

The LIVESTOCK

Historical Society



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,
No. 20

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, January 15, 1907.

\$1 Per Year



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Chicago

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ALLEN, ROBERTSON & CO.

Kansas City Stock Yards

Good People to Do Business With **25** Years in the Trade.



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Ship Your Stock to
MISSOURI LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
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Good Sales. Prompt Returns.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

Horse and Mule Department.

Capacity
4,000 Head Daily
Facilities for handling
Horses and Mules
Unsurpassed

Twelve Responsible
Dealers and
Commission Firms
doing business
in this department.

Auction Sales
Every
Monday in Each Month
Commencing Second
Monday in January

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. Reminger & Co., Edwards & Co., or any of the other dealers and commission firms will be promptly attended to. Mention this ad in your communications.

\$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.

WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

WICHITA, KANS.

Cheaper Freight Rate.
Shorter Haul.
Less Expense.

DAILY CAPACITY
3,000 Cattle,
5,000 Hogs,
3,000 Sheep.

Private Yards for Texans
Perfect Sewerage and
City Water.

H. E. NEWLIN,
SUPERINTENDENT

NEW CENTURY GATE

Never Sags Never Drags
Wind Proof Snow Proof
Pig Proof Bull Proof
No Wood No Springs
Cheap, Strong, Durable No Castings

Can be opened or closed from your wagon or carriage. Saves time, saves runaways, saves getting out in bad weather. Can be opened by a small child.

All other automatic gates sell for from \$20 to \$50. We sell direct to the farmer for \$15.

OUR GATE IS RIGHT
OUR PRICE IS RIGHT

Nothing like it ever offered for sale before. Doesn't need an expert salesman. It simply sells itself.

THE NELSON MFG. CO.
Wichita, Kansas.

Bright Side Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Poland China Swine

AND PURE

Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens

I have quite a number of boars large enough for service, weighing from 75 to 125 pounds. Most of them are grandsons of U. S. Model and Perfect Sunshine and a few others of different breeding and all bred in the purple. In fact I have most everything in the swine line anyone would want and will have a number of bred gilts for spring and summer farrow. Boars large enough for service, \$20; extra grade \$25; younger boars or pigs, sows, \$12; boars; selected and bred gilts from \$20 to \$30.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON. STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
WE INVITE INSPECTION

R. D. No. 2

U. H. SHULL,
MULVANE, KANSAS.

Live Stock Inspector.

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

VOL 12, No. 20.

WOODWARD, OKLA. JANUARY 15 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.

13th Annual Convention.

Enid, Okla., Feb. 4-8, 1907.

Preliminary, Monday, February 4, 1907.

10 a. m. Judging Duroc Jersey Hogs in Show Ring.

10 a. m. Meeting in Annual session, Oklahoma Auctioneers' association.

2 p. m. Judging Poland China Hogs in the Show Ring.

8:30 p. m. Grand parade of all jacks, horses and cattle entered in Show and Sale.

Program.

Thirteenth Annual Convention OF THE Oklahoma Live Stock Association February 5th-7th. 1907

Tuesday, February 5th.

10 a. m. Call to order.

Prayer, Rev. R. D. Baldwin.

Addresses of Welcome, Edmond Frantz, Judge M. C. Garber.

Response, Pres. J. C. Miller for Association.

Address, "Passing of the Big Ranges", Col. J. N. Fincher, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

President's Annual Address, "Our Association", Pres. J. C. Miller, Bliss.

Appointment of Committees on Resolutions, Quarantine and Membership.

Adjournment for day.

AT SALE PAVILION. 10 a. m. Public sale of 27 Duroc Jersey and 4 Chester White Hogs. 1:40 p. m. Public Sale of 55 Poland China Hogs. 8 p. m. Judging Draft Horses in the Show Ring—carload consignments from Kansas and Illinois.

Wednesday, February 6.

9 a. m. Call to order.

Prayer, Rev. Scott Anderson.

Address, "Oklahoma Live Stock", Gov. Frank Frantz.

Address, "National Legislation Affecting Live Stock Industry", Col. R. M. Bressie.

Five minute talk by members on "Present Conditions of Live stock in Oklahoma."

Address, "Editors and other Cattle", Major W. S. Whittinghill, Enid.

Report of Quarantine committee.

Adjournment for day.

AT SALE PAVILION. 9 a. m. Public sale of 45 Standard Bred Horses. 1 p. m. Public sale of Registered Percheron Stallions from Kansas and Illinois. 20 fine Brood Mares and Fillies, 2 Mammoth Kentucky Jacks, 1 Imported German Coach Stallion. 7:30 p. m. Judging Shorthorn Cattle in Show Ring.

3 p. m. Grand Championship Roping Contest at Fair Grounds.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

9 a. m. Call to order.

Prayer, Rev. C. H. Pittman.

"Breeding and Improving Live Stock," F. J. Wyckoff, regent A. & M. College of Stillwater.

Address, "Marketing," Hon. Frank Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.

Five minute talks by Representatives of live stock markets at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Wichita and Ft. Worth.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Discussion and adoption of report.

Report of Committee on Membership.

Election of Officers.

Appointment of Executive Committee.

Selection of Next Place of Meeting.

Adjournment.

Annual Cattlemen's Ball.

9 a. m. All day Sale of 100 Shorthorn Cattle. More prize winners in this sale than ever offered in west—tops Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Herds. 7:30 p. m. Judging Herefords and Jersey Cattle in Show Ring.

Thursday, a. m. Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders will convene in 11th annual session.

Friday, 9 a. m. Public sale 37 Hereford Cattle, from Oklahoma and Kansas—tops of best herds.

2 p. m. Roping Contest at Fair Grounds.

After the Oklahoma Pic.

A large delegation of office seekers from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are expected in Washington soon after congress convenes. There are several candidates for each of the federal appointments in the new state of Oklahoma and interesting contests probably will result. Western members of congress, who have been making inquiries about this patronage say that President Roosevelt has decided upon the candidates he will appoint to the marshalship in both districts.

According to these John Abernathy will be made marshal in the western district and A. G. Porter, marshal in the eastern district. Abernathy, who is known as the "wolf catcher" is now marshal of Oklahoma. Porter is marshal for the southern district of Indian Territory. He was appointed to succeed Marshal Benjamin Colbert last year. He is said to be a relative of Mrs. Roosevelt. He went to the Indian Territory from Colorado. Both Abernathy and Porter have good records in the department of justice.

The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by his very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and ponders to the lowest instinct and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature especially base but no baser, who is in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit, and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.—President's Message.

WOODWARD NEEDS,
A Broom Factory,
An Ice Plant,
A First Class Hotel,
A big Creamery,
A Flouring Mill.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHING THE CALF TO DRINK.

The first step in the calf's education is to teach it to drink. I have seen men, real nice men, who belonged to a church and who would not swear, except under the greatest provocation, who would plow all day, rather than attempt to teach a calf to drink.

I have seen such a man take a pail of milk, roll up his sleeves, set his teeth and march out to that poor, little inoffensive calf. Then he would put the pail down, grab the calf by the ears, throw one leg over its neck and then ram its head down to the bottom of the pail until the bubbles came up.

Is that the humane way to teach a calf to drink? It will kick and struggle. Why, of course; wouldn't you. Yes, you certainly would if your nostrils were down in the milk and you were drawing milk instead of air into your lungs. One should use a little sense.

Mother and the girl would accomplish this task differently. They would get the little one in a corner and pat and pet it, talking so tenderly all the time that it would never realize that it was being managed. Why I have even seen women who could get a man in a corner and manage him so beautifully he never knew what was happening to him.

Well, a calf is seldom wiser than a man. A woman will dip her hands in the pail, with the finger tips showing a little above the milk, and while she is talking and stroking the calf, its head is pushed gently down, until the lips touch the milk and grasp the fingers. So soon as it begins drinking the fingers are withdrawn. Perhaps the head may come up. The same process will be repeated.

A little time and patience will be required. I have known them to drink after the first lesson; again it may take several. But humane methods from the start will pay big dividends in the cow barn. Begin with the foundation. One cannot pet or love too much. It is an essential part of their training.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

FOUR POINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

W. J. Kennedy, professor of animal husbandry at Ames, Iowa, gives the following summary for feeding milk cows. First the ration should be balanced. It should contain a liberal allowance of protein as this is the compound which is most concerned in the production of milk. Second, it should be palatable. If the dairy cow is to give the best results she must eat a large quantity of feed. She will not do this unless the feed is acceptable to her taste. Third the ration must be economical. Profits in dairying represent the difference between the cost of production and the selling profits of the product. The more economical the ration the greater the returns. Fourth, the ration must be home grown as largely as possible. The

farmer who can provide a balanced ration on his own land saves the expense of hauling and at the same time he is independent of the many combines.

ABOUT THE CALVES.

Any young calves on your farm now? Well there ought to be. The winter milker makes more money and does better than the spring fresh cow. That is if you can take care of her. If you can't you had better quit dairying. If you are going to stay by it you need a few calves to keep up the herd. Raise the best and be sure to have them sired by a good bull. Do not keep them with the cow too long. It is bad for both cow and calf. Be careful and systematic about feeding them. Do not feed too lavishly. Give them good care from the start. The first winter is the trying time. The profitable dairy cow of the future deserves careful handling while a calf.

DAIRY NOTES.

Dairying does not pay when left to run itself.

Feed a good milker a balanced ration. She deserves it.

The season of special work in the dairy has come again. Are you ready?

Be as clean in caring for the stable as you are in caring for the pails and cans.

Rustling for a living may make hardly stock, but it makes small milk checks.

A damp cow barn is more uncomfortable than a dry one. Ventilating keeps it dry.

There are far too many herds of "all sorts" of cows on the dairy farms of this country.

There are two extremes in caring for the cow, negligence and over-pampering. Avoid both.

How glad you are to have a nice lot of fresh milkers now. Checks are sure to be big this season of the year.

The cow that fattens easily is seldom a good milker. The function of the dairy cow is to turn feed into milk not butter.

