

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eleventh Year.
No. 27.

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1906.

\$1 Per Year



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.
WOODWARD, OKLA. B. L. G.

An Irrigation Dam.

One of the Numerous Works Being Projected by the Government Under the Act of Congress for the Reclamation of Arid Lands.

"No Shipment Too Large For Our Capacity Nor Too Small For Our Attention."

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Did it Ever Occur to You!

—That it might be to your advantage to ship your stock to—

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Why?

1. Because we have experienced and competent salesmen; therefore we make the best sales, assuring you the full market price for your stock. 2. Because we have the best yardmen, consequently you get the best fills and the best weights. 3. Because we have the best office work, assuring quick, accurate accounts of sale and prompt returns.

Try us with your next shipment. The packers at Ft. Worth look to us for their cattle and hogs.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Com. Co.

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Stock Farmers, Attention.

Have you any cattle, hogs or sheep to market? If so, bill them to "Geo. W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Co.," Stockyards, Ft. Worth, Texas. Established in Texas 1886. We guarantee full market values, best attention and prompt returns. Write for free Daily Market Paper.

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FREE AND INDEPENDENT OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.
EXCHANGE RULES COMMISSION: \$8.00 PER CAR ON HOGS AND SHEEP, \$12.00 TO \$18.00 PER CAR ON CATTLE AND REFUSE TO PAY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAM MESSAGES. OUR CHARGES: \$8.00 PER CAR ON HOGS AND SHEEP, \$12.00 PER CAR ON ALL CATTLE.

CONSIGN US YOUR

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REFERENCES:

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AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH RESULTS

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FORT WORTH.

The packing houses of Ft. Worth were erected in 1902 and put in operation November 1st of the same year.

Comparison of the receipts of 1904 and 1905 at Ft. Worth:

	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
1905.....	726,573	399,394	115,146
1904.....	535,999	223,641	94,285
Increase....	190,574	175,753	20,861

FRITZ STRAUGHAN, President. JAS. A. ERANNAN, Sec. & Treas.

Inter-State Commission Co.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Fort Worth, Texas.

JAMES STEWART, Manager and Cattle Salesman.
WADE HAMPTON, Hog Salesman.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY.

Consign Your Cattle and Hogs to the

Ware Live Stock Commission Company.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Market Reports Furnished On Request.

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(INCORPORATED.)

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THE Live Stock Inspector

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

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REASONS FOR AMENDING THE LAW WHICH COMPELS ARBIT- RARILY THE UNLOADING OF LIVE STOCK AFTER TWENTY EIGHT HOURS.

A Review of the Evidence Presented
to the House Committee on Inter-
state and Foreign Commerce.

Just and fair treatment requires it.
It is more humane.
It saves injury to the live stock.
It saves damage and consequent loss.

ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL
LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.
Headquarters, Denver, Colo.

The law as it exists requires that live stock be unloaded every 28 hours except in case of accident, unless they are shipped in cars which afford the opportunity of rest, food and water. It was passed in 1873 (U. S. Revised Stat., 4386-7-8-9.)

The injustice of the law and the fact that its enforcement oftentimes compels an injury to the live stock, is not only inhuman, but entails a loss to the shipper, and has induced all of the stock associations throughout the West, where the long-distance shipments are the rule, and those who ship for long distances to markets and to the seaboard, to urge the extension of the time so that the distance between the principal shipping and unloading points, points of reshipment and the markets may be covered without unnecessary and harmful unloading.

The live stock shippers from the western states have caused to be prepared and submitted to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce memorials signed by the principal live stock shippers in 22 western states and territories, and have presented various resolutions of the live stock associations and associations of live stock commission men and state sanitary boards setting forth the reasons for such amendment. The great expense incident to attending hearings at Washington, makes it impossible for stockmen to attend other hearings, and they ask the senate to consider this evidence.

The live stock sanitary boards of all the states at their annual meeting at St. Paul, in 1905, passed a resolution recommending extension of the time.

The Secretary of Agriculture, through the bureau of Animal Industry, and the various inspectors of the government, in their efforts to enforce the law during the years 1904 and 1905, were convinced that its enforcement produced more injury to the stock than its nonenforcement, and

because of this demonstrated fact the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended the extension of the time limit.

The packing houses and exporters of live stock have discovered by actual experience that the frequent unloading on long-distance shipments occasioned by the enforcement of this law during the period of its period of its rigorous enforcement occasioned serious injury to the quality of the meat, by bruises from unloading and reloading, and on that account they have asked for the extension of the time limit, the object being to prevent physical injury, pain and suffering, caused by this arbitrary law, and the loss resulting.

Shippers and officials of the government, who know what happens under the enforcement of this law, are the best judges of what should be done and the most competent to give evidence about it. It is their evidence to which we refer.

Whatever virtue there is in the present law is not due to the fact of previous experience in the long-distance hauls calling for such a law, because of the well known fact that in 1873 such transportation of live stock by rail was the exception and not the rule, for the western lines and railroads, which are the large live stock carrying lines today, were not then built.

It has been said, and undoubtedly that is true, that this law was passed not by humane societies, but under the influence and at the instance of the patentees of the private feed and water cars, the law not applying to shipments therein, if there can be room for rest, but as that is impracticable on range cattle, and as watering in cars is not beneficial, the law did not effect the monopoly which the car lines hoped for.

QUESTION WAS FAIRLY TRIED BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE UPON THE FACTS.

At the beginning of the hearings before the House Committee, January 23, 1906, the advocates of extension, in the presence of officers of the humane societies, made this proposition:

"All we want to do is to have this committee ascertain the facts. If, in your judgment, after ascertaining the facts, you are of the opinion that it produces more cruelty to animals to extend this time to 36 hours than it does to keep it where it is, do not report the bill. Can the other side be as fair?" (Page 7.)

A detailed statement was then made (pages 4-17) of what it was proposed the shippers would prove as actual

happenings in the shipment of live stock, in support of the extension. The representatives of the humane societies were fully informed as to that.

Before hearing the witnesses the chairman of the committee said: "We will first hear some gentleman representing the opposition to the bill in general statement." Thereupon Mr. James Edgar Smith, Attorney, of Washington City, representing the Humane Society of Washington D. C., was called upon and he stated, among other things (page 17):

"We come here in the attitude of a learner. We want the interests of the cattle preserved as far as possible. We have been in conference with some of the cattlemen from Idaho—I think it is Mr. Gooding and Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Johnson—and we are open to conviction in the present law can be modified."

The chairman then said: "Allow me to suggest that that is the mission of the committee. We are open to conviction. If you have anything to say in opposition to this bill we will be glad to hear you."

Thereupon Mr. Smith said: "The Humane Society, however, throughout the country have been opposed to the extension of the 28-hour law. If in that attitude they have committed error, they are willing to admit their error. That is all, Mr. chairman."

(But the officers of the Humane Society could not be convinced against their will.)

Thereupon the committee proceeded with the hearing of testimony of witnesses.

Three hearings were had before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, viz: On January 23, January 30 and February 20. All parties were given full opportunity to be heard. The evidence and proceedings were printed and cover about 200 pages. Copies can be had from the clerk of the house committee. References herein are made to pages of that report.

Facts proven show that in interest of humane treatment the time should be extended.

The ultimate important facts, definitely and clearly established, from the undisputed evidence of every detail of the actualities in shipments, by witnesses of high standing and experience from a dozen states and territories, may be summarized as follows:

1st. That the origin of the 28-hour law was previous to the date of long distance shipping, as it now exists. Conditions of cars, brakes, couplings, roadbed and method of handling trains

have improved, so that 36 hours on cars is less harmful than 28 hours in 1873.

2nd. That there is a universal demand for the extension of the time by the live stock shippers affected by the law, because of the injuries caused by enforcing it.

3rd. That experience has demonstrated that it is more injurious to live stock to unload them in obedience to the arbitrary demands of the law than it is to permit the shipper to exercise his judgment.

4th. That the secretary of agriculture, by actual examination into the facts, had decided such to be the case.

5th. That its enforcement would and does, result in unloading in insufficient pens earlier than 28 hours, to the injury of the live stock, when a few hours over 28 will reach suitable pens or the market. (All agree on that.)

6th. That it resulted frequently in unloading 50 to 100 miles out from market, and often resulting in a delay of a day in reaching the market, to the injury of the live stock and consequent loss to the shipper. (All agree on that.)

7th. That live stock were arbitrarily unloaded by this 28-hour requirement in storms, rain, snow, sleet, at all hours of the night, to their injury, and that sheep can not be unloaded or loaded at night. (All agree on that.)

8th. That the unloading under unfavorable circumstances for food and water every 28 hours is rarely beneficial when the market can be reached in 36 hours or more. (This is not disputed.)

9th. That the best and most humane treatment which live stock can receive is obtained from allowing the shipper to exercise his own judgment from the circumstances as they present themselves, unloading earlier than 28 hours or giving longer as may seem best. (Every experienced witness so testified.)

10th. That the railroads did not make slower time when the law was not enforced, but that the service was better than when the law was enforced, and cattle arrived better.

11th. That range cattle do not obtain rest by unloading, and little benefit from food and water by the unloading. (Not disputed.)

12th. That the principal injuries in the shipment of live stock to market are occasioned in the process of loading, unloading and reloading, the bruises on hips and sides, or being crippled from crowding each other passing out and in at car doors and chutes. Particularly of cattle. (This (Continued on page 6.)

A BIG TOOL LAW.

"For Revenue Only."

The law regulating the sale in Oklahoma of condimental, proprietary or trade marked stock and poultry foods and commercial fertilizers and providing for the inspection of the same became effective on Jan. 1, 1906. The law provides among other things that before any of the above mentioned articles may be legally sold or offered for sale in Oklahoma, the manufacturer, importer or agent who intends to sell or offer the same for sale, shall file with the secretary of the Territorial Board of Agriculture a certified copy of a certificate which must appear in plain print on the outside of each package, stating, if it be a fertilizer, the number of net pounds in the package, the name of the brand or trade mark under which it is sold, the name of manufacturer and a chemical analysis stating only the percentage of total nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. If it be a patented, proprietary or condimental stock or poultry food or concentrated, commercial feed such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, mixed feeds of all kinds other than pure wheat bran and middlings mixed together or pure grains ground together, the printed certificate which must appear on each package, the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture and a chemical analysis stating the percentage of crude protein and of crude fat contained.

The law designates May 1st of each year the limit of time in which to comply with the provisions of the act by filing with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture the certified copy of certificate and payment of a fee of twenty dollars for each brand offered for sale.

Sections three and ten of the law are of particular interest and should be carefully considered by manufacturers and dealers in Oklahoma. They are as follows:

Section 3. The term concentrated commercial feeding stuff as here used shall include linned meals, cotton seed feeds, pea meals, coconut meals, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewers' grains, dried distillers' grains, malt sprouts, hominy feeds, cerealine feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chop, corn and oat feeds, corn bran, ground beef or fish scraps, condimental

foods, poultry foods, stock foods patented, proprietary or trade marked stock and poultry foods mixed feeds, other than those composed solely of wheat bran and middlings mixed together, or pure grains together, and all other materials of similar nature not included in Section Four (4) of this act.

Section 10. Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell or expose or offer for sale any commercial fertilizer, or concentrated commercial feeding stuff without complying with the provisions of Sections One (1), Two (2), Three (3) and Five (5) of this Act, or who shall permit an analysis to be attached to any package of such fertilizer or concentrated feeding stuff stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in Sections One (1) and Two (2), than it really does contain, shall, upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and not more than five hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, and the offender in all cases shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchaser of such fertilizers or concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.

Secretary McNabb of the Board of Agriculture has mailed blank certificates to all known interested manufactures and some have already complied, but he reports quite a number have failed to show any substantial interest in the matter as yet.

Immediately after May 1st, a deputy will be placed in the field for the purpose of collecting samples for analysis and reporting violations which will receive prompt attention as it is the expressed intention of the secretary to enforce the law to the letter.

C. A. McNABB.

Sec'y Board of Agriculture.

Forget Yourself.

Forget Yourself. You will never do any thing great until you do. Self-consciousness is a disease with many. No matter what they do, they can never get away from themselves. They become warped upon the subject of self-analysis, wondering how they look, how they appear, what others will think of them, how they can enhance their own interest. In other words, every thought and every effort seems to focus upon self; nothing radiates from them.

No one can grow while his thoughts are self-centered. The sympathies of the man who thinks only of self are soon dried up. Self-consciousness acts

as a paralysis to all expansion, strangles enlargement, kills aspiration, cripples executive ability. The mind which accomplishes things looks out, not in; it is focused upon its object, not upon itself.

The immortal acts have been unconsciously performed. The greatest prayers have been the silent longings, the secret yearnings of the heart, not those which have been delivered facing a critical audience. The daily desire is the perpetual paaver, the prayer that is heard and answered.—Success.

Pheasants.

Why do we not see more in the poultry journals about pheasants?

For several years we have been an admirer of these beautiful birds and in one year's collection of over twenty different poultry and fanciers' journals I have found but two brief articles on pheasants.

Yet they are the most interesting, beautiful and profitable birds one can raise, requiring far less care and room than chickens.

The Golden Pheasant is my favorite and I have one pen of beauties, as playful as kittens and quite as tame.

The brilliant plumage is beyond description and must be seen to be appreciated. The cock dances up and down the cage on pleasant days, from morning until night, displaying his tippet of orange and black first on one side, then on the other.

Sometimes he will stand on his perch drop his wings and spread the rich gold feathers on his back, displaying the exquisite steel blue wing coverts, green shoulders and dazzling red breast as he turns from side to side. Or he will spread his tail, which is twenty-six inches long, sweeping it gracefully as he walks to and fro.

My pen (one of a continuous row) is 8x16x6 feet high, with an open shed in the rear 4x8 for cold weather. The top and sides are covered with woodbine and wild grapevines. From the pen imported birds (two hens and a cock) I disposed of thirty-six eggs and set twenty in May. Of the twenty set, nineteen hatched and I have raised seventeen of these, now nearly full grown and already beginning to show their brilliant colors.

Can any one do as well with chickens in the same amount of space?

The more I see of these pheasants the more I admire them, and I can not imagine anything more attractive or ornamental than a cage of Golden Pheasants. They are extremely neat and fastidious in their habits, graceful and happy-looking.

From the time they come from the shell until they attain their full plumage, they are a constant surprise, and they interest me daily by their cute and knowing ways and by the exhibition of their varying plumage.

May we not hear from others interested in pheasants?
Elgin, Ill. M. G. RICHARDSON.

FRUITFUL TREES

Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees; finest varieties; honest values. Apples, 50¢; Peach, 50¢; Concord Grapes, \$2.00 per 1000; Rambler Rose, 50¢; Black Locust and Russian Mulberry, \$1.40 per 1000. Freight prepaid. Catalogue free.

Gage County Nurseries
Box 643 Beatrice, Neb.



SALE DATES.

The following dates are claimed for public sales:

By Dr. J. E. Logan, April 24, 1906, Kansas City, Mo., "Sunset Herefords."

G. L. Rinehart of Hunnewell, Kan., claims date of April 19, for sale of Hereford cattle.

April 24, "Sunset Herefords", at Kansas City, Mo., Dr. James E. Logan, Proprietor.

April 25, Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE.

Opposite Union Depot.

The Royal Hotel

Guthrie Okla.

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

FERD VAN DUEN—MGR.

Carey Hotel

Wichita, Kan.

\$2.00 and three \$3.00 per day

Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

AUGUST DANIELSON, PRP.

THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock

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"BEST IN OKLAHOMA."

Hotel Lee.

The Best Hotel

in Oklahoma City.

Everything First Class.

Centrally Located.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

TREES THAT GROW

Hardy varieties that yield big crops. Illustrated catalogue English or German, free.

GERMAN NURSERIES

We pay the freight.

W. S. SONGERGER
Box 18 Beatrice, Neb.

WE BUY FURS SKUNK

and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

Populating The Great Plains.

Government to Pump the Arkansas Underflow

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

The very mention of home building in western Kansas and Nebraska will call up painful recollections to-day in more than one household in New England. The disastrous attack of years back to inhabit and farm these semi-desert prairie lands much interest to the first government irrigation works to be located in the Great Plains region—the Garden City project. Contracts will be let in May and the work will doubtless be completed in time for irrigation in the spring of 1907.

Unusual interest attaches to this project not alone because it is the first which involves pumping from under round sources but because it is believed that its successful operation will usher in a new era for the Great Plains. The importance of this project is more fully realized when it is remembered that the division of the United States known as the Great Plains comprises 700,000 square miles or even one quarter of the total area of the whole country. Over a vast portion of this region the settlers are few and far apart. It is the "short-grass" country and is today furnishing forage and grazing for great herds and flocks. West of the 100th meridian the climate belongs to the semi-arid region and general farming without irrigation is not successful except in years of unusual and timely rainfall. The history of this section has been marked by a number of disastrous failures, most of which resulted from a lack of knowledge of the climatic oscillation and from a fever of speculation in western mortgages.

HOW THE EAST WAS BUNKOED

During a cycle of wet years agriculture was extended far across the plains the movement being greatly facilitated by companies formed to place loans and take mortgages on real estate. The East was the treasury from which the funds were drawn. During the continuance of several years of ample rainfall the profits of these loan agencies were great and prudence was thrown to the winds. A series of dry years and the consequent failure of crops forced the settlers to abandon their farms and whole counties here practically depopulated. Today here and there on the Plains the deserted sod house or the more substantial farm dwelling are framed against a level landscape, lonesome reminders of the pioneer's failure. Occasionally the remains of dozens of structures mark the site of what was once a prosperous town or county seat but what is now only the haunt of the coyote or the gaunt gray wolf. Mortgages were foreclosed and the makers of loans became burdened with large areas of lands practically valueless. Attempts were made to construct irrigation works to insure crops but the results as a rule were not successful and the stockholders lost their investment.

WINDMILLS SAVE THE DAY.

Some of the pioneers tenaciously hung on to their home and when the ditches failed they sunk wells and irrigated small tracts from windmills. The yields from these small ditches

were phenomenal and sufficed to tide many of the farmers over the years of drought.

Farms of 10 and 20 acres in gardens and orchards and irrigated from wells now support whole families in comfort. Systematic irrigation of this kind not only embraces intensive cultivation, small farms and orchards, but it increases and specializes production, calling into play the educated brain and the trained hand and massing the cultivators into highly organized communities.

The well in Kansas has been a most potent factor in establishing a number of the best communities in the State. These facts are recited to explain why the Garden City project is attracting a public interest greater than would follow the construction of a project of this kind in other sections of the west. The water for this project must be recovered from the underflow waters of the Arkansas Valley which lie in gravel deposits existing below the bed of the river. The plan of the Government provide for the sinking of several hundred wells from which the water will be pumped and discharged into a collecting conduit. These wells will be scattered along a line nearly five miles long.

BIG PUMPING PLANT.

The power is generated at a single central plant situated on the railroad, and is then distributed by electricity to the wells.

Applications for water under this project have been made by the owners of more than 12,000 acres of land to be benefited and the community is very enthusiastic concerning the future success of irrigation in the Arkansas Valley. One private pumping plant erected three years ago in this neighborhood at a cost of more than \$8,000 supplied water to 1,000 acres in wheat. The first crop harvested was sold for more than the original cost of the pumping plant.

FAMOUS FOR ALFALFA SEED.

The Garden City country has long been famous as an alfalfa center and the location seems to be especially well adapted to the maturing of the seed crop or alfalfa which has always paid well there. Garden City alfalfa seed brings a high price all over the irrigated west.

A sugar factory is now being constructed at this point and a considerable acreage has been promised to the factory which will be planted in sugar beets as soon as the project is completed.

The important bearing which the success of the project has upon the future of millions of acres of the Great Plains is thoroughly appreciated by the land owners. Vast areas are still the property of the railroads and they are giving careful attention to the subject. With the development of numberless pumping plants along the broad valley of the Plains' streams and the extension of successful dry farming over areas on higher levels the Great Plains region will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers.

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

Western Seeds for Western Planters

Corn, English Blue Grass, Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn, Hungarian Brome Grass and Full Line Garden, Flower and Field Seeds. Write NOW for our 1906 Catalog. Free by mail. Address Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, Kansas, or Colorado Seed House, Denver, Colo., or Oklahoma Seed House, Oklahoma City, Okla.

33 Years Selling Direct.

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



No. 647. Top Buggy. Price complete, \$40.00. As good as sells for \$55. more

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World

Selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 250 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalogue.



No. 331. Canopy Top Buggy. Price complete, \$45.00. As good as sells for \$65. more.

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

J. S. M'INTOSH, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 130 East, Bell 162 East.
D. G. STOCKTON, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 5099 Main, Bell 105 Ross.
J. E. FARRAR, CATTLE SALESMAN. Res. Phone Home 1638 East.
R. W. DAWSON, CATTLE SALESMAN.
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KANSAS * CITY * STOCK * YARDS.

REFERENCES.

Any Bank or Business House in Kansas City. Home 3801 Main; Bell 137 Hickory
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

We Guarantee Taylor's Dip

To Cure Mange and Scab, Kill Lice and Ticks and all Diseases of Hogs.

It is Cheap, Effective, and Non-injurious to the animals.

10 Gallons \$10.00.

.....Larger Quantities at Less Price.....

Write us for Prices on Hog and Cattle Tanks.

Taylor's Stock Tonic & Salt

Is a compound for breeder and feeder of cattle, sheep, swine and horses that has no equal as a conditioner, health-maker and preserver. It is not mixed with the feed, thus forcing the animal to eat what it does not require, but is placed in boxes to take the place of ordinary salt. Free access to this Tonic will prevent Blