

Art. Society.

Home City

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
AND FARM NEWS



FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, JUNE 1, 1908

NUMBER 28



up, and
 ere in-
 suit in
 Andrew
 ss the
 on, for
 es that
 liquor
 6, and
 at Le-
 hey be-
 hile the
 some
 y and 5
 mpered
 h, into
 ran and
 he train
 es paid
 estroyed
 torn up

uce
 rns
 and

 The
 ves
 aces

 kills
 loes

kla.

CORRAL RANGE HORSES.

5,000 of Them in Kittitas Valley Today.

Spokane, Wash.—Five thousand range horses are to be corralled and several hundred colts branded during the spring round-up now in progress in the Kittitas valley, south-east of Spokane. "Bill" Taylor, frontiersman and veteran ranger, who has been in the saddle more than 37 years in this part of the country, has marshalled the best riders in the district, and it is expected to complete the work before the end of June.

Horsemen say there are fifty or more outlaws in the band, and of these two stallions stand out as being fleet and untamable. One of the animals broke out of a corral nine years ago, after being branded, while the other has never been roped. They have caused numerous stampedes and are not afraid of any horseman on the range.

The range horses are of better quality than in years, and there are fewer cayuses. Many of the animals cut out in the round-up fetch high prices after being broken to saddle or harness. Taylor declares that in a few years the last band of wild horses in Washington will be rounded up and branded and the ranges given over to a more profitable branch of the agricultural industry.

SQUIRREL RIFLE CALL.

Speaker Murray Issues Unique Call for Meeting.

The Eagle is in receipt of the following from the notorious Bill Murray:

Whereas, A reunion of compatriots who have achieved great victories for the common good reviveth the memories of the events which vouchsafed such victories to the people; and

Whereas, It has been said that "A country without memories is without liberty."

Therefore, The undersigned call to meet in one grand reunion on the 19th day of August, 1908, in the City of Sulphur, Murray County, Oklahoma, the members and officers of the Sequoyah Constitutional convention; the members, officers, and employees of the Oklahoma Constitutional convention; the members of the Squirrel Rifles; and the members, officers and employees of the first legislature.

As one of the vice presidents of the Sequoyah convention, (the president, General Pleasant Porter, having departed this life), I call the Sequoyah convention to meet because it paved the way for statehood;

As president of the Constitutional convention I call it because its members framed our Organic Law;

As commanding officer of the Squirrel Rifles, which ratified the Constitution at the polls, I call that Grand Army of Patriots;

As speaker of the House of the First Legislature of Oklahoma, which vitalized the Constitution, I call it to join—all in one grand commemoration of this the most eventful period of our State's history—to meet on said date as aforesaid in the City of Sulphur for the purposes announced in the preamble hereof.

It may be noted as proof of a Divine Providence which guards and guides the destiny of men and of governments, that out of 112 delegates who composed the Oklahoma Constitutional convention Providence has spared the lives of each and all of them to permit them to engage in

this reunion, which in obedience to a resolution passed by the convention itself this proclamation is issued.

The Honorable Cy Leeper of Sulphur; the Honorable Milas Lasseter of Pauls Valley; and the Honorable Carlton Weaver of Ada; members of the convention are constituted a committee on arrangement. For further particulars address the Hon. Cy Leeper at Sulphur, Oklahoma, or either of the above named gentlemen. Arrangements will be made for the time and place of each of these several organizations to meet and commemorate the achievements performed by them individually and collectively.

WM. H. MURRAY.

THE WORKING DAY.

The 10-Hour-Day Is Long Enough for the Farm.

The greatest argument we hear against the farm these days, both from the hired man and from the dissatisfied boy, is that the length of the working days there are too long. Seldom is the complaint filed that the work is too hard or heavy as the most of the work, of a manual nature, in the city is heavier and more confining than that found on the farm. The salary proposition is no argument as \$20 per month on the farm with the usual perquisites received amounts to more than the \$50 or \$55 paid in the city, and a man will save more on a \$20 salary on a farm than he will on \$65 salary in town.

The time is not long past when the hired man was expected to work from day break till dark on the farm for the salary received but the few recent years of prosperity developed new positions with better pay and shorter hours for the working man, and the farm, especially during the harvest, has suffered in consequence. The owner or manager of the farm seems always to be expected to get out at daylight in the morning and stay out till dark at night with his work. In most cases, the work is spread out over different parts of the farm and much time is lost because of the extensiveness of the work. And, in most cases, the work done in the fourteen to sixteen hours each day might be even more effectively accomplished in a steady ten hours of application, with half of the remainder of the time taken up with "head work." Much may be done with the hands in one day but the effectiveness of the work may be many times multiplied by an intermixture of head work. An overworked body leaves but little food for a working brain, and the man who does all of his work with his hands is simply wasting time and wearing himself out at the business.

The farm that cannot be handled by one man's working ten hours per day should pay for two or more men's working ten hours per day with a large profit. However, the shortening of the working day does not mean that the work should be lightened in the least but rather that it be of a more intensive, concentrated nature as a result of careful figuring and planning on the part of the man in charge. Neither does this shortening of the working hours mean that the hired man should be paid less for he is really worth more money where he is accomplishing something and has a little time to himself for rest, study and recreation. Possibly the crops and the work have not been planned so that ten hours would fill the bill for today or tomorrow but time, labor, worry and money will be saved by

an adoption of the ten-hour system on the farm and an application of a part of the rest of the day to the study of books and farm papers, and the planning of the next day's work for the farm.

BILLIONS IN FARM ANIMALS.

Government Report Shows Enormous Worth of Live Stock in Country.

Washington.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture in a bulletin issued reports the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1, 1908, as follows:

	Number	Total Value
Horses	19,992,000	\$1,867,530,000
Mules	3,869,000	416,939,000
Cows	21,194,000	650,057,000
Cattle	50,073,000	845,938,000
Sheep	54,631,000	211,736,000
Swine	56,084,000	339,030,000

Compared with Jan. 1, 1907, horses have increased 245,000; mules 52,000; milch cows, 226,000; other cattle decreased 1,493,000, sheep increased 1,391,000 and swine 1,290,000.

In average value per head, horses decreased 10 cents, mules, \$4.40, milch cows, 33 cents, other cattle 21 cents, sheep increased 4 cents and swine decreased \$1.57.

The total value of all animals enumerated on Jan. 1, 1908, was \$4,331,230,000, as compared with \$4,423,698,000 on Jan. 1, 1907, a decrease of \$98,468,000 or 2.1 per cent.

THOUSANDS RE-EMPLOYED.

St. Louis, June 1—Thousands of men thrown out of employment during the business and financial depression are back in their old places today, as the result of a concerted plan of all the manufacturing and commercial concerns in the city to make this "employment day." The project had its origin with the National Prosperity association, the "let us alone" body, and has been generally taken up by the business interests of the city.

Among the big concerns which celebrated "prosperity day" were the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods company, which put back 1,000 employes temporarily dropped from the pay rolls during the financial depression, and the Ely & Walker Dry Goods company, which today started every machine in its factories and gave employment to 2,000 men and women.

Many other concerns employed smaller numbers of workmen and the movement has been taken up by the railroads and other corporations. There is a feeling of confidence that "employment day" marks the full return of prosperity to St. Louis, and it is likely that the plan followed here will be taken up in many other cities throughout the country.

"The natural color of June butter is a sufficiently high color, and when only enough vegetable color is added to produce this shade there will be no danger of using so much as to impart a butter color flavor to the butter," says Messrs. Farrington and Miles of the Minnesota experiment station.

U.C.V. REUNION
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
JUNE 9, 10, 11

Once again there's a chance to grasp the hands of the old comrades—to recount the stirring scenes of the past—to visit its historic spots.

Take advantage of the very low rates to the Reunion, via the **FRISCO LINES**

Round-trip tickets to Birmingham will be sold June 6-7-8. You can stay until June 20th.

For complete information as to rates, schedules, etc., call on or address

FRISCO R O MILLS Agent
 C. O. JACKSON D. P. A.
 Oklahoma City O I.

Atto
K
take
Balt
Cha
Okla
lars
hom
a se
rie 1
twee
the
cific
erno
rates
redu
drop
Rock
line,
cisco
unla
Th
meet
the
but
Texa
ison,
Smil
City
Al
the 1
Th
adjus
Okla
Sayre
Alva
same
Little
homa
Th
ed c
in K
a ma
reach
being
will
Rates
be gr
to 24
are to
the r
now.
Th
stock
Fort
juste
zone,
prese
sible
prese
the r
or fo
Th
cent
ducts.
eastw
Galve
juste
Gage
Wood
Kans
Thi
ment
not o
in r
but w
comp
ment
Okla
gain
stock
and d
The 1
In 1
to see
Jack,

SAYS SAVED MILLIONS.

Attorney General West Claims Freight Rates Reduced.

Kansas City, May 30.—Action was taken at a conference at the Hotel Baltimore yesterday, which, to quote Charles West, attorney general of Oklahoma, will save millions of dollars annually to shippers in Oklahoma. The meeting yesterday was a sequel to a meeting held in Guthrie May 4, when it was agreed between B. L. Winchell, president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and C. N. Haskell, governor, and Mr. West, that if freight rates on interstate shipments were reduced the attorney general would drop the suits charging the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Choctaw line, and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad with maintaining an unlawful merger.

The agreement reached at the meeting yesterday involves not only the Rock Island and its allied lines but also the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Fort Smith and Western and the Kansas City Southern railroads.

Text of the Agreement.

All of these lines are parties to the following agreement:

The Rock Island will endeavor to adjust rates on grain by making from Oklahoma points to and including Sayre, Mangum branch, Avarad and Alva to Memphis and Little Rock the same scale that now prevails between Little Rock and Memphis and Oklahoma City.

The rates on lumber will be graded commencing at the last station in Kansas and grading down until a maximum of twenty-four cents is reached at all main line points, it being understood that the grading will be done as rapidly as possible. Rates from the Red river north will be graded up on a reasonable basis to 24 cent rates. Branch line points are to have the same difference over the main line points as is in effect now.

There are many changes in live stock rates. The rates on hogs to Fort Worth and Denver will be adjusted on the basis of a common zone, making reduction from the present rate; and while it is impossible to give definite figures at the present time, it is presumed that the reduction will approximate three or four cents per hundred pounds.

The Santa Fe will put in a 19 3-4 cent rate on wheat and wheat products, all stations west of Woodward eastward to Kansas City; and the Galveston export rate will be readjusted from Goodwin, Shaftuck and Gage on Higgins as a basing point, Woodward is to have 19 cent rate to Kansas City.

This agreement means a readjustment of rates so that shippers not only have a material reduction in rates on all products mentioned, but will also have the advantage of competitive markets. If this agreement is carried out the shippers in Oklahoma that handle grain and grain products, lumber and live stock save many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

MULE RAISING.

The Feed Box and Good Blood Go Hand in Hand.

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

In breeding mules the first point is to see that the mule's sire is a large jack, recorded in the American

stock stud book. He should stand 15.2 hands or even 16 hands high and should weigh up to 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. He should have a large, strong body and heavy bone. Weight and bone are cardinal points in a jack. If mares sired by light stallions—standard bred, coachers, etc.—are bred to such a jack, mules of good quality and fair weight may be expected. If the mares are by good standard bred saddle or thoroughbred stallions, the mules will be very active and will possess much quality and finish. If these mares have good weight, say 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, this mating will produce the finest sugar mules. If somewhat smaller, good cotton mules will result. If draft bred mares are used, the mules will of course be heavier. Such mules are the draft mules of the market and are in strong demand for city use. They have more weight than sugar mules, but not quite so much quality.

For small, indifferent 800 pound mares without breeding nothing better can be expected than the production of inferior cotton mules or pit and pack mules. It is useless to try to breed good mules from poor mares. There will probably always be more demand in the south for mules than for work horses which can be supplied by locally raised animals, but it is necessary first to have a supply of good, useful farm brood mares. It is doubtful if any jack is good enough to sire a good mule from a small, coarse, plug mare.

In conclusion let it be said most emphatically that it is a waste of time and money to try to breed horses, mules or any other kind of live stock without feed. It is all right to let animals rustle and find their feed, but



CHOICE DRAFT MULE.

[Height 15.2 hands, weight 1,900 pounds. Note his smoothness of form, combined with quality and finish for a mule of such unusual size. Many good judges have pronounced him unequalled.]

they must find something worth rustling for when they do rustle or the rustling will do far more harm than good.

Exercise is splendid for the development of bone, muscle and constitution, but it must be supplemented with plenty to eat. A farm animal (horses and mules are no exception) makes its greatest growth when it is young, and it makes it at the least cost.

It is a straight business proposition to feed young animals well, and it even pays to begin on the mother before the youngsters come into the world. Let the colts learn to eat a little grain before they are weaned, and keep this up when pasturage is poor. Let them run in the fields through the winter—the exercise is good for them—and bring them up at night and give them a feed. Do not think that because a colt eats cotton stalks and dried cornstalks he enjoys it. He may eat them because he has to.

Nothing responds to feed like a colt, and, conversely, nothing responds more quickly to its absence. Stunt the colt after weaning, refuse to feed him, and you have a stunted horse or mule, undersized at maturity. The feed box and good blood go hand in hand, the one supplementing the other. It is a hopeless, cheerless, profitless proposition to separate them.