The fester and the milk scale mark the parting of the cow paths. They show which leads to prosperity and which to the poor house.

The university of Illinois has made records of 554 cows for a year. The lowest 139 yielded 133 1/2 pounds of butter fat each year. The best 139 produced 401 pounds.

When a man gets a good dairy bull there are always a lot of neighbors who say: "It's too much money." "There's no steak on on his hind quarters." "He's too thin."

Live Stock in the Northwest.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 12. Placing

itself on record in favor of petitioning congress through its representatives to open negotiations looking to the establishment of reciprocal trade relations that will increase exports, the Washington State Live Stock association closed its third annual convention in Spokane today. The association also resolved to urge the members of the incoming state legislature to enact laws which will give to the consumer a guarantee that all meats offered for sale shall be healthy and wholesome.

These officers were elected for the year and it was decided to meet in Spokane, Dec. 17, 1907.

President, A. J. Splawn, North Yakima; vice president, Murdo McDonald, Walla Walla; secretary, F. M. Rothrock, Spokane; treasurer, L. G. Monroe, Spokane; vice presidents for counties, M. C. Gray, Whitman; O. T. Cornwall, Walla Walla; J. L. Smith, Spokane; Eugene Taylor, Adams; A. J. Danmah, Kittitas; George Urquhart, Douglas, Sam C. Kinch, Lincoln; J. R. Lambie, Ganfield; David Barclay, Columbia; O. C. Muir, Asotin. Officers for the remaining counties will be appointed by conferring with the prominent stockmen from each.

D. B. Tacoma forest superintendent, who spoke on "Forest Reserve," was sent to the convention after correspondence between the association and the department of agriculture, so that he might lessen the ill feeling existing between the forestry interests and those of the cattlemen. He said it is entirely possible for the two interests to be in perfect harmony, and that it is the desire of the department of forestry to forward such condition in any way that it can.

Dr. S. B. Nelson of the Washington State College at Pullman, spoke on "Municipal Meat Inspection" saying that while the majority of butchers would not knowingly sell diseased meat, yet through ignorance many cattle are thrust upon the retailers which are not fit for consumption, endangering the public health.

The remedy suggested by Dr. Nelson is for the public to pay for the inspection of all animals killed for meat purposes except in those houses that have government inspection, and also that the public pay two-thirds of the actual price paid for a condemned animal which was intended for consumption. He added: "A levy of a part of mill, would be the best way of meeting the expenses incidental to such a system."

Other speakers were L. G. Monroe, "Relation of the Railroads to the Live Stock industry of the Pacific Coast Under the New Rate Law;" A. J. Splawn, "Stock Raising in the Irrigated Districts," and Dr. K. W. Stouder, "Some Common Errors in Horse Shoeing;" E. F. Benson, president in 1905-06; "Needed Legislation to Protect the Public;" Prof. E. E. Elliott, of the State Agricultural College at Pullman, on the need of the live stock industry in Washington.

He advocates a measure that will better the lien law of Washington in so far as it touches the cattle interests, a law that will prevent fraudulent purchases of stock upon the part of promoters by the requiring of the final certification of the pedigree of an animal with the division of animal husbandry of the department of agriculture of the state college and an act

requiring the inspection of sheep by the state veterinarian.

Murdo McDonald of Walla Walla, spoke upon the "Raising of Horses," C. L. Smith spoke on "Feeds to Grow and how to Feed Them in the Inland Empire;" John L. Smith on "Stock Show at Seattle, 1909;" Prof. W. A. Linklater on "Some Animal Husbandry Experiments at the State College;" Dr. A. J. Danmon on "Influenza of the Horse—How to Guard Against its Spread;" and George Urquhart on "The Sheep Industry and its Relation to Forest Reserve—Kind Best Adapted to Existing Conditions in the Columbia River Basin."

At the business sessions it was resolved to have members individually impress upon their representatives the necessity for liberal appropriations for the farmers' institute. Realizing that there will come up in the coming legislature many questions having important bearing on the live stock industry in Washington, it was decided to instruct the president of the association to appoint a legislative committee consisting of seven members, which committee shall have charge of the guiding of any such proposed legislation.

Officers of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and Spokane Stockmen entertained the delegation at a 12:00 o'clock luncheon in the Silver Grill.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

You enjoy eating bread and butter, I presume. Suppose you pat upon a slice of bread the amount of butter which you think necessary to make it palatable. Instead of spreading this butter make it into a nice little pile in the middle of the slice. Now when you eat the bread how do you enjoy it?

The average farmer in spreading the manure upon the land is accustomed to using the fork. He would unload his wagon as quickly as possible and spread the manure thick or thin as the condition of the land demanded. It is impossible to avoid lumps by this method. A forkfull will occasionally fall in one place in spite of all you can do. Then you say it will leech out and enrich the surrounding soil. Possibly it will, but you did not notice any benefit from the butter on your bread until you came to the middle of the slice, did you? It is a slow process this spreading manure by natural conditions. Chances are the soil directly under the lump will be barren for a season at least. Soil under which the manure is thoroughly spread is superior to the soil upon which it is spread in lumps as the slice of bread upon which the butter is thoroughly spread is superior to the in which all the butter is placed in one place. Capillary attraction is a fixed law. It always works, but the process is exceedingly slow when conditions are unfavorable. Before the manure in a lump can fertilize the soil around it, it must change to a liquid form because capillary attraction works best between liquids and solids.

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive.

THE SWINE

Department

HOG BREEDING AND FEEDING DECLINING.

The agricultural return of Great Britain show a diminution of half a million pigs, and so it is in all of the European countries. Hog breeding and feeding is declining, as are indeed all classes of live stock on their high-priced lands and extensive farming. They can buy good American pork, beef and mutton cheaper than they can produce it. Now then is the opportunity of the American farmer to supply this increasing export trade with the best class of stock and meat that will command the highest price now.

PUMPKINS FOR PIGS.

Pumpkins serve nicely as a relish and keep the pig in a good laxative condition. The pumpkins may be stored away in the cellar or other suitable place and kept until late in the fall, a few being fed at a time. Some people seem to be of the opinion that the pumpkin is valueless except for material for the pie, for the Thanksgiving dinner, but let these people present a few to the hogs and they will soon discover that a hog's taste for pumpkins is as well developed as the average small boy's. If you have no pumpkins at hand this year, see to it that another fall finds you with a large supply ready to help tide the hogs over from pasture to wholly dry feed.—Farm, Stock and Home.

MULE-FOOTED HOG.

A writer in an exchange, a breeder of mule-footed hogs for eighteen years, says that he has never lost one of them from disease, altho cholera has several times annihilated all the swine in his part of the state. The doctor does not advance any scientific argument to explain the supposed effect of the foot's shape upon the health of the animal. He simply claims that this peculiar type of hog is immune from the common ailments of his kind. Mule-footed hogs were imported to this country from the South Sea Islands and were distributed among the Indians in the west. Because of their peculiarity some of the hogs have been exhibited as freaks in traveling menageries, but they have lately become quite numerous on some of the western farms and are regarded as very useful and profitable domestic stock. In color most of them are black and white spotted, while a few are red and white. The mark which distinguishes them from other types is the shape of the foot; instead of a cloven foot, the hoof is round like that of the mule or horse. "This is the best range hog in the United States, and they will live and prosper where a common hog will starve to death," says the writer. "The meat is much sweeter than ordinary pork. I consider them superior to

the Poland China. They are black, close made, with heavy hams, are easily fattened and obtain a weight of 500 to 800 pounds. The sows are good mothers and are very prolific, farrowing from ten to sixteen pigs to a litter."

HOG OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

The hog raiser and feeder has certainly a very encouraging outlook for continued good prices for some time to come. The demand for pork is a constant and continuous demand. It never ceases. The cured meat trade in pork is a factor in the meat supply of the country that is yearly increasing; the more people shift and change about the more cured meats are needed to supply their requirements. The pork meats are practically the only things that can be used by this great army of transients who are today moving into the new agricultural districts of the west and southwest, says the Texas Farmer and Stockman.

The building of railroads and the construction of the great irrigating projects now in progress means the employment of tens of thousands of men throughout the western country. This great homestead immigration into the newly opened sections for settlement means a demand for meat to feed these people until they become established in their new homes and become producers so as to provide their own meat supply, and even then the western ranchman and homesteader is a liberal patron of the cured meat trade.

There is a natural and steady increase in our population which is spreading uniformly all over the country, and this increased number of persons means that an increased food supply is demanded to feed them. There is no increased production of hogs apparent, there is no special excitement in the hog industry. The new farms that are being opened up will naturally become pork producers as the land comes into cultivation. There are no evidences of an overproduction in any line of farm crop or live stock industry. It has said that there will never again be cheap corn or hay. The present tide of high prices of farm products would seem to bear this out.

The hog raising farmer of today has clear sailing for some time to come, so far as present indications point. Good care, good careful breeding and an abundance of feed is the necessary precaution to govern the prosperous outlook for a profitable future in hog raising.

IF WE WERE ALL INDIANS.

"You are an Indian," I said to my friend the other day, after she had done something that was particularly savage. "You're an Indian, and nothing else in the world."

What do you that her answer was? "I am not an Indian," I only wish I were. "Do you know what I'd do if I were an Indian?"

"I don't know, but I could pretty near guess."

"In the first place I would be able to dispense with gloves that make my hands sweat, and I should wear nice soft moccasins in place of patent leather shoes that make my feet feel as though they were in frying pans. And there would be no Dago band around when I chose to eat in a restaurant. I would not have to dodge automobiles if I were an Indian, nor get the fillings shaken out of my teeth by riding in one. I wouldn't have to wear a veil to keep my hair from flying, and I wouldn't have to spend my week's salary for Marcel waves and manieures. I should not have to subscribe to a fashion magazine to keep up with the styles, because if I were an Indian, I could wrap a blanket around me in the cold weather and discard it and nearly everything in the summer. If I were an Indian I should not have to spend every Sunday morning sewing buttons on my gloves and trimming hats, for they don't have buttons on their clothing, and they don't wear hats. If I were an Indian I would be able to take a bath every few minutes instead of once a day. And if I were an Indian I would start out right away to get even with some people. The first one I should tackle would be the end seat hog in the summer cars. Now all I can do is to come down hard on his toes as I climb over him to a seat. Then I should get after that other street car abomination, the woman who leads her offspring through the gutters and then deposits him on the seat, so that he can wipe his muddy feet on the clothing of the other passengers. After I had finished these two I should turn my attention to the motorman who starts the car with a jerk that he lands all the passengers in a heap on the floor. After him the smart elevator boy who is full of the same tricks.

I would lead the simple life with a tomahawk in one hand and a hatpin in the other, and jaded right and left in my effort to have my right to be free from the interference of other people.

I would get out my war paint and begin to wipe people off the face of the earth. I would commence on the girl who sometimes waits on me for luncheon. She needs wiping off the earth if any one ever did. She wears a pompadour as does the boarding-house keeper's daughter in "The College Widow." You remember don't you? Her pompadour was so big that she had to lift it out of her eyes every time she wanted to look at anyone. That's the kind of pompadour my waitress wears. Then I would wipe out a few of the telephone exchange operators, and follow up with the people who stand on the sidewalk in Cecil way waiting for their car, while the rest of us are obliged to travel in the gutter. Then I would get after the high and mighty soda water clerks who wait on you as though they were conferring a great favor, and last but not least, I should commit justifiable homicide upon a man who sat next to me all the way out to Craig street the other night. He had been eating onions and drinking whiskey and he yawned

every five minutes. Oh, I'd be pretty busy if I were an Indian!! I wonder if we are not all more or less. I fear that all of us agree with the girl, though some of us do not express ourselves quite so forcibly about it.—Wichita Eagle.

The Best Pastures.

"My question may seem belated, but the answer may prove beneficial all the same—I can act on it in the future. I live in a section where orchard grass pastures prevail almost exclusively. I think I have noticed that in this section there is oftener a scarcity of milk and butter than anywhere else I have lived. I have one neighbor with three fresh cows, and he had little if any butter to sell, even in July, while his cows were running on a fine orchard grass pasture. I wonder if I am mistaken in believing that orchard grass is not exactly 'the thing' for milk and butter?"

Dairyman generally believe that a pasture of mixed grasses gives the best results for dairy stock. In seeding down permanent pastures for this use, orchard grass, timothy, bluegrass, redtop and white and red clovers make a fine blending.

A single variety of grass will not produce as much food nor as good a quality of milk and butter as if sown with several varieties. This is perhaps the trouble with the pastures referred to by correspondent. Then is the pasture overstocked? There should be about two and one-half acres to the cow. Is the shade good and the water abundant? These have the elements of success likewise, so far as the production of milk is concerned. For butter making, cows must have an abundance of rich and nutritious food—easy of access, too, for much traveling or exercise checks the milk secretion, the food going to supply the waste of tissue lost in the extra exercise. By the way, no pasture excels the rich old uplands where there is a variety of grasses, and the herbage thick and nutritious, so that the animals can get their fill without much labor.

The other day a newspaper suspended publication. It was the Ohio Penitentiary News, which had for years been published in the Ohio state prison. The News failed because there was no one left to run it. The printers who had presided over its destiny had one by one served their terms and left the "sanctum." There were no recruits from the realm of newspaperdom, and the paper had to suspend. There is a lesson to be gleaned from this incident. It reveals the fact that as the world grows better, newspaper men, printers, devil and all, are leading the procession, when the last printer left that Ohio prison he left numerous representatives of the other vocations of life; doctors, lawyers, insurance agents, railroad magnets, bankers politicians etc., but no printers. The fact clearly demonstrates that the printer is becoming the salt of the earth as he is keeping out of the penitentiary while others are getting in.—Watonga Republican.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.



OUR
Poultry
Department

THE POULTRYMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Into the business life of every owner of hens come at times chances to increase the profits. The wide-awake poultry raiser is on the out-look for these opportunities and takes advantage of them. The man who plods along year after year feeding as his father did twenty years ago, keeping the same grade of birds may get a dollar a year profit per pen. Is there progress in poultry keeping? Read the market reports. Look at the advertisements in our pages today as compared with those of five years ago. What was said three years ago about dry mashes? Did you hear of dry chick foods ten years ago? Was the thoroughbred bird so largely in demand on the poultry farm of your childhood days? How did the winter prices of eggs in the last five years of the nineteenth century compare with those of the first five years of this?

The poultry keeper of today must keep his eyes wide open to make the most of the times in which he lives. He must know something of feeding values of the various articles that can be used in his rations that he may intelligently buy as prices change from season to season. He should understand the limits of his birds so that in his efforts to increase the egg yield he does not injure his birds for breeding. He must know much about the various breeds as suited to meet his market demands. The man or woman who would do all this cannot lean entirely upon the knowledge gained by past experience, cannot accept as true all the teachings of past issues of poultry journals, nor get all his enthusiasm from a single farmers' institute a year. The poultryman who is making the most out of his birds, the man who is known outside of his town, the breeder who is improving his stock each year, is the one who changes his sock each year, is the one who changes his plans to meet the demands that come up year by year.

This up-to-date poultryman is a reader of good poultry literature, files his magazines month by month for easy reference, and keeps in touch with market needs and prices. We try in our pages to stimulate our readers to better work and more intelligent handling of birds, that they may make the most of the birds they own and reap the largest harvest. Prices of eggs are advancing, take the year through the demand for thoroughbred birds never was greater, the feeding value of grains and meat never more valued. Take time to consider these things that you may make the most of the opportunity at your very door.

POULTRY IN WINTER.

There is no better place in the years' work for poultry to increase the profits than during the winter months. The average keeper of hens will never

do much better at present and its up to our readers to reap the harvest. A little more effort, better ration, bred to lay birds, modern housing and feeding methods, will increase the number of eggs the next three months.

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A little shack in the back yard, a few fowls picked up here and there, and the business is begun. Many a person has started in this way who, in the end, has become a prominent figure in poultrydom. It is the tenth person who succeeds; you may be that person. There is no royal road to success with poultry, because every man or woman in order to be successful, must start at the bottom, no matter on how small a scale. Among a certain class of people, failure is the rule and success the exception; not because a failure is necessary or success a matter of good luck, but some feel above the small details, and figuratively try to run before they can walk.

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And how to keep them dry is the next problem. As the first time the thermometer drops below zero the inside of the houses will be covered with a white frost. I have found the best way to remove this is to build a loft three or four feet above the roosts and cover with about six inches of straw or hay. This adds greatly to the warmth of the house and absorbs the moisture. Loft should not have tight floor, use enough boards to keep litter from falling down and this litter should be removed in summer.

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Don. C. Carr opened the first bid and numbered it, commencing with No. 1. and also numbering the accompanying check the same number. It was passed on to another clerk and then to J. B. Callihan, who read it aloud.

Daniel S. Gallop of Lawton, whose envelope bore the number 5877, was the first to be opened and read and his bid ran from \$800 to \$1,000. Monroe Harris of Duncan, I. T., No. 6904 was the second bidder, and his high mark was \$3,108. The third bid to be opened was that of Julia E. Myers of Denison, Texas, No 637. Her high bid was \$1250. Irwin McQuin of Hobart, No. 5604 was fourth, with a high bid of \$2,000. Henry J. Fullerton of Lawton, No. 6783, bid as high as \$2,610 and placed several bids on the unscheduled land in the wood reserve.

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The Last Cowboy looked at the caravan of prairie schooners waiting for the opening of the Big Pasture. Far away the wisps of smoke from a flouring mill blurred the horizon.

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There are no more Big Pastures. There was all of Oklahoma once. Then the government cut down the range by the great opening of 1889. Then there was the Cherokee strip and this went out in the rush of 1893. Then there was No Man's Land, and this is now a peaceful county in Oklahoma, settled by the despised "Nestors." Then there was the I X L with its three million acres in a solid body. This has been cut up into small farms and Amarillo, the old cattle outfitting point, has become a city of farmers. And now last of all was the Big Pasture. Now that is going.

The Last Cowboy was too good a loser to whimper. "It was a great day for us while it lasted," he said. "All of this western country was ours. We could ride where we pleased, shoot where we pleased, when we pleased and almost whoever we pleased and no questions asked. We made this country or at least this part of the country. We got here when the Indians were here. We drove out the Indians. Then we drove out the wolves. Then we exterminated the coyotes and prairie dogs. Now we have got to follow the long trail. No more United States for us. The blamed old Nestor has made us hard to catch. It's home and kids and the quiet life for us after this.

"But we have done some things besides shoot up towns and make tenderfeet dance in booze joints. First of all we tamed the Comanches. We had a hard tussle with them redskins, but we made Christians out of them before we get thru, and they are peaceablest Indians in the west today. We fought 'em all the way from the Cimarron to the Rio Grande, thru the sage brush and the chapparal till they quit stealing ponies and quit burning towns. The picture books don't give us any credit for this. They just tell about the times when we got off the range on a badge hunt. Yet we were the long arm of the law in this western country up to the time the Nestors began to thicken some twelve or fifteen years ago. Time was when you could go 500 miles on a stretch and never strike a constable. It was the cowboy who kept out the cattle thief, who kept out the train robbers and the murderers and the rest of the bunch who go out principally in the night time.

"Of course it hurts. When a fellow has got used to 'gyp' water and the mirages, when the shadows of the mountains take on the gold and silver in the evenings, when the gray of the sage brush gets into the blood, a fellow kind of hates to leave it. It's been home to us from the time we could throw our legs across a pony's back. The great winking stars at night and the great staring sun in the day time they have burned their way into the marrow of our bones. We

have been brothers to the desert loneliness, to the gray wolf and the slinking coyote, companions of the dumb brutes who feed on the rolling prairie. And it's hard to quit. It's hard to think we have reached the Land's End, that the old free life has gone forever and that from this time on we must adopt domestic habits or go to where there are no fences, no railroads and no Nestors. Think of me with a bunch of kids?"

