

# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,  
No. 24

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

\$1 Per Year



AN OKLAHOMA ORCHARD.—(Courtesy of Earth Publishing Co.)

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

# Cassidy Southwestern Commission Co.

M. SANSOM, President and General Manager.

NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

### DIRECTORS.

C. C. Slaughter.	W. B. Worsham.
R. J. Klebers.	S. B. Burnett.
J. B. Wilson.	A. L. Keechler.
Sam Davidson.	T. D. Bomar.
W. T. Waggoner.	M. Sansom.
J. W. Kokernot.	W. E. Halsell.
J. F. Lyons.	

### OFFICERS.

W. B. WORSHAM	Vice-President
A. L. KETCHLER	Treasurer
S. B. BUR-ETI	Secretary
J. F. LYONS	SALESMEN.
Cattle, C. L. Brown, W. S. Vinson	
Hogs & Sheep, J. B. Mitchell	
Order Buyer, J. F. Drahn	

## Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

Horse and Mule Department.

<b>Capacity</b> 4,000 Head Daily Facilities for handling Horses and Mules Unsurpassed.	<b>Twelve Responsible</b> Dealers and Commission Firms doing business in this department.	<b>Auction Sales</b> 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.

## SHIP TO Hopkins, Kiely & Co. Kansas City Stock Yards

Write for free market reports and any other information desired.

G. W. Spencer of Woodward, Cattle Salesman

# Free! Free! Free!

Coburn's Great Book and The Live Stock Inspector and Farm News sent to any address for only \$2.

NOW READY

## THE BOOK OF

# ALFALFA

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

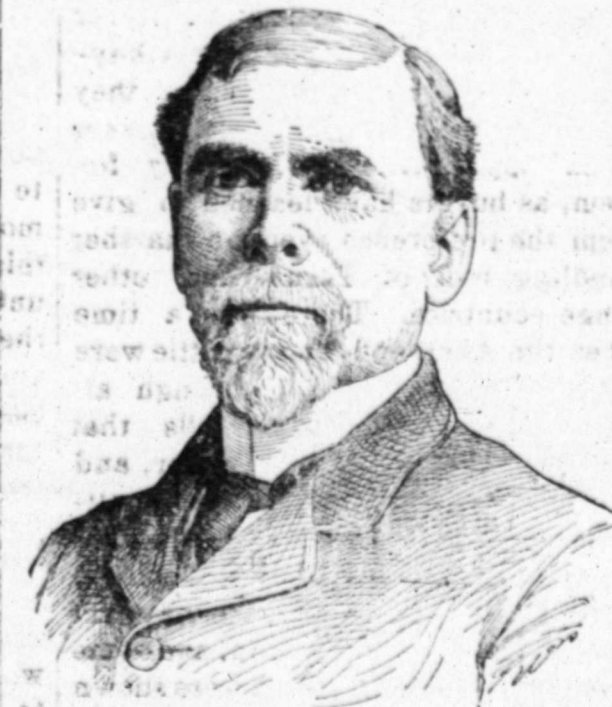
THE appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most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

Profusely illustrated with about 30 full page plates of fine clear photographs. 6 1/2 x 9 inches. 326 pages. Cloth. Price \$2.00.

## 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. GO.  
Wichita, Kansas.

GET ONTO THE  
**Live Stock Inspector**  
SUBSCRIPTION LIST

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS.

# Live Stock Inspector.

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

VOL 12, No. 25.

WOODWARD, OKLA MARCH 15; 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.

## The Big Show at Ft. Worth.

Interesting features of the coming Fat Stock Show at Ft. Worth were decided on at a meeting of the executive committee recently. Music and amusement novelties will go along with fine stock in entertaining the visitors. The intention is to engage the Mexican National Military Band, if it can be had. Telegraphic messages were sent off to the Mexican authorities, and it is believed there will be no difficulty in getting this band, which is one of the best on the American continent. It was also decided to extend formal invitations to President Roosevelt and his cabinet and President Diaz and his cabinet to honor the show with their presence. A committee was appointed to extend these invitations, composed of S. B. Burnett, B. B. Paddock, Stuart Harrison, L. M. Barkley and C. E. Hicks.

Hereafter the men who have charge of the live stock on exhibition will be required to appear in uniform. There will be several hundred exhibitors, and each man in charge of the stock will be in white uniform. They will make a striking appearance when they are brought together, the white uniforms distinguishing them from the rest of the crowd.

Invitations are to be extended to the officers, professors and students of the agricultural college of the Southern states and New Mexico.

Aside from the work of the National Feeders' and Breeders' association, there is an organization known as the Stockmen's Midway company that is arranging a line of entertainments for the Cattle Raisers' convention and Fat Stock Show, Will Stewart and W. T. Barry being at the head of this movement. They have arranged for the shows that were at the Dallas Fair last fall, which will come over during the week of the convention and Fat Stock Show. Exchange avenue is to be graded west from Main to Clinton street. The north side of the avenue will be for the amusement places, and on the south side there will be eating stands, conducted by ladies of the various churches.

### The Signification of Color.

With the single exception of the Shorthorn breed of cattle, one color or combination of colors characterizes the animals of each pure breed of cattle, and where this is the case there is greater breed prepotence shown and perhaps transmitted to the progeny. So much is a solid color esteemed in this country that for years the breed-

ers of Shorthorn cattle tried hard to change the popular "red white and roans" to one color—a dark, even red—which for some time was considered an indispensable feature of pure bred aristocratic cattle of the breed mentioned. This happened principally in Kentucky and to conform to the fashion the Canadian breeders went in for red Shorthorns and steered males of other colors. In those days a white bull would not be used upon pure bred cows, and this explains why there were so many white steers shown at the fat stock shows and also the great number of roan steers to be seen at the same shows or in the meat markets of the country. This foolishness for it can only be so considered, has largely died out and the significance of solid red color has lost its weight so far as pure bred Shorthorns are concerned. We fully believe that the change has been for the good of the breed. It has lessened running after pedigree apart from quality and physical perfection of form. It has led to the judicious mixture of Shorthorn blood and to the creation of a lot of better handling and feeding beasts for it must be conceded that the roans, as a rule, are kinder to feed and fatten than are the solid reds. This gives the roan color a significance of its own. When we see this color in the skin of cattle whose breeding is unknown we may safely conclude that they have a dash of Shorthorn blood in their veins, and hence can afford to figure that they will be the better feeders for that fact. If we see a lot of roan steers we may take it for granted that they are well worth buying and feeding, and that when they come to market fat there will always be an appreciative price ready for them, as buyers have learned to give them the preference over the harsher handling reds of Texas and other range countries. There was a time when the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were not solid black in color, although always hornless. History tells that they were sometimes red in color, and we have seen such cattle in this country. M. H. Cochrane of Canada used to own some pure bred red colored Aberdeen Angus cattle, and may yet have them in his possession, and some good pure bred A-A steers were shown by the late William Watson. When a red calf comes from black A-A parents we cannot always consider that the evidence of alien blood in one of the parents. The significance of the red color may be evidence of atavism (harking back) to the lost characteristic of an ancient ancestor. The black color is, however, much to be preferred and the red sport should be steered or, if female, spayed and fed, rather than retained in the herd for

breeding purposes. When Holstein Friesian cattle first came to this country they showed a great diversity of markings, and it was common to see pure white animals of this old pure breed. The breeders sensibly saw that it would be best for the interests of the breed to adhere as closely to one type of color as possible, so that at the present day the fixed color is white and black, well mixed throughout the body. This color is merely a fashion, and any departures from it so long as they do not show colors of other shades than black, have really little significance. Animals of off color may be just as purely bred, so long as those colors are black and white, but the red would be very suspicious. It should be added, however, that there was a time years ago in the history of the breed when some of the pure bred animals were red and white, so that red nowadays might be a harking back to this old breed. The history of Jersey color is similar to that of the Holsteins. Breeders now look upon a solid color with favor, but we remember not so very many years ago when lighter shades were seen and white spots common. The breeding of the Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey cattle was so similar in years gone by that the outcropping of off shades is to be considered likely in any one of the breeds, but it is best to fix one color as much as possible as the true breed color of those fine butter cows.—Farmers Review.

### Mammoth Corn Exposition Planned.

More than a year ago, members of the Commercial Association of Chicago began working for a corn exposition to be held in Chicago. At that time more than \$50,000 was pledged for this work. It was decided to wait until the fall of 1907, at which time the first great corn exposition will open. Last week the members of the Commercial Association who have this matter most at heart met and organized the National Corn Exposition, electing officers and appointing committee. It was decided to expend something like \$150,000 on this exposition, a goodly proportion of which will be paid out in prizes. According to present plans the date of the Exposition is from October 5 to 19, 1907. Adequate facilities will be secured for holding this big show. The building will be elaborately decorated but the central idea of the great show will be "education."

Culture of corn has become a science, and it is the desire of the management to demonstrate that it is possible for the average corn-grower to produce greater yields and better quality than heretofore. During the past ten years

the matter of seed selection has been worked out and it has been shown that by this alone, it is easily possible to increase the yield from two to ten bushels per acre. It is possible to select seed properly only when the grower has become familiar with the type of the ear, bearing properly shaped kernels, possessing good germinating qualities and high vitality. These points will be illustrated at the great show and the object lessons here presented will be of inestimable value to corn growers everywhere.

It is the desire of the management to make the Corn Exchange as valuable to corn farmers as the International Stock Exposition is to stock raisers. The worth of this latter exposition has been fully demonstrated. It is even easier for the corn grower to improve his product than it is for the stock man. Consequently, the benefit which will come to corn farmers throughout the United States through the effort of Chicago's business men cannot be calculated.

The details for awarding premiums have not yet been worked out, but in a general way are very liberal. Cash prizes will be offered and these will be so distributed that every corn section of the United States will be rewarded, provided it participates in this exposition. There will be given state prizes, probably district prizes and certainly prizes for the farmer, the farmer's wife, the farmer's son, the farmer's daughter, etc. If for example, Connecticut grows good corn, prizes will be arranged for that section. It may not be possible for Connecticut growers to compete with Illinois or Iowa in certain respects, but it will be easily possible to arrange the premium list so that the New England growers will receive a just compensation for this effort.

Corn farmers of the United States are urged to better this great show NOW. Let them select their seed with that in view, picking out ears that are uniformly true to type and with a high percentage of germination. Let them select a first-class piece of land, prepare it carefully, plant the corn at just the right time, cultivate it thoroughly, and be in position to select show samples when the time comes. Every locality should bear this in mind and take a personal interest in seeing that the visitors in the great Corn Exposition know just what that locality can present.

The Alston townsite is being surveyed this week. This may be a bit late but the owners will be ready for business should the railroad resume construction at any time.

**THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT**

**WHY COWS KICK.**

Over in Colorado an alderman was kicked by a cow and his leg was broken. A lawsuit and other complications arose. A report was needed and for three months experts were engaged in trying to solve the problem why a cow kicks when being milked. In the first place the commission asked itself:

"Does she kick because she is vicious? Is the kicking voluntary or involuntary? Does location have any influence. Do the feelings of the milker have any effect on the cow?"

Thirty different kicking cows were tested, and various members of the commission were kicked into the middle of next week. The best that could be done after three months of hard work was to report:

"We respectfully report that the kicking cow kicks because she does."

This has been the way ever since cows have been milked and will remain to the end. The only way to stop the kicking is to bring out a breed with one hind leg. If she tries to kick then she will find herself on her back and probably will not try again.

♦♦♦♦♦

**BITTER MILK AND BUTTER.**

"In summer, when the butter and cream shows a bitter taste," writes a correspondent. "I have been under the impression that it was due to some bitter weed the cows came on in the pasture. But here in the winter we occasionally have the same trouble. How is it to be accounted for?"