POTATO SCAB.

Preventive Measures That Will Insure a Free Crop.

By J. E. S. NORTON.

The diseased condition known as scab, causing roughened, scabby surfaces on the tubers, is mostly caused by a minute parasitic fungus. The fungus also lives in the soil from year to year. Alkaline conditions of the soil favor the growth of the scab fungus, so that lime and fresh stable manure, though valuable in increasing yield, are to be used with caution and perhaps are better applied to the previous crop. Lime also favors rot. If the soil to be planted is infected with scab, some green manuring might be sown in the fall and turned under in the spring to give acidity to the soil. Experiments in New York, however, failed to show beneficial results from green manuring to reduce scab.

Methods of Treatment.

If seed potatoes free from scab cannot be had for planting, the seed can be disinfected before planting by the use of either of the following methods; then if planted in scab free land the resulting crop will be practically free from the disease. The seed potatoes may contain scab germs though they appear perfectly smooth:

First.—Two ounces of corrosive sublimate dissolved in hot water and diluted with cold water to fifteen gallons. Suspend the previously washed uncut potatoes in a coarse sack in this solution for one and a half hours, using a wooden vessel, as it acts on metals. This substance is very poisonous, and the treated potatoes should not be eaten by anything. After soaking the potatoes are dried, cut and planted as usual.

Second.—Mix eight ounces (one-half pint) of commercial formalin (40 per cent) with fifteen gallons of water and use as the other solution, but soak for two hours. Formalin is poisonous, but not so dangerous as corrosive sublimate. It also soon evaporates and does not remain in the tubers as the sublimate does.

Either of these may somewhat retard the germination and will injure the sprouts that have already started. Fifteen gallons is enough to disinfect twenty to twenty-five bushels. Of course if the seed is planted in scabby land the treatment will lose most of its efficiency.

In Vermont formaldehyde gas has been used with as good success as the liquid formalin to control scab. Its use is often more convenient.

IN THE FIELD.

Fertilizer tests conducted by a number of experiment stations have shown that nitrogenous fertilizers, particularly nitrate of soda, are especially effective on oats.

In the production of celery a rich mellow, sandy loam will give the best results. Any fertile, well drained soil will grow celery, but a loose, sandy loam is preferable.

Manure will make soils to which they are applied darker in color and exert a material influence in making soils warmer. Manured land is less subject to the denuding effects of wind and rain.

There should not be too many corn stalks in the hill. Unless the ground is very rich, really good, large ears will not be produced if there are more than two stalks on the hill.

A serious objection to a green manure crop lies in the fact that it must ordinarily take the place of a regular crop, so that the income from the land is lost for the season. The value of the practice in any particular case must be measured by the results secured in the subsequent crop.

A VERMONT AYRSHIRE HERD.

This herd was established by the purchase of a bull and six helpers and an occasional purchase afterward of a noted cow or well bred helper with a view of improving the herd. The bulls used have been the best that could be found, from cows of noted dairy quality and long teats. The best helper calves from the best cows have been annually kept to take the place of the old cows or such as could not reach the herd standard. The milk from each cow is weighed at each milking.

In summer the cows are driven about one and one-quarter miles to pasture, with a small night pasture near the barn. They are milked in the stable



PURE BRED AYRSHIRE.

[Record 10,701 pounds milk, 433.7 pounds butter fat, in one year.]

and are fed from one-half to two pounds of spring wheat bran at each milking. During the fall they have the run of the meadows. In winter they are fed all the low meadow hay they will eat clean and from one pound to four pounds of bran, the fresh cows having two pounds of mixed feed in addition. This mixture is ground barley, cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, gluten meal, equal parts by weight. The grain is fed once a day on about one-third bushel ensilage. The cows are turned out to drink at a tub of running water twice each day, and on pleasant days they remain out an hour or two in the middle of the day.

In breeding and selecting cows for this herd careful attention has been paid to the dairy ability of each cow, and unless a cow in her prime could give 6,000 pounds of milk or 300 pounds of butter she was disposed of, regardless of other good qualities, and a cow's standing in the stable was not secure unless she could give in her prime, under favorable conditions, 7,000 pounds of milk or 350 pounds of butter in a year. The herd is made as uniform in size, color and style as possible, that they may present a fine appearance either when standing in the stable or moving along the road to pasture. The following is the general makeup required:

Size.—About 1,000 pounds at maturity, this size having been found to give the best results in this locality and being of sufficient size to please buyers, either for breeding or to sell in Brighton as milk cows.

Color.—Dark red with clear white patches, about one-fourth to one-third white being preferred. This gives a wonderfully attractive and lively look to a herd of cows grouped or moving. Then, too, I have thought cows of this color were tougher and gave yellower milk and butter.

Style.—Small head and horns, slim neck, straight back, sharp shoulders, wide of the loin; large, shapely hind quarters; long, slim tail; udder extending well forward and back, well up under belly; teats long, of equal length, well spread; large milk veins.

Disposition.—Quiet and pleasant.

Unappreciated Feeds.

According to Messrs. Marshall and Burns of Texas, Kaffir corn and milo maize are not properly appreciated in the feed trade.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

Published at Enid, Oklahoma, the First and Fifteenth of each month.

W. I. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHERS.
W. E. BOLTON,

W. I. DRUMMOND, Editor & Manager.
AMOS E. LOVETT, Associate Editor.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single subscriptions, fifty cents a year; clubs of five, \$2.00; clubs of ten, \$3.50; single subscriptions, three years in advance, \$1.00.

In notifying the office of change of address, give both old and new address.

Note: The Live Stock Inspector was established in 1894 in Woodward, Oklahoma, where it was published continuously until April 15, 1908, when it was moved to Enid. The paper has a large and growing circulation among the stock raisers and farmers of Oklahoma and adjoining states.

BACK TO THE SOIL.

It does not require a close observer to note that a very decided change has begun to take place in the attitude of business and professional men toward the farm and ranch. The old-time rush from the farms to the cities is already being partly offset by those in the business whirl who are dropping back to the oldest, most independent and most honorable calling in the world—agriculture and stock raising. Still more pronounced is the action of city and town men everywhere in obtaining title to a piece of land, even though they do not expect to at once make it their home.

There are several reasons for this change. Farm and ranch life presents far more attractions than it did a few years ago. Improvements in the way of utilities and conveniences have not been confined to the cities. The rural home has come in for its share and it still has much coming. The telephone and the daily mail service have robbed it of lonesomeness and isolation, while science, invention and the dissemination of practical knowledge makes it possible to reap multiplied benefits with less labor than formerly. Opportunities for the exercise of business judgment, of enterprise, and even of genius, are not wanting on the farm or the stock ranch. The world is fast recognizing these facts, and the result is the elevation of the successful rural citizen by several notches in the business and social scales.

The world moves slowly, and it may be truly said that the science of agriculture has shown less progress during the six thousand years of which we have a record than any other calling. In fact, history furnishes but few instances indicating that agriculture as practiced deserved to be classed as a science. Usually, agriculture has consisted of the raising and removal of crops, wholly at the expense of nature, until an exhausted soil refused to longer yield. This has invariably been the experience of every country settled by mankind. Soil preservation and soil building has only been adopted as a matter of necessity. The vineyards of Italy and France, the fertile fields of England, and the present highly developed farms of the older American states were built up after the initial period of soil exploitation. In our own Oklahoma, the newest and one of the greatest states, we have strong hopes that the natural treasures stored in the soil will not be exhausted before the building program

is well under way.

The increasing and priceless work of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the national department of agriculture, and the efforts of other agencies have begun to work a wonderful change. Professional knowledge is no longer despised or ignored on the farm. The agricultural colleges are always full of students, and the owner of the farm or ranch eagerly reads of the experiments of others, and profits thereby. The country cannot be made bigger, but it can be and is being made better. Two acres of ground cannot be created from one, but more than two blades of grass can be made to grow where but one grew before, and corn can be made to yield one hundred bushels per acre instead of twenty.

These are some of the things which are causing many of the best men in the cities to turn their eyes farmward, and which will in a large measure keep the brightest and brainiest of boys from rushing from country homes into the heartbreaking rush, the uncertainties and the foul moral atmosphere of the cities. This does not mean that farming and stock raising will be overdone, but it does mean that these vocations are destined to in the near future take a higher rank than ever before. It means also that the Malthusian fears of the pessimists will prove groundless, and that the people of this earth will not starve to death for a long time, if ever.

TOO MUCH ALFALFA?

Occasionally the fear is expressed that if everybody goes to raising alfalfa, that crop will cease to be of value. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is an unlimited market for alfalfa hay, but it must be properly cured and baled to bring the best price, and this is such a difficult job that comparatively few people make a success of it, or attempt it, preferring to feed to stock on the place, which is still more profitable. It might be argued that this plan, if followed out, would result in an over supply of live stock, but such a danger is very remote. The production of hogs and cattle will have to be stimulated in order to keep pace with the growth of population, and the raising of alfalfa is a good way to stimulate it.

Furthermore, not every sowing of alfalfa succeeds. In fact, a great per cent fail, taking the average of the seasons, and considering the careless manner in which many sow. There is no danger of an over production of alfalfa.

Governor Haskell vetoed the bill locating the state printing plant at Enid. This is what he should have done. It is strange that the legislature wasted its time passing the measure. The printing plant should be located at the state capital, where the work originates; and where it should be done. The Inspector wants to see its home town favored, but not at the expense of the entire state, and to locate the state printing plant at Enid, or at any other town away from the capital, would be like building the barn two miles from the house.

The Inspector has already received a number of orders for Coburn's great Book of Alfalfa. This great work should be in every farm and ranch home. In fact, it contains such a wealth of information about this invaluable plant; and possesses such high literary merits, that it should also have a place in every library.

PHONE 305 UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KANS.

E. J. HEALY & COMPANY

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Market Reports Furnished Free. Money to Loan.

Established 1897 Both Phones 386. Res. Phone 167
References—National Bank of Commerce.

UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY,

A. B. MOORE, Manager.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep handled exclusively on Commission. Money to Loan on Cattle. Your business will receive our Personal Attention. UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KANS.

ALLEN, ROBERTSON & COMPANY
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



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

JOE P. SMITH

Cow and Heifer Salesman

For Rice Brothers, Kansas City Stock Yards.

We don't care what kind of stock you ship to us. We have men that 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 sometimes more.

Ship to the growing firm
RICE BROTHERS

Kansas City Stock Yards

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World



No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with like gear, auto seats and 13-in. cushion tires. Price complete, \$103. As good as sells for \$40 more.

Selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.



No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, \$67.50. As good as sells for \$20 more.

\$57.50

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

The business or professional man can find relaxation and entertainment by reading it, and every searcher after knowledge can increase his store by the same method.

Jacob was one of the first men to breed to a type, with a distinct purpose in view. And though his ring straked cattle probably would not get inside the money at a modern international show, they enabled the smooth Hebrew to clean Laban out in the famous live stock deal between them.

Doubtless many readers of the Inspector are disappointed because the session of the Oklahoma legisla-

ture just closed did not make some provision for the sale of the school lands. This is one of the biggest questions before the people of the state, and the men on the farms are more vitally interested in it than any other class of people.

Although Oklahoma has no great live stock market within or at her borders, she is situated fortunately with respect to market facilities. Lying midway between the Missouri river and the Fort Worth markets, the new state can turn either way, having at all times the benefit of competition.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

CATTLE FEEDING TEST.

Finished Beef May Be Turned Out On Western Farms.

The Kansas state experiment station recently concluded a cattle feeding test at the Fort Hayes station, the result of which should interest all growers of cattle for market in Kansas and Oklahoma. It shows that cattle can be profitably fed on the western farm, as well as in the pen near the market centers.

Last summer the station authorities outlined a new policy in experiments with cattle at the Fort Hayes station, the plans for which required graded stock of definite age and breed. It was therefore determined to dispose of the herd of 130 cattle, grown from the few head of cows purchased in 1903, and all but 40 head were sold to local buyers in early fall. The 40 head retained were cows and heifers, of the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, the purpose of their retention being to conduct a feeding experiment to demonstrate the comparative ability of cattle of various ages to produce beef, on a ration composed of corn-and-cob meal, Kaffir corn meal, alfalfa and Kaffir-corn stover, so proportioned that the ration would be as nearly balanced as was possible.

In the bunch there were 10 cows 5 to 9 years old, 10 3-year-old heifers, and 10 coming yearlings, also heifers. The cattle of same age were placed in a lot to themselves, thus making up four lots of ten head each. Each lot received the same ration, only the quantity varying according to feeding ability of the several lots.

The feed was all raised on the station farm. Corn was ground with the cob. Kaffir-corn grain ground, alfalfa fed from baled stock, and the Kaffir-corn stover in bundles. Feeding commenced November 11. Weights were taken each four weeks, so that the gains could be noted.

First rations fed contained only small quantities of grain and greater amounts of roughage, which difference was gradually reversed so that toward the close of the experiment the stock was receiving heavier grain rations and a little less roughage than at the beginning. The feeding continued for 85 days when the stock was shipped to Kansas City and marketed.

In the 85 days each cow gained an average of 2.18 pounds daily, or the entire lot gained 1,857 pounds for the period. They brought \$4.15 on the market.