And he laughed away down in the cavernous recesses of his sun browned chest.

"Wouldn't I make a pretty father? Why, the first time I tried to hold a baby I would let him drop and break his head. It's Mexico or the Philippines or dinky old Argentina for me."

The pinto pony grazed around at his feet and he pulled at the pipe for a minute. And then—

"Now wouldn't it jar you to think that the Indian has outlived the cowboy after all? That's the hell of it. We must go alone. We are the last of what the literary fellows call a type. But the old paint faced Indians remain and the government feeds 'em. That's what makes me want to go out and turn loose this old gun of mine six times more for luck. Still it's all in the game and when a man calls a turn wrong he's got no right to holler when the dealer rakes in the chips. It's just a case of betting on the wrong card. We thought it was going to last forever. We thought there was room enough in other parts of the country for the fool farmers without their trying to cut up the big ranches. That's where we got off wrong. And the damned Indian, who didn't think, who didn't have no think, is here and we are the ones to go. And the first son of a gun of an Indian who laughs at me is going to get what's coming to him. He's going to get it so the doctors won't be of much use to him.

"Some fellers have been telling me to give it up and settle down and acquire a section of land and raise a family. Now, that sounds good to a man who has always had a policeman to see that he got home all right every night and who wears slippers when he goes out on the porch to get his morning paper, but none of it for Willie. The old saddle for a pillow the ground for a bed and the long wail of the coyote to sing me to sleep. I'd just as soon be in jail as cooped up in a cottage. The stamped, the long, long days of the Montana trail, the night rides, the thirst and the hunger and the good old windy ranges are what call to me. A man who has had his feet frozen to his stirrups, who has had snow blindness and sand blindness who has thrown wild steers with his naked hands and snapped rattlesnakes heads off as a child would pop a whip would look like a fool beside a fireside with a baby on his knee."

There was a long pause and the pipe sent long streamers into the hazy blue of the sky. He kicked with his heels in the sand and watched the sun going down.

"Well, we'll go up into British Columbia, maybe. They tell me there's big ranges up here. Anyway, we're not wanted here. It's skidoo. Go away, old people, go away. If it wasn't that the damned old Indians has got the laugh on us at the last—that's the rub; that's the pinching

shoe. Still, it all comes to the same end."

He swung himself into the saddle, the pony swept across the plain in a long easy lope. For miles you could see him, a lonely figure lined against the sun. He disappeared over a rise in the prairie and the shadows fell. The last of the old time cowboys had become just a memory.—The Texas Stockman-Farmer.

The Power of Observation.

All boys can't go to college. All farmers can't go to short courses, or attend institutes, or read all the good agricultural literature they may wish in order to enlarge their understanding of farm subjects. But all boys and men can use their eyes and ears and quicken their five senses so that they can acquire a broad education through observation. The power to grasp ideas is within the reach of every one.

Some boys are alert and inquisitive. There is always a question in their minds, expressed or unexpressed. "What makes this grow thus? Why didn't it grow some other way? What makes this part of the machine work? What is that peculiar noise I hear? Something must be out of fix. I wonder what the result will be if I mix this with that." An inquisitive mind with a good digestive brain back of it, will acquire knowledge and nothing can prevent.

Too many are content to sit upon the machine till it goes to pieces and never observe the first sound out of the ordinary when the part began to pound or squeak. We have seen a hired man ride a cultivator and let a bolt work loose before his eyes, and when the tongue dropped and tumbled him off, he knew something was wrong. Then he had to make a trip to the house to get a new burr for the bolt. Working half asleep!

Some men never see a staple out the fence till the cattle are in the corn. Some never reason out that a loose wire in the horse pasture will some day ruin a horse. Some never observe the weather indications or read the weather forecast when haying. It is the same old story—content with ignorance.

The time was when farm papers and their readers were ridiculed, the farmers institutes were unpopular, the agricultural college a thing to be scoffed at. Times have changed. The farmer to day who does not read is a back number. Going to institutes, fairs and short courses is popular, and the agricultural colleges are full of boys seeking the best information obtainable. But in addition to all these means to acquire a broader education, the simple, cheap, and ever present power of observation should not be overlooked as a means to an end.

A Shawnee man and his wife sat down yesterday and talked it over. "We have been facing it for six weeks," he said, "and dread of doing what lies before us is not making it any easier. We have it to do; let us begin now." His wife agreed with him and departed sadly for the cellar. When she returned she carried a jar of preserved fruit. They had decided to begin to eat their way through 187 quarts of peaches, 47 quarts of strawberries, 76 quarts of cherries and 43 quarts of plums put up last summer.—Oklahoma.



OUR
Poultry
Department

THE POULTRYMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Into the business life of every owner of hens come at times chances to increase the profits. The wide-awake poultry raiser is on the out-look for these opportunities and takes advantage of them. The man who plods along year after year feeding as his father did twenty years ago, keeping the same grade of birds may get a dollar a year profit per pen. Is there progress in poultry keeping? Read the market reports. Look at the advertisements in our pages today as compared with those of five years ago. What was said three years ago about dry mashes? Did you hear of dry chick foods ten years ago? Was the thoroughbred bird so largely in demand on the poultry farm of your childhood days? How did the winter prices of eggs in the last five years of the nineteenth century compare with those of the first five years of this?

The poultry keeper of today must keep his eyes wide open to make the most of the times in which he lives. He must know something of feeding values of the various articles that can be used in his rations that he may intelligently buy as prices change from season to season. He should understand the limits of his birds so that in his efforts to increase the egg yield he does not injure his birds by breeding. He must know much about the various breeds as suited to meet his market demands. The man or woman who would do all this cannot lean entirely upon the knowledge gained by past experience, cannot accept as true all the teachings of past issues of poultry journals, nor get all his enthusiasm from a single farmer's institute a year. The poultryman who is making the most out of his birds, the man who is known outside of his town, the breeder who is improving his stock each year, is the one who changes his sock each year, is the one who changes his plans to meet the demands that come up year by year.

This up-to-date poultryman is a reader of good poultry literature, files his magazines month by month for easy reference, and keeps in touch with market needs and prices. We try in our pages to stimulate our readers to better work and more intelligent handling of birds, that they may make the most of the birds they own and reap the largest harvest. Prices of eggs are advancing, take the year through the demand for thoroughbred birds never was greater, the feeding value of grains and meat never more valued. Take time to consider these things that you may make the most of the opportunity at your very door.

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"Mexico for me," was all he said.

There are no more Big Pastures. There was all of Oklahoma once. Then the government cut down the range by the great opening of 1889. Then there was the Cherokee strip and this went out in the rush of 1893. Then there was No Man's Land, and this is now a peaceful county in Oklahoma, settled by the despised "Nestors." Then there was the I X L with its three million acres in a solid body. This has been cut up into small farms and Amarillo, the old cattle outfitting point, has become a city of farmers. And now last of all was the Big Pasture. Now that is going.

The Last Cowboy was too good a loser to whimper. "It was a great day for us while it lasted," he said. "All of this western country was ours. We could ride where we pleased, shoot where we pleased, when we pleased and almost whoever we pleased and no questions asked. We made this country or at least this part of the country. We got here when the Indians were here. We drove out the Indians. Then we drove out the wolves. Then we exterminated the coyotes and prairie dogs. Now we have got to follow the long trail. No more United States for us. The blamed old Nestor has made us hard to catch. It's home and kids and the quiet life for us after this.

"But we have done some things besides shoot up towns and make tenderfoot dance in booze joints. First of all we tamed the Comanches. We had a hard tussle with them redskins, but we made Christians out of them before we get thru, and they are peaceablest Indians in the west today. We fought 'em all the way from the Cimarron to the Rio Grande, thru the sage brush and the chapparal till they quit stealing ponies and quit burning towns. The picture books don't give us any credit for this. They just tell about the times when we got off the range on a badge hunt. Yet we were the long arm of the law in this western country up to the time the Nestors began to thicken some twelve or fifteen years ago. Time was when you could go 500 miles on a stretch and never strike a constable. It was the cowboy who kept out the cattle thief, who kept out the train robbers and the murderers and the rest of the bunch who go out principally in the night time.

"Of course it hurts. When a fellow has got used to 'gyp' water and the mirages, when the shadows of the mountains take on the gold and silver in the evenings, when the gray of the sage brush gets into the blood, a fellow kind of hates to leave it. It's been home to us from the time we could throw our legs across a pony's back. The great winking stars at night and the great staring sun in the day time they have burned their way into the marrow of our bones. We

have been brothers to the desert loneliness, to the gray wolf and the slinking coyote, companions of the dumb brutes who feed on the rolling prairie. And it's hard to quit. It's hard to think we have reached the Land's End, that the old free life has gone forever and that from this time on we must adopt domestic habits or go to where there are no fences, no railroads and no Nestors. Think of me with a bunch of kids?"

And he laughed away down in the cavernous recesses of his sun browned chest.

"Wouldn't I make a pretty father? Why, the first time I tried to hold a baby I would let him drop and break his head. It's Mexico or the Philippines or dinky old Argentina for me."

The pinto pony grazed around at his feet and he pulled at the pipe for a minute. And then—

"Now wouldn't it jar you to think that the Indian has outlived the cowboy after all? That's the hell of it. We must go alone. We are the last of what the literary fellows call a type. But the old paint faced Indians remain and the government feeds 'em. That's what makes me want to go out and turn loose this old gun of mine six times more for luck. Still it's all in the game and when a man calls a turn wrong he's got no right to holler when the dealer rakes in the chips. It's just a case of betting on the wrong card. We thought it was going to last forever. We thought there was room enough in other parts of the country for the fool farmers without their trying to cut up the big ranches. That's where we got off wrong. And the damned Indian, who didn't think, who didn't have no think, is here and we are the ones to go. And the first son of a gun of an Indian who laughs at me is going to get what's coming to him. He's going to get it so the doctors won't be of much use to him.

"Some fellers have been telling me to give it up and settle down and acquire a section of land and raise a family. Now, that sounds good to a man who has always had a policeman to see that he got home all right every night and who wears slippers when he goes out on the porch to get his morning paper, but none of it for Willie. The old saddle for a pillow the ground for a bed and the long wail of the coyote to sing me to sleep. I'd just as soon be in jail as cooped up in a cotage. The stampede, the long, long days of the Montana trail, the night rides, the thirst and the hunger and the good old windy ranges are what call to me. A man who has had his feet frozen to his stirrups, who has had snow blindness and sand blindness who has thrown wild steers with his naked hands and snapped rattlesnakes heads off as a child would pop a whip would look like a fool beside a fireside with a baby on his knee."

There was a long pause and the pipe sent long streamers into the hazy blue of the sky. He kicked with his heels in the sand and watched the sun going down.

"Well, we'll go up into British Columbia, maybe. They tell me there's big ranges up here. Anyway, we're not wanted here. It's skidoo. Go away, old people, go away. If it wasn't that the damned old Indians has got the laugh on us at the last—that's the rub; that's the pinching

shoe. Still, it all comes to the same end."

He swung himself into the saddle, the pony swept across the plain in a long easy lope. For miles you could see him, a lonely figure lined against the sun. He disappeared over a rise in the prairie and the shadows fell. The last of the old time cowboys had become just a memory.—The Texas Stockman-Farmer.

The Power of Observation.

All boys can't go to college. All farmers can't go to short courses, or attend institutes, or read all the good agricultural literature they may wish in order to enlarge their understanding of farm subjects. But all boys and men can use their eyes and ears and quicken their five senses so that they can acquire a broad education through observation. The power to grasp ideas is within the reach of every one.

Some boys are alert and inquisitive. There is always a question in their minds, expressed or unexpressed. "What makes this grow thus? Why didn't it grow some other way? What makes this part of the machine work? What is that peculiar noise I hear? Something must be out of fix. I wonder what the result will be if I mix this with that." An inquisitive mind with a good digestive brain back of it, will acquire knowledge and nothing can prevent.

Too many are content to sit upon the machine till it goes to pieces and never observe the first sound out of the ordinary when the part began to pound or squeak. We have seen a hired man ride a cultivator and let a bolt work loose before his eyes, and when the tongue dropped and tumbled him off, he knew something was wrong. Then he had to make a trip to the house to get a new burr for the bolt. Working half asleep!

Some men never see a staple out the fence till the cattle are in the corn. Some never reason out that a loose wire in the horse pasture will some day ruin a horse. Some never observe the weather indications or read the weather forecast when haying. It is the same old story—content with ignorance.

The time was when farm papers and their readers were ridiculed, the farmers institutes were unpopular, the agricultural college a thing to be scoffed at. Times have changed. The farmer to day who does not read is a back number. Going to institutes, fairs and short courses is popular, and the agricultural colleges are full of boys seeking the best information obtainable. But in addition to all these means to acquire a broader education, the simple, cheap, and ever present power of observation should not be overlooked as a means to an end.

A Shawnee man and his wife sa down yesterday and talked it over. "We have been facing it for six weeks," he said, "and dread of doing what lies before us is not making it any easier. We have it to do; let us begin now." His wife agreed with him and departed sadly for the cellar. When she returned she carried a jar of preserved fruit. They had decided to begin to eat their way through 187 quarts of peaches, 47 quarts of strawberries, 76 quarts of cherries and 43 quarts of plums put up last summer.—Oklahoma.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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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 less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

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

Special reading notices 10 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders 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.

THE BANKRUPTED STATE.

(Chas. E. Engim in Guthrie State Capital.)

Ye white men and red Men in anger arouse,
The life of a state is the cause ye espouse,
The servants ye chose your charter to draft
Have turned on their masters to plunder and graft,
Our eastern twin sister, "The Beautiful Land,"
Lies prostrate beneath the despoiler's hand,
They have seized Oklahoma's historical soil
And parceled it out as political spoil.
The whole wide domain of our crucified state
Like the garments of Christ on the eve of his fate.
Divided and parceled in crazy quilt plots,
The gamesters have shared by casting of lots.
They have severed the state into boroughs so small
That hordes of officials may pauperize all,
And fatten on tribute wrung from your hands,
And swallow at last your homes and your lands.

Ye old pioneers who matured this land
From wild virgin sod to fields that expand
With harvests of riches on hillside and plain,
Will you now consent that your work shall be vain?
Submissive and meek, will ye tamely yield,
While tricksters despoil the home and the field
And rob your old age of the fruits of your toil
That loafers may revel in pillage and spoil?

Arouse then ye people, the peril is great,
Be loyal, be true, to our glorious State,
Strike down by the ballot this fabric of fraud
Preserve our good name at home and abroad,
Strike sham and pretense, wherever it shows
Its double-faced image in Pharisee clothes.
'Twere better ye pause ere the tempest wait,
Than to enter the Union a bankrupted State.

And ye bold usurper, all drunken with power,
'Twere better pause ere the tempest cloud lower,
To oblivion's cavern ye darkly shall sneak
When the wrath of the people in thunder shall speak,
Your children shall blush when the trumpet of fame
To posterity heralds the story of shame,
Your names as a byword when ye are in dust,
Will only be known as betrayers of trust.

"Let the people rule!" sounds rather funny to the Hydro Review with a side glance toward Guthrie.—Fargo Journal.

It is now less than three months until the primary election will be held to nominate candidates to fill all the offices from congressman to road overseer in Oklahoma.—Fargo Journal.

The Gage Record is boosting Haskell for U. S. senator. It is admitted that Haskell is a shrewd politician, but his peculiar brand of dishonesty stamps him lower than Benedict Arnold.

Bro. Jesse has increased his ready-print Record at Gage and

points with pride to his act. The Record is a good paper and Jesse is a hella-aya nice-feller, but he makes one big error in thinking his readers are too ignorant to know the difference between a ready printed patent sheet gotten out in an other state, and the all home print which is in direct harmony with the growth of home institutions.

Is An Outrage.

The mutilation of counties by the gang at Guthrie is little short of an outrage, says the Oklahoma Post. Woods, Woodward, Greer, Comanche and Rodger Mills are hacked to pieces in the interests of politicians who are in with the gang and who naturally expect

to profit by the deal, and over on the east side any kind of a gerrymander was concocted that was thought to be good for the gang's prospects. Of course there are well formed counties, but on the whole it is the most tyrannical piracy ever conceived and carried out by designing politicians. It is incomprehensible that men elected by the people of a great commonwealth for the sole purpose of framing a constitution should forget the trust imposed in them and engage in such despicable business. The people should mark every man whose vote was cast for this unholy measure and the leaders should be forever branded as enemies of the state.

Who is Guilty.

A glance at a Woods county newspaper suggests a red-headed state of mind on the subject of county division. Big head lines read thus:

BROKEN PLEDGES
SKINNED TO A FRAZZLE
TOWN SIGHT GRAFTERS SHOWN UP
NOT A CENT FOR THE CAMPAIGN BUT MILLIONS FOR COUNTY SEATS

All of which are very suggestive and their elaboration is productive of another question, and that is, who is responsible for "The Wreck That Thou Hast Wrought." Is it the democratic party, or is it to be charged to their agents or employees?

If the latter, the only vindication for the party is to search out and punish the offenders, and the degree of this punishment will be a good indication of the sincerity of their condemnation. The issue is thus made plain, and that is, the townsite grafter and the democratic party are on trial and the result will settle the responsibility.

"LET THE PEOPLE RULE"

Woods County Representatives Resent Cutting

Special to the Eagle. Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 5.—Hon. Jesse J. Dunn, chairman of the Democratic committee in the recent campaign, and other Woods county representative in the city are centering their efforts in an endeavor to secure a referendum of the division question to the voters of Woods county, and have ceased working for a reestablishment by the constitutional convention of the original line of Woods county. They are circulating two statements, bearing the slogan "Let the people rule."

The first is signed by Henry France,

Cattle Salesman, Assistant Cattle Salesmen, Hog and Sheep Salesman
ED F. SMITH, W. W. BRADY, WM. CALVERT,
LEE ALLEN, E. F. DAWSON,

Feeder cows cheaper here than since the market was established. Write us for prices.

E. F. Smith Company LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONS.

220 Exchange Building, Stock Yards.

North Ft. Worth, Texas

chairman of the Woods county Democratic committee, J. P. Renfrew, secretary, and W. F. Hatfield, territorial committeeman. It calls attention to and emphasizes the second statement signed by fifty one of the sixty-four county committeemen. The first statement says in part:

"The attached papers relate to the division of Woods into Alfalfa and Major counties and look to an amendment of the provision to the extent of allowing the qualified electors residing within the proposed new counties to say whether they desire them to be formed. This is proposed to be accomplished without disturbing the provision or the expenditure of an unnecessary dollar, and will be in direct conformity with the platforms on which all three delegates within Major and Alfalfa counties were nominated and elected. Bespeaking for the measure your support to the end that our delegates and our party may not be discredited at home or abroad, and that the will of the majority may be manifest, etc."

The second statement contains the portions of the platforms of Woods, Major and Harned against division, asks for a vote by the people of the counties and bears the signatures of the committeemen. It follows:

"To the members of the constitutional Convention, Guthrie, Oklahoma:

"Gentlemen: We address you as members of the Democratic organization of Oklahoma and of Woods county, being the committeemen in the various precincts in said county. We nominated and elected our delegates upon platforms as follows:

"District No. 7. Mr. Major's district—We favor a clause in the constitution that the boundaries of a county or the formation of new counties shall not be changed until it is first submitted to a vote of the people interested.

"District No. 8 Mr. Wood's district—We are opposed to the changing of any county lines and the location of county seats, except by a majority vote of the people whose interests should be consulted.

"District No. 9, Mr. Harned's district—His platform was silent by reason of the practical unanimity of the people of his district against division.

"In addition to this, all the platforms contained the provision for direct legislation upon matters affecting the people. Our part is thoroughly committed to this proposition, and upon this we won the signal victory in the election. If we adhere to this pledge without reference to the result, it will insure to the great benefit of our future among the people. If we violate this pledge and our county is divided arbitrary, while it will gratify some of our citizens, it will discredit our party and bring us in disrepute.

"We therefore do most urgently, insistently, though respectfully, request that a measure be passed by the convention allowing our people to vote upon the question of whether Woods county shall be divided along the lines now laid out by the convention and an election be called and a vote had by the same electors who cast their votes in the election of 1906, which will prevent fraud, as the poll books of that election can be used as a registration. To do this will bring peace and harmony in our party, and the failure to carry out our pledges will result in defeat and dismay to us in the state election. We can justify with a vote, no matter what the result.

"And for this we shall ever pay."

A GREAT CONTEST

Enid will offer unusual attractions in steer roping contest

The program for the cattlemen's convention to be held here during the week of February 6-9 was completed last night. This promises to be the best attended of any meeting for years.

Messrs. Carroll Gibbon and Dodson have letters from Clay Mc Gonnigle of New Mexico; Gardner, Baker and others of San Angelo, Texas, Kansas Oklahoma and Indian Territory ropers all promising to be present.

R. H. Buchanan, of Deadwood, S. D., was here and entered Bud Pugh, Tom Wood and Frank C. Marchard of South Dakota to go for the prize money. Mr. Buchanan had his famous coursing grey hound, Clinton with him and anxious for a try at this sport.

Mr. Carrol has made arrangements for cattle and they will be shipped from the snake river territory and if the boys catch these steers, they will not call them "tame." Mr. Carrol will have his famous horses, Red Buck and Rowdy, here, and it is worth the price of admission to see them work, as Red Buck has been known to throw steers and hold them without a rider. Mr. Carrol refused \$1,600.00 for these horses at Oklahoma City.

The prizes offered and the reputation of Carroll for a square deal to all entries always fills the list at an early date, and the boys had better get their applications on file with J. S. Hart, Secretary of the Enid Chamber of Commerce, at once, before the list is filled. Gibbon and Dodson were in conference with the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and a final program was outlined and arranged.—Enid Eagle.

TODAY ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL

The incident of Wednesday, when

three Texas cowboys entered a car on a Santa Fe train between Lawrence and Topeka, and in their whimsy, three times attempted to lynch a passenger they did not fancy, brings forcefully to mind that winter has indeed set in on the border.

Up and down the Big Muddy, wherever a trading post has been established the pioneers who, during the long season beginning with the opening of spring, have been blazing the way of civilization across the Great American Desert, are now preparing to rest their animals and repair their outfits.

There are some, however, who must stick to the trail through the winter, for governmental messages, military dispatches, and supplies for the outlying posts must be put through though the snow lie ten feet deep between the Missouri and the Great Divide.

Let us look at this picture, then: One of the trains chosen to perform the difficult and perilous duty of maintaining the right of way has started out upon the second stage of its long journey, that lying between Lawrence and Topeka. It is a train of modern construction, pulled by a locomotive and consisting of baggage, mail, chair and sleeping cars, and is called The Santa Fe Train, after the historic Santa Fe trail which extended from Independence, Mo., to the Aztecs, now the sister republic of Mexico.

The passengers aboard this train represent all classes of middle Western society. There is the easy payment merchant of Atchison, the wholesale grocer of St Joseph, the boomer of Omaha, the shorthorn poet of Kansas City, the Chicago drummer, bearded men, pale faced men, who are going out west to begin life anew under pleasing aliases, cultured women from California, returning delegates from one of the Indiana literary reunions, and men who have grown up with the West, are handy with shooting irons. "Crack!" "Crack!" sounds out upon the stilly night. "The bandits!" cry some with bated breath. "The Indians!" cry others, falling gracefully under their seats. "The cowboys!" cry others.

"I never travel over the Santa Fe," says a man who represents a St. Louis woodenware establishment. "I never travel over the Santa Fe that something of this kind does not happen. The best plan is to remain perfectly still and await results. My belief is, none of us will be molested."

And he was right. The shots ceased. Only a shrill whoop was heard in the distance.

"It wa'n't anythin'," explained the conductor, when he came through a little later. "Some of the boys along the trail heard that the Boston directors would be aboard, and jest wanted to give 'em a little reception. Ye see, lately the rebate business of the road has fallen off, and there ain't the excitement there used to be among car-lot shippers. So the boys shoot up a train every now and then jest to show you tourists that things ain't dead along the trail."

It is not for the spirit of the simple minded children of the plains travel over the Santa Fe would by this time be devoid of the romance which from the earliest period has been one of its greatest charms.

A Warning.

(In Wadsworth's realistic style.)
Tell me, Mary, tell me true—
Tom's a darling lad, but dare he,
Merry Mary marry you?
Dick's a loving boy, wary,
And you'll find, though visionary,
Harry very wary, too!

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Tell me, Mary, tell me true—
Do you think such arbitrary
Treatment of your beaux will do?
Think, now—youth's but temporary,
Lovers' tempers often vary—
Often long for something new!

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Tell me, Mary, tell me true—
Do you love a solitary
Life—who flout the lads who woo?
Coyness may be necessary—
Stubboanness is not. Be chary,
Or you'll soon be wearing rue!

And the rhyming dictionary
Isn't yet half hunted through!
—London Mail

Col. John Wood, the genial proprietor of the Race Track and Ed Jarboe, late of the Cattle King, hitched up a pair of bronks and journeyed over the west part of the county last week, tempted by the fine weather and the old longing to revisit the range and bed grounds of the herds of cattle who formerly grazed over that section. Their story of the change in present conditions is better than the adulation of the average real estate agent. John swears there never was such alfalfa grown anywhere as that of T. M. Lineman on Otter creek and no better calves in the world than he saw at several places. He also visited the Flat Mound spring on the head of Clear creek and the cave in the adjacent bluffs. Both gentlemen are highly pleased with their visit and are enthusiastic over the future development of this county.

For over three years past F. C. Ward, president of the Woodward county Farmers' Institute has not missed any morning or evening feeding his stock and doing the milking. And this is the secret of his success on the farm, a success so well known that everyone delights to do him honor.

The P. O. fixtures are in place and afford superior facilities to patrons. The change makes Woodward rank with the best anywhere.

Chief Engineer W. B. Story was here yesterday from Topeka inspecting the work on the new line to Seiling.

G. W. Carr of Carr, Okla., sold two quarters of land at the head of Turkey creek this week.

CALL ISSUED TO STOCKMEN

American Livestock Association to Meet in Denver

Denver, Colo., Jan. 2.—To Members and all Livestock Associations and Livestock Producers:

Call is hereby issued for the tenth annual convention of the American National Livestock Association, to be held at the Broadway theater, Denver, Colo., Jan. 22 and 23, 1907.

The executive committee and officers of this association congratulate the members on the results achieved during 1906, especially in the passage of the railroad rate bill conferring on the interstate commerce commission adequate power over rates, and also in the amendment of the federal statutes extending the time limit that livestock can be held on cars in transit from 28 to 36 hours. Our association is now recognized as a great power in livestock matters, and it has attained that position thru a policy of conservatism and fairness.

Many important questions will be considered at our next annual meeting and all our members and others interested are urged to attend. Some of the subjects docketed for consideration are:

RAILROAD SERVICE.

Never in the history of the livestock industry have livestock shippers suffered so disastrously from inferior railroad service. Our association has already taken vigorous steps to relieve the situation and the matter will be further discussed at our annual meeting.

SURPLUS LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

Another important question is to secure free access to the markets of continental Europe for our surplus livestock products. Our committee on foreign and home markets worked earnestly on this question during the last session of congress, but owing largely to the pendency of other issues nothing was done by congress. The time is now ripe for action and at our annual meeting a definite plan of action will be adopted.

FOREST RESERVE.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and Gifford Pinchot, forester will be present at our meeting, and there will be a full discussion of the general situation as to forest reserves. Those who have any complaint about the administration of the forest reserves should come to Denver and consult Mr. Pinchot and his assistant, Mr. Potter. A bill is now pending in the senate of the United States providing for the leasing of the open range thru the department of agriculture. Our standing committee on forest reserves and grazing lands will submit its recommendations and it is important that everyone interested in this question from every section of the country should be on hand to express his views, in order that our action may be submitted to congress.

MEAT INSPECTION AND THE COST THEREOF.

An attempt is now being made to place the cost of the federal meat inspection upon the packers, which means that the livestock producers would pay that expense, and it will require vigorous action on our part to prevent it.

Questions of sanitation, better service from stockyard companies, the suits now pending before the interstate commerce commission relative to certain livestock rates, and many other subjects of interest will be fully discussed and the debate will be open to all members under the by-laws of the association.

Reduced rates have been granted by all the railroads. During the week of the convention the western livestock show will be held in Denver at the stockyards. All members are urged to come to this convention and by their presence, counsel and support, help to strengthen this association. An invitation is also extended to all livestock growers who are not members now, either individually or thru their association, to meet with us in Denver.

By order of executive committee.
Murdo MacKenzie, President,
T. W. Tomilson, Secretary.

PLAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Stock Yards Men in Annual Meeting.

Wichita Eagle.

The stockholders of the Union stock yards held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon for the election of a board of directors. They were J. O. Davidson, C. Q. Chandler, Talbren Embrey, George Theis, C. H. Brooks, H. E. Newlin and J. A. McNaughten represents the Cudahy interest in the stock yards.

The greater part of the session was devoted to a discussion of the conditions and prospects of the yards in Wichita, which they all agreed were very bright. Especially was the fact dwelt upon that since the advent of the Cudahy company the fourth largest packing plant in the whole world, that Wichita was in a position to take care of all the hogs and cattle which could be received.