We account for it by saying that in all probability the milk and cream have been allowed to stand too long before being churned. As the taste is rather common, we are led to believe the custom is rather general. The bitterness is caused by a particular sort of bacteria, which has the property of growing at low temperatures and changes milk into substances that have a bitter taste. Milk sours because of the bacteria in it. The first action on the milk is to change the sugar into lactic acid. If the souring continues the butter fat is changed—and it is the decomposition of the butter fat that causes the offensive taste and odor.

♦♦♦♦♦

**DAIRYING IN TEXAS.**

The United States Department of Agriculture has taken up the proposition of establishing a dairy farm in Texas. This has been in the air for some time. E. H. Webster, chief of the Dairy Division, visited Texas a short time ago and arrangements were made to start the work at Denison. The department of agriculture will furnish an expert to reside upon the farm. This will consist of about 100 acres, equipped with buildings, live stock and the machinery necessary to carry on the work. It is understood that H. N. Slater, expert in the Texas field, and formerly professor of dairying at Purdue University, Lafayette, will be assigned to the work here. It is not considered advisable to prophesy

but he who knows anything about Texas cannot but feel sanguine as to the outcome. The people in this great state have been buying dairy products from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and other states. They have had to pay the freight and shipping expenses when nature has fitted their own territory to produce dairy products economically at home.

♦♦♦♦♦

**ABOUT BUTTER COLOR.**

An Alabama farmer writes: "It is rumored that the ordinary butter colors we have been using are now unlawful. Can you tell me if this is so, and what takes their place, if anything is allowed?"

We believe that the national pure-food law, which went into effect the first of the year, forbids the use of coal tar colors. However, vegetable coloring will be permitted until further investigations are made. We look for some trouble among our farmers on account of this provision. The trade prefers some color to butter and the law may be broken in some instances to meet that demand; for it is urged in some quarters that there is not enough vegetable coloring raw material in existence to supply the demand. By all means, it need hardly be said, it is better to abide by the provision even if the butter sales fall off.

♦♦♦♦♦

**IN PINT MEASURES.**

Heavy salting destroys the flavor of good butter.

Better own one real good cow than two poor ones.

A good cow will return a good profit for good feeding.

Keep no more cows than you can feed and handle profitably.

The dairyman must produce good feeding material to produce the best product.

Skimmed milk and buttermilk have the same feeding value, and this value is underestimated by farmers in general.

Give the cow an opportunity to do her best; then submit her to the Babcock test and milk scales before condemning her performance.

If the butter does not "come" at the expiration of half an hour, something is wrong. Look first at the temperature and then for other causes.

Experts say that half the market value of a bushel of corn is the value of a hundredweight of skimmed milk or buttermilk. Save the by products.

Those who put up a silo last fall are reaping rewards now in affording summer feed for their milk cows. Don't be behind next year, but plan for that silo.

Rat killing seems to be the attraction of the day. 125 rats were caught in one trap in four nights.

**A Timely Resolution.**

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the last annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. These express mildly the universal thought and desire among men. The same sentiments are being expressed and urged on every hand and in every direction, and we have no doubt the general awakening in this matter will soon bear fruit. Another manifestation of the same unrest is the introduction of a bill simultaneously in both the Kansas and Missouri Legislatures, fixing in the absence of accidents a minimum train speed limit of fifteen miles per hour. Of course this is a delicate subject for legislation, and it is hardly probably that that a legislature would be judicially held to competent effectivity to make such an enactment. But such a law would be advantageous in this, that it would register legislative opinion of what is reasonable service and would fix a basis for greater ease and clearness in prosecuting and collecting damage claims for slow service. One thing is certain that the magnificent invention of locomotives, steel rails and other equipment of fast trains, the granting to railways the right of eminent domain and all the other paraphernalia of successful railroading were not intended for the sole use, benefit and profit of the few owners of railroads, but also for the use and benefit of the millions who use them. These last are entitled to the best that can be produced in the way of service and to have their profits increased thereby, even if the profits of the railway owners are shrunken in the same ratio. Faster, lighter trains mean higher railway expenses, railway managers think; therefore they resist the pressure for faster time to the utmost. The principal trouble in bettering the situation is the un doubted ignorance on the part of the railway managers of the distress and damage the policy entails.

Railway managers have their griefs, too, of the life shortening kind, and their labors are most incessant and arduous, but so far removed often from the details of the field, that they fail to grasp the situation. To study in convenient columns of figures the beautiful results of the tonnage system registered in earnings, per locomotive per man employed, or per mile, when cars move in trains of sixty or more, is one thing, to ride in a caboose containing thirty or more shippers, with bare standing room, loaded almost as close as cattle moving at an average rate of from five to ten miles per hour, having the consciousness also of highly finished, highly perishable live stock, hourly suffering and shrinking their lives away, being jerked, bumped and jammed in the cars ahead, as only a sore engineer with a leviathan locomotive and an efficient airbrake can do it, is quite another and different thing. Now, if the railroad managers could appropriate just a little time to actual experience or could exercise their imagination just a little they could soon find a remedy.

What is happening to stock shippers is partially registered in the figures of the claims department, with hogs at 7c and the hot weather not far away, the result will be a fright

The columns of the claim figures will not be as comfortable reading in the president's office as the aforesaid tonnage earnings.

Mr President and General Manager, will you not consider this, and if you really cannot do anything for our relief, won't you please tell us why not?

Whereas. The theory and practice of railroading commonly known as the increased train tonnage has apparently reached such an extreme stage among railway managers as to properly be called a tonnage mania; and,

Whereas. Our experience as shippers has given us such an understanding and weight of this mania in its effects on our business and the general interests of our country, which is not perhaps understood and appreciated by the railway managers themselves to the full extent of the loss and damage inflicted on our property by the aforesaid mania; and,

Whereas. The class of property we handle is peculiarly sensitive and perishable under bad handling, be it

Resolved. That this Association hereby petitions railway managers to reduce train tonnage in the interests of faster, smoother movement of trains. That closer supervision of the movements of trains be inaugurated, either by means of shorter divisions and more numerous and skillful superintendence of division superintendants and trainmasters that may seem best to railway managers

Resolved, That while we recognize our utter inability to make railway managers see our distress in all its length and breadth in the absence of actual experience on their part from our standpoint, we nevertheless implore them to give us as circumstances will permit and to adopt some means of immediate relief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. B. N. Winchell President of the C. R. I. & P. Ry. System; Mr. E. P. Ripley, President of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.; Mr. A. J. Davidson, President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Co.

**The Manure Spreader.**

I never read a commendation of the manure spreader without feeling like saying amen! I have owned one only about a year but it has become a fixture on our farm, and while I or the boys run the farm it will not be without a spreader. Before I bought a spreader I put up a manure carrier in the stable, one the most convenient things we ever introduced, but it was not complete until we had the spreader to dump the manure into and distribute it where it would do the most good.

The carrier and spreader combined make the handling of manure so easy that we regret that we don't have more of it to handle, and are in fact increasing our stock of cattle more willingly than we would if the manure had to be handled in the old ways. My permanent pastures, in which, by the way, there is a good deal of quack grass, will get liberal doses this winter. —J. A. Kastner, Wis.

**Love Laughs at Zero.**

They sat out on the frosty porch, unmindful of the chilly blasts.

Dreamily she gazed at the stars. "Up there" she said romantically, "is the great dipper."

"And down here," he laughed, snatching another kiss, "is the great spoon."

And Cupid came out in a fur-trimmed overcoat and shot another dart. —Chicago News.

# THE SWINE Department

## FEEDING RUN-DOWN SOWS.

Among the many sows that have but recently weaned their pigs, there are doubtless some that show signs of the great drain that has been made upon their system. They are perhaps thin and weak and they need attention, but they do not need attention in the wholesale fashion some men give it. It is a big mistake to immediately begin stuffing them with corn, which in a short time will make them masses of waddling fat. Their deterioration was slow; they did not lose their flesh and strength in a day nor week, no more should they acquire it on that scale. The best thing to do with the run-down sow is in a sense to put her off feed; turn her out to pasture; and if that does not provide sufficient sustenance, furnish a little milk, bran or other light feed. This will put the sow into a laxative condition and flush out her system. Later on some corn may, of course be fed to advantage, but it must be borne in mind that the object is not to fatten the sow, but simply to get her up to normal condition by farrowing time in the spring. Much better results would be secured each spring, if more wisdom were shown in this matter of feeding.

## MEAL FOR HOG FEEDING.

The Association of Pork Butchers in Holland has recently published the results of some trials conducted at several government experimental stations with the object of testing the relative value of different meals, especially maize meal, barley meal, oatmeal and buckwheat meal, for the fattening of pigs.—The trial was made with forty-eight young pigs, all of the same age and weight, divided into four lots. The animals of each lot received, respectively as much as they would eat of the different meals, and in addition they all had daily a supply of skim milk and some potatoes. After they were killed an examination of the carcasses showed that the flesh of the pigs fattened on maize was not as firm or salable as that of the pigs fed on other meals. This result is the same as has been reported from trials in America and Canada, and is worth noting. It would appear that maize is a good food for growing pigs, but that other meals should be substituted, either in part or altogether, during the last month or two of the fattening process.

## LIGHT HOGS.

The trade is demanding lighter hogs every year. Bacon hogs grown on pasture and finished with peas, meet with more favor than any thing else. In a well regulated hog business the pigs come fast enough so that they may be turned off at an early age. A great many hog raisers make a practice of marketing at about eight months of age. By changing the feed and the care it may be just as profitable to finish them at six months as

eight especially in view of the fact that light hogs are in better demand and in some cases bring a higher price per pound.

Light hogs should bring more than heavy hogs, because the pork is worth more. Packers have been slow to encourage a high priced bacon hog, but they well know that fat hogs will not make satisfactory bacon, and they also know that good farmers refuse to sell stock that is not in good condition, and that good condition with most farmers means about as fat as they can get them.

The sentiment in favor of thrifty shoats that cut up to advantage into lean bacon may be created by fixing the price a little higher for such stock. There has been considerable talk along this line for several years, and some progress has been made. It is difficult to grow a good bacon hog on corn, but corn is a good basis to build on, and it is easy to mix corn with clover, alfalfa roots and other substances that supply the necessary protein. Where Canada peas cannot be grown to advantage cow peas and soy beans will take their place to a certain extent.—The Farm Press.

## ABOUT PRICES.

Corn and hogs are pretty closely related in this country. Corn was a bumper crop in 1906, but prices have been well maintained and no doubt will be all through the year. Hogs are up in price and will probably remain so, on a parity with corn. There does not seem to be any surplus of hogs in any quarter. Good market prices pull off the farms a great deal of the breeding stock, so there is not likely to be a large marketable surplus of hogs till the hog population can be heavily increased; and against a quick increase of breeding stock good pork prices are a standing check.

## HOG NOTES.

Give the fall pigs the best care you can.

Do not leave ashes out of the hog's ration.

The way to make money with hogs is to sell often.

The best market for skim-milk is the pig trough and calf pail.

A small bunch can be fattened cheaper and easier than a large one on the average farm.

Above all things you can't work the root-hog-or-die principle with the fall pig. He will die or kill your profits if you do.

There is many a farm home that is made comfortable each year with the hog money.

The cow and the sow. It doesn't matter which comes first. It's a winning combination anyway.

This office does fine job printing.

## A NEW WORRY IN OKLAHOMA.

### What Would Happen if the Constitution Should Fail of Ratification.

Ten years ago Republicans and Democrats alike in Oklahoma alone should be a single state and that Indian territory should be left to shift for itself. As time passed and separate statehood appeared improbable these Democrats and Republicans made the concession that Oklahoma and Indian territory should be joined in one state on the condition that Indian territory be added piecemeal to Oklahoma. Then it became evident that Congress would not make two states of the two territories and both political parties finally adopted plans favoring a single state composed of Oklahoma and Indian territory.

Now the possibility of the rejection of the state constitution by the people or its disapproval by President Roosevelt is causing a number of Republican to return to their early wish for Oklahoma. No citizen of Oklahoma from earliest days has been more closely identified with the movement for statehood than has Charles E. Hunter, clerk of the court in the Oklahoma City district. Hunter has held some official position in every statehood convention in Oklahoma. He said recently:

"If the constitution should fail for any cause, a Republican Congress would not forget the big Democratic majority that was piled up in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. There will be many Republicans who will tell Congress that Oklahoma alone would make a Republic state, and that if statehood should be granted to Oklahoma and Indian territory left to be added piecemeal as its different portions become fitted for statehood, both territories in time might become Republican. Personally, I want statehood joint, separate or any kind at any cost, but if the constitution should fail of adoption I believe that a Republican Congress would listen with pleasure to the proposal I have suggested."

## A Novel Device.

A farmer in a neighboring town had a dog that got too lazy to go after the cows at night, and when told to go would run under the house and scratch his ear. The farmer set about to invent some plan by which to circumvent the dog and make him do his accustomed duty, so he tied a rattle box to the dog's ear, and put a muzzle on him with a whistle attached to it.

When the dog ran under the house and began to scratch his ear the rattle box began to buzz, this scared the dog and as he ran and began to pant the whistle started with his breath so that he kept calling himself all the time till he got out in the pasture, and he then brought the cows up. The farmer has applied for a patent on it. He is making a slight change in the whistles and fitting them to his hogs. When they get out of their pen they begin to grunt which starts the whistle and calls the dog to put them back in the pen.

There is no end to the variety of uses that the invention can be put to. You can attach them to a cat and

when she begins to yowl she will call the dogs to chase her up a tree and when she quits wheezing and spitting the whistle will stop. Put one on a candidate for office and when he gets to talking till he is "out of breath" the whistle will start and you can sometimes get in two or three words yourself before he can get the whistle entirely choked off. It is a great invention, it enables candidates to whistle who have always been in the habit of doing all their whistling after the votes were counted. They will be on the market soon.

## Stories of Rain.

Each man around the store had told his tale of the "hardest rain he ever saw fall out of the sky." Tom Linkins was an easy winner with his of the great harvest rain in '93.

"It began with big drops kinder scatterin'-like" he said. "Then it got to a shower, and I just thought I'd crawl under the canvas on the reaper till it was over—knew the team would stand. But sir, when the lightning took to hitting right at that binder I concluded to get out from there. I had a gallon and a half bucket on my arm and I lit out for the mule shed. When I was about half way there the thing begun to get heavy. I looked down, and if the blamed thing wasn't full of water I'm a l—"

The lank individual who had been leaning against a barrel broke in:

"Well, now I reckon that must a been the day I am thinking about. What made me know it was rainin' some was seein' a flock o' wild ducks go over Geuts, them ducks had folded their wings and was just naturally paddlin'."

For the space of two minutes not a sound was heard save the purring of the cat asleep on the counter, then silently, with bowed heads, the crowd dispersed.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Perverted Proverbs.

The wages of gin is debt.  
You can lead an ass to knowlege—but you can't make him think.  
Imagination makes cowards of us all.

Let him that standeth pat take heed lest they call.

Only the young dis good.  
What can't be cured must be insured.

He who fights and runs away will live to write about the fray.

Never too old to yearn.  
Society covers a multitude of sin.  
The doors of opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull."

Carrie Nation has gone. She has taken her departure—not desiring to leave it. The old girl pulled out on the early morning train for Washington. "I go," cried she, as she grabbed a cigar from Agent Cockrell's mouth and jabbed Chief Gates in the ear with an umbrella. "to Washington. I go to reform congress. It is rotten. So is Oklahoma. I do not intend to return. I have discharged my attorneys and sold my property and I'll show those eastern stalacities something."

The Hatchett will be printed in Washington hereafter.—Guthrie Leader.

# OUR Poultry Department

In choosing one or the other branches of the poultry business most people would do well to supply the egg trade, but both branches should be combined with the greatest attention given to egg farming. Even on an exclusive egg farm there are always surplus cockerals for sale as broilers, and a certain proportion proportion of the laying hens are replaced each season by the pullets. The amount of stock necessary to be disposed of may be increased considerably with little extra effort and will add greatly to the profit.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MARKETING POULTRY PRODUCTS.

A large part of the profits in poultry keeping depends on the marketing of the products. We must be good salesmen as well as good poultry raisers. First we must have a good market to begin with or know how to make one. High priced trade is not found "ready made"; nor can it be made to order. We must make it ourselves and must cater to it. It requires time, ingenuity, tact and high grade products that someone wants and for which he is willing to pay any price asked. It is a demand that most people will not take the trouble to supply. Such a trade is worth working for. Solicit the trade of the rich consumer. The highest prices can be obtained and the largest profits are made in supplying a retail trade. This is one of the most satisfactory trades to cater to and is easy to get. There are hundreds of families in every town that are looking for the person who will furnish eggs, (clean, uniform in color and shape, also strictly fresh), regularly each week. I have one customer who is very particular about eggs. Jokingly she would ask, "did you see eggs laid?" She prefers large brown eggs so one day when I was dressing a number of hens I found several eggs. Wrapping them nicely in paper I took them to her saying, "I have some very nice eggs that were never laid." The questioning expression on her face was amusing. These customers are willing to pay four or five cents more per dozen above the retail store price. Is this not worth working for? The largest profits must come from superior marketing and from special market advantages in selling eggs and stock.

A little extra care and skill in preparing poultry for market will often make a large increase in the selling price. A casual glance at the dressed poultry offered for sale in most markets will recall the fact that much of it which is of inferior grade might have sold for top prices if it had been properly picked and packed. People judge poultry by appearance. Careful grading of poultry pays. There is a wonderful opportunity which poultrymen have of supplying not only fresh eggs, but also fresh poultry throughout the year to private cus-

tomers. This demand for properly fattened, well dressed poultry is large and no particular effort has been made to supply it.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### SOMETHING ABOUT INCUBATORS

Do not commence to operate an incubator until you thoroughly study the instructions that come with the machine. The machine cannot do it all. The operators must do their part. Do not expect too much at first. If you fail to secure the best results from your incubator or brooder at first or to produce as many chickens as you should, don't give up in despair but try again. Did you ever think the fault may be in you and not in the machine? It may take a great deal of time and work to get rid of this fault, but keep on and if the fault is yours it will in time give way to success. Place your incubator in a room where the temperature will not change too fast. I have found a dry cellar to be the best place. Access to plenty of fresh air is very important in hatching chickens. Keep a steady heat of 102 the first week; keep the temperature at 103 the second week; the third week keep the temperature at 103 and 104. Do not let it go above this. When they begin to hatch keep the temperature at 103 and 104. Insufficient ventilation and a high temperature causes the chickens to die in the shell. They must have plenty of fresh air while hatching. After an egg has started to incubate the germ may perish at any stage from lack of strength or any other cause. It is subject to disease and weakness the same as any other living organism. The principal cause is attributed to fluctuation of temperature, such as over-heating or lack of a sufficient amount. A high temperature causes many chicks to die. This death may not be sudden, but they will die before the hatch is complete. The stronger the vitality of the egg the more apt are chicks to hatch and live. Ventilation is a cause of much trouble, lack of which kills lots of chicks. Follow closely the instructions which come with the machine in regard to turning, testing and cooling the eggs.

Hatches are better and chicks are stronger when the eggs are turned by hand. Turning the egg ripens it clear around and every movement of the egg makes a corresponding movement of the embryo chick. These movements wake the chick up, giving it exercise. The trays must be shifted to equalize the temperature. Change position of trays from front to back and end to end. Change the outside eggs to the center and the center eggs to the outside. Next comes the cooling of the eggs which is very important. The egg shell expands in heat or contracts in cold. This expansion and contraction, the result of airing the eggs, breaks the tough fibers of the shell and when the time comes for the

chick to hatch it can hatch. The eggs should be tested the tenth and fifteenth days of incubation. Only good fertile eggs should be left in the machine. No set rules can be given for running an incubator as each hatch is a law in itself. No two are exactly alike. The general principles of management must be thoroughly understood, and the more we know about incubation, the better we will be able to adapt the machine to the needs of the developing embryo.

#### QUAINT SAM HOUSTON.

##### His Picturesque Attitude in the United States Senate.

Gen. Sam Houston of Texas was the most picturesque figure in the senate during my first years of service at the capitol. Like Benton, he was very fond of young men, and soon came to count me as "one of the boys." Only those who were youngsters in the forties can realize the interest people felt in Houston in the struggle for the independence of Texas. He was still fresh in the public mind. Visitors to the senate chamber invariably asked to have him pointed out to them, and they were never disappointed in their quest, for he was large of frame, of stately carriage and dignified demeanor and a lionlike countenance.

Always unconventional in dress, he would now and then appear at capitol wearing a vest and showy sombrero and a Mexican blanket, a sort of ornamental belt quilt with a slit in the middle, through which the wearer's head was thrust, leaving the blanket to hang in folds around the body.

His principal employment in the senate was whittling pine sticks, of which he seemed to have an unlimited supply. It was only at rare intervals that he broke silence, but when he did speak he always proved himself capable of contributing his quota of sound and patriotic advice to the deliberation of the senate.

No passage in Houston's career was nobler than the heroic stand against disunion which marked its close, while of his kindness of nature and generous helpfulness one could recall stories sufficient to fill a volume.

Near Quincy, Ill., there was a stretch of chuntry known as the "Indian tract," to which Houston held title, a fact many of the settlers thereon, a careless pioneer brood, failed to search out. One of them called upon William A. Richardson, long a member of the house from the Quincy district and subsequently a senator from his state, confided to him that he had inadvertently settled upon 160 acres Houston's land and that all he was worth stood in improvements on it. He wanted Richardson to see Houston and make the best terms that he could. Richardson, upon his return to Washington, told Houston the story, and asked what he would take for a quit-claim deed to the 160 acres.

"What sort of a man is this constituent of yours who has blundered upon my land?" Asked Houston.

"A good, square, honest man," was the reply.

"When I turn him off my land I reckon he and his family will be beggars?"

Richardson nodded.

"What's the farm worth now?" asked Houston.

"Improvements and all, about \$6,000 was the response.

"What was the bare place worth when you fellows went on it?" quired Houston.

"About \$5 an acre; or \$800 in all," answered Richardson.

"Good fellow this man of yours, Richardson?" This after a moment's thought.

"Best in the world," said Richardson.

"Tell him to send me \$800 and I'll make him a deed."

In due time the \$800 reached Washington in the shape of a New York draft. Richardson sought Houston, who having executed the deed took the draft and indorsed it.

"You say this man of yours is a good fellow?" he asked thoughtfully.

"Couldn't be a better one," was the emphatic answer.

"Send him back this draft and tell him Sam Houston has changed his mind,

What can you buy a good saddle horse for in that country?" He was told that \$200 would do it. "Well then," said Houston, "write to your friend and tell him to buy a first class saddle horse, about four years old, and keep him for me. When Congress adjourns I will go home with you and ride the horse down to Texas.

Without delay the man in Illinois received back his draft and bought a saddle horse, the best he could find.

Just before adjournment, Houston sought Richardson. "You say the fellow who has got my horse is a tip-top good man?" Richardson again declared him one of the best in the district. "Well," said Houston, with a sigh, "I should have liked first rate to see him and also my horse, but as things turn out I must go straight to Texas. When you get home go over and see the man and tell him to sell the horse and do what he pleases with the money. And by the way, Richardson, I wish you would write and tell me if it was a good horse or not."—Personal recollections of Galusha A. Grow, as related to Rufus Rockwell Wilson in Saturday Evening Post.

#### A Big Compliment

Miss Miriam Michelson, the novelist, was a few years ago a reporter.

Of her life as a reporter, she said recently:

"I usually had good luck. I was assigned to good stories. I covered them well, and therefore I liked the business.

"Once, though, a horrible misadventure befell me.

"I had interviewed a millionaire's wife, and, as the lady had been very kind and obliging, I wanted, in my article, to say only such things as would please her.

"In one paragraph I put the sentence:

"Immense diamonds sparkled in her ears."

"The compositor and the proof-reader must have been ill, or something, for the next morning the sentence was:

"Diamonds sparkled in her immense ears."

### What Hard Work and Honest Effort Will do.

Beginning October, 1904, as sole owner, I was salesman, yardman, stenographer, book-keeper and general manager, all combined, with a bank account too small to command or maintain an expensive string of expert solicitors, and with no long list of rich shareholders or high-priced officials (for their influence) I found my task anything but an easy one; I had everything to conquer—everybody to convince that I could succeed, but my business today is a success for I started at the very door of success—bottom and free of EXPENSE.

Competitors ridiculed me (in expressed sympathy, man's greatest weapon); they called me foolish for the undertaking, but on October the 10th my first shipment came and I proceeded to work, working early and late; but did the work, and work was the foundation of my tiny little business. My shippers liked it and they talked it to their neighbors until before the close of my first year 95 shippers were added, raising from one car 12 each. On March 1st 1907 our books show an increase of 600 per cent. Surely no Live Stock Commission House can show as marvelous a growth, and especially considering that the only methods employed are just hard work and honest endeavors to get all the dollars possible out of the stock shipped to the house—good service on the yards count.

As little as you may think, just one car in the beginning, meant more than train loads in years to come when I have grown big like my competitors.

Thanking you for any favors, however small, and inviting you to see us while at the convention and the Stock show, I beg to remain,

Ed E. Smith  
Successful Seller of  
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,  
North Fort Worth, Texas.

### Who Needs it Worse?

Who needs a thorough course of farm bookkeeping and Business Training worse than the farmer? No One. That is just why the Capital City Business College is introducing in connection with its courses of Bookkeeping and Business Training, a series of lectures on systematic Farming and a set of books especially adopted to farm Accounting. The farmer who at the close of each day's work makes a complete record of everything done during the day, its cost, etc., is learning to study the details of his business, to watch and observe the little things, and he is compiling valuable information for reference, and the end of the year, he knows just what each crop has cost him; where his gains and losses come from, and by his close study and application, he will the next year lessen the losses and increase the gain. The Farm needs the trained mind as badly as store or the railroad office. The farmer needs to be able to write a good hand, to spell correctly, to figure rapidly and accurately, to know how to write deeds, or to know when they are properly written, to write mortgages, notes, contracts, bills of sale, etc. We would advise our young men who are farming or

who expect to farm to give this matter careful consideration. The cost of the course is very small compared to the returns it will bring. The first year after you complete such a course will more than reimburse you for the entire expense. The Capital City Business College has many young men taking their thorough courses of Bookkeeping and Business Training with the sole aim of going back to the farm and making the best farmers in their community, and leaders in all progressive movements.

Write the only school in this country that is devoting any attention whatsoever to this subject for catalog, mentioning that you are interested in Farm Accounting—the Capital City Business College  
Guthrie, Oklahoma

### Pasturing Alfalfa

Methods of handling alfalfa differ very much with the soil and the climatic conditions. What is best for success on one kind of land in one locality does not exactly fit on the same kind of land in another locality. The individual grower must study his conditions and cannot depend on rules.

But here are many general principles which apply to the growing of alfalfa and to making a success of it and it is these principles that the News tries to put before its readers in such a way that they can apply them on their own farms.

The great value of alfalfa is as a hay crop, not as pasture. The first consideration should be the hay, though there is great profit to be made from using alfalfa as hog pasture. After a man finds out the value of alfalfa from practical experience, he may pasture it with hogs and kill it. Then he will sow more. But the man who kills his first small patch of alfalfa by pasturing it, too often joins the crowd of those who know "alfalfa's no good."

The one time that alfalfa should never be pastured is in March when it is starting into new growth. Feed is usually scarce at this time of the year and the green alfalfa fields look good. It is hard to resist turning the stock on when they need the feed and the feed is so good. But pasturing at this season is the first step toward weakening the stand, especially on land where crab grass is likely to find its way into the alfalfa. The plants need to make this spring growth to keep them healthy. They need the leaf surface to breathe through, and to get them into good running order for their summer's job. Weeds are often killed by keeping the tops chopped off just when they begin growing. That is a pretty fair way to kill perennial weeds. Pasturing alfalfa in the spring has much the same effect. Don't do it unless you have lots of alfalfa and know how to get another stand if part of the present one is killed.

### As to Mail Order Houses.

"Merchants are constantly urging the newspapers to protest against the peoples' patronizing mail order houses when, as a matter of fact the cure is entirely in their own hands," says the Vinita Leader.

The mail order houses can not hurt you if you fight it with the right kind of weapon. Use facts. The mail order houses sell goods by sending out catalogues in which goods are pictured, described and priced. You need not get a bulky catalogue as they do, but you can use your county paper. Take a good sized space, display your stock by using cuts, descriptions and prices. Show that your goods are superior to mail order goods. And they are. You do not handle "seconds." Show that your prices, carriage considered, are as low as the mail order prices. Show that you actually put the goods into their hands before they pay for them. The mail order house does not. Show them that your customers may return the goods and get their money back or exchange for other goods. They can't do that with the mail order houses. You may sell on time. The mail order house never does. You probably buy something that your customers has to sell. The mail order house never does. You pay taxes, contribute to local schools and churches, help build roads and bridges. The mail order houses never do. You have all the argument. It is your own fault if you don't get the business. Advertise your goods and your prices and you will get the trade that is now going to the mail order houses. Don't be afraid to spend a little money for printer's ink. It is not expense—it's an investment that will pay you good profit.

### The Way to Get Rich.

There is no excuse for anybody being poor, says an exchange, with eggs to sell at 30 cents per dozen, unless it is the man who buys the eggs. If you desire a coal mine or a newspaper plant, borrow 30 cents and purchase an old hen. At the end of thirty days you will have the hen and two dozen eggs. Sell the eggs for 60 cents and buy two more hens and in thirty days you will have three hens and six dozen eggs worth \$1.80. This amount will buy six additional hens, making nine in all, good for 18 dozen eggs by the end of the next 30 days, which will sell in the market for \$5.40. Now buy 18 more hens, which will give you a total of 24, enabling you by the end of the fourth month to harvest 48 dozen eggs, which may be disposed of for \$14.40, and now you can buy 48 hens, making your stock of layers 96, and your available supply of eggs in 150 days will be 192 dozen, worth \$57.60. Invest the whole amount in hens and you will have 162 in the hennery, or 289 in all, and in thirty days more, or at the end of the first six months from the time you embarked in the enterprise, you will have ready for market 576 dozen eggs, worth \$172.80. By this time your neighbor will begin to set up and take notice, especially those who are trying to raise garden truck, but keep right on investing your egg money in hens, and by the end of the year you will have 288,056 hens producing each month 456,204 dozen eggs, giving you a monthly income of \$136,851.20. See how easy it is.—Mooreland Leader.

### Government Regulation.

"Where's the president of this rail-

road?" asked the man who called at the general offices.

"He's down in Washington attending in the sessions of some kind of an investigation committee" replied the office boy.

"Where is the general manager?"

"He's appearing before the interstate commerce commission."

"Well, where's the general superintendent?"

"He's at the meeting of the legislature, fighting some new law."

"Where's the head of the legal department?"

"He's in court, trying a suit."

"Then, where is the general passenger agent?"

"He's explaining to the commercial travelers why we can't reduce the fare."

"Where is the general freight agent?"

"He's gone out in the country to attend a meeting of the grange and tell the farmers why we ain't got no freight cars."

"Who's running the blame railroad anyway?"

"The newspapers."—Pittsburg Press.

The Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, Colorado, has arranged the strongest platform program in its history for the 1907 session. Among the more prominent attractions may be offered the Parland-Newhall Co., Cavallo's Orchestra of fifteen pieces, four nights of splendid moving pictures, travel lectures by Charles A. Payne, Clayton's Jubilee Singers, Rev. Homer S. Wilson, Ellsworth Plunstead, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, The Pierces, Senator Ben Tilman, Nicola, the magician, Youna, the juggler, the Kellogg-Haines Singing Party, Senator Robert M. LaFollette and President G. Stanley Hall. The Assembly opens July 4th and continues for six weeks.

Once some mischievous boys got an old hoghead that was about to fall to pieces. They got an old negro preacher to preach on it to some negro men and women. When in the midst of his sermon he began to abuse the hypocrite. He said:

"De hypocrites can't stan'; de hypocrites will fall."

Just as he uttered the last words he stamped the hoghead and fell through. He did not want his congregation to be deceived, so he climbed to the top and poked his head out and said:

"But praise de Lawd, dey can rise ergain."

It will be a matter of much interest to many western people to learn that they will have an opportunity to hear two of the most famous men in the United States Senate. Ben Tilman, the eccentric senator from South Carolina and famous the country over for his "pitchfork" language and attitude, and Robert M. LaFollette, the fighting senator from Wisconsin, are both under contract to speak at the Colorado Chautauqua, at Boulder, next summer.

The foundation of the farmers' union warehouse is now finished and ready for the frame work.

# THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,  
OKLAHOMA. MISSOURI.

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

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

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

MARCH 15, 1907.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

## Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders.  
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

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

## Editor And The Advertiser.

Once on a time I knew a man  
Who said it didn't pay  
To advertise the goods he had  
To sell or trade away

To prove that he was off his base  
And make him clearly see,  
I gave him half a page of space  
And let him have it free.

It almost scared him into fits  
To see himself displayed  
As I displayed him, but he felt  
Its influence on his trade.

I kept it up his business boomed  
The customers swooped down,  
Upon his store until he had  
The biggest rush in town.

One day I went around to call  
And found him on the run  
With people waiting for their turn  
When those ahead were done.

Well, well" I cried in great delight,  
To see things boom that way  
Don't advertising pay, old man?  
What have you got to say?

I thought he'd like my work so much  
And thought my plan so nice,  
That he'd not only praise my wares,  
But pay me double price.

And did he do it? Listen please;  
I thought that I'd drop dead  
When suddenly he turned on me  
And vigorously said

Take out that advertisement quick;  
Goldern yer pesky skin,  
I'll never get a chance to rest  
Ez long ez it staves in.

Inland Printer.

Tie up the chickens! One old hen can do as much damage in an hour as can be repaired in a month.

Rock Island is concentrating at El Reno, the offices and division point being moved there from Chickasha.

Congress may hold an extra session. It adjourned this week and left twenty million dollars in the treasury unappropriated.

The city council met Monday evening and opened bids for the additional water works and the contract was let to a Chicago firm for \$450.

Congress adjourned without making any further appropriation for the con-con. which has been performing daily at Guthrie for some time past. The delegates are now realizing that it isn't funny to kill time at their own expense.

Woodward is mighty near a "boom" which of all things in the life of a substantial town is the thing most to be avoided. Woodward has grown solidly upon a secure foundation and never

will recede in value so long as it does not experience a "boom" period with its inevitable reaction. This is why Woodward is the best town in Oklahoma today—it has never had a "boom."

A paper cannot do more than bring inquiries to advertisers; it cannot make sales. We have had advertisers tell us they get many inquiries, but make few sales. On further inquiry we learn why. One advertiser waited until he got what he called "a good bunch" of inquiries before he answered any of them; another declared that he could not describe his stock; another affirmed he sent prices at once on a postal to every inquirer. Is it any wonder they failed to make sales?

A. V. Brown in his testimony on the E. R. Williams graft charge, did not wish to incriminate himself, hence he followed the advice of his lawyer. The evidence of the witnesses who told the whole story was thrown out, hence Williams was "proven guiltless" and his townsite of Buffalo was named as the future county seat of Harper. All that now appears on it is a farm house and as Brule, which is within a mile of the farm, is a thrifty little town, the action of the committee and convention has at least put them in a condition to be criticised—State Capital.

## Oklahoma for Melon Honors.

That Oklahoma is not going to content with sharing honors with Kansas in the matter of grain production, with Illinois in broom corn and the whole southern cotton country, but is out for a part of Colorado's honor in the melon patch, is identified by figures compiled in Beaver county.

