed all they will eat up clean.

♦♦♦♦

CHILDREN RAISE POULTRY.

The farmer who doesn't have time to look after his poultry is losing money, because, if he only realized it, his hens are one of his greatest sources of revenue. If he doesn't have time personally to give his fowls the attention they require, he should turn the work over to his wife and children. Women generally enjoy taking care of poultry, but often their household duties are so numerous that they cannot do as much as they would like to. Then, to use a slang expression, "it is up to" the children to do it. If the farmer will do the heavy work, it is safe to predict that his wife and children will see that the poultry gets all the care it requires. By giving a child a hen and telling her she can have all the profits she earns from the chicken, she not only becomes interested in the work of caring for poultry, but learns to save money. The sole care of the poultry should not be turned over to children, however, because they are prone to neglect unless they have an overseer.

♦♦♦♦

SOFT SHELL EGGS.

Hens that acquire the habit of laying soft shell eggs should be watched very carefully in order to break them of it. There are two cause for soft eggs. One is the feeding of too much stimulating food: the other not enough shell-forming material being furnished. Too much spiced food and meat is generally found to be the chief cause and if that is cut out the evil can generally be overcome. If the hens have

been overfed, they will show it by the lack of eagerness with which they eat new food. After you are satisfied that they have been fed too much, reduce the supply and add a little epsom salts to their drinking water for about four days. Grit or crushed oyster shells should be fed if want of lime is the trouble.

♦♦♦♦

POULTRY NOTES.

Don't wait for winter to get here before putting the poultry house in condition.

Chopped onions fed to the fowls once a week during the cold weather will prevent cholera.

A house ten by ten feet square is none too large for a flock of a dozen hens.

There is generally more trouble than profit in hatching chicks at this season of the year.

It's not too early to begin thinking about fattening your turkeys—for the Thanksgiving market.

Lay in a stock of clover hay for your fowls. The hens need it in making shells for the eggs.

Bone cutters are inexpensive, and every farmer should have one, as they will last for several years.

See that your shipping coops are in condition. It's almost time to dispose of your surplus stock.

Don't throw away the small potatoes. They make excellent winter food for fowls, if cooked before feeding.

When hens are in perfect health and yet will not lay eggs, the cause can generally be traced to the fact that they are overfed.

Lean meat fed to moulting fowls during October and November will keep them in good trim and help produce a new coat of feathers.

Limbs of trees are not suitable roosting places for turkeys. If you haven't room for them in the poultry house, build an open shed with high roosts.

Don't sell the hens that moulted early and are now clad in full, new plumage. They are the ones that will furnish you with winter eggs if treated properly.

Grafters' Bills

There has been a great deal said about the graft of New York policemen, but it is not often that the people held up furnish the public with an account of their experience. A young man, named Gaston Samuel, a chauffeur, was recently arrested for driving his machine above the regular authorized speed. He was committed to the police court jail and after getting in the presence of the police judge he gave this itemized account of money paid to the police: "To send letter to Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue (letter not delivered), \$1.10; to

send second letter, same place (not delivered), \$1.10; for five-cent package of cigarettes, 65 cents; for 10 cent magazine, \$1; to have friend moved from another cell, \$1; for privilege of walking in jail corridor (offered, not accepted), \$2; bondsman, in \$100 bail, demanded \$20, was paid \$15. Total \$21.85.

Now, the idea of living in a place like that, where any law-abiding citizen might be arrested by an incompetent policeman is enough to make the average man turn anarchist or say something not fit to print.—Eagle.

Who Pays for it.

Deer Creek Times:

An unknown exchange asks: Did you ever think about it? Who pays for the advertising of merchants and other business men? Not the advertiser, for the cost is returning to him two fold in increased profits. Not the purchaser for he buys cheaper from the advertiser and has a better assortment and fresher goods to select from. Who then really pays the advertising bills. The non-advertiser, of course. A just proportion of the money he loses by his lack of initiative, and enterprise finds its way eventually to the printer to advance the cause of education and the interests of the community. Who pays for that

advertising which attracts the people of this town to other towns? The home merchants not only loses that trade, but in that loss pays for the other fellow's advertising. Isn't it plain? The 'store keeper' is a relic of the past; the merchant is an active being of today."