It was shown that the market here was very nearly up to that of Kansas City and that as every hog and every head of cattle in the southwest could be utilized right here, there was no reason in the world why the future of the stock yards should not be most bright.

In fact, the general opinion seemed to be that Kansas City, St. Joe, et al, would not be in it when the extensive improvements contemplated were made and the shippers realized that they could get nearly as high prices in Kansas City and be saved the long haul.

Immediately some very extensive improvements will be commenced. The yards will be put in the very best condition and second to none in the west for the care and feeding of cattle and hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They will be put in condition to care for the large increase in the receipts of stock which the directors confidently expect during this year.

The company already has three traveling agents on the road explaining the benefits of Wichita to shippers, but it was the consensus of opinion that these were not enough and as many more will be added in a few weeks.

The fact is that Wichita cannot procure as much stock as the packing

houses can use daily. Buyers for both houses and of both cattle and hogs complain daily of too small receipts.

They never give more than a bite to each, and neither packing house is able to run at its full capacity.

This is very annoying and extra endeavor will be made this season to obtain a great increase in the receipts. As Wichita is now offering prices sometimes even higher than Kansas City, it seems the height of absurdity for shippers to go farther, knowing that the old adage will come true and they fare worse.

The board of directors will meet in a few days and elect officers, who, however, will in all probability be the same as they were the past year.

Oklahoma Bill of Rights is Ready for Consideration

The following is a synopsis of the bill of rights introduced in the Oklahoma constitution convention by the committee:

1. Political power vested in the people.
2. State of Oklahoma an inseparable part of the federal union.
3. All persons inherent right to natural things of life.
4. Right of people to peaceably assemble.
5. Free exercise of right of suffrage without interference.
6. Perfect toleration of religious worship.
7. No connection of church and state.
8. Courts of justice open to all.
9. Guarantee of due process of law in all civil actions.
10. Bail for offences.
11. Prohibiting excessive bail.
12. Insurance of writ of habeas corpus.
13. Personal attention of officers.
14. No dual office holding.
15. Prohibiting imprisonment for debt.
16. Military in strict subordination to civil authority.
17. No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law.
18. Treason to consist of levying war against it.
19. No criminal examination without preliminary examination.
20. Grand jury of 12 and 9 sufficient to render verdict.
21. Right of trial by jury to remain inviolate.
22. Speedy and impartial trial.
23. No person requires to witness against himself.
24. Freedom of press and speech.
25. Guaranteeing private property inviolate.
26. No penalty inflicted without hearing.
27. Prohibiting carrying of arms.
28. No requirement to incriminate self in witnessing.
29. Prohibiting deporting persons out of state.
30. Contract law.

It May Be A Lucky Number.

Governor Frantz is in receipt of a decision by the secretary of the interior to the effect that under the provisions of section 8 of statehood bill all of sections 13 in every part of the territory

which had not been filed on or otherwise disposed of previous to June 16 1906, are granted to the state for the benefit of the college fund. Sections 13 in the Cheokee strip, the Wichita Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation and Greer county were reserved from settlement at the time that these countries were opened, these sections being held for the benefit of the college fund of the future state.

In old Oklahoma the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie, Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations and Beaver county sections 13 were not reserved and were open to settlement. Under the provisions of section 8 of the statehood act, however, all sections 13 in any of these reservations or counties which were not filed on up to June 16 go to the state for the college fund. This grant is entirely independent of the special grant of 1,050,000 acres of land made to the individual colleges by the statehood act, and it gives the state about 30,000 acres of land in addition to that previously reserved for the general college fund.

Secretary Wanner, of the school land board, first raised this question having noticed the peculiar reading of section 8 while studying up all the provisions for school and college grants contained in the statehood bill and bringing it to the attention of the school land board. The governor, who is chairman of the board, at once took the matter up with the secretary of the interior, and the recent decision resulted.

PREPARE FOR FAT STOCK SHOW HERE.

Preparations for the fat stock show to be held at the stock yards in North Fort Worth next March are already being made. Secretary French of the fat stock show has opened an office in the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange building and is getting in position to take care of all matters pertaining to the coming show.

The plans and specifications for the new exposition building are not yet completed, and while it is thought the building cannot be completed by the time the show will come off, this will in no way interfere with the proper handling of the exhibits. Temporary provisions will be made to take care of all departments of the show, and by the use of canvas, in connection with sheds and buildings there, everything can be made convenient, and accommodate an exceedingly large number of exhibits. There is no place in the southwest where there are better facilities for handling such a proposition as the stock yards in North Fort Worth.

It is expected that the show to be held next spring will be the greatest, from a breeder's standpoint, ever held in this section. It will not, by any means, be a Texas affair, but all parts of the southwest will be represented and are in many ways interested.

—Texas Stockmen's Journal.

Never ask a man what he knows, but what he can do. A fellow may know everything that happened since the Lord started the ball to rolling, and not be able to do anything to keep it from stopping. But when a man can do anything he's bound to know something worth while.—Old Gorgon Graham.

Write for Reports.
Market
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

FRANK WITHERSPOON,
Live Stock Commission Agent.

Ship to him and
Get Best Results.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Unsolicited and From a Stranger.

Alvarado, Tex. Jan. 10, 1906
Mr. H. E. Byrne, Pres. Capital City
Business Collge, Guthrie, Okla.

Dear Sir.

I have been a Sloan Duployan stenographer for 15 years, have had the various grades of experience in the amanuensis work, have taken much evidence, done all kinds of reporting from the ordinary office to law and speech work. Taught Shorthand and Typewriting three years in the Pierce City Baptist College, Pierce City Mo. and one year at Williams Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. I found my system, after a few years, inadequate. It is legible and practical, but high speed and verbatim reporting are almost a matter of impossibility. Three years ago, I decided to change, and took the Gregg under Mr. Gregg of Chicago, but found it illegible because of its necessary abbreviations, then I studied Mosher. I still was not satisfied.

Since coming south, I have come across your literature, but, like all others who never investigate, laughed at your claims for Byrne Shorthand. I finally said it was only fair to investigate, so after borrowing one of your Shorthand text books of Mr. Shelton of our city, a graduate of your school, and after thirty minutes investigation, I found that you have not improved, but revolutionized the mystic art. I mastered the book in ten days; think of it, mastering in ten days that I am now ready to prove by demonstration the most rapid and legible system of shorthand in existence. Humanity owes you a debt at least the shorthand profession for this book. It is a marvel. You see I am enthusiastic, but when you remember my long use of a poky system, you will appreciate the relief one feels in grasping what he has long sought—speed, legibility and comfort.

I write this letter to tell you these things for what they may be worth to you by way of recommendation, and to help you as well as my fellowes. Enroll me as a Byrne writer, converted by investigation alone, and as one who mastered the system in ten days by home study, writing at the end of that time fifty words per minute. Once more I pledge you my influence and support in your work and in the promotion of the Byrne Simplified.

Very truly,
J. W. Jent

Pastor first Baptist Church,
Alvarado, Texas.

The Brotherhood of Engineers has established a precedent on the Southern Pacific. They not only object to a sympathetic strike, but they make no objection to having non-union firemen on their engines. Their course will cause a great deal of discussion of an unfavorable nature in union circles.

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LATEST STYLE UPRIGHT CONCERT GRAND.

\$25 CASH DOWN. LET us show you Balance on easy how easily you can installment plan. place a high grade 25-year guaranteed Cornish Piano or Organ in your home. Sit down and send today for

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\$5 Per Month only on our easy installment plan for them today.

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The only fence perpetually tight. The crimp in the wire does it. Can't sag, bulge or loosen. From the tie wires. Made of high carbon, crimped, spring steel wire. Never needs repairs.

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requires only half the usual number of posts. Agents Wanted in every community to take orders for Shimer fence. Permanent employment. Liberal profits. Write for proposition. Address nearest factory. Write for proposition.

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New Time Card

Denver, Enid & Gulf.

No. 3 leaves Guthrie	4:50 p m
" " " Enid	7:27 p m
" " arrives Kiowa	10:35 p m
No. 4 leaves Kiowa	5:05 a m
" " " Enid	8:13 a m
" " arrives Guthrie	10:45 a m
No. 5 leaves Guthrie	6:45 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 6 leaves Enid	12:05 p m
" " arrives Guthrie	4:35 p m
No. 7 leaves Enid	7:00 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 8 leaves Kiowa	11:50 a m
" " arrives Enid	4:05 p m
No. 9 leaves Kiowa	12:30 p m
" " arrives Medicine Lodge	2:15 p m
No. 10 leaves Medicine Lodge	9:15 a m
" " arrives Kiowa	10:45 a m

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Largest growers of Clover, Timothy, Grass, Oats, Barley, Corn, Speltz, Rape and Farm Seeds of all kinds in America.

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Our mammoth 148-page Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers; or send 8c IN STAMPS and receive sample of perfect balance ration grass seed, together with Folder Plants, Clovers, etc., etc., and big catalog free.

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Write for my poultry catalogue
MRS. B. F. Wilcox, Fort Des Moines, Ia.

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any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere at a low price write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

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

May we send you Lee's new book on poultry and live stock? Thirty-two pages; illustrated; in colors; and an

EGG RECORD--FREE

for 1907. Interesting, instructive. Mention this paper. That's all! G. E. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

FREE.

The demand for clerks, teachers, in fact laboring people of all professions, for home study courses in Bookkeeping Shorthand, Writing and Telegraphy became so great that two years ago, we installed in our institution, a regular homestudy department. This department has grown rapidly and the success of its students has been something wonderful, under our new original and practical methods of teaching, and the use of the famous Byrne Systems. To show our faith in our methods, we have for the past year agreed to refund every cent of tuition at the completion of a course, if it was not satisfactory and as recommended. We have only been asked to refund in one instance. In this case, the student had not received the instructions promptly, due to an error in our mailing department.

Those who take a course by mail and afterwards enter our school for personal instruction are given credit on their scholarship for personal instruction to the full amount of tuition paid on the mail course, thus making the tuition for the mail course free. Some find that they can save a month or two's time and board by taking our home study course before enrolling with us for personal instruction. While our home study course is more thorough, practical and extensive than that given in most business colleges, it is not as complete and as extensive as our personal course in the same subjects. However, it is just as thorough as far as it goes.

As you have not given mail course instructions the thought and careful study we have, you may doubt our ability to teach you successfully. Write us; state what course you desire to pursue; ask as many questions as you like, and receive our answers promptly and to the point, explaining everything to your entire satisfaction. Be progressive; investigate. A postal card or a letter will bring you information that may prove the turning point in your life for a greater success. Earn while you learn, utilize in developing brain power the idle moments you have been wasting.

If you are prepared to enroll with us for personal instruction, do so. If not, do the next best thing, take a course by mail. You run no risk. Our work is guaranteed, and we assure you that at completion you would not take ten times the cost of your scholarship for the knowledge obtained. \$15 pays for a life scholarship in any course, good at any time. You can pursue your work as your time permits, in the office or at home. Don't think that our method of instruction is like that of other institutions, it is entirely different. It is thorough, practical and interesting.

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The money-making farmer is the one who knows where to get good seeds—seeds from which he can get big crops.

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Here's something to think about! 310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per acre.

1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre. 14 tons Billion Dollar Grass, and Teosinte per acre.

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These are not extravagant statements but sober, solid facts about what can be grown from Salzer's Seeds "that never fail," that you, Mr. Farmer ought to think seriously about before planting time.

These seeds, as well as every kind of seed for the garden or farm, are listed in "Salzer's Seed Book," and the farmer who has any desire to be a money-maker will not miss the opportunity to secure a copy of this book free of charge and learn for himself about the wonderful bargains Salzer has to offer in Northern Grown Pedigree Seeds.

Don't fail to write today to the John A. Salzer Co., La Crosse, Wis.

POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

Here are some good suggestions from a Canadian bulletin, giving the points of a good reliable horse:

A light centered horse seldom weighs well, and weight in a draft horse, if it comes from bone, sinew and muscle goes a long way to determine his commercial value.

A stallion whose feet are contracted and brittle and whose hocks are puffy and fleshy looking should be avoided, as such hocks are generally associated with a coarseness throughout his whole conformation and a general lack of quality.

When a horse is well coupled together on top and has a short back, he must have the length below from the point of the shoulder to the back of the thigh. When so built he will stand the strain of drawing heavy loads much better than if he has a long loose back.

The front feet and hocks are the parts of either a draft or a driving horse that come directly in contact with the hard work, and unless they are sound and good a horse's usefulness will be very much impaired and his commercial value very much lessened.

Before using a stallion get the groom to lead him away from you. Stand square behind him and see that he picks up his feet and places them on the ground properly traveling in both trot and walk clear and clean, not striking the ground first with the toe and then bring down the heel.

The feet should be large and waxy in appearance. The sole of the hoof should be concave, the frog spongy, plump and elastic, because it acts as a buffer to take the concussion from acting too severely on the foot, pastern and fetlock. See that both sire and dam have sound feet, free from flatness, brittleness and are not contracted. There should be no "gumminess" about the hocks of the draft horse, as it indicates coarseness. They should be large, flat and firm, and should be wide, especially from a side view.

Nature helps every man to become what he desires to become. If you put forth no effort, nature assumes that your wish is to be a nobody and she grants your prayer.—Elbert Hubbard

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Private maternity home; best medical attention; baby adopted. Work for part expenses. Mrs. Sherman, 1701 Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 1, '06 tf.

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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For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

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My new book, "Common Sense on Poultry," over 100 pages will be sent to any address for 50 cts.; or will be given free with a \$2 order of my goods. My New Method Egg Preserver, Lise Paint, Egg Producer and Poultry Invigorator, Roup Cure, Insect Powder, or Eggs for Hatching. Write me for particulars.

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We execute a \$250 Bond to every student who furnish him or her a position paying from forty to sixty dollars a month in States east of the Rock Mountains, or from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.

Students can enter at any time. No vacation. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

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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.)

13th Annual
Convention
Oklahoma
Live Stock
Association.
ENID, OKLA.
Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1907

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

In the annals of the Kansas City live stock market the year 1906 will stand out conspicuously because of the long list of new records established. In many respects it was the greatest year in the market's history; receipts of cattle, calves, sheep and cars being larger than in any previous year. Compared with the preceding year 1905 shows a gain in receipts of all kinds of live stock, a record made by no other one of the leading western markets.

Receipts for 1906 were approximately 2,300,000 cattle, 260,000 calves, 2,680,000 hogs, 1,610 sheep, 69,000 horses and mules and 139,000 cars. Compared with the preceding year, these receipts show the following gains: Cattle 119,500; calves 28,400; hogs 172,500; sheep 291,000; horses and mules 4,000; cars 4,100. The five leading Western markets combined show a gain of approximately 130,000 cattle, 320,000 sheep and a loss of 260,000 hogs. Kansas City's gain on cattle and sheep is almost equal to that of the five markets combined, and its hog receipts show a material gain against a heavy loss in the combined receipts of the five markets.

The activity of the Kansas City packers during the year was responsible largely for the excellent showing made by the receipts. During the past two years the slaughtering capacity of the packing plants has been largely increased. The demand throughout the year was heavy for all kinds of live stock for slaughter and prices were maintained at a level which made the Kansas City market especially attractive to shippers. Never before have the packers at Kansas City consumed so large a percentage of the receipts at that market as they have the past year. This demand has been the magnet that has attracted the heavy supplies. Cattle prices have been such at Kansas City a greater part of the time that there was no shipping margin between that and eastern markets. Hog prices have maintained at a level above other Missouri river markets, and the margin between hog prices at Kansas City and at eastern markets has been materially narrowed, and at times entirely wiped out. The demand throughout the year for sheep and lambs for slaughter has been sufficient to keep prices higher and more nearly uniform than for many years previous. While the shipment of stock sheep to this country was the largest in the market's history, there was never a time during the year when the supply was equal to the demand.

In anticipation of heavier receipts, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company during the year expended a quarter of a million dollars in the improvement of its facilities for handling live stock. Other improvements are under way or have been planned with a view to keeping pace with the growth in receipts which, at the present rate, will put Kansas City at the head of the column as a live stock market.

C. C. S.
R. J. K.
J. B. W.
Sam D.
W. T.
J. W.

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"NO SHIPMENT TOO LARGE FOR OUR CAPACITY NOR TOO SMALL FOR OUR ATTENTION."

Cassidy Southwestern Commission Co.

M. SANSOM, President and General Manager.

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SHORT HORN CATTLE
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Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,74, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of select 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.

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We grew 1311 bushels of this corn on 10 acres of ground in 1906. We guarantee seed to grow 99 per cent strong.

Try It. Per pk 75c, 1-2 bushel \$1.25, 1 bushel \$2. Catalogue Free

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Best all steel, ball-bearing pitless scale made. Made of structural steel throughout—no gas pipe or other inferior material used. Very rigid and firm. Scale sets on ground—no expensive pit to dig. No costly repairing to be done on account of decayed timbers, etc. Cost of installation is only about \$5—\$30 to \$40 less than for old style, unreliable pit scales. Possesses numerous advantages over all other scales—is accurate, reliable, strong and durable. Will give a lifetime of constant service and still retain its accuracy. Weighs only 1200 pounds—can be easily loaded on wagon and moved from place to place as desired. Saves time, trouble and expense of unnecessary hauling to and from scales. Made in four and five ton capacity. No better scale on the market.



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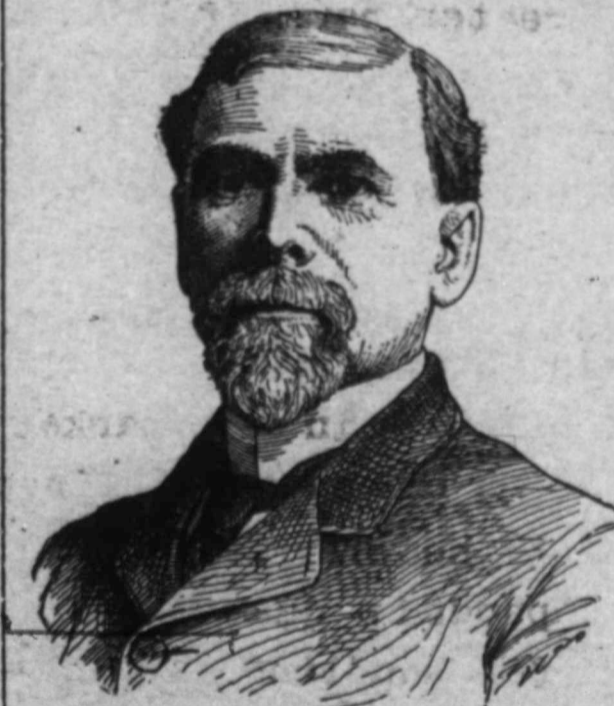
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 THE BOOK OF
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History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. By F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

THE appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published.

One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigation sections of the country, the acreage devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed and good crops are now grown in almost every state. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa.



The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, occurred only during the last century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. When once well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa, he believes in it for the big farmer has a profit bringer in the form of hay or condensed into beef, pork, mutton, or products of the cow; but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for main-aining the fertility of the soil.

The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:

- I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits
- II. Universality of Alfalfa
- III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops
- IV. Seed and Seed Selection
- V. Soil and Seeding
- VI. Cultivation
- VII. Harvesting
- VIII. Storing
- IX. Pasturing and Sowing
- X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff
- XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making
- XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy
- XIII. Alfalfa for Swine
- XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules
- XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-Raising
- XVI. Alfalfa for Bees
- XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry
- XVIII. Alfalfa for Food preparation
- XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City
- XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation
- XXI. Nitro-Culture
- XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor
- XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa
- XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements
- XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard
- XXVI. Practical Experiences with Alfalfa

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