A statement issued by the Beaver County Melon Growers' association, for the season of 1906, shows the growers received the total sum of \$11,894.51 for the crop. Four hundred and nineteen baskets of canteloupes brought an average of 67 cents and 995 crates brought an average of 71 cents. Three per cent commission was paid an agent for handling the crop; or a sum of \$394.73. Already the members of the association are preparing for their next season's crop, an order for planting being placed in January. All indications point to an increased acreage this year.

## Notice of Estray.

The following notice is posted on the grounds of a south-side citizen and from it's tone seems likely to be effective:

Notice is hereby given that I have taken up one plaid checkered chicken while busy on my premises engaged in destroying my religion and endangering my future existence by chewing up a choice selection of extra early growing radishes and by divers and sundry methods with malice aforethought, laying waste and otherwise destroying my vegetable incubator, sometimes called a "Hot-Bed" which had been erected by the perspiration of personal toil.

Now, therefore, this is to notify the legal owner of the above described chicken that damages in the sum of \$2.85 have been incurred and that he must call for said chicken and pay the above named sum in the coin of the realm. recover his property and go on his way rejoicing, otherwise the said chicken will be deemed guilty of unpardonable trespass, and same is hereby condemned to die at sunrise on the third day following the date of this notice, will be boiled baked or steamed until it is dead, dead, dead—and may the City Ordinances against stray chickens have mercy on it's everlasting gizzard.

Done by me this 3rd day of March, 1907.

Signed by  
(Owner of Premises.)

B. R. Clark, west end conductor, is now making regular runs to Woodward. He is rated as gentlemanly and accommodating under all circumstances.

Woodward ought to have a canning plant. Thousands of dollars are spent uselessly every year here for canned goods which are grown and could be canned right here.

H Amos, who sold out here last fall and moved to Kansas to make that state his home, returned Saturday with his family, rented a farm six miles south-east of Woodward and will stay here hereafter.

Claude Williams, employed by the Kansas City Paper House at that place, came down with the last excursion crowd on March 5th. He is a son-in-law of S. A. Pollock, and may decide to locate here and enter the mercantile business in Woodward.



Do you get Ft. Worth market reports? If not, write us.

## Ed. F. Smith Company,

### The SUCCESSFUL SELLERS of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Stock Yards.

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

WE BUY STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

#### Government to Aid Western Kansas

A recent press dispatch from Washington, says:

C. D. Perry of Englewood, Clark county, Kansas, one of the foremost and most intelligent farmers and ranchmen of Western Kansas, has laid before the Department of Agriculture, personally and through Senator Long, a proposition which, if carried out, will completely regenerate the so called "Short grass" country, and permit the settlers and homeseekers now flocking to that section by thousands to be successful.

The proposition in brief is that the department shall establish what might be called demonstrating farms at regular intervals throughout the Western Kansas section, possibly at each county seat, with the view to placing the native farmer face to face with results of dry land agriculture, the Campbell subsoil process and other improved methods of increasing production in the semi-arid region.

Colonel Perry's 22 years of experience in Western Kansas, going there as he says, entirely ignorant of farming, ignorant of farming, and therefore having nothing to unlearn, has given him considerable advantage over those who went there with a generation's experience in a more humid section where, to be successful, everything had to be unlearned. He is fearful that the homeseekers from Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Eastern Kansas, now going into Western Kansas in such numbers, may find that that they can not successfully apply their former methods of farming and may get discouraged, and there will again come a period of depression and low prices for land in Western Kansas.

Col. Perry has been over the situation fully, with the department officials having charge of dry land agriculture, and he and Senator Long are to have an interview with the secretary of agriculture in regard to the matter. Senator Long, being a citizen of Southwestern Kansas and the section involved, is thoroughly familiar with conditions described by Col. Perry, and in sympathy with his efforts.

The expense and added appropriation will be the only things at which the department of agriculture may balk. Congress has not at all times been too generous with the department of agriculture, or in particularly enthusiastic with her money many of the propositions this department has attempted to set at work. But Senator Long is a member of the committee on agriculture of the Senate, and his relation with the secretary of agriculture may be of some benefit in this matter.

The work sought is very similar to that done by the department in connection with the cotton lands in Texas and Louisiana some years since when the boll weevil was committing its depredations. Planters were all but discouraged, and land prices were going down hill. The secretary of agriculture and his experts made personal trips throughout the establishment of demonstrating farms sometimes established by the department, and sometimes by the adjacent towns. The planters were placed face to face with improved methods, and gradually put them into operation. Now things are more encouraging in cotton growing sections.

Col. Perry left Chicago 22 years ago for Clark county, Kansas. He had laid out and produced the Chicago suburb of Englewood, and when he reached Clark county he founded a town and called it by the same name. He invested heavily in lands. He got so much land, he says, that he became poor and could not get away. He had to stay, and he used every intelligent effort to make his farm and ranch productive. One of the results in a 33 bu. per acre wheat crop he raised last year in the "short grass" country, the so called "semi-arid" region. Col. Perry also discussed his proposition with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, which has manifested a great deal of interest.

#### IT'S HARD ON OKLAHOMANS

##### What the Convention is Thought of Abroad.

From the Baltimore American.

Since the day of Calhoun and nullification it may be doubted if there has been any American community in the United States so dubious of the meaning of its citizenship of the extent to which constitution of this nation reaches as the Territory of Oklahoma. The congress of the United States passed the enabling act at the last session, granting to Oklahoma the right to enter the Union when it should have adopted a suitable state constitution in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The act stipulates that the president of the United States may approve or reject the constitution and thereby grant or refuse statehood.

Ordinarily a statehood act is final and conclusive. The Territory, as a matter of course, frames a respective fundamental law and is admitted. Oklahomans are different. Their constitutional convention, which is composed of the wildest set of incoherent and irresponsible grafters, has been at work, or play, for months and has used up the \$100,000 appropriated by congress for expenses with-

out getting beyond the preamble. The small politicians have been debating for a long time whether there is any possible way to avoid adopting the constitution of the United States.

Oklahoma has a negro problem, an Indian problem, a half breed problem and a liquor problem. Shall Oklahoma adopt constitutional prohibition, for a time a time at least, in order that the Indian, negro and half-breed shall not aggravate the liquor problem? That is one mighty question. The other is, Shall "Jim Crow" or exclusion laws relating to privileges and railroad and street cars and to public and semi-public places, and laws excluding persons of dark color from the franchise, be incorporated in the fundamental law?

The Oklahoma convention is dead-lock, or paralyzed, by these considerations, and the usual order has been a wrangle in a long morning session by a number of ignorant and incapable persons, and then a long and fiery harangue by some gentlemen from Georgia, who makes the echoes skip around the hall with a speech in which he declares that the confederate soldiers were the only true patriots meriting eternal fame and honor.

Beyond the non-teetotal oratoric stage the convention has not proceeded except in one particular. The disbursing officer of the convention awarded the printing contract to the lowest and best bidder at a very low price. The convention rescinded the contract and gave the printing to a favored firm at double the rates. Then every possible paper that could be found was printed and reprinted until nearly all the money has been exhausted. The convention is congested with useless clerks and other paid officials and all is chaos.

At this stage of the proceedings Representative Murphy of Missouri, has introduced in congress a bill providing for the repeal of the enabling act so that Oklahoma may be denied statehood. Probably nothing will be done with the Murphy bill, but it is a question whether Oklahoma is not in the state class of unfitnes with the Cubans and Porto Ricans.

#### Farmers Turn Speculators.

Many of these sales are made not to settlers, but to speculators. Even the homesteaders who have haunted the land offices and waited their turns have remained only to file properly on their claims. "I find most of my buyers in Iowa," said one of the land dealers operating in the "high plains" section. "I bought 25,000 acres five years ago and have sold nearly all of it at an advance of \$5 to \$10 an acre. I go into a community of well-to-do farmers and by inquiry find one who has savings, say \$2,000. I show him how he can double his money by the increasing prices of land out west and get him to go on a homeseekers' excursion. Almost every time he buys, how can he help it? In these wet years western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming look as well as Iowa, and the soil is as good if it is watered."

With dry years may come disappointment. Wheat sown in that section has in the past lain in the ground from October to May without sprouting, but when it rains the grain goes

30 bushels per acre. With dry years the high prices will fall, but they will never again fall to the old level, this much is certain. The tide of immigration is too strong for that. The speculator may be disappointed; the man who borrows heavily in order to buy at the high prices will be closed out as in the past.

But the speculator is in the minority. Speculation and heavy mortgaging are not present in the land boom of to-day, as they were in the past. Disaster can be borne with greater equanimity.

The new land boom is a more sensible one than that of the 80s. It is based on what seem to be permanent conditions; or at least such a situation as appeals to the farmer as certain to continue. With farm products bringing 40 per cent more than five years ago, with rainfall in the west showing year after year of abundance, with seekers of new homes knocking at the door, how can farms fail to increase in price? The optimists say the rise in values will go on as rapidly for many years to come; the more cautious content themselves with the prediction that land will not be worth less than now. The doubter can get no hearing and is not considered.

#### Alfalfa.

Many farmers in feeding alfalfa hay make the mistake of feeding too much. With timothy, prairie hay and the like it does no particular harm to fill the manger and allow the stock to feed from it at will. Alfalfa however, is a highly concentrated food. Ten pounds of good carefully cured alfalfa hay is equivalent value to seven or eight of wheat bran. Consequently it is easy to see that over feeding of alfalfa hay is a common mistake. It is not roughness but a concentrated food. When beginning to feed it, some roughness must be supplied and at no time should it be fed as ordinary hay.

The time is rapidly coming when alfalfa will be widely cultivated—contrast the present acreage with that of ten years ago. We will have in succeeding issues timely articles on this subject.

Once some mischievous boys got an old hogshead that was about to fall to pieces. They got an old negro preacher to preach on it to some negro men and women. When in the midst of his sermon he began to abuse the hypocrite. He said:

"De hypocrites can't stan'; de hypocrites will fall."

Just as he uttered the last words he stamped the hogshead and fell through. He did not want his congregation to be deceived, so he climbed to the top and poked his head out and said:

"But praise de Lawd, dey can rise ergain."

"The teacher spoke to me after school today, mamma."

"What did he have to say?"

He asked if I had any brothers or sisters."

"And what did he say when you told him that you were the only child?"

"He said thank heaven!"—Flegende Blatter.

## What Next!

As a result of the brilliant statesmanship of Boss Haskell and his dupes in the Bull-Con. Convention, Woodward county, the towns of Woodward, Alston, Mutual and Seiling, and Oklahoma at large, will have to wait for if not altogether lose the benefits of the building of the new railway from here, via Alston, to Seiling. On last Saturday, the following telegram from chief engineer W. B. Story, to Messrs. Beckett and Eby who are in charge of the work, landed the blow which means so much loss to western Oklahoma:

"You will stop all work in connection with right of way matters Alston and Seiling; it has been decided to stop all work owing to attitude of people of Oklahoma as expressed in their Constitutional Convention; the people and the railroads cannot work at cross purposes successfully. We believe western Oklahoma needs additional R. R. facilities for proper development of the country and we were prepared to provide these. Under present conditions however the people as a whole evidently do not want us."

Not content with defaming Oklahoma by foolish enactments and unwise assumption of legislative authority the mercenary outfit from the Indian Territory would drive out all possibility of development of this fertile section and deprive us of our just recognition.

It would be foolish for railway companies to continue building at heavy expense in the certainty of a losing business after completing the work, and no fair-minded person can censure the railroads for their actions. The only way out of it for all of western Oklahoma is to solidly vote down the monstrosity offered us by the bosses of the bull-convention.

### HENRY ASP'S CONSTITUTION

#### Report Given by Press Bureau.

Guthrie, Okla. March 5.—A constitution, full and complete, and guaranteeing to the people of Oklahoma the full rights and privileges contemplated in the organic laws of other states, a document which when printed will not take up as much space as the recent county boundaries provision, this was to Messrs. Asp, McCloud, Harris, Hudson and other republicans presented for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention this morning.