The ten 3-year-olds averaged 869 pounds each when feeding began, and 1082 pounds each when it closed, making an average daily gain of 2.78 pounds each, or a total of 2,127 lbs. for the lot.

These brought the highest price of the four lots, \$4.90.

The 2-year-old heifers averaged 687 pounds at the beginning of the period, and 870 pounds when feeding concluded. Each heifer gained an average of 2.14 pounds daily, and the entire lot was 1,824 pounds heavier than at the commencement of the feeding. This bunch brought \$4.85.

The calves, or "baby beef," weighed 421 pounds each when put into the feed lot, and 575 pounds each when sold, making a daily average gain of 1.80 pounds each, and 1,535 pounds for the lot. They brought \$4.50 on the market.

Swift & Company butchered the stock, making a separate test of each lot. Their head beef man reported the cows to dress out a very good quality for their kind; the 3-year-olds to be choice beef; the 2-year-olds also choice and appearing better dressed than any of the other lots,



THERE is an International Agency right near you. If you do not know where it is, write us and we will gladly send you the address.

This Company has 42,000 agents all over the world, and more than one hundred general agencies located at the important trade centers in the United States and Canada, where large supplies of machines and repairs are carried in stock.

Thus the International Company has made it **easy** for you to buy

- Champion,
 - McCormick,
 - Osborne,
 - Deering,
 - Milwaukee,
 - Plano,
- Harvesting Machines.**

This Company has made it **safe** for you to buy these machines because of many reasons:

You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a \$350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant—if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

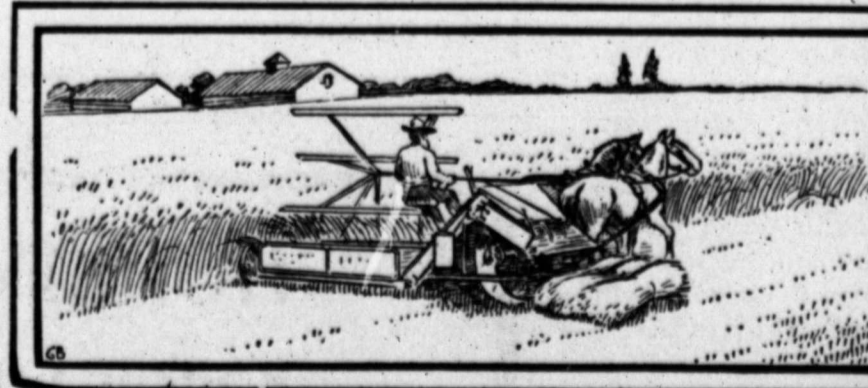
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago,

U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto-Buggies and Binder Twine.



while the calves were choice stock for their weights.

The cattle consumed 321 bushels of corn, 434 bushels of Kaffir corn, 17 tons of alfalfa, and 9 and one-fourth tons of Kaffir stover. The 3-year-olds produced more beef than

did the cows, and on considerably less grain, and the 2-year-olds made a better gain than the cows proportionate to the quantity of grain consumed. As between the 2-year olds and the 3-year olds, there seems very little difference. The former con-

sumed 1,250 pounds more grain and made 300 pounds more beef than did the latter, but this may be readily accounted for by the difference in age and natural food requirements. The calves made a good return for their class.

Odds and Ends

Salt for the Animals.

Always keep clean salt where the cows can get it at will, either in the lot or in the pasture.

The horses will appreciate a good handful of salt in the feed box every Sunday morning but don't mix it with their feed. Clean out the trough good and they can eat what they want and no more; then clean all of the salt out before placing the next feed in the box. Better still, if they are turned out in the lot occasionally, fix up a box in the lot and keep clean salt in it.

Pigs also like salt. A good plan to follow for these animals is to keep a heavy trough to one side of the pen and place in it a mixture of salt and ashes. Pigs can't develop bone on a corn diet, thus the wood ashes or charcoal.

How much do your cows cost you per year in feed? What did it cost you to get that last bunch of hogs ready for the market? What were your living expenses for last year? Yes, and a dozen other things.

Every successful business requires a thorough system of accounts and such a system is a very essential item on the farm. Bookkeeping is one of the things that the boy will learn at the A. & M. College. Get a set of books and start yourself right today. It hurts sometimes to credit cash and debit cigars or chewing tobacco but it does help to figure out where all of the profits of last year's crop went.

Are you growing any corn for the big national corn exposition to be held at Omaha next December? If not, why not? We can grow just as good corn in Oklahoma as they can any place on the globe, and one farmer has just as good a chance to win first place as another. Come on, get in the game. There is big money in the raising of the best of everything and, although now the last of the states to be admitted to the union, we can show our sister states that we are by no means least in the production of agricultural products.

Many farmers are contemplating the buying of one or more good dairy cows this summer and fall. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to talk the business over with your neighbors and get enough interested to ship in a car load of animals and then go into a dairy section and get the best there is? These animals need not be pure-bred, necessarily, but they could be extra good grades and you could better afford to bring a good pure-bred bull back with the bunch. The Inspector will gladly help all it can.

If you have not planted some forage crop for the production of green feed for the cows during the dry season of July and August, put in a little cane or Kaffir corn right away and it will be in good shape for them by that time. Don't try to economize by allowing them only the dry pasture grass with which to fight the flies and produce the regular supply of milk. Such economy will only result in disappointment and will leave your cows in very poor condition for the winter.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Take another look at the machinery before the harvest opens as you may have overlooked a broken casting

or a weak bolt that would cost you a half day's lay off in the busiest of the busy days on the farm. It won't hurt the binder a bit to give it a little run along the road now and you may discover some weak point that would cost you several bushels of grain if left till the wheat is ready to cut.

Wonder if the boys wouldn't appreciate a course in agriculture at the A. & M. College? We have an interest in the college now and, if it can't do our boys some good, we'll fix it so it can. The expense of a five years' course is not great and, when completed, leaves the boy well armed for the many problems presented on the farm. Think it over.

The girls have a good chance these days too. Domestic science is one of the strongest departments of the A. & M. College and our girls deserve a good thorough education for their life's work. Make the college a visit and you will decide to send all of your children there as they become old enough and far enough advanced in their studies to attend.

You have just time to cultivate that field of corn once more before the wheat is ready to cut. Better do it as the weeds are growing mighty fast and we may not get another rain for the crop. Corn uses lots of water before it is mature and you can keep lots of the necessary moisture in the ground by thorough cultivation.

Has the boy any interest in the crop or the stock on the farm? How, then, can you blame him for wanting to get out and hustle for himself? "Calling on the old man" is no more pleasant for the boy than it is for you and it is a bothersome habit to acquire.

Too much rain for the alfalfa! Maybe so for the crop lying on the ground but it is sure fine for the next crop. Get that cut hay off the field as soon as possible as it is hindering the next growth and may give injurious molds a start.

Begin preparing that alfalfa ground now. The great secret of success in growing alfalfa in Oklahoma is a deep, clean seed-bed. Seeding in the fall on clean ground will almost invariably insure a good crop of alfalfa.

Try getting up a club for the Inspector. We will give either prizes or commission for subscription clubs. Write for particulars. Address The Live Stock Inspector, Enid, Okla.

Except in a few portions, Oklahoma and Kansas crops have suffered from too much rain.

Oklahoma is going to be a real agricultural state, not only so from the products she exports, but in the predominating ideas of her people. The best guarantee that any state could secure for the adequate recognition of its chief industry by legislatures and people is that which the state of Oklahoma intends to have, namely, the instruction of coming generations of legislators and citizens in agriculture.—Drovers' Telegram.

This has been a great spring for grasses in Oklahoma. Alfalfa has almost invariably secured a good start, where the ground was properly prepared and cleared of weeds before sowing. Even those who have sowed clover, blue grass or other tame grasses have been well rewarded.

FELLOW STOCKMEN

When confused get
right by dealing with
Welch Brothers

Write for Accurate
Market Information

Welch Brothers
KANSAS CITY

BEN L. WELCH

ESTABLISHED IN K. C. SINCE 1889

CHAS. A. WELCH

BOTH PHONES 307

UNION STOCK YARDS.

W. M. PAUGH & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants, Wichita, Kansas.

Money to Loan. Market Reports Free on Request. Stockers and Feeders Bought on Order.

The Wichita Union Stock Yards Company,
WICHITA, KANSAS

The Secret of Success is to Ship Your Stock to Your Home
Market—The Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.

Wm. Elmore,

Frank Cooper

J. B. Ryan

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880—

Elmore, Cooper & Ryan,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS

They solicit your consignments to Kansas City. They are equipped to give the best possible service and result in every department of their business. Everybody knows them. Everybody will tell you they are "all right."

Bell Phone 147 Hickory
Home Phone 4147 Main

Kansas City Stock Yards.

BERT BRADSHAW/
B. F. ROSS
ED. WEIDLEIN

Salesmen

T. L. RICH
Office

Tel. phones: Bell 855, Independent 998

Offices:—
Wichita, Kansas.
Kansas City, Mo.

C. A. Stuart Live Stock Commission Co.

REFERENCES:—Inter-State Bank, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas National Bank
Wichita, Kans., Bank of Whitewater, Whitewater, Kans. Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson, Oklahoma.

Union Stock Yards.

Wichita, Kansas.

J. M. SCAMMAN,
President.

GEORGE HUNTER,
Vice President.

J. W. BENNETT,
Sec. and Treas.

Ship your stock to

Missouri Live Stock Commission Co.

South St. Joseph, Missouri.

Good Sales

::

Prompt Returns

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.



ROUNDUP IN OLD BEAVER COUNTY. (1900.)

KANSAS NATIONAL FOREST.**The Government is Utilizing 302,387 Acres of Sand Hill Land.**

President Roosevelt has just signed a proclamation creating additions to the president Garden City National Forest amounting to 205,107 acres. This proclamation also provides that the original forest known as the Garden City with the additions shall be called the Kansas National Forest. The additions will bring the area of the Kansas National Forest up to 302,387 acres.

The forest is located in Finney and Kearney counties, in the sand hill region of Kansas on the Arkansas river. Its creation received the support of the entire Kansas delegation in congress, and, through petitions, the additional support of industrial associations and the citizens generally of the county in which this land is situated.

The Kansas National Forest was created mainly for experimental planting, since the rapidly increasing demand for timber in the agricultural communities adjacent has led the people to believe that this sand hill land, otherwise worthless except for a limited amount of grazing, can be made to produce timber. Fair success has been attained with black locust on lands similar in character, and it is thought that further experiments will demonstrate that the entire sand hill region south of

the Arkansas river can be made to produce timber.

To this end, the Forest Service has made arrangements to plant 65,000 seedlings of valuable hardwood species on this forest this spring. A new planting station at Garden City to supply trees for the future planting on this forest was established March 1st, on a tract of five acres of land which was leased from the county commissioners of Finney county, for an annual rental of \$1.00. The annual capacity of this nursery will be 300,000 trees. The value of timber for fence posts, fuel, and other domestic uses, which it is believed this forest is capable of producing, is almost incalculable in this practically treeless country. It is unquestionable that, if the forest service is successful in these experiments, many private individuals will benefit from the results obtained by the government, and plant trees for domestic purposes in connection with other work on their ranches.

Tree planting experiences in Kansas have been many and varied. Ignorance of proper methods of planting and caring for the trees and the frequent choice of stock entirely unsuited to the region brought many failures during the year following the enactment of the old timber claim act. There have been many successes in tree planting where land owners have exercised judgment and care in the work, however, and the fine groves of trees in the western part

of the state give promise of the reclamation of much of the great stretch of land lying south of the Arkansas river, known as the sand hills.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.**Last Barrier in the Way of State Progress Removed.**

The removal of restrictions on the sale of the Indian lands, so long the biggest question before the people of the eastern half of Oklahoma, is now an accomplished fact. The beneficial results of this action can hardly be estimated.

The bill as passed and signed removes restrictions from all lands of Indians of less than half-blood, all surplus lands of Indians up to and including three-quarter bloods and from lands of inter-married citizens and freedmen. The restrictions may be removed from land belonging to Indians of more than three-quarter blood and up to full blood upon the proper showing to the secretary of the interior and by his actions.

Seven million acres of land are affected. All remaining lands of enrolled Indian citizens shall not become subject to sale until after April 26, 1931, except that the secretary of the interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may continue to remove restrictions as heretofore provided.

All lands from which restrictions

are removed becomes subject to taxation and the death of an allottee removes restrictions upon the alienation of the deceased's land; subject to the jurisdiction of the state probate court, under which also all lands of Indian minors are placed, except that the secretary of the interior may investigate the action of guardians and curators. An appropriation of \$30,000 is made out of which the secretary is to pay the costs incident to suits that may be necessary to protect the Indians, \$10,000 of which is to be expended in the Western District of the state.

FROM GRANT COUNTY.

Jefferson, Okla., May 30.—The recent heavy rains have retarded farm operations and corn ground is becoming weedy for the reason that the farmers could not get into the fields to cultivate the corn; although corn that had been worked out prior to the rains is making a rapid growth.

This is a great section of the country for the growing of alfalfa and most of the farmers were fortunate enough to get the first cutting up before the rains; but on account of the cold, backward spring the crop was not quite as heavy as the first crop last season. The second crop will be ready for cutting in about two weeks, while the third crop will go over until after harvest.

Pastures are excellent and stock doing well. The number of cattle through this section of the country is smaller than a year or so ago on account of the low prices of cattle, but stockmen are again stocking up their farms as they are finding out that raising stock is more profitable than exclusive farming. Many farmers are increasing their alfalfa acreage and will devote more attention to raising stock.

Wheat harvest has begun and the May variety is practically all cut and in the shock. The acreage is small and the yield will be light. The main harvest of the hard variety of wheat will begin in a couple of weeks and the yield will be above the average; the acreage is not quite so large as last year. BECK.

Too wet to work! How about the harness? A little oil and a few stitches might save a lot of time when most needed.

The Inspector wants agents.



HARVEST SCENE, JARFIELD COUNTY.

- THE FARM HORSE -

The Oklahoma horse is equal to those produced in any state and far superior to the average found in many sections of the country but just now there is a question presented to the breeders here which may become of vital importance to the farmers in the course of a very few years. There is a tendency on the part of horse dealers, especially the stallion companies, to continually increase the size of our animals which is bringing to our farms horses too heavy and clumsy for the regular farm work. Were we in a position to breed animals for the large city market on our ordinary farms, the present tendency might be viewed in an entirely different light but, as yet, our farms are not supplied with the necessary animals and it is not policy for us to sell all of the best we can produce and keep only the culls on our farms.

Few of our farmers seem to feel that they can afford to keep a team of roadsters or even light horses for the road work always found in connection with the farm and, in consequence, the old farm team must needs work all week at the plow and then set the road afire on Saturday afternoon or Sunday in order to get the eggs to market or the family to Sunday school and church. With the average horse found on our farms even ten years ago, the road work was easier than the slower and heavier work of the farm for them, but, these ten years have wrought such a change in our animals (and, too, this change is, to the present time, for the better) that the road travel is the harder work.

The heavy draft horse is adapted to heavy work but should have a solid footing for their work. The roadster is too light to stand the heavy work of the farm. The 1800 or 2000 pound draft horse is really of less value on the Oklahoma farm

than is the 1000 pound road horse. The sound, healthy, active light draft horse of from 1350 to 1600 pounds is what we want on our farms and, until the farms are supplied, this class is worth more to us than is any other class that we could raise on the farms for the city market.

The use of the large stallion on the smaller animals will increase the size of the offspring of those animals. During the first few years of improvement, this was the object sought but now, in very many cases, the desired size has been attained and an increase in size will be a detriment to the offspring for the farm. As soon as we have obtained the size we desire, we should breed for temperament and action. A fast walking draft team will stand more work and do quicker service on the farm than one that must be trotted to cover the ground.

It is not necessary that we use the largest stallion in the country just because our neighbors are doing it. As with all of the other farm animals have a size and type to breed to and then stick to that type. The man who has a reputation as a breeder of a fixed type of animals will command a larger and better trade than can the man who keeps a mixed lot. Let us look to our animals at home for the present and breed for the outside markets after our farms here are well supplied.

PADLOCK MEMORANDA.

The best place for the colt is in a box stall while the mare is at work. If left to run with the team, he is liable to hurt himself, and is a continual worry to the mare.

A good rub down after a good day's work would do us all good. Quit the binder a little early and give the horses a good one every

night and they will show the effects of it after the grain is all in the bin.

Always take a good look at the shoulders of your team when you unhitch at night. Bathe them in cool water and doctor if needed. Just before work in the morning is too late to do the animals much good.

Wonder if the horses wouldn't appreciate a good drink of water about the middle of these hot afternoons. Haul a barrel of water to the field as you go out at noon and try them once. Sure, the work is rushing, but the horses are not to blame for it. Drop the tongue, loosen the harness and give them a good drink and see how briskly they start up afterward.

Alfalfa is a good feed, but when the horses are doing hard work, a little prairie hay will help to strengthen the animals. Alfalfa tends to loosen the animals when fed alone.

It pays to take care of horses these days even if considered only from a financial standpoint. A man cannot afford to keep the animals plugging away to cut fifty dollars worth of wheat and risk losing a three hundred dollar team. Give 'em a rest now and then.

TO ERADICATE CHOLERA.

National Movement on to Protect
Hogs From Scourge.

As the culmination of many years of scientific experimental work the bureau of animal industry has developed a method of treatment effective in saving a high percentage of hogs in affected herds.

Secretary Wilson believes that the problem of preparing serum can best be handled by the several states arranging to furnish the serum to their own citizens. It is hoped thus to

save farmers from heavy loss.

Congress Frank O. Lowden from Illinois, is waging a war in congress for a special appropriation of \$100,000 with which to fight hog cholera. The money, if appropriated, will be spent by the Department of Agriculture, and will be expended only in states that will second the efforts of the federal government by enacting and enforcing local sanitary laws, and quarantine regulations.

This is a meritorious measure and should have the hearty support of all the swine raising states. The annual loss from hog cholera runs into the millions, and the cholera districts seem to increase. Some states, such as Minnesota, have tried to cope with the situation by passing and enforcing sanitary laws, and without doubt much good has been done. But far better results are bound to follow governmental work, because it is more general, and federal laws and regulations are usually enforced, while state enactments many times are not.

Cholera can be controlled, and possibly eradicated, but it will never be done till there is either concerted action between the states subject to it, or government interference. As long as shipments out of the infected areas, between clean and unclean spots, and criminal carelessness on the part of owners and shippers, are allowed, we will have the outbreaks just as we have had them in the past. There is little to be hoped for from concerted action between states, and hence government action holds out the only promise of any immediate relief.

If the states had been allowed to deal with pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, scab, etc., we would have it with us continually, and the losses would be terrific, yes, appalling, but it did not take the government long to check and eradicate these scourges, and we have every reason to believe that they will be equally successful with hog cholera.

Subscribe for the Inspector.



FARM SCENE, 101 RANCH.



"HEAP BIG INJIN."

24-HOUR UPHELD.

Cattle Cannot be Kept in Cars for a Longer Period.

Topeka, Kas., May 30.—The constitutionality of the famous twenty-eight hour law, which provides that cattle in being shipped to market may not be kept confined in cars for a period longer than twenty-eight hours without unloading for rest, feed and water, is upheld in a decision handed down late this afternoon at Topeka, by Judge John C. Pollock, in the United States district court.

This is the first time that the law enacted by congress in June, 1906, has been called in question, and it is noteworthy from this standpoint alone. The violations have to do with the Kansas City stock yards.

COMMENCEMENT.

Fine Class of Twenty-three Graduate at the A. & M.

The sixteenth annual commencement exercises of the agricultural and mechanical college takes place May 30th to June 3rd this year and promises to be the brightest in the history of the college. The wearing of caps and gowns is first introduced into the A. & M. by the present graduating class who should be applauded for their adoption of these showy suits for graduation.

The order of exercises are as follows:

- Saturday, May 30th, 7 p. m.
Debating contest between the Philomathean and Omega Societies.
- Sunday, May 31st, 9:45 p. m.
Baccalaureate sermon. Sermon by Rev. Percy R. Knickerbocker, D. D. of Oklahoma City.
- Monday, June 1st, 2 p. m.
Field meet between the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- Monday, June 1st, 8 p. m.
Annual Alumni Exercises; address by Supt. C. L. Kezer, class of 1901.
- Tuesday, June 2nd, 8 p. m.
Class Day.
- Wednesday, June 3rd, 9:30 a. m.
Commencement exercises; annual address by President-elect J. H. Connell.
Conferring of Degrees and presentation of Diplomas.

The graduating class of 1908 includes twenty-three members, five of which are graduates in the agricultural course and one of this number is a student from Illinois. We of Oklahoma are indeed proud of our

boys who have the ambition and endurance to complete this course in one of the strongest colleges of the west and whatsoever they may undertake as their work for the future, we can feel that they are well equipped to do their work wisely and efficiently. Though there are many difficulties and trials which we must all experience in this life, we cannot help but applaud the efforts of the man with a good education as these efforts most usually succeed.

Kansas wants twenty thousand harvest hands. Nobody ever knew Kansas to want a less number at this time of year, whether she had any wheat or not. But she needs them this year all right.

Read the offer concerning Coburn's Book of Alfalfa on another page, send in your two dollars and get this great book and the Inspector for one year.

The Inspector wants agents.

The Stock Hotel

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

Delaware Hotel

Cattlemen's Headquarters
140 Rooms, 50 Rooms with Bath.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
LONG & EVANS, Props.

The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Propr.
The Best Kept Hotel
in the Panhandle
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

Spring and Summer Work, Special Offers, Etc.

Many commercial schools, when their principal teachers are out on summer vacation, substitute cheap boys and girls who have just taken the course and will teach for their board and clothes. They then advertise "Special Offers, Rebates on Railroad Fare, Special Reduced Rates to all who enter on or before a certain date; etc. etc."

Some of these schools employ this kind of teaching talent all the time and are all the time advertising some sort of special offer. Schools doing "Cheap John" work have to resort to "Cheap John" special offers to secure patronage. Any thoughtful person can see that a school that does good, high grade work at all times can no more afford to make a special offer at one time than at another. We have absolutely one price on tuition at all seasons of the year, and that price is stated in our catalog. The same thorough work that characterizes the rest of the year continues in all departments of our colleges throughout the spring and summer. When time, cost of board, tuition, books, stationary, etc., are all considered, our course is much less expensive than any "Cheap John" course in any special offer school, to say nothing of the character of instruction and superiority of our courses.

—WRITE FOR CATALOG—

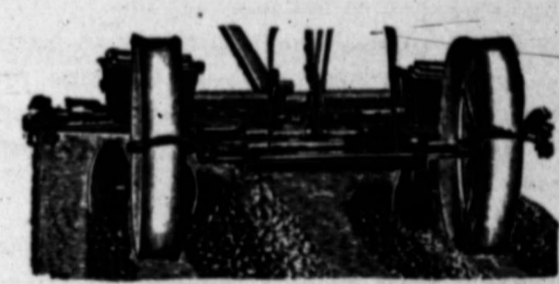
CAPITAL CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

DAGGETT CALF WEANER guaranteed to wean or money back. CALF WEANER COMPANY, Shenandoah, Iowa.

HIGHEST PRIZE FOR 50 YEARS AT ALL WORLD'S FAIRS, EXPOSITIONS AND STOCK SHOWS For Hay, Grain or Stock Scales Steel Frame and Royal Scale Back



ONLY RELIABLE AND DURABLE FITNESS SCALES MADE Steel Frames furnished for all our Scales, old or new. All Scales Warranted. Many Correct after 40 Years. Every Farmer Should have a Fire Proof Safe for Valuable Sewing Machines, Forges, Mills, Shellers, etc. Chicago Scale Co., 236 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.



THE KEMPER DISC FURROW OPENER Will increase the yield of Corn, Cane Cotton 25 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any planter. Write for circulars and prices. Walker Mfg. Co., 10th Ave. Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Carey Hotel
EUROPEAN PLAN
Wichita, Kansas.



Rates: 75c and \$1.00 with Bath \$1.50 and \$2.00
Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen
HUMPHREYS & MOTTLE, Props.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the
Blossom House
Opposite the Union Depot

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

A Kansas poultry raiser complains because his incubator chickens die in the shell just before hatching. Says he: "I set 130 eggs in an incubator and got 50 chickens. Almost all of them lived until hatching time, and some of them pipped, then died in the shell. This is the general complaint through our neighborhood. I kept the eggs sprinkled well after the first week." That last paragraph tells the story of his failure. Incubation is very largely a process of drying out the moisture already in the egg. Probably, if he had not sprinkled the eggs at all he would have secured a much better hatch. If you must have moisture, set a small pan of water in the brooder department of the incubator for a few hours.

How are you handling your little chickens? What kind of roosting coops do you provide for them? How do you keep the lice and mites down? How are you succeeding with the incubator? How do you keep lice and mites from "getting" the old setting hen about the time she is ready to hatch? This department wants to hear from you on any or all of these questions.

When this "department" sets an incubator, he also sets one hen at the same time. Then when the eggs are tested out on the tenth or twelfth day, the fertile eggs under the hen go into the machine to replace infertile ones there—and we have a machine full of fertile eggs to finish up with.

Don't expect the incubator to hatch seventy-five per cent of the eggs put into it. It will hatch that per cent of the fertile eggs—but all eggs are not fertile.

Out of a bitter experience we write DON'T feed washy mash to young chicks. Dry, finely cracked mixed grains, with sand or grit handy, can't be beat.

Did you ever try testing eggs into the incubator, as well as out? Unless you know your eggs are fresh, it's a mighty good plan.

The World's Most Famous Hen.

W. R. Draper, of Kansas City, Mo., Mail and Breeze, says:

No hen in the world has won so many prize ribbons or is more royally treated than the crystal white Orpington, Peg, owned by Earnest Kellerstrass, the millionaire poultry fancier of Kansas City. Peg has won prizes at London, Honolulu and elsewhere and is rated as worth at least \$2,500. Her owner was offered that enormous price a few weeks ago by Mme. Paderewski, wife of the Polish pianist. He refused. He is trying to gather a pen of perfect white Orpington birds. Peg has scored 97½ points at several poultry shows, and is so far the most perfect fowl, according to standards of the National Poultry Association of America.

The services of a valet, and sometimes two, are given over exclusively to the care of this bird. She lives in a big steam heated barn, and is given a bath every day. She has her own private pen in which to run and look for worms. Other chickens are not permitted to associate with her.

She is fed ground meat and ground toast, especially prepared. Her legs and feet are manicured, her feathers

brushed and sprayed, her comb treated chemically to redden its color and her beak kept highly polished and well rounded. Peg has not a broken or missing feather. She is also perfect in contour of her body, and her legs and feet are featherless, which counts perfection in this class of birds. But Peg is ravenous in her appetite and usually overeats. In consequence she can hardly be kept in weight, which is eight pounds according to poultry standard.

Peg lays about 225 eggs each year, but Mr. Kellerstrass has for the last year refused to sell any eggs from her as he is striving to produce a pen of perfect chickens of this kind. Peg is a great source of attraction to Kansas City people, hundreds of whom visit the Kellerstrass farm to see her. She is very friendly, having spent a great deal of time at poultry shows. Being an object of attraction does not seem to embarrass her.

CALF DEVELOPMENT.

Good Care and Proper Selection of Feed Profitable.

A deranged digestive system is the producer of an unprofitable animal. Although the breeding of the calf has much to do with its health, feeding qualities and method or rapidity of development, very much depends also upon the care and the feed which that animal receives from the day it takes its first breath to the day of its full development.

The calf, especially when fed by hand, requires careful and judicial attention, and this care and attention should not stop when the feeding of milk as a feed is stopped. Neglect or carelessness for one week or even one day may mean the destruction of the animal as far as profit is to be concerned.

The profitable animal is invariably a heavy feeder and unless the digestive organs of the young bovine have been properly exercised and developed during the growth of the animal, it will not become a profitable feeder. Among feeders for beef, the animal that can eat and assimilate the largest quantities of feed is found to be the most profitable. Among dairy cows, the animal capable of consuming and assimilating large quantities of feed is found to be the profitable milk producer. Of course there are heavy feeders that are not profitable animals but we will always find the heavy producers also heavy feeders.

For profitable heavy production, it is necessary not only that a palatable balanced ration be provided but also that the animal be capable of assimilating large quantities of the same. Thus, to produce a profitable mature animal for either the feed yard or the dairy, the calf must be so fed as to produce continued growth and to develop the digestive organs for the assimilation of large quantities of feed.

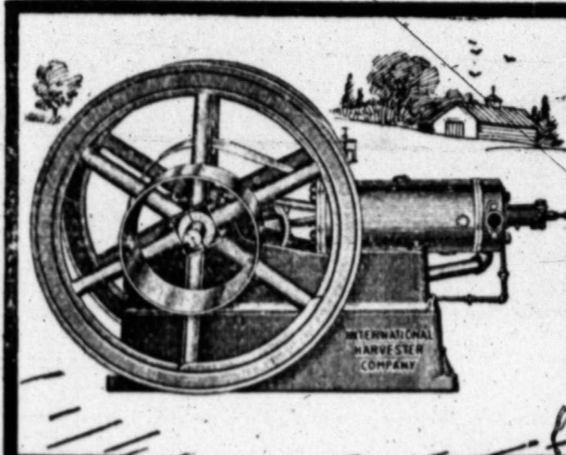
In the first place, the calf should at no time be overfed. Five to six pounds of milk is enough for the young calf and, where the mother's milk is very rich in butterfat, skimmed milk is more healthful than whole milk, while that containing from two to three per cent of fat is better than either until the calf is able to eat other foods. Always weigh the milk fed to the calf as there is less chance for variations in the amount given per feed.

At from two to four weeks of age, the calf will learn to eat a consider-

able amount of prairie and alfalfa hay and other light feeds, when the whole milk may be gradually changed to skim milk. Give the calf all the clean roughage it will eat, the dry hays being preferable to grass while feeding milk. The concentrates—corn, wheat, etc.—should be but scantily fed the growing animal while a consumption of large quantities of hay and other roughage will tend to develop the digestive organs

for the profitable assimilation of the heavier feeds after the producing age has arrived.

Cleanliness is appreciated by the bovine throughout its life and is productive of healthfulness in any herd. Kindness is repaid four fold by all domestic animals. Blood means much. But, with all of these, judicial feeding is required throughout the life of the animal for most profitable results.



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work.

They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in:—

VERTICAL, 2 and 3-Horse Power.
HORIZONTAL (Stationary and Portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.

TRACTION, 10, 12, 15 and 20 Horse Power.

AIR COOLED, 1-Horse Power.
Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogues and particulars, or write the home office.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

Central Business College

(INCORPORATED)

**1312-1314 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

SIXTEENTH YEAR

We respectfully solicit the patronage of those who desire

EXPERT BUSINESS TRAINING

The graduates of CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE are employed by the United States Government, by courts as official stenographers, as teachers in other colleges, and by leading business houses of Kansas City and elsewhere.

We assist worthy students to secure positions and also help those desiring to work for their room and board while attending college.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE is in session the entire year. Students may enter at any time. 96-page Illustrated Catalog, trial lessons in shorthand and specimens of penmanship FREE. Write for them.

Central Business College

The Home Page

Edited by EFFA A. LOVETT

It is my desire to make this page one of interest and profit to all lady readers who are lovers of home and the many little things it takes to make a real home. Some seem to think home is just a stopping place, where you may stay when there is no other place to go. But I am sure the majority of the readers of this paper will agree with me when I say home is a throne whereon we reign supreme, and the kind of a home we have is what we make it. I am a great-lover of my home; there is no place I would rather be, and I enjoy hearing other homelovers give their experiences in the little things that are sure to arise in all homes. We never get too old to learn, and let us not be selfish with our knowledge, but pass it along to some one else, so they may profit by it. Now, I want all who are interested in a home page, and would like to help me make it a success, write me your views on subjects discussed, and we will all learn by the exchange of opinions. I would also like you to ask questions, give advice on things you have tried and found helpful. Send in selections of poetry, requests for words of some old song you would like. Send in good recipes of all kinds—anything you think would be a help to some neighbor. I hope to hear from some of you real soon.

Fancy Work.

There are but few women these days who do not enjoy making some kind of fancy work. There are so many new things lately to attract us, we hardly know which is the prettiest and most satisfactory. The Wallachian embroidery, which is quite simple, is very pretty and makes up to good advantage on the front of a shirtwaist, but it is not so dainty as the French and eyelet embroidery or the shadow work. To my notion, the shadow embroidery has had its day. It does not seem to be nearly so popular now as two years ago, and the eyelet has been used successfully on the sheer materials and laundries much better. A beautiful waist which I saw the other day was made in the French and eyelet on a piece of Persian lawn. The design was mostly of butterflies—one large one in the center front and two smaller ones on each side intermingled with a dainty little vine made with the outline stitch. There was also a large butterfly on each sleeve in the full portion near the top. The work was done with the Pearl Luster cotto, about No. "D" or "E." Anyone can draw a butterfly and a vine and you may think your design looks entirely too "shaggy" to begin work on, but just try it; you'll see how beautifully it works up, and no one else will ever know but that you had it stamped at the art needlework department in some city. Then again, the eyelet makes up very nicely on the heavy linen for winter waists, or on panels of linen skirts. And for dresser scarfs and centerpieces nothing can equal it. Take a piece of dresser scarf linen, one and three-fourths yards long, double hemstitch the ends, and then work some little scroll design across the end and it is finished. The drawn work is beautiful, but it will wear out before the body of the scarf does and then your hand work is all gone for nothing. I have several very dainty designs that I am willing to share with my neighbors if they

are interested enough to send a stamp for postage.

Hints.

Did you know that oil of peppermint is the best thing for a burn that can be applied? Never be without it. It is your best friend in time of need.

We often have trouble with our water pitchers or water bottles getting the "water rust" as it is sometimes called, if they are not washed every time the water is poured out. I have found if you pour sour milk or buttermilk into these vessels and let it stand a few hours, it will take all that off, without any scouring, and if you haven't the sour milk put a handful of small shot in the bottle with some hot water and soap and shake for a few minutes.

A spoonful of vinegar put in the water you are going to poach eggs in will keep the whites from spreading.

In using cream tartar and soda in making a cake, always put the cream tartar in the whites of the eggs before beginning to beat, and mix the soda with the flour. I believe it has proven more satisfactory than the baking powder.

Pour boiling water over the sugar when you make sugar syrup and it will not crystalize so easily as if you put on the cold water and let come to the boil.

Some Good Recipes.

Baked Macaroni.—Pour boiling water over the macaroni and boil 20 minutes; remove from fire; drain off the hot water; set aside to cool a little; make a sauce of two tablespoons of melted butter and one and 1/2 tablespoon of flour. Stir till it is browned; then add a cupful of sweet milk, or cream if you have it, and stir until boiling; add a cup of cheese chopped fine, and mix all with the macaroni, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

Spice Cake.—Take four eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately; add one teaspoon cream tartar to white of eggs before beating; add one-half cup butter, one and one-fourth cups sugar, and three-fourths cup milk; then the yolks of eggs and one teaspoon of cinnamon, one of allspice, a little nutmeg and a tablespoon of grated chocolate in flour enough to make a stiff batter, with a half teaspoon soda, and lastly add the whites of the eggs. Bake in a loaf tin, moderate oven, for forty minutes.

Salad Dressing.—Beat two eggs thoroughly; take one tablespoon of salt, one and one-half tablespoon of flour, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon mustard, four tablespoons sugar, a little pepper, and stir till all is well mixed with the butter; add one cup of sweet cream or milk and set on the stove to boil. Put one cup vinegar in a stewpan and set on the stove to get hot. When the mixture is scalding hot, pour the hot vinegar into it and stir constantly till all comes to a boil. Put in a glass jar when cool and keep in a cool place. This dressing will keep for weeks, and is nice to put on potato salad, cheese salad, lettuce salad, or any kind of a dish you wish to fix up with a dressing.

Strawberry Jam.—This is called six minute jam. Take fresh strawberries, stem and chop fine or mash slightly. Measure, and add just as much sugar as you have berries. Let

stand for an hour or so, and then put on the stove and let come to a boil. Boil it exactly six minutes and take from the fire. This makes a pretty,

clear, rich-looking jam, and when spread on a hot biscuit some cold winter morning makes a meal fit for a queen.

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 plant, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, its introduction into North America 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.	XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules.
II. Universality of Alfalfa.	XV. Alfalfa for Sheep Raising.
III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops.	XVI. Alfalfa for Bees.
IV. Seed and Seed Selection.	XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry.
V. Soil and Seeding.	XVIII. Alfalfa for Food Preparation.
VI. Cultivation.	XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City.
VII. Harvesting.	XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation.
VIII. Storing.	XXI. Nitro-Culture.
IX. Pasturing and Solling.	XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor.
X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff.	XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa.
XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making.	XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements.
XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy.	XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard.
XIII. Alfalfa for Swine.	XXVI. Practical Experience with Alfalfa.

The book is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages (6 1/2 x 9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued.

The price of this great book is \$2.00. It will be sent postage paid to any address for that price, together with the Inspector for a full year. That is, we furnish the Inspector a year and the book for the price of the book alone.

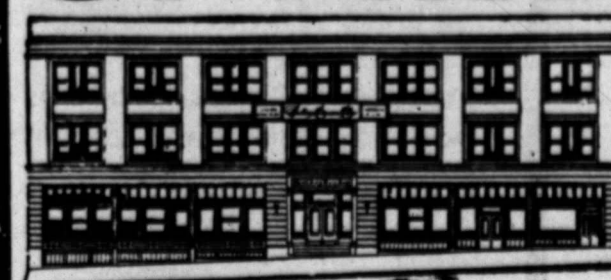
Or, we will furnish the book free, postage paid, as a premium for eight new annual subscriptions at 50 cents each, or four three-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. There is no room for agents' commissions in the above, and the subscriptions will have to be sent in direct to the Inspector.

Address all orders to the

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

Enid, Oklahoma.

SPALDING'S



OUR NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

10TH & OAK STS. KANSAS CITY, MO. 41st YEAR.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING, TELEGRAPHY AND ENGLISH.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

GYMNASIUM and AUDITORIUM.

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., PRES.

Catalogue "Free."

THE SPALDING STOCK FARM

Has a Good Four Year Old

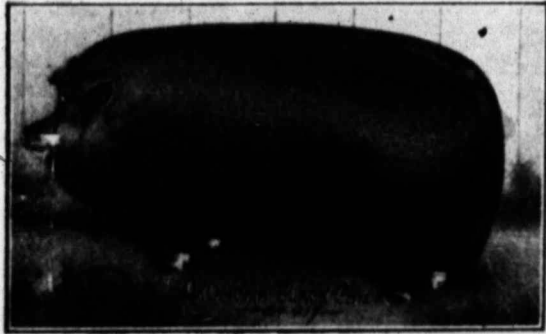
AMERICAN BRED GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale at what he is worth

Also Some

SHORTHORNS

And one Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pup
H. M. SPALDING, Pro., No. Enid, Ok.



Great Poland China's Fancy Breeding and Choice Individuals. The Great Oklahoma Black Chief at head of herd. Boars and Sows, large or small, for sale at all times. If you want good ones write me or call and see me. I can please you.