A Missouri editor whose wife is a strong woman suffragist has sprung the following on his readers;—"Rock-a-bye baby, your mamma is gone; she's at the rink and will be there till dawn; she wore pap's trousers and in them looked queer, so hush-bye-a, baby your papa is here. Rock-a-bye-baby, your mamma's a terror, she's run three conventions declared for three fellows; she's great on the straddle, way up on a vote, so hush-a-bye, baby, pap's the 'goat' Rock-a-bye, baby, the dishes are clean, papa's done scrubbing and put on the beans; your mamma is late, seems always to lag, but heaven help pap if she comes home with a 'jag.'"

Remember the date of the Farmer's Institute, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1st, on Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving! Ten Dollars for the best dozen ears of Woodward county corn.

Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses.

If you want the *highest market price* instead of the lowest

Ship Your Wool To Us

We will get full value for you at once, and do it for one cent a pound commission.

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

Silberman Brothers, 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

J. S. M'INTOSH, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 139 East, Bell 162 East.
D. C. STOCKTON, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 569 Main, Be 1103 Rose.
J. E. FARRAR, CATTLE SALESMAN. Res. Phone Home 1638 East.
R. W. DAWSON, CATTLE SALESMAN.
W. M. LEITCH, SHEEP SALESMAN.
JOS. H. PAXTON, HOG SALESMAN.
GEO. W. WILHELM, } OFFICE.
E. J. REA, FEEDER, YARDMAN AND BUYER.
JAS. R. YOUNG, }
S. C. PALMER, STOCKER AND FEEDER BUYER.
LEONARD W. SMITH, }
ED. TARPLEY, YARDMAN.

M'INTOSH & STOCKTON,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Rooms 219, 220, 221 and 222 Exchange Building.

KANSAS * CITY * STOCK * YARDS.

REFERENCES.

PHONES.

Any Bank or Business House in Kansas City.

Home 3801 Main; Bell 137 Hickor

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited

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 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

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT

STARTING A DAIRY.

In answer to the question from one who has decided to change from cotton and corn to dairy farming. "What must I do to get a start?" the Southwestern Agriculturist gives these pointers:

"This is a very broad question, and one that it would take many pages to answer, but the first thing to do is to study the business and gather all the available information possible, subscribe for dairy papers and buy books on the subject; and the next best thing is to get practical experience. One who is contemplating going into the dairy business should by all means attend some good dairy short course and thus partially equip himself for his new business.

"When selecting cows, be sure to get dairy cows. By this is meant cows that produce a good flow of milk. Any individual cow that will make a good profit is a good dairy cow, regardless of her breeding. Select a good location for barn and dairy building. The barn should have good drainage and should be built so that it can be easily kept clean, and by all means well lighted and ventilated. Plenty of pasture is a good thing, but not absolutely essential. There should be enough land to produce sufficient roughness for the cattle the entire year. Be sure to start right and then 'stick' and you will succeed.

"The suggestion to the beginner to subscribe for dairy papers recalls an experience related by a farmer. 'I was not much stuck on agricultural journals for a while, but later had my eyes opened,' said he. 'In the summer I casually took one up, and became interested in an article on how to plant onions from the seed for profit. I decided to put in an acre and follow directions. Planting in October I sold from that acre the last of the following June more than \$200 worth of onions. The subscription price was a good investment. One article caused me to engage in an enterprise that would enable me to pay the subscription to that weekly some two or three centuries if I needed it that long. It will pay you to study over the profit I made on that investment of a year's subscription.

WHEN THE COW IS DRY

Many persons grow careless as to the cow's feed when she is dry.

This is a serious mistake. At that time the unborn calf is demanding much of her vitality. Any sort of fodder or roughness is offered her, in the hope that she will get through all right.

It is held that the people of the city slums are degenerating because of an insufficiency of food. In some instances public school children are being given free a meal a day, where it is seen that they have not had proper nourishment at home. It stands to reason that the lower animals need the right sort of nourishment to keep

them going, too. You may give them a large amount of musty hay or rotten nubbins, but you need not flatter yourself that either will make them thrive. Might as well feed them too little as to throw down something they cannot eat.

CHURNING TEMPERATURES.

In determining the temperature at which cream can be churned to the best advantage, much depends on the sourness and richness of the cream. A higher temperature can be used in churning a 20 per cent cream than in churning a 35 to 40 per cent cream. A lower temperature is required in churning rich cream to avoid an excessive loss of fat. If 20 per cent cream is churned at a temperature of 50 degrees, it will swell in the churn instead of breaking. Cream of 35 per cent or more can be churned in a temperature of 50 degrees in a comparatively short space of time.