The introduction of the document,

created profound surprise. That a constitution could be formulated in less than thirty-five days proved most mysterious to the democrats who have been struggling along for over three months, and are hardly near the end.

That a document absolutely in conformity with the enabling act, guaranteeing statehood if ratified by the people, should be presented to a bunch of democrats, mostly unreconstructed rebels, caused intense indignation, and "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, their leader, quickly sidetracked the proposition.

Shortly after the convening hour, Mr. Asparose asked unanimous consent to introduce a constitutional proposition. The delegates had received no inkling of the existence of a completed constitution and the request was quickly granted.

The document was passed up to the clerk's desk, where it was read by title. For a space of a full minute there was absolute silence in the room. The delegates looked at each other and toward the chair. Surprise was depicted on every face.

The tension was quickly broken by Mr. Asp who asked that the convention order the proposition published, not at the expense of the convention or the government, but at the expense of the republican members.

Kornegay of Vinita moved that the convention bear the expense, but in the next few minutes the democrats recovered from their astonishment and "Alfalfa Bill" came to their rescue by forgetting that Kornegay's motion was pending and proceeding with other business.

The Constitution presented is a full and complete document and provides for a senate of twenty five members and a house of representatives of fifty members which may be increased to thirty and sixty respectively. It provides for full state government and the election of state and judicial officers.

The courts established are a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and justices of the peace, the probate court having jurisdiction only in probate matters and no qualification attached for the probate judge to be a lawyer.

The provision relating to municipal corporations continues the existence of cities, towns and villages incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and provides that hereafter municipal corporations shall be created only by general law.

The counties of Oklahoma as constituted and recording districts in the Indian Territory are made counties. The temporary county seats are the county seats now established in Oklahoma and the recording court towns in each recording district in the Indian

Territory, until changed in manner to be provided by the legislature.

The private corporations and public service corporations provision is very much shorter than the committee report of the convention. It provides for a railroad and warehouse commission to have charge of railroad, warehouse, elevators, cotton compresses and all public service corporations, the commission to have power to fix rates. The commission is also given power to have supervision over the physical condition of railroad properties and in case they become dangerous to the public safety to enforce repair. The document contains a drastic provision against freight rate discrimination, making it a felony on the part of the officer of the railroad granting such rebates or who is guilty of discrimination. It also provides that when any shipper or municipality shall make complaint to the commission that inter-rate rates are unjust or discriminative against any interest of the state, the commission shall investigate and if they find such complaint to be true to institute and prosecute before the interstate commerce commission proceedings to secure revision and readjustment of such discriminatory rates. It contains a fellow servant law; requests the legislature to provide for a board of arbitration and conciliation; grants to women the right to vote at all school elections and does not discriminate the soldiers who are residents of the state. It also contains a stringent anti-trust law.

The constitution as a whole provides for the stringent regulation of public service corporations and is aimed to remedy the evils of rebates and discriminations and to protect the rights of the public without driving capital out of the state and preventing investment in public improvements.

While protecting the people, the proposed constitution does not prevent capital from coming into the state.

### Sowing Alfalfa.

The correspondent in the last issue who told of the farmer who plowed his land for alfalfa, harrowed it twice, sowed the seed, and harrowed it in right away so as not to lose the moisture in the soil," stated the reason for the failures to secure good stands of alfalfa. Insufficient preparation of the seed bed is certain failure. The soil must have time to settle. The portion turned over must make connections with the undisturbed subsoil below. There must be no loose streak down there about six inches, full of holes and undecayed rubbish. If there is, the alfalfa roots will quit in despair when they strike that streak.

Land for spring seeding to alfalfa should have been plowed at least two months ago and harrowed down repeatedly. The harrowing helps firm

## The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



## Excursions

Homeseekers' Excursion tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Rate in many cases less than one fare, and limit twenty one days or thirty days, according to destination.

Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily. Very low rate. Limit June 1st.

For further particulars apply to J. A. Lambert, City Passenger Agent.

the soil and helps to hold the moisture. If the land will not stand this treatment and blows, it isn't very good land for alfalfa, to begin with. If such land was in corn and was kept clean, the stalks should be removed and it will then be in good shape, without plowing, for spring seeding to alfalfa. Harrow it repeatedly until the surface is as fine as a garden.

The time to sow alfalfa is when conditions are right. The soil must have been prepared as indicated above. There must be enough moisture in it to germinate the seed and sustain the young plants for a month without rain. The seed must be clean and of good quality. Danger of hard freezes must be past. The dates or the sign of the moon when all of these things are right cannot be stated. The judgment of the man must decide.

Twenty pounds of good seed to the acre is enough. Fifteen will do and more than twenty is absolute waste of good money.

And when the alfalfa is sown and up, don't let it die while you are waiting for it to "get big enough to cut." That question will be discussed later.

—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

J. T. Lavender bought a car of bloom corn on Saturday from H. Wack of Grand, Oklahoma, the price paid being \$75 per ton, the highest price paid this season so we are told. The corn was of extra quality, and clearly shows what can be done if this crop is properly cared for and kept under shelter. —Higgins News.



# I Am the Paint Man

## 2 Full Gallons Free to Try—6 Months Time to Pay

### I Guarantee Freight Charges.

I AM the paint man. I have a new way of manufacturing and selling paints. It's unique—it's better. It revolutionized the paint business of this country last year.

Before my plan was invented paint was sold in two ways—either ready-mixed or the ingredients were bought and mixed by the painter. Ready-mixed paint settles on the shelves, forming a sediment at the bottom of the can. The chemical action in ready-mixed paint, when standing in oil, eats the life out of the oil. The oil is the very life of all paints.

Paint made by the painter cannot be properly made on account of lack of the heavy mixing machine.

My paint is unlike any other paint in the world. It is ready to use, but not ready-mixed.

My paint is made to order after each order is received, packed in hermetically sealed cans with the very day it is made stamped on each can by my factory inspector.

I ship my thick pigment, which has double strength, freshly ground, in separate cans, and in another can, I ship the pure, old process Linseed Oil—the kind you used to buy years ago. Any child can stir them together.

I sell my paint direct from my factory to user—you pay no dealer or middleman profits.

### My \$100.00 Cash Guarantee

I guarantee, under \$100 Cash Forfeit, that the paint I am offering you does not contain water, benzine, whiting, or barytes—and that my Oil is pure, old-fashioned linseed oil and contains absolutely no foreign substance whatever.

I guarantee the freight on six gallons or over. My paint is so good that I make this wonderfully fair test offer:

When you receive your shipment of paint, you can use two full gallons—that will cover 600 square feet of wall—two coats.

If, after you have used that much of my paint, you are not perfectly satisfied with it in

every detail, you can return the remainder of your order and the two gallons will not cost you one penny.

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer.

It is because I manufacture the finest paint, put up in the best way, that I can make this offer.

I go even further. I sell all of my paint on six months' time, if desired.

This gives you an opportunity to paint your buildings when they need it, and pay for the paint at your convenience.

Back of my paint stands my Eight-Year officially signed, iron-clad Guarantee.

For further particulars regarding my plan of selling, and complete color card of all colors, send a postal to O. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo. I will send my paint book—the most complete book of its kind ever published—absolutely free. Also my instruction book entitled "This Little Book Tells How to Paint" and copy of my 8-year guarantee.

**O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man.**  
Dept. 524 St. Louis, Mo.

**NOTE—My 8 Year Guarantee Backed by \$50,000 Bond.**

## Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses. If you want the highest market price instead of the lowest

## Ship Your Wool To Us

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

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

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

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

**FREE**  
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.

**JOHN A. SALZER  
SEED CO.**  
LA CROSSE, WIS.

## 34 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.



No. 656. Combination Top Buggy and Driving Wagon with Stanhope Style Buggy Seat and Bike Gear. Also Extra Seat for Open Wagon. Price complete, \$61.50. As good as sells for \$75.00 more.

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World.

Selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large, free catalogue.



No. 316. Light, One Horse, Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete, \$68.50. As good as sells for \$85.00 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.  
Elkhart, Indiana

## 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

**\$10.00** Sweet Feed Grinders. **\$14.00** 6-Bladed Steel Wind Mill.

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

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

## EVERGREENS

Mention this paper. Nursery grown, hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, first class, prepaid \$1 to \$10 per 100. Also Nursery grown Forest Trees.

**FREE!**—One beautiful Black Hill Spruce to every customer. Send for free Cat. and Bargain Sheet.

**D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist**  
Box 56, Dundee, Ill.

(Please mention this paper.)

## Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms at Kansas City.

- Allen-Robertson & Company.
- Cherry-Tilden & Co.
- Elmore & Co.
- Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
- Ft. Worth Live Stock Com. Co.
- Hopkins-Keiley & Company.
- Rice Bros.
- C. A. Stewart Live Stock Com. Co.
- Welch Bros.
- Frank Witherspoon

**VARICOCELE**  
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.)

## TOMATOES AND BEANS BEING CONTRACTED

Canning Season Commences in Oklahoma City Next Month.

Tomatoes and string beans are now being contracted for by the local canning company. Farmers are eager to make contracts for tomatoes as they are profitable products, ripening in about 90 days from the time of planting and producing from \$60 to \$100 per acre. String beans have not been grown extensively in this locality, but now that there is a canning market, the increase in acreage will be marked.

The canning season will commence next month, long before the northern canneries have arranged to even overhaul their plants for the season. Pork and beans will be packed to keep the canning factory running until other products are ready to be canned. A large quantity of pumpkin will be packed this year, the Oklahoma product having been found to be of unusual excellence and in demand.

A feature of this year's pack will be apples. Oklahoma has been somewhat slow in establishing a record in fruit growing, but is now raising a great quantity of apples. Several extensive orchards are being planted in this county, and with the ones now bearing, Oklahoma City canned apples will be competitors in the world's markets.

The canning of sweet potatoes will

come later in the season. No contracts are made for this product as sweet potatoes are raised in abundance and farmers will be able to supply the demand of the canning company late in the summer."—Daily Oklahoman.

Now why not have canning plants in Woodward. We have just as good crops and gardens here and we buy a world of canned goods every year while our produce rots for want of a market.

If ever there was a chance for Woodward to do something worth while, something which would benefit every farmer within 25 miles around, that "something" is the erection of canning factories and the establishment of a produce market here!

### Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

This from the Wichita Beacon, a recognized leading democratic paper for many years a manly compliment justly merited:

"No politician in Oklahoma has gained more respect during the convention than Henry Asp. Fought bitterly as a corporation attorney, he has shown no vindictiveness nor has he lost sight of his duty to the people. Future honors await him if his party wins the ascendancy."

The attention of the Mutual Enterprise is especially called to the above, coming as it does from an unprejudiced democratic daily.

### Cut in Counties and No Cut in Taxes.

Say, brother taxpayer, how do you like the work those reformed Bryan Democrats are doing at Guthrie for you and me? Could anybody but they work so much for our interests in such a little time and on such a little salary and expense? Ought we not to remember them for such service, or or shall we not yet to their work and remain as a territory until we can elect men that this or that little town cannot buy?

Our taxes are entirely too high now and what will they be if we accept such a division as they propose to give us and then add to our burden the number of extra officers we will have to support? The writer, for one, would rather never have statehood as to take it on such terms. These are the sentiments of a Lincoln and Jefferson Democrat.—Carmen Union.

The greatest sufferer from the abolition of the free pass system is in the Pullman Palace Car company. When 75 per cent of the passengers rode on passes they prtrionized the Pullman. They could well afford to pay \$2 a day for the accommodation, but now, when they have to pay fare, they ride in chair cars provided by the road, and now hundreds of sleepers are hauled back and forth that are little more than so many empties, and the companies are wondering how this is going to end.—State Capital.

# Woodward County's Valuation.

Many are curious, doubtless, to know the exact statue of Woodward county up to this date as taken from the record in order that the public may fully understand we present the following data:

### WOODWARD COUNTY.

TOWNSHIP	POPULATION	ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUATION PERSONAL
Adams	1575	\$38,721	\$87,340
Atheus	1625	53,076	47,060
Detroit	748	31,415	31,494
Greenwood	347	88,044	13,525
Good	1572	36,826	65,172
Irwin	1301	31,156	38,264
Kiowa	1722	56,229	84,569
Little	1318	22,134	48,765
Liberty	2389	96,601	112,986
Obrian	1057	18,917	41,822
Oleta	417	19,217	28,787
Ohio	1523	34,709	91,115
Otter	2045	69,082	86,411
Penn	1584	29,922	67,710
Rock	1905	74,278	63,655
Supply	1063	120,125	60,169
Union	1451	39,046	55,834
Webster	2412	161,716	101,541
Woodward	2245	169,428	96,988
Woodward City	2801		372,424
Total Pop.	31,116		
Town lots except Woodward City			
Fargo	\$13,225	Tangier \$3394	
Supply	17,895	May 1,598	
Shattuck	17,855	Gage 25,107	
Belva	223	Quinlap 6,017	
Mooreland	10,080	Curtis 4,843	
Total Valuation			
Real Estate	\$1,463,539		
Personal	1,546,863		
Pullman Car	2,037		
Telegraph	5,015		
Telephone	5,957		
Express	282		
Railroad	316,589		
Total	3,341,271		
Tax levy for 1906,	5 1/2 per cent.		

Indebtedness	
Twenty year bonds	\$25,000.00
Court house coupons	30,750.00
Road and bridge "	1,777.50
Outstanding warrants	10,000.00
Delinquent Taxes 1905	21,260.00
All other years	9,000.00
Salaries of county Officers	
Treasurer	\$3,100.00
Clerk	2,700.00
Register deeds	4,400.00
Probate judge	2,000.00
Supt schools	1,200.00
Sheriff	2,800.00
County attorney	1,600.00
County commissioners	87.50

### Positions Guaranteed.

Positions guaranteed is the head line used in the advertisements of some schools who are endeavoring to secure patronage on this point alone, but we would recommend to our young friends that they select a school that offers something besides merely guaranteeing a position if you finish a certain course under certain conditions, etc. etc., one that guarantees to give you the most thorough practical, modern course to be had and in the least possible time, and one that will duplicate, if asked to, the guaranty contract of any commercial school, after they have explained its contents to the prospective student. Select a school that uses as its headlines THOROUGH PRACTICAL courses at a reasonable expense, and in the shortest time possible, such as the Capital City Business College of Guthrie, Okla.

### REBATES AND DISCOUNTS

are sometimes offered by school that have not sufficient merit in their courses to draw patronage otherwise. The Capital City Business College through their modern Byrne systems will save you in the way of board and time more than triple the discount allowed by any of these schools, and if you doubt their doing this, you may pay them the same amount of cash you would have to pay the inferior school, give them a note for the discount, payable only when they have demonstrated to you that their courses are far cheaper at the regular rate than that of the other schools at a big discount.

For facts and figures, write your name and address below, and mail them this ad.

Name .....

Address .....

### Promises

"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep"  
Weep not, but blindly trust, can ye not see  
That just beyond is rest and peace?  
A d-d-he  
Well comfort, for "We've such a little ways to go."

I know the path is rugged, thorns will tear  
Our weary hearts and tired hands, and yet,  
We have the Promises, we know His tender care  
Is round about us, we must not forget.

I know the lonely hours; they have come to all;  
The old familiar rooms her gracious presence blest,  
The little things she loved, you almost hear her call,  
And yet ye know, "He doeth all things best."

But in the long sad years He brings for us to bear,  
And we are walking in the way her feet have trod,  
Our dead will be a Presence, sweet and rare,  
And as the mists are clearing, we may kiss the rod.

Mrs. J. B. Peck.



# A Bargain

FOR OUR

# Subscribers

The New Idea  
Woman's Magazine  
AND

# Live Stock Inspector and Farm News

Both, One Year for Only \$1.00

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

# Go tourist to California

Only the Santa Fe offers you



All the Way

Fastest train —except Limited—  
to Los Angeles.  
Middle route Scenic Old  
Santa Fe Trail.  
One management All the way.  
Fred Harvey meal service, and  
Grand Canyon Stop-overs.

# Economy and comfort

You save in railroad and Pullman fares. You can join personally-conducted parties. You are carried in newest Pullman tourist sleepers. Block signals too.

Very Low Rates in March and April.

Ask J. A. Lambert, Agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.  
Woodward, Okla.

GET ONTO THE

# Live Stock Inspector

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

# The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Prop.

The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle.

Fine Sample Rooms.

Amarillo, Tex.

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

## THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds. Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards,

Kansas City.

Missouri

## Deleware Hotel

CATTLEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

140 Rooms. 50 Rooms with Bath.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Long & Evans, Props.

## Carey Hotel

Wichita, Kan.



\$2.00 and \$3.00 per day

Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

HUMPHREYS & BAYFIELD, Props.

## 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL OLD HICKORY BUGGIES

We sell these splendid buggies direct to you, at lowest factory price. Saves you one-half.

GUARANTEED 2 YEARS

"Old Hickory" buggies have quality, have style, have finish, and the lasting quality that no other buggy can equal. You will be surprised at the low factory prices. Write for Catalog today.



Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co. 1460 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

## CASH FOR YOUR FARM, HOME, BUSINESS OR OTHER PROPERTY.

We can sell it for you, no matter where it is or what it is worth. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. If you want to buy any kind of property anywhere send our monthly. It is free and contains a large list of desirable properties in all parts of the country.

C. A. WILSON, Real Estate Dealer. 415 Kansas ave. Topeka, Kan.

### Live stock in Oklahoma.

This article is intended to apply to the Indian Territory as well as to what was known heretofore as simply Oklahoma. The conditions are so similar that what applies to one in the line of production of stock will apply about equally to the other.

#### BEEF PRODUCTION IN OKLAHOMA

Until quite recently, cattle in this section have been grown on the native grasses and sold to be finished elsewhere. All this will change. The corn and cotton are both being grown in Oklahoma with which to finish them. Oklahoma promises soon to be one of the greatest of the cotton and corn producing states in the Union. This means that it is quite certain to become one of the greatest of beef producing states. Bermuda grass can be grown in fine form to furnish summer grazing. Natural or artificial groves may be present to provide shelter from summer heat. The winters are so mild that the cheapest shelter will suffice. Alfalfa, corn fodder, kafir corn and sorghum can be grown for roughage in limitless supply. Why should this region not become a great center for the production of beef? Alfalfa and cottonseed will furnish the protein, and corn and kafir corn the carbohydrates. Feeding cattle should, therefore be encouraged on many farms in order to maintain the fertility of the land.

#### DAIRYING IN OKLAHOMA

There is nothing in the natural conditions to prevent Oklahoma from furnishing a large amount of dairy products. Bermuda grass that makes meat in summer is equally good for producing milk. The native pastures are also good until they lose their succulence in midsummer. They may then be supplemented by such soiling crops as alfalfa, corn, sorghum and kafir corn, to any extent that may be desired. Cowpea and alfalfa hay are present for winter feeding. These may be abundantly supplemented in part by feeding cottonseed meal. Corn silage or even the winter fodder will do the rest. The summer heat may be somewhat against the making of butter for a limited season each year, but this is more than compensated for in the mild winters.

#### GROWING MUTTON IN OKLAHOMA

The outlook for the raising of sheep in Oklahoma is very bright if the farmers desire to have it so. The natural conditions for growing them are of the best. The soil is dry. The marshy land is rare. Shade may easily be furnished against the summer heat and in winter almost no protection is needed. The grass pastures in summer may easily be supplemented by rape and cowpea pastures. Alfalfa hay and cottonseed in one the other of its forms, is as valuable in fattening sheep as in fattening cattle.

But sheep, in my judgment, will have another mission in Oklahoma. They will yet be made to make the farmers grow cotton. It will be done in this way: At the last cultivation given to the corn, cowpeas may be sown. These will grow and approach maturing before the corn is ripe. Crab grass also grows at that season, though not wanted. Sheep turned in to the corn when nearly mature will turn cowpeas, crab grass and corn into the choicest mutton. This will

avoid the necessity for harvesting the peas or husking the corn.

Winter lambs should also be grown with much success. The winters are so mild that much of the time the dams are nursing their young, they could be grazed on wheat, rye or vetch pastured sown for the purpose. Field roots, as mangels, may also be provided. In this way, immense numbers of such lambs could be grown for markets north and east, where populous cities are located.

It may be while sheep are thus employed to harvest cowpeas and corn some attention will need to be given to the variety of corn grown. Smaller varieties may answer the purpose best as they will not shade the cowpeas overmuch, and thus check growth unduly. The sheep may also harvest the corn more easily. Fields thus harvested will be left in fine condition for growing cotton. What method of fertilizing for this crop could be adopted that would be so cheap?

#### SWINE IN OKLAHOMA

An immense future awaits the growing of swine in Oklahoma. Next to cotton, corn will be the staple. It is fully mature in September and early in the month, if desired. This means that swine may harvest the corn during October, November and December. Cowpeas should be grown in the corn and eaten by the swine, as in the case of the sheep. This too would prepare the land for cotton.

Think of the ease with which swine may be wintered. They may graze much of the time on winter wheat and winter rye, and may also dig up peanuts where the ground is suitable. The dry autumns and mild winters make it possible to handle sheep and swine as outlined above, as they can be handled in few other states.

#### FOWLS IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma throughout all its borders, may become in a sense a paradise for fowls. The climate is mild, so that cheap poultry houses may be used. The food grown or that may be grown for egg production or for fattening is very large. A clump of castor bean plant grown nearby may furnish suitable shade. The variety of green food that may be grown winter and summer beside their houses may be made to encircle the entire year.

These lines of production are in their infancy. Eggs are relatively scarce and expensive. The supply is not nearly equal to the demand. The number of swine grown is relatively small. Only a few cattle are furnished within the border of either state. The only sheep I saw in either state, after riding back and forth several hundred miles by rail, were half a dozen head kept on the experiment farm at Stillwater. Some of the farmers say that it is hazardous to keep sheep, because of the extent to which dogs abound. The sorghum furnishes the remedy.

John Kirk, an old resident of this section of the country, died in this city Friday and the funeral was held Saturday. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. The deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his departure.

## WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

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

EXCHANGE, for brick business, or dwellings, 3 1/2 sections Donley county, Texas, price \$16.50; will divide to suit; fertile, good water.

A. F. CULBERTSON, Clarendon, Tex. 1 t pd.

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.

## NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

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

## I CAN SELL

Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED

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

If You Want to Buy

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

DAVID P. TAFF,  
The Land Man,

415 KANSAS AVE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

(Please mention this paper.)

## 5000 Telegraphers NEEDED

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

Learn Telegraphy

AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators at Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a \$250 Bond to every student to 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 vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

THE

Morse School of Telegraphy.

Cincinnati, O.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Texarkana, Tex.

Buffalo, N. Y.  
LaCrosse, Wis.  
San Francisco, Cal.

314m

(Please mention this paper.)

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the News office.



# ANNUAL SALE



OF

## THOROUGHbred CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

# Roswell, New Mexico,

## April 16, 17 and 18, 1907.

The Western Stock Yards Co., will hold their 3rd annual sale of Thoroughbred Herefords and Shorthorns during the meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's association in Roswell, N. M., on April 16th. 17th and 18th. 1907.

The offerings will consist of about 100 head of bulls and 50 females, and are consigned from the good herds of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley and will be as well selected a lot of cattle as were ever offered to the Ranchmen, and will be peculiarly adapted to their use, being already acclimated.

The following well known breeders will have consignments in the sale:

J. W. Johnson,	Childress, Texas.
Geo. M. Slaughter,	Roswell, N. M.
Wm. Atkinson,	Roswell, N. M.
William Frass,	Lipscomb, Texas.
W. H. Parker,	Lipscomb, Texas.
L. R. Bradley,	Hereford, Texas.
R. H. Norton,	Hereford, Texas.

and Others.

Cheap R. R. Rates from everywhere. The sale will commence promptly at one o'clock each day.

For Information and Catalogues, Address

AUCTIONEERS

Col. R. E. Edmonson, Kansas City, Mo.  
Co.: J. N. Harshberger, Lakewood, N. M.

O. H. NELSON,

Pres. Western Stock Yards,  
Amarillo, Texas.

# Give Your Stock Fresh Water —Every Morning and Evening

**F**RESH water for stock, particularly for fattening hogs or cattle and for working horses is very necessary. Stagnant water does not refresh a tired horse, nor stimulate growth of fattening stock. Stagnant water is liable to contain the germs of disease. And remember, disease is not always manifested by actual illness, but often by retarded development. Anyway, you know the great importance of fresh water on the farm. And the modern way, the easy and sure way, to get it is by using a gasoline pumping engine.

The Famous Pumping Engine will pump water for you at a cost of about 4c an hour. It will be always ready; ready by simply closing the switch and opening the fuel valve. No trouble, no danger, no work. No waiting for the wind to blow.

The engine and equipment are mounted on one and the same base, and the whole, together with gasoline

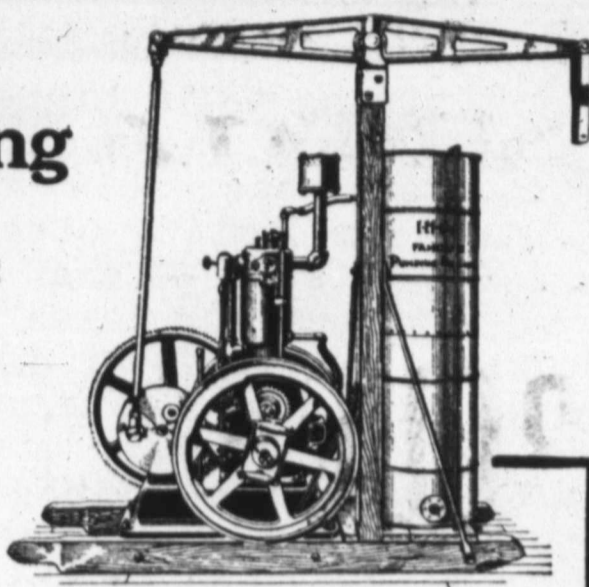
tank, is placed on small skids with handles, and can be readily moved from place to place—By detaching walking beam from pump and using belt from fly wheel pulley, the engine can be used for light power to run grindstone, cream separator, feed mill, fanning mill, churn, butter-worker and various other small machines.

The pumping jack is so made that it can be readily attached to any standard pump.

Works successfully in pumping from either shallow or deep wells—giving a steady flow of water—no jerking.

It's for you to decide what kind of an engine to buy, but it will pay you to go slow and do some investigating. Find out all you can about I. H. C. engines—

—about their simple construction;  
—about their strength and durability;  
—how little fuel they use, and how



they waste none;  
—how easy it is to operate them;  
—how much power they furnish.  
The full line of I. H. C. engines embraces many styles and sizes.  
Vertical—2 and 3-horse power.  
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power.  
Call on the local agent and investigate our pumping engines or write for catalog.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A.**  
(INCORPORATED.)

# CORNISH PIANOS AND ORGANS



LATEST STYLE UPRIGHT CONCERT GRAND.

**\$25 CASH DOWN.** LET us show you how easily you can place a high grade installation plan. 25-year guaranteed

Cornish Piano or Organ in your home. Sit down and send today for

1. The wonderful Cornish Album of Miniatures, describing choicest of fifty styles of Cornish Instruments ranging in price from the least expensive to the finest ever built.

2. The names and addresses of 5,000 registered purchasers.

3. Our plan to give you a two years' musical education absolutely free.

All these aids are free. We will send them to you all charges paid, and when you have selected the instrument you wish, we will send it to you, freight prepaid, on



THE CORONA.

**\$10** Cash Down. Balance on easy installment plan. If after a year's use the instrument is not satisfactory, we will refund your money with six per cent interest in addition, giving you One Year's Free Trial.

## 30 Days' Free Trial

that you may compare it in your own home with other high class makes and prove for yourself that Cornish instruments are the most satisfactory instruments you can buy at any price. See for yourself the beautiful and artistic cases and test the wonderful Cornish tone, the most exquisite that ever delighted your ear. Then if you are not fully satisfied with the instrument after a month's trial in your own home, return it at our expense. Even if after a year's use the instrument is not satisfactory, we will refund your money with six per cent interest in addition, giving you One Year's Free Trial.

## Two Years' Credit If Needed 1907 MODELS NOW READY

Cornish Pianos and Organs are famous for their durability. When you purchase a Cornish instrument, you buy for a lifetime. Only the finest material that money can buy is used in Cornish instruments and only the most skilled workmen are employed. They are sold to you direct from the factory at less than half what agents and dealers charge. You save all the agents' profit and pay at your own convenience, taking two years' credit if needed. Do not think of buying a Piano or an Organ without sending for the Free Cornish Aids. Sit down and write for them today.



CHAPEL ORGAN FOR HOME, CHURCH OR HALL.

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

**CORNISH CO., Washington, N. J.**

## INSTRUCTIVE. INTERESTING. "Correct English— How to Use It."

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE USE OF ENGLISH.

JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER, Ed.

Partial Contents.  
Course in Grammar.  
How to Increase One's Vocabulary.  
The Art of Conversation.  
Shall and Will; Should and Would;  
How to Use Them.  
Pronunciations (Century Dictionary)  
Correct English in the Home.  
Correct English in the School.  
What to Say and What Not to Say.  
Course in Letter-Writing and Punctuation  
Alphabetic list of Abbreviations.  
Business English for the Business Man  
Compound Words: How to Write Them.  
Studies in English Literature.

AGENTS WANTED.  
\$1 a Year. Send 10 cents for copy.  
CORRECT ENGLISH.  
Evanston, Ill. 2t

## Many Weeds are Worth Money as Crude Drugs

Do you know that many of our common weeds are worth more money to the acre than corn, wheat or cotton, and that about \$15,000,000 worth of them are imported to this country from the old world every year. Such weeds as Jimson, mullein, the docks and many other can be collected and cured at a large profit.

Special Industries magazine tells all about what weeds to gather, when to gather, how to cure and where to sell them, also articles on the cultivation of Ginseng, Golden Seal, Senega and other special crops that are money makers for the grower. 25c a year sample copy 5c. L. E. Lindsay, Publisher. Joplin Missouri.

## WESTERN SEEDS For Western Planters

NEW CROPS, TESTED SEEDS, for Farm, Field and Garden. ALFALFA, CANE SEED MILLET, KAFFIR CORN, POP CORN, ONION SETS, CLIPPER MILLS, ETC. Also FULL STOCKS GARDEN SEEDS. If you wish to buy or sell, write us for price lists before you buy.

THE BARTELDES SEED COMPANY.  
Lawrence, Kas., Denver Col., Oklahoma City, Ok



Wm. E. Curtis,  
Steer Salesman,  
FOR  
Rice Brothers.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

We don't care what kind of stuff your ship to us. We have men who know how to sell all kinds—common to good—old skates or market toppers. Our staff of cattle sellers includes Bill Curtis, Joe Smith, Bob Yancey and George Rice. If you'll bill 'em to us we'll get all they're worth all the time and some times more.

**RICE BROTHERS.**  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

J. M. SCAMMAN, GEORGE HUNTER, J. W. BENNETT,  
President. Vice President. Sec. and Treas.

## Ship Your Stock to MISSOURI LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

Good Sales. Prompt Returns.

**SEEDS** Field, Garden, Flower EVERYTHING for the Farmer or Gardener  
Planet Jr. Garden Tools, Seed Sowers, Bale Ties, Onion Sets, Large Stock Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Cane, Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass. Write for FREE Catalogue.  
MISSOURI SEED CO., 1462 St. Louis Ave, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**GINSENG** Yields \$100 to the square foot, and you can grow it in your garden. Easy to grow. Write for our literature and get our plan and methods FREE. - Gibbertson Nursery Co., St. Ansgar, Iowa. Bert A. H.

## Big Money in Poultry

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

## Oats

Largest Growers of Oats, Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America.

**FREE**

Our mammoth 148-page Plant and Tool Catalogue is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c. In stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and Big Seed Catalogue Free.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.  
LA CROSSE, WIS.

## LAFE BURGER,

Wellington, Kansas

Headquarters Wellington National Bank. Have conducted and am now booked for some of the largest sales in America. Thorough acquaintance with pedigree and individual merit. Extensive acquaintance with breeders. Write me before claiming dates.

Today's cattle market is strong to 10 higher, or 15 higher than Monday. Receipts of cattle both here and at Chicago have shown quite a falling off this week and unless we get an unusually heavy run we may reasonably expect next week's cattle market to open good.

I sold 70 head of 1000# medium quality steers today at 4.42, the tops of which averaged 1067# and sold at 5.65. I sold 60 head of 1373# medium fat bulls at 3.55. Among our last Monday's sales of Oklahoma and Texas cattle were the following:

179 steers, Cordell, Okla., av. 1097# at 4.95; 231 steers, Guthrie, Okla., av. 1054# at 4.50; 63 steers, Guthrie, Okla., av. 990# at 4.35; 235 steers, Carnegie, Okla., av. 796# at 4.40.

By adding 15c per cwt to the above prices you can get at about what the market is today. I would be glad to have you compare these prices with those at which similar cattle are selling on other markets and we think you can arrive at but one decision, that is to ship your cattle to Kansas City, and in doing so don't forget that OURS is one of the few houses here who maintain a separate yard force and salesmen for the quarantine and the native divisions. We want your business and there is no one here who will work harder to get for you good results than we will.

Trusting you will favor us with an early shipment, we are  
Yours very truly,

**Fl. Worth. Live Stock Commission Co.**  
**Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.**

**ALLEN, ROBERTSON & CO.**  
**Kansas City Stock Yards**

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



FRANK WITHERSPOON, President.

FRANK WITHERSPOON, JR., Vice President.

JAY. T. DONNOHUE, Secretary.

Write for Reports.  
Market

**FRANK WITHERSPOON,**  
Live Stock Commission Company.

Ship to him and  
Get Best Results.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Live Stock Commission Agents.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM**

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

**SHORT HORN CATTLE**  
**POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

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

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

**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, \$21; 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

**U. H. SHULL,**  
MULVANE, KANSAS.

R. D. No. 2

**THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE**

THE SIMPLEX HAY PRESS

POWER AND MACHINE COMBINED IN ONE. 8 1/2 FT TRAVEL PRESSES A CHARGE. LARGE FEED HOLE. LIGHT WORK FOR ONE HORSE MOUNTED ON SLED. SELF STARTING. ALWAYS READY FOR OPERATION. NO CASTINGS. ALL STEEL FORGINGS. SEASONED HARD WOOD. ONLY STRONGLY BOLTED. LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO. DALLAS, TEX. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



**Seeds**

10 FULL SIZED Packages Garden Seeds and 300 Kinds of Flower Seeds for only 16 cents. Also one packet of Iowa Success Seed Corn.

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

ADDRESS TO

**F. C. Graves Seed Co.**

Dept. X.

Des Moines, Ia.

**FRIEND**

**OR**

**STRANGER**

YOU are not taking any CHANCES when YOU do business with US.

**WELCH BROS.** Established in K. C. in 1883.

**Live Stock Commission Agents**  
KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

We refer to all honest folks who know us.

Write, phone or wire us for accurate market information.

HOME PHONE 439 MAIN

BELL PHONE 439 HICKORY.

BEN L. WELCH.

CHAS. A. WELCH.