J. R. SPARKS, HUNTER, OKLA.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed

I have the choicest strain of this magnificent breed, having won a majority of premiums wherever shown. Four firsts and four seconds at the Big Center Poultry Show, held at Enid, in January, 1907. Will sell eggs for the balance of the season at

\$1.50 per 15 eggs

Also have a few

CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE

Oklahoma Director for Partridge

Wyandotte Club of America

W. P. LIGHTFOOT, Enid, Oklahoma

PROSPECTS IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Editor Live Stock Inspector,
Enid, Oklahoma.

I have "fooled around" waiting for something to happen to the weather until it may be too late to get this report in the Inspector this time. Will try and not be too late next time.

The weather here has been of a rather provoking character until the past few days. Like last spring, the weather was very warm in March, and much colder in April, frosting and freezing half a dozen times during that month. And how the wind did blow! The incoming of May didn't improve matters any—continually cold with high winds every day and no rain up to the 20th. It began to look like the wheat, oats, barley and rye crops were done up, with no chance of redemption. In fact a great deal of the wheat and oats were killed, or thought to be, and a good many farmers put the wheat ground in corn or cotton.

But on the 20th a great rain fell and put a new face on both crops and faces. It was not a flood, but a steady, soaking rain, lasting almost half a day, and soaking the ground thoroughly. Some rain has fallen every day since, and as I write this—Sunday, May 24th—a heavy shower is falling. Everything looks good now, and there will be a fairly good crop of small grain yet.

Of course nearly all the fruit was killed by the late freezes; but most of those who had bearing orchards report that they will have a fair crop of apples. The grape crop is all right yet, most places, and if the weather is right from now on there will be a fine crop of this fruit. Those who had strawberry vines received a fair turnout, where they were rightly tended.

But little cotton has been planted

yet; but it is not too late, and there will probably be a pretty large acreage put in. Last year early planted cotton was all frozen down by the freeze of May 27th; but most of the cotton planted after June 1st made very good growth and ripened well, although so late. The fact is that cotton last year proved to be a big thing to quite a large number of farmers who had but little else planted, as it gavethem a good living and they had all winter to gather it in. In fact, every day or so, until the last week, we have seen loads of cotton going past, being hauled to the gin at Beaver. The fact that cotton proved the saving crop last year will induce a great many farmers to plant a considerable acreage of that crop this year, so that if other crops fail, cotton will give them a living.

Broom corn is possibly the surest crop that can be planted here, but it is impossible to forecast the acreage that will be put in here this season. It is an expensive crop to gather and care for, and owing to the rascality practiced by broom corn buyers, and the manipulation of prices in Chicago and other markets, most farmers are afraid to risk large plantings of broom corn, although it has never been known to fail of making good returns.

The grass started early, and made

good early growth; but the dry weather of the past month stops its growth to some extent, and cattle are not getting as much grass as they need. However, there are no large herds here any more to starve to death, and most of those who have small lots have feed left from over winter, and most cattle are in fine condition. When we say that there are no large herds here, we do not mean that cattle are scarce; for in all probability there are more cattle in Beaver county now than there were in the days of large herds; for every farmer now has from ten to fifty head, and it takes a good many cattle to go around.

To sum up: While we have had a dry, cold spring, yet with the exception of small grain in some neighborhoods, the prospects for a prosperous crop season is very good. Our greatest need is a railroad—two or three railroads—to haul our produce out, and haul in some things that we don't produce. I. S. D.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | **\$14.00** Galvanized 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.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

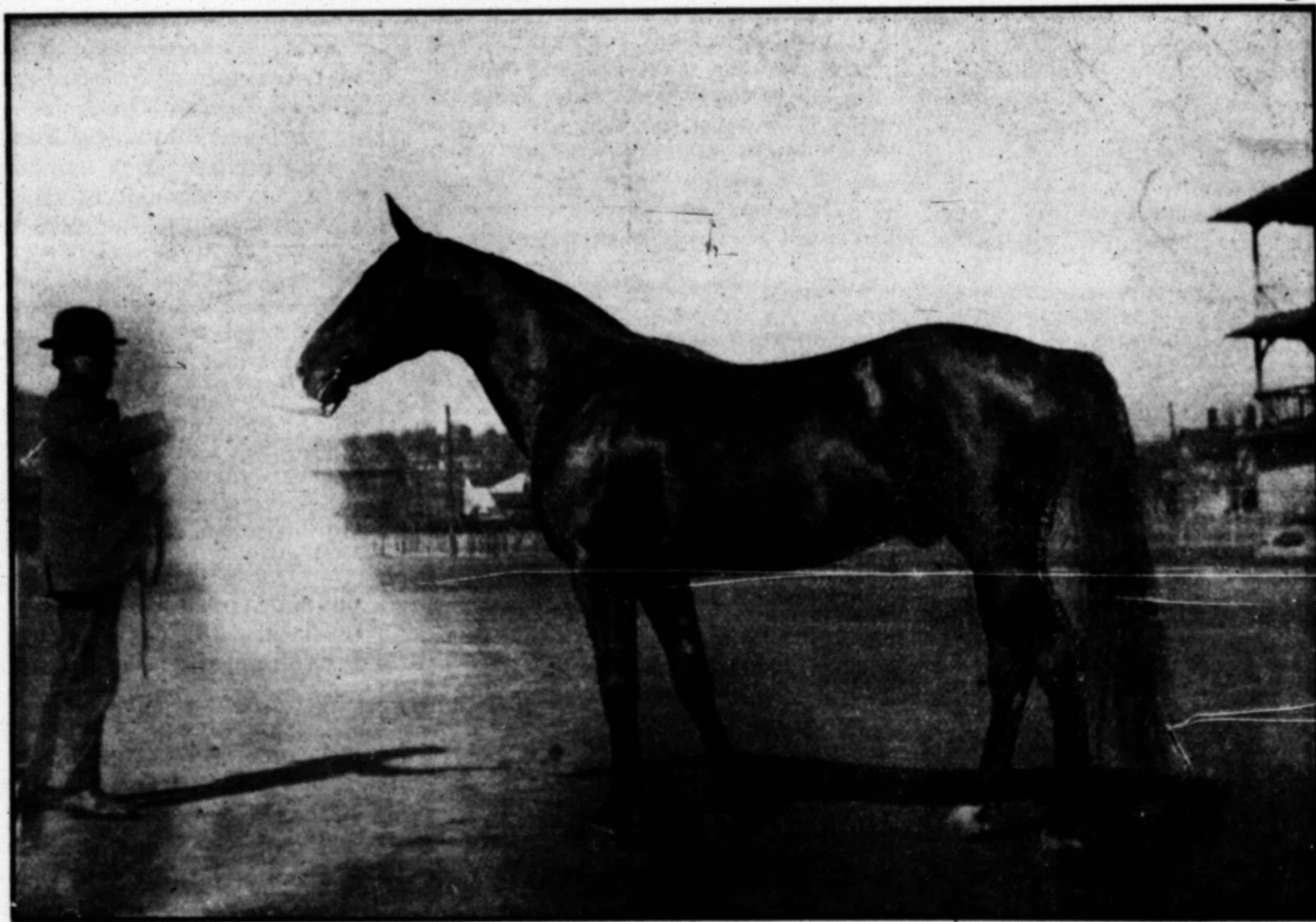
CATTLEMEN'S REFUND.

Texas Shippers Filing Claims With Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The office force of Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, is working over time on claims of stockmen for refund on shipments. Mr. Crowley says the amount railroads will be forced to return to western cattlemen will be approximately \$300,000. Since the interstate commerce commission ruled that railroads exceeded charges three cents per hundred weight, shippers have been forwarding claims here for filing with the commission. The reduction amounts to between \$5 and \$7 per car, and 50,000 cars reported. Cattlemen will not file individually. The association takes complete charge. These claims will be sent to S. P. Cowan, in Washington, the association's attorney. The organization is ready to accept claims from Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Southwestern Kansas, Colorado, and mountain ranges. Claims will be forwarded in a few days. The association urges all stockmen to send in claims immediately.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

The Champion of Oklahoma



COUNCIL CHIMES

The Fastest Chimes-Mambrino King Stallion

Winning Race Record 2:07 1-2

He won ten races in one season and was not defeated. He won thirty heats in one season without a break. He won fourteen heats that averaged faster than 2:10. He won a third heat in 2:07 1-2, a fourth in 2:07 3-4. He has never lost a race he won a heat in. In 1900 he won ten races and was not defeated. In 1901 there were 167 pacers raced on the Grand Circuit and only two stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Aububon Boy, 1:59 1-4, won more money than Council Chimes. He started in nine races, won five races—the four he lost were all won by the World's Champion Dan Patch. He has defeated in races 51 horses with records of 2:10 or better. He has won more heats, more races and more money than any stallion in Oklahoma. Every colt sired by him that has been worked ninety days can go in the list. A two year old trotter by him won a \$1,000 stake at Hutchinson in 1907. Five colts by him all under three years of age have sold for \$7,500.

F. S. KIRK, Enid, Okla.

Council Chimes will make the season at my farm 2 1-2 miles east of Enid.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

TIME TO BREED FOR THE DAIRY.

We are so accustomed, on the ordinary Oklahoma farm, to the raising of cattle for beef purposes that it is hard for us to plan properly for the care and breeding of the animal for dairy purposes. We have depended so long upon the sale of the calves for the profits of the herd and managed to get along with the milk that these beef animals would produce somehow, so that it is very hard for us to realize the profits to be obtained from a well bred dairy herd. Many have discovered the value of the dairy to the farm and are succeeding fairly well at the business but the breeding of the animals is carried on in a sort of "catch as catch can" way.

Fall calving for the dairy has many advantages while spring calves place both the calf and the cow at a disadvantage and reduce the profits to be realized from the products to a great extent. While the beef animals do very well, and probably better than they could otherwise, by calving in the spring, the dairy animal has an altogether different duty to perform and requires different treatment for best results. While the calf on the range would naturally fare better when the mother is feeding on pasture, the dairy calf is bred to an entirely different type and requires more specific attention and is benefitted but little by the first year's pastures.

The most profitable dairy animal is the one that is full fed the year round, though a part of the feed consist of the pasture grasses. When the cow freshens in the spring, the dry feed of the winter period tends to shorten the milking period. When she freshens in the fall, the milk flow remains about the same throughout the winter and the succulent pastures of the following spring and summer tends to both increase and prolong the flow. Also, considering the difference in the price of butter-fat for the winter and for the summer, the fall cow will net about one-fourth more for her products than she would if brought fresh in the spring.

The calf reared for dairy purposes will profit but little by the pasture of the first season when born in the spring. It is open to the attacks of the flies throughout the summer, seldom receives the necessary amount of roughage for its proper development and is nearly always stunted in growth by the treatment it receives during the first winter. The fall calf does very well on skimmed milk after the first two or three weeks of its life, has the bright prairie and alfalfa hay for roughage, is not pestered by the flies and is ready for the spring and summer grasses with practically no chance for a stop in its growth. The following winter finds this young animal able and ready to grow and develop rapidly on the feeds which are fed to the older individuals.

So much for the animals. How about the profits of the dairy?

The price of butter-fat during the winter will vary from 22 to 30 cents per pound, averaging about 25 cents for the six months after October first. The price for the remainder of the year will vary from 17 to 22 cents with an average of about 20 cents for the period. Suppose the spring cows will give as much milk as does the fall cow (which she will not), and each gives 6000 pounds of 4 per cent milk or 240 pounds of butter-fat in ten months milking (which is low for a good dairy ani-

mal.) Suppose that each cow will give only two-thirds of the full amount the first six months; the spring cow will produce 160 pounds of fat worth 20 cents and 80 pounds worth 25 cents or a total sum of \$52.00, the fall cow will produce 160 pounds of fat worth 25 cents, and 80 pounds worth 20 cents or a total of \$56.00; a gain of \$4.00 without giving the fall cow the advantage of her increased and prolonged production, the value of which would be at least \$6.00 more.

The cost of keeping either of these animals will amount to the same for the year. Placing the cost at \$30.00, we have the spring cow netting \$22.00 per year while the fall cow will net \$32.00. According to these figures, a herd of ten fall cows will net the owner \$100.00 more per year than will the same number of spring cows.

Besides the cash, there is the labor to be considered and we can better afford to spend the necessary time in the dairy in the winter than we can at any other time of the year. Although the above figures are only roughly gotten together, the point is very well proven and we can readily see the beneficial results of fall calving for the dairy. Oklahoma presents many favorable items for the fall freshening of our dairy animals that could not be so considered in the climate farther north, our farms themselves need the by-products from the dairy, dairy is both pleasant and profitable. Think it over, do a little figuring yourself and try breeding a few of your cows for fall calving.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY NOTES.

The late spring calf is pestered to death with the flies. Give him a clean, cool box stall in the barn during the heat of the day and let him out for exercise mornings and evenings. Throw some bright alfalfa where he can nibble at it and notice how soon it will disappear.

Don't give the calf a diet of milk and grass and then wonder what causes him to scour so badly. This is a poor combination and you will find that bright hay is much better for the young hand-fed animal.

See that the pail from which the calf is fed is absolutely clean. There are many disease germs that grow very rapidly in milk and the dirty feed pail is the cause of much trouble in the calf stable.

We cease to wonder why our neighbor realizes no profits from his dairy when we see him chasing one of the cows around the lot with a club.

Cows are just as particular about their tastes as are the horses. Don't make the dumb brutes drink from a mud-puddle when it is at all possible to provide clean, cool well water for them.

If the milk is not to be emptied from the pail right away, cover the pail. It is much easier to keep the germs out than it is to prevent or remedy the effect of their work after once introduced.

Keep the cream in a cool place and get it to the creamery or cream station as often as possible during the hot weather. Very sour cream makes very poor butter.

Have you bought a Babcock test machine yet? The dairy business is not guess work, if you find out what the cow and the creameryman are doing for you and do business accordingly.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM.

All of the papers having anything to do with stock and the farm are continually discussing the tuberculosis proposition, and in the reading of these discussions we find various ideas expressed and propounded. So much has been said that the owners of animals, especially cattle and hogs, are at a loss as to what they may or must expect of the lawmakers and law enforcers. In fact, there is a danger that so much apprehension as to the authority of inspectors, etc., may be created that our farmers and stockmen will consider an official in this capacity as an infringement upon their rights as citizens.

Everyone realizes the dangers and virulence of consumption as a disease, but too few are willing to appreciate the relations existing between this and other diseases of a tuberculous nature. The facts are, the tuberculosis germ causes the disease commonly known as consumption and also causes consumption or tuberculosis of other parts of the body than the lungs.

In animals, most especially cattle and hogs, a germ very near, if not quite, exactly the same as the one causing tuberculosis in man causes the same disease. Scientists differ as to the transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man, but the danger is too great and the prevention of the disease in animals too necessary from other standpoints to allow this proposition alone to stand in the road of a general clearance of diseased animals as quickly as possible. When tuberculous animals are detected on the market or in the slaughter houses by the inspectors they are at once condemned and some one must stand

the loss thus created.

It has been proven that tuberculosis may be transmitted from the bovine to the hog through the latter eating the milk, the offal or the droppings of the former and the disease may spread very rapidly in either class of animals. Considering the destructiveness of this disease among these animals together with the dangers to the human family that may exist, it is to our interest, both as individuals and as citizens of a progressive commonwealth, to aid in the checking of this destructive disease among our animals.

The tuberculin test together with a thorough physical examination, when conducted by a competent veterinary, is an authoritative method of detecting tuberculosis in a herd of cattle, and this test, followed by a destruction of diseased individuals, is the surest method of satisfactorily overcoming this disease. Emphasis should be expressed on the word "competent" above as all veterinarians are not competent to diagnose tuberculosis.

The Oklahoma Board of Agriculture has power to formulate and enforce rules for the eradication and control of tuberculous animals in the state and, for the best interests of every person in the state, the work should be thoroughly done at the earliest possible date. But very few tuberculous animals have been found in Oklahoma and, if the herds be thoroughly cleared at once and proper rules formulated for our future protection, it will mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of our farmers in years to come. The thing to do is to insist that this work begin at once and that we be given absolute protection in the future.

Other states have learned their "tuberculosis" lesson at a great expense. Let us profit by their experience and apply the prevention now rather than wait longer and attain the same end by a more costly cure, later.

St. Louis National Stock Yards National Stock Yards, Ill.

Some facts to prove that we are growing.

Receipts in 1907 exceeded the receipts of 1906 by Ninety Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty head of live stock regardless of the financial depression in November and December, which held many thousands off of the markets.

Our cattle and hog business for the ten months ending October 31st, 1907, was over Two Hundred and Thirty Nine Thousand head greater than for the ten months of 1906. Cattle receipts from Oklahoma in 1907 amounted to 219,726 head against 208,319 head received in 1906 an increase of over Eleven Thousand Cattle.

Cattle receipts from Kansas increased over Fifteen Thousand head over the business of 1906.

Quarantine cattle receipts in 1907 amounted 512,489 against 469,149 head in 1906 an increase of Forty Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty.

We made these in the face of a heavy loss in November and December occasioned by the financial depression. We wish to express to Oklahoma and Kansas friends our appreciation of their support which made this excellent showing possible.

SOME MORE FACTS Eight local packing houses, many Brokers, numerous Eastern order buyers and an exceedingly large butcher trade in this vicinity serve to make this a most competitive market. Strong competition makes high prices, and this is the reason why this market has averaged the highest in the country.

JUST ONE MORE FACT The horse and mule market of the St. Louis National Stock Yards is pre-eminently the largest in the world. Horse auction sales every day, except Saturday and an adequate supply of mules on hand.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

GREEN FORAGE FOR HOGS.

An especially timely bulletin has just been issued from the Missouri experiment station by Dean, H. J. Waters, giving the results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs.

Thirty-six pigs, weighing about fifty pounds each, were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn, until they were ready for market, accurate account being kept of the cost of gains made.

In cheapness of gains the feeds used ranked as follows: Corn and skimmed milk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and red clover, third; corn and bluegrass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

A saving of about 75 cents a hundred in the cost of grain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh bluegrass. A saving of \$1 a hundred was effected by using alfalfa instead of bluegrass.

When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early, and when properly clipped, stays green all summer and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance as a hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than bluegrass, and, as shown by these experiments, has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to provide this sort of pasture for hogs, rather than to require them to run on a bluegrass pasture, or even worse than bluegrass—a timothy pasture; or, even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer time.

This department wants you to "talk hog" with it. Too much swine (mis)information emanates from dingy upstairs rooms in city newspaper offices from men who never heard a real live pig squeal outside the packing houses in all their lives. We want to hear from the horny handed rustlers who raise the real article out in the country. Address all communications to "Editor Swine Department, Live Stock Inspector, Enid, Oklahoma."

There is no doubt that alfalfa is the ideal hog pasture. But the upland alfalfa will not stand very heavy pasturing, and in dry seasons ought not to be pastured at all. Rye for fall, winter and early spring, followed by rape for late spring, summer and early fall, will give the upland farmer just as good a pasture as he needs. This is a demonstrated truth. Another thing, on upland during a dry, hot summer, rape will stand drouth better, grow faster, and the hogs will eat it with better relish than they do alfalfa right beside it. We know one Kansas farmer who for two seasons in succession successfully pastured seventy head on five acres of rape, and one of the seasons he had to cut the rape twice to keep it down. Alfalfa every time if you can get it, but you need not go without hog pasture just because you do not have the alfalfa.

If you are going to take that boar of yours to the fair next fall, begin preparing him for the event right now. Many a good animal has lost his chance to win because of insufficient "fitting." Never mind about what you think in regard to "too much fancy finish." As the thing stands now, the animal with the finish gets the crowd and the ribbon at the fair—and that's what you take your hog there for. Fit him up. Trim his toes; wash him; exercise him; feed him five times a day if necessary—but don't overfeed at any one time—curry him, train him. Mind this: If you have a winning animal and want a reputation as a breeder, it will pay to fit him up! If you don't fit him up, don't expect to win at the fair.

Our great mistake in the breeding of registered swine, in our opinion, is that a large number of "hot blood" advocates are striving to produce only animals of the strictly fancy, show-card order, while the farmer wants and demands an animal that makes good in the production of large litters of growthy, quick-maturing pigs that will follow cattle and cash in for the highest price at the packing house. If fair

associations would insist that the swine judges place the ribbons on the type of hog the farmer needs, breeders would soon get to producing the kind he wants.

The editor of this department don't pretend to know all about how to feed young pigs so as to get absolutely the best results. One thing is certain however: He has ruined many a pig with both overfeeding and overfeeding from just before weaning time to the 100-pound age. The best results he ever had, was by feeding. All they would eat of bran and shorts—a trifle more, shorts than bran—mixed as slop, and dry shelled corn as a "balance," with free run on alfalfa pasture. On that ration he made a litter of six grow at the rate of a pound each per day for the first 100 days of their lives. At no time were the pigs over-fat. The mother on the same ration suckled the pigs ten weeks and was in good flesh when she weaned them. That the pigs were good ones is proven by the fact that I took them to the county fair and "skinned" everything that showed against them. Did you beat that? If so, how?

Alfalfa seed is worth ten to twelve dollars per bushel. It takes three years to get a good stand, sufficiently aged to endure very heavy hog pasturing. In fact, it ought not to be pastured at all for the first two years. All that constitute the reason why you can't afford to over-pasture your alfalfa or turn the old sows in without first putting persuaders in their noses to prevent them from rooting out a good crop. A good thing to remember is, that while alfalfa is mighty good for hogs, hogs are not necessarily good for alfalfa.

HOLDS HOG KILLING RECORD.

Adolph Zinert, who is employed in the Swift & Co. plant South St. Paul, Minn., has completed a record of 5,000,000 hogs slaughtered by himself. Although he has been at the work for nearly ten years, the number of porkers that have succumbed to his knife is undoubtedly a record for killing by any single man. It was largely due to Zinert that the Swift plant has established a new high record of 6,166 hogs killed,

dressed and sent to the cooling rooms in ten hours, and a new record of 31,000 hogs killed in one week at St. Paul.

MARKET LETTER.

(Special to the Live Stock Inspector)
Kansas City Stock Yards, May 25, 1908.—Last week's cattle trade was most unsatisfactory from the sellers' standpoint. In spite of the reduction in receipts, nearly 20 per cent here as compared with receipts the previous week, and other markets showing a similar loss, demand seemed to flatten out since Tuesday, and the week closed with a loss of 10 to 20 cents on toppy kinds, and 20 to 40 cents lower on medium to common cattle, both steers and cows. Heavy shipments from Fort Worth direct to the packing plants at all the northern markets lately put a weapon in the hands of buyers, and a shortening up of consuming demand rendered them still more independent. The run today is 5000 head here, and elsewhere, and this big reduction in the supply was necessary to break the packers' sway of the situation. Heavy rains and numerous washouts in Oklahoma and elsewhere are responsible for part of the reduction in supplies today but advices sent out shippers late last week were against heavy marketing. Prices are strong to 15 higher today, with top steers at \$6.95. The spread in prices is wider than a week ago, medium steers going at \$5.25 to \$6.35, cows \$2.75 to \$5.60, heifers from \$3.75 to \$6.25, calves from \$4.00 to \$6.00, bulls from \$3.25 to \$5.25. Stockers and feeders advanced 25 cents last week from the low close of the previous week, and are selling strong today; stockers at \$3.25 to \$5.25, feeders \$4.00 to \$5.40.

Hog receipts last week were 74,000 head, 25 per cent less than previous week, and prices ruled higher first half of the week, but finally closed with most of the advance lost. The run today is 12,000 head, larger for Monday, with heavy runs at all points, and prices are off 10 to 15 cents here. Top today is \$5.40, bulk \$5.15 to \$5.35. More light hogs have been included recently than usual, and while the demand for that class is greatest, supply of good heavy hogs is so limited that they still lead by a small margin. Light weights got the greatest decline today, which accounts for the wide range in bulk of sales. Weather conditions will govern volume of receipts till work on crops becomes less urgent.

Another supply exceeding 40,000 sheep arrived here last week, and as heavy runs appeared at all the markets, mutton prices received the biggest cut of the season. Lambs lost least, but sold about sixty cents cheaper, while sheep, especially Texas, declined around \$1.00. Supply is 7,500 today, market about 10 higher, and with smaller receipts in sight balance of the week, some strength in the market may develop. Woolled lambs bring \$6.00 to \$6.50, clipped lambs \$5.50 to \$6.00, wethers and ewes \$3.75 to \$4.50, goats \$3.00 to \$3.50.

J. A. RICKART,
L. S. Correspondent.

Corn in Kansas.

The report of the Kansas experiment station for the fiscal year 1906-7 states that corn under irrigation returned 105 bushels per acre as compared with fifty bushels per acre where not irrigated, the variety being the same in each case. Again did the Pride of Saline variety excel all others tried.



WOODWARD COUNTY SHORTHORNS.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Items Gathered Among Oklahoma Shippers.

Moss Bros. of Haskell marketed a carload of hogs in Kansas City on the 20th.

L. M. Beardsley of Alva had a car of cattle on the Kansas City market May 25th.

W. J. Buckman of Yale was in Kansas City on the 26th with a carload of cattle.

H. Billingsley of Mutual was on the Kansas City market May 27th with a car of cattle.

R. H. Callahan of Marlow had two carloads of cattle on the St. Joseph market May 19th.

H. H. Walters of Broken Arrow sold two car loads of hogs on the Kansas City market on the 14th.

W. H. Jackson of Kiowa had three carloads of veal calves on the K. C. market in the quarantine division that sold well the 14th.

Two carloads of cattle were received in the quarantine division of the Kansas City market on May 16th from N. J. Parker of Broken Arrow.

J. H. Dryer of Nardin had a carload of cattle on the Kansas City market on the 14th. Lang & Lang of Hunter sold two car loads of good cattle on the same market.

R. P. Kern of Blackwell, had on Wednesday's, May 20th, 4 carloads of steers of his own feeding good enough to bring \$6.90. Mr. Kern is one of the most successful farmers and cattle feeders in that country.—K. C. Drover's Telegram.

Oklahoma shippers on the Kansas City market of May 18th were Geo. Miller of Minco, one carload of cattle; W. M. Lowe of Hominy, one carload of hogs; D. Higginbotham of Ames, a carload of cattle; J. W. Oliver of Agra, one carload of cows on the quarantine division.

Oklahoma shippers on the Wichita markets the past ten days have been as follows:

On the 18th, H. R. Paden of Geary 101 hogs; Lipps & Lorenze of Okeene, 69 hogs; A. Sshneider of Lahoma, 82 hogs; W. M. Simmons of Eagle City, 90 hogs; C. J. Calvert of Kermit, 93 hogs; J. P. Reed of Alva, 87 hogs; J. C. Scudder of Canadian, 150 hogs; W. A. Conner of Carrier, 85 hogs; C. E. Davis of Helena, 80 hogs; Alson & G. of Cherokee, 33 cattle; J. Grabow of Kingfisher, 77 cattle; J. J. Conway of Kingfisher, 79 cattle; A. G. Zackny of Fort Sill, 105 cattle; Herd & Sweet of Mangum, 81 cattle; Murry & L. of Mangum, 84 cattle; C. J. Calvert of Capron, 38 cattle; R. Y. Terry of Mangum, 38 cattle; W. F. Kelly of Woodward, 62 cattle; W. E. Conner of Carrier, 1 car cattle; D. P. Dunkle of Woodward, 62 cattle;

On the 19th, Fritz and H. of Ponca City, 88 hogs; A. W. Gertler of Ponca City, 90 hogs; Covin & H. of Arapaho, 79 hogs; Sights & J. of Clinton, 79 hogs; C. Goodwin of Clinton, 88 hogs; N. D. Williams of Thomas, 162 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer City, 258 hogs; T. P. Gordon of Custer City, 71 hogs; T. O. Bevins of Watonga, 75 hogs; T. P. Gordon of Custer City, 57 cattle; N. D. Williams of Thomas, 55 cattle; S. & Jorgensen of Clinton, 43 cattle; H. V. Webber of Clinton, 34 cattle; J.

B. Dougherty of Clinton, 34 cattle.

On the 20 th, W. H. Holden, of Amorita, 128 hogs; C. H. Morelock of Jett, 62 hogs; E. L. Miller of Braman, 105 hogs; E. Lemon of Wakita, 83 hogs; M. R. Manning of Aline, 202 hogs; Hamilton & W. of Fairview, 63 hogs; J. S. Evans of Enid, 70 hogs; Semke & Co. of Garber, 70 hogs; C. E. Thornburg of Jett, 21 cattle; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 31 cattle; C. H. Morelock of Jett, 3 cattle; D. H. Chapple of Clinton, 40 cattle; Semke & Co. of Garber, 4 cattle;

On the 21st J. A. Radcliff of Hennessey, 77 hogs; Hobert M. & E. Co. of Drummond, 171 hogs; D. B. Jones of Perry, 93 hogs; Fritz & H. of Ponca City, 92 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 92 hogs; G. E. Davidson of Gage, 159 hogs; Shutt & Co. of Custer City, 122 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer City, 81 hogs; W. Moore of Weatherford, 80 hogs; F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 75 hogs; J. Hastings of Woodward, 77 hogs; C. A. Rollins of Peckham, 55 hogs; N. D. Williams of Thomas, 83 hogs; C. A. Rollins of Peckham, 4 cattle.

May 23rd, H. C. Lookebaugh of Watonga, 83 ogs; C. F. Hensen of Kiowa, 76 hogs; Frawley & Co. of Watonga, 90 hogs; J. C. Stucker of Canadian, 74 hogs; G. E. Davidson of Fargo, 97 hogs; J. P. Reed of Alva, 80 hogs; H. M. Converse of Waukomis, 174 hogs; J. M. Radcliff of Cunningham, 54 cattle.

May 26th, W. F. Kelly of Woodward, 298 hogs; F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 88 hogs; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 79 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer City, 70 hogs; F. Hudson of Nashville, 86 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer City, 3 cattle.

May 27th, F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 82 hogs; J. M. Cress of Gage, 93 hogs; V. N. Noel of Jefferson, 67 hogs; L. Puls of Dover, 150 hogs; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 79 hogs; Boardman & B. of Garber, 75 cattle; J. H. Campbell of Garber, 74 cattle; Pope & K. of Kremlin, 88 cattle.

May 28th, R. M. Ralston of Breckenridge, 128 hogs; Brower & D of Thomas, 92 hogs; C. Carter of Ames, 89 hogs; W. E. Conner of Carrier, 80 hogs; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 86 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 87 hogs; U. G. Norris of Crescent, 68 hogs; R. L. Teasley of Homestead, 87 hogs; W. B. Johnson of Enid, 61 hogs; T. O. Bevins of Watonga, 82 hogs; H. R. Padden of Geary, 84 hogs; Allen & H. of Yewed, 63 hogs; S. F. Duncan of Carmen, 140 hogs; T. B. Gallion of Arapaho, 73 hogs; W. M. Shurley of Canton, 82 hogs; A. C. Jones of Jefferson, 30 cattle; Allen & H. of Yewed, 4 cattle; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 2 cattle.

STOCK LOSS 5,000 HEAD.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Submerged and Flood Still Menacing.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 28.—With the entire stock yards of Fort Worth entirely under water, trading was impossible yesterday and few trains arrived with any live stock. Reports received by the Live Stock Exchange show that 5,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep were lost in this vicinity in the flood, which is still menacing. Marion Sansom, a well known stockman, lost 2,000 head of sheep in Marion creek in North Fort Worth. Two hundred cattle were also drowned near the yards. It is estimated that at least 10,000 head of live stock have been lost in North Texas in the last two days and this loss will grow when isolated towns are heard from. No live stock shipments are being accepted by railroads for the north.

TO EMPLOY IDLE MEN.

St. Louis Prosperity Promoters Have Unique and Effective Scheme to Make Business Hum.

Secretary Cunningham of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following interesting communication from the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis:

To Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and other Business Men:

We are engaged in the effort to hasten the return to business activity. This movement has spread very rapidly and the idea has been received most favorably everywhere. President Roosevelt has indorsed it and put the stamp of his approval upon it. Hundreds of business associations in the principal cities of this country have promised us their hearty co-operation. The movement has had widespread publicity—such as nothing else of the kind ever had before. This benefits all of us.

We now want to do something more practical, to show faith by work. We therefore ask you to cooperate by uniting in a movement with many others to—on a given date—employ more men—giving preference to old and satisfactory employes who by reason of business depression have been laid-off. If you are a manufacturer, we ask that you make a few more goods, with this labor, as we feel sure you will need them in August or September at latest, when fall trade will again become active. If a merchant, take back a few of your old employes—we are confident you will need them, because business is getting better every day. If you are a banker, and have in the past six months reduced your force, and those you let out are still unemployed, take them back if possible, or at least some of them.

We think that merchants, manufacturers and others can well afford to do this, for the benefit to be derived from it, because if St. Louis will start this thing in a broad and generous spirit, we can then successfully appeal to other large cities

to follow the example of St. Louis, and almost before we know it prosperity will again be with us.

We suggest June 1st as the day to put this plan into operation, but if you think it better to postpone it until some later date, kindly tell us so. We think it will be better to do it before the two great national conventions, to make it an influence for good at these conventions. On the other hand, if you do not think well of the plan, and are not willing to join in the movement, will you do us the great kindness to tell what you think we can do next to hasten the return of business activity? We believe it can be done—it is only a question of how best to proceed. All we ask is that no discussion of the past be indulged in. We do not look backward—Forward is our watchword.

THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY ASSOCIATION.

By E. C. SIMMONS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

PROSPERITY KILLED INDIAN

Nowata, Okla., June 1.—Eugene Newcomb, the Delaware Indian boy, who while a soldier in Cuba, was made the object of a race between oil men who sought to secure a lease on his allotment near here, and who was given a bonus of \$6,000 and the royalty from the wells, is dead as the result of too much prosperity resulting from the sudden acquisition of his fortune.

Newcomb was discharged from the army three months ago, after having fought in Cuba and the Philippines and serving ten years in the military service. He began drinking heavily and made himself feared in this vicinity. He closed up the business houses several times and was last arrested while on a train between Claremore and Fort Smith, after having frightening the passengers and ran them from one coach. He was brought back here and placed in jail, where he was being held pending a trial.

Millions of Dollars

Have been invested in Texas lands, in the past year, for the reason that no state in the Union can offer the Investor the inducements that does Texas

We have a Proposition

Whereby all can own a home
in the Balmy Southland

Write us for Particulars

Remember we have farms and stock to sell
or exchange in Kansas, Texas and all parts
of Oklahoma. If you have a farm or business
to sell or exchange, write us

We'll do the Rest

LIGHTFOOT BROTHERS

Enid,

Oklahoma

A CORRECTION.

The Agricultural Normal at Stillwater Begins July 1.

In the last issue of the Inspector we stated that the agricultural normal school to be held at Stillwater would begin June 16th. This was a mistake on our part caused by a misunderstanding of reports received. This normal is to begin July 1st and the college is thoroughly equipped for the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects to the common school teachers of our state for their use in the teaching of our children.

The professors and instructors in charge of this work at the college are as strong and well prepared for their work as are any in the country and the course offered will thoroughly prepare the teacher for the work required by the laws of our state. The course is heartily indorsed by State Superintendent E. D. Cameron and he recommends that all teachers in our public schools avail themselves as far as possible of this splendid opportunity to prepare themselves for teaching agriculture and domestic science.

Since the needs of the farmer's children have been recognized by our state officers and legislators, it is now up to the rural school boards to insist that teachers employed in their districts shall be fully equipped for the teaching of these all important subjects to their pupils. With the adoption and rigid application of this rule in our country schools, the results of the teacher's work will be applied to the farm instead of causing the children to become dissatisfied with the home life and taking up much less pleasant and less remunerative work in the towns and cities.

The next great move in order for the all-progressive people of Oklahoma is the incorporation of the consolidated country schools so that each grade of pupils in the school may receive the best that there is in their work. The county high schools would help our country children little, if any, more than do the city high schools as we have them now. Let the children be thoroughly taught the grades taught in country schools and they may best further equip themselves by an attendance at the agricultural and mechanical college which is properly equipped for the best practical and scientific instruction for the proper development of agriculture in the broadest sense of the word.

MUST TEACH AGRICULTURE.

New Department Added to Oklahoma Public Schools.

Approval by Governor Haskell of senate bill No. 109 gives to Oklahoma a new department in its public school system—the teaching of the elements of of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding and domestic science. The measure has been praised by Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture as one of the most admirable he has seen. Dr.



J. B. Queen Perry, Okla.

Fine Stock. Real Estate and Town-site.

AUCTIONEER

Will cry sales anywhere on the continent. Write me before making dates.



The Earth Chicago

OKLAHOMA CORN.

Spillman, who came from the department in Washington to discuss the subject before the legislature, said that his visit was useless, as the bill contained all that he was prepared to propose.

"The elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, stock feeding, building country roads and domestic science, including the elements of economics, shall be embraced in the branches taught in all the public schools of this state receiving any part of their support from this state," reads the bill, "and these branches shall be as thoroughly studied and taught by observation, practical exercises and the use of text and reference books, and in the same manner as are other like required branches in said public schools."

The establishment of this department is a recognition of the importance of agriculture in Oklahoma. A state commission composed of the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state board of agriculture and the president of the agricultural and mechanical college is created to supervise this department. A chair of agriculture is added to the agricultural and mechanical college, whose incumbent shall assist the state normal and common schools in the adoption of the most desirable methods of teaching. In each normal school a department of agricultural and industrial education shall give instruction to teachers. After July 1, 1909, no teacher may be employed in the public schools who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the above branches.

The bill establishes in each of the state supreme court districts an agricultural school of secondary grade, with a course of instruction leading to the agricultural and mechanical college and the normal schools. Each of these schools must be provided with eighty acres of land, without cost to the state, for use as experimental farms.

The Cotton School, which follows the normal at Stillwater, is a great movement for the farmers of the state, most especially in the matter

of cotton grading. All of the farmers in the cotton districts of the state have long felt the need of education along this line and now the opportunity for this education is presented at the A. & M.

J. A. West, president of the Farmer's Union, is in thorough accord with this short school. He says in part: " * * * in my mind it is one of the most important steps that the A. & M. college of any state has taken—that of teaching cotton grading. This move has been brought about through the education of the Farmer's Union and we are in hopes

that every farmer that possibly can will take advantage of this offer and attend the cotton grading school, especially those who are managers of warehouses and cotton yards in the state. This great move cannot succeed without the hearty co-operation of every farmer in the state."

The Inspector would like to have the name of every farmer in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas who is interested in the production of better swine. If you know of one such (or a dozen or twenty) in your neighborhood, send us his name.

Crescent Stock Food

The finest tonic, appetizer, digester and assimilator on Earth

Crescent Poultry Food

Keeps Poultry healthy and makes hens lay.

Crescent Antiseptic

Guaranteed to cure wounds and sores and reduce inflammation of any kind. Takes fire out of burns instantly. Cures sore head roupe, limberneck and cholera in fowls.

Crescent Disinfectant

Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, Insects of all kind. The most powerful disinfectant on the market. Removes all disagreeable and offensive odors and places premises in sweet and healthy condition.

Crescent Stock Dip

The cheapest disinfectant on the markets. Kills Ticks and Lice, cures Mange, Scab, etc. and does not injure the animal.

MANUFACTURED BY

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.,

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Sold and Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed by

Bolton Stock and Poultry Food Depot,

First Door South of Postoffice.

Woodward, Okla.