DAIRY NOTES.

If butter contains much water it will absorb many odors.

The last drop is the best, so don't leave any in the udder.

The dairyman who does not love his business is out of place.

One year's record is not sufficient by which to judge a cow.

There are five million globules of butter fat in one drop of milk.

Milk from a sick cow is only good for one thing—to throw away.

Treat the old cow well—make her eat, feel and look well and she will do well.

If you want to get on well with the hired man treat him kindly. The same rule applies to cows.

Milking only when it is convenient to you is the best plan you can adopt to turn cows dry and prove that you do not care whether dairying pays or not.

If milk is kept at a temperature of 40 degrees, bacteria will not multiply in it. They will increase at 45 degrees, and at 65 degrees milk will swarm with them.

The first few streams of milk drawn from the cow should not be put in the pail. Very often they contain dust and germs that have accumulated in the ducts during the day.

New milk should be aerated as soon as possible after it is drawn, but this should never be done in the barn. A simple way is to pour the milk slowly from one pail to another several times. Bad odors are thus driven off and a fine butter flavor is preserved.

Against Free Seeds.

Special Correspondence

The fact that the farmers throughout the country have made up their minds that Congress must give them really rare and valuable seed in place

of the common squash and turnip seed now distributed, has been further emphasized by the action of the Kentucky State Grange and the Farmers Institute last week in un-animously adopting resolution condemning the present method of free seed distribution and calling upon Congress to give the money now appropriated for that purpose "toward the upbuilding of our agricultural colleges and experimental stations, the development of important crops and the advancement in education pertaining to agriculture."

When this matter was before Congress last year several members of the Kentucky delegation said on the floor of the house that the farmers of Kentucky insisted on receiving free peas, beans and turnip seed, and gave the attitude of Kentucky farmers as the reason why they voted for this appropriation. The action of the State Grange and the Farmers' Institute should conclusively prove to their representatives in Congress that were mistaken and that the farmers do not want five cent packages of well-known and common varieties of garden seeds, but do want the money advantageously expended. The action of the Kentucky farmers is in line with that of the National Grange and the National Farmers' Congress and hundreds of other State and local bodies. It is in line with the recommendations of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. At the last session of Congress Representatives Bennett, Hopkins, James, Rhinock, Richardson, Stanley, and Trimble, all of Kentucky, voted for free seeds. Representatives Stanley and Trimble were especially active in behalf of the appropriation. What they will do now in view of the action of their constituents remains to be seen. The time is going by when Congressmen can blind their constituents to the real purposes for which the Department of Agriculture was instituted by making appropriations to distribute free pumpkin seed over the land.

A Prehensile Seer.

"I sees, by de bumps on yo' son's cornucopia and de gen'l cut of his escuteheon," solemnly said the fortune teller after he had inserted the remuneration into his vest pocket. "dat he will never elucidate in de penitence'y."

"Bless de Lawd!" gratefully ejaculated the fond parent of the subject of prognostication.

"Nussah!—and, uh-kase why," proceeded the seer, relentlessly. "He's sholy gwine to be took out and hung befo' he gits dar; dat's why! It's written in de stars, and is as unquechable as de laws on dem dar Pedes and Mersians—late is, sah, less'n yo' opens up po' liberality and 'sociates about a quaw tah wid dis yuh little old paltry haffer dollah dat yo' done jewed me down to for peerrin' into de future."

Dr. Armstrong received a fine new safe yesterday and has installed it in the post office. This seems to indicate that Uncle Sam is doing good business in this place.—Tangier Citizen.

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the NEWS office. *

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A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. (Please mention this paper.)



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Hardy varieties that yield big crops. Grafted Apples 5¢ per 1000. Peach 5¢, Concord Grapes 20¢, Black Locust Seed, 10¢, \$1.30 per 1000. Send for
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The Markets.

St. Joseph Market.

So. St. Joseph, Mo. Nov. 8, 1906. The marketward movement of cattle is falling quite sharply compared with last week and a year ago, and yet the trade in steers is in an unsatisfactory condition. This is due to the fact that foreign markets for American cattle are quoted higher and a general complaint from all points of scarcity of good fat finished beefs. The situation resolves itself into about this: There are entirely too many cattle of one kind and these not a very good kind being thrown upon the market. Prices for such steers as are being market are 10c@15c lower than last week while any of the right kind would sell steady to strong, and it is notable that while these steers are going down in price the trade is absorbing everything in the butcher cow and heifer line readily and at good firm prices. It seems safe to let anything in the butcherline come right along, but at the same time would appear to be advisable for owners to hold back some of these warmed up cattle and finish them for later markets. Stock cattle of all kinds are 10c@15c lower than last week but there is some picking up in the outgoing trade noticed.

The hog market has been firming up a little this week and in this line it is noted that the five leading markets have had 18,000 less hogs this week than last and 62,000 than for the same time last year. The packers have been paying these slight advances under protest this week, and it is known that they are bearish and playing every opportunity to force prices down. In the light of receipts however, it does not appear logical that they will be able to get prices below \$6.00 unless there is an unlooked for increase in the number being marketed. Prices today are 7 1/2c@10c higher than a week ago, and the market is carrying a thoroughly active tone on this advance at this point. The bulk sold today at \$6.12 1/2@6.22 1/2 and the tops at \$6.25.

WARREN.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 13, 1906. The cattle supply is moderate this week, although larger than last, at 34,000 head, including 4,000 calves, in the two days. The run to-day is 18,000, including 2,000 calves, steers steady to easy, cows, calves, stockers and feeders strong to unevenly higher. Country grades have hardly kept pace with fat cattle this fall. Many feeders put off buying habitually, usually getting certain kinds of branded cattle in November at the season's bottom prices, but the market this year has been a reversal of recent falls on all

kinds. The idea is spreading that we are entering on a period of higher cattle prices and the general situation bears out this feeling. A drove of 1450 steers sold yesterday at \$6.40, and a load of choice cattle brought \$6.45 to-day, not to mention two shorthorn steers, 1501, today that sold at \$7.00. Of course, these cattle were better than any we have had lately, but the best cattle seem to be advancing steadily. Short fed steers are higher than in any recent November, at \$4.50 to \$5.50, and while a certain number of them sell unsatisfactorily because of poor finish, complaint on this score is not great. Grass steers sell at \$3.50 to \$5.25, fed heifers up to \$5.50, bulk of heifers \$3.00 to \$4.75, cows \$2.50 to \$3.75, canners \$1.85 to \$5.35, bulls \$2.15 to \$3.75, veals up to \$6.25, heavy calves \$3.00 to \$4.50, stockers \$2.75 to \$4.25, feeders \$3.50 to \$4.50, branded cattle for the country \$3.00 to \$4.20.

Hog receipts are running a third smaller than at this time last year and the poor quality does not give much hope of any heavy run in the immediate future. Supply is 14,000 today, market opened 5 to 10 lower, but late sales were nearly steady with yesterday, top \$6.15, bulk of sales \$6.00 to \$6.10. Packers complain bitterly that their drives here are costing more than at any other market, not excepting St. Louis or Chicago. Weights below 200 pounds are now 5 to 10 cents below the others.

Oklahoma Day in Sunday Schools.

December 2nd will be observed by the Sunday schools of all denominations as Oklahoma Day. The Oklahoma Sunday school association has prepared an interesting program to take the place of the usual opening and closing exercises of the regular Sunday school hour, leaving time for the lesson as usual. The program is simple and does not require much preparation. Programs will be furnished free in needed quantities to any Sunday school which asks for them. Send orders to the secretary of your county Sunday school association or to William Rogers, General Secretary of the Oklahoma Sunday school association, Medford, Oklahoma.

Notice.

We wish to call your attention to B. J. Hobbs' 4th annual sale of Regis-

Woodward Produce Markets

As furnished by H. B. Greer dealer in fresh and salt meat, ice and groceries. Buyer of hides, poultry, butter, eggs, and general farm products. Corrected weekly.

While there is no advance in the price of hides the demand is more active and we look for a rise in the near future.

Turkeys and chickens still continue dull with no change in prices.

Broom-corn market still continues about the same. Medium grades are hard to dispose of.

Hens & pullets	5 cts per pound
Springs & broilers	5 " " "
Turkeys	8 " " "
Ducks full feathered	5 " " "
Ducks young	5 " " "
Geese full feathered	4 " " "
Roosters old	10 " each
Green salted hides	9 " per pound
" hides not salted	8 " " "
Butter for renovating	13 " " "
Butter first class	15 to 20 " " "
Butter, fat	" " " "
Eggs	21 " dozen

Fresh meats	
Sir loin steak	10 " " pound
Round steak	10 " " "
Chuck steak	8 1/2 " " "
Broiling Meat	5 " " "
Ice in hundred pound lots	50 cts
Ice in smaller quantities	60 " "
Ice in ton lots	40 " "
Apples	65 to 75 cts per bushel
Potatoes	70 " " "
Corn	32-33 " " "
Wheat, 59 test	57 " " "
Kaffir corn	25 " " "
Choice self working	\$60-65 per ton
Good self working	50 60 " " "
Medium self working	40 50 " " "
Slightly damaged	30-40 " " "
Badly damaged	20-30 " " "
Fancy shed cured whisk	65 80 " " "

Cattle	
Cows	\$1.75-2.25 per cwt
Heifers	2.00-2.50 " " "
Steers	2.00-3.00 " " "
Large veal calves	2.00-3.00 " " "
Light-stock hogs	5.50-6.00 " " "

Wyatt & Parson will buy hogs at 110 under the K. C. price except on days of shipment when they will pay 15c of K. C. price.

tered Short Horn cattle at his farm 5 miles south of Fargo, Okla., Nov. 27, 1906

This herd is too well known to need any comment, and parties interested in good stock will do well to attend this sale.

Among the offering there will be 10 young bulls from 6 to 18 months old. These bulls are the best Mr. Hobbs has ever offered. They are of good color and of the low down blocky type, sired by, Charm of Oklahoma No. 18228, out of cows and heifers by the noted bull, Scotch Boy 146283; also 10 heifers from 2 to 3 years old, all in calf by Charm of Oklahoma.

These heifers are Scotch Boy calves out of cows that cost Mr. Hobbs from \$150 to \$400.

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for the above occasion will sell round trip tickets to Gulfport, Miss., at the low rate of one fare plus \$2. Ticket on sale November 10th to 13 inclusive and carry a final return limit of November 29th.

Rate Open to Everybody.

For particulars ask the agent or address

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Parties from a distance will be taken care of at the farm. Those coming on the train will be entertained at the Bailey hotel, Fargo, and conveyed to the farm in time for the sale.

Ten months time at 10 per cent. interest will be given on these cattle, 10 per cent. discount for cash.

John J. Gerlach spent the first of the week at Canadian Texas.

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are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly advanced prices.

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If you've an attack of "homesickness"—('tis not a serious malady but it ought to be humored)—write me at once for particulars of our Home Visitors' Excursions to be run October 23 and November 13 and 27.

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Thirty day's limit.

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D. E. & G. Time Table.

Effective Sunday, April 29, 1906, trains will run as follows:

East Bound.			
No. 2 daily, leaves Kiowa	2:30 p. m. arrives Enid	5:13 p. m.	
No. 2 daily leaves Enid	5:23 p. m. arrives Guthrie	7:40 p. m.	
No. 4 daily leaves Kiowa	5:45 a. m. arrives Enid	8:27 a. m.	
No. 4 daily leaves Enid	8:37 a. m. arrives Guthrie	10:50 a. m.	
No. 10 daily ex. Sunday leaves Kiowa	7:50 a. m. arrives Enid	12:05 p. m.	
No. 10 daily ex. Sunday leaves Enid	1:10 p. m. arrives Guthrie	5:26 p. m.	
West Bound.			
No. 1 daily leaves Guthrie	6:15 a. m. arrives Enid	8:31 a. m.	
No. 1 daily leaves Enid	8:43 a. m. arrives Kiowa	11:25 a. m.	
No. 3 daily leaves Guthrie	4:50 p. m. arrives Enid	7:04 p. m.	
No. 3 daily leaves Enid	7:14 p. m. arrives Kiowa	9:50 p. m.	
No. 11 daily ex. Sunday lvs. Guthrie	7:20 a. m. arrives Enid	11:36 a. m.	
No. 11 daily ex. Sunday lvs. Enid	1:00 p. m. arrives Kiowa	6:45 p. m.	

Trains 10 and 11 are Mixed Freight and Passenger.

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Carry 1000 to 1500 mules and 500 to 800 horses on hand at all times. Recent adjustment of freight rates makes this the most desirable market in the Southwest and Southeast. Correspondence with Fort Worth Horse and Mule Co., Cooke and Simmons, W. O. Rominger & Co., Edwards & Co., or any of the other dealers and commission firms will be promptly attended to. Mention this ad in your communications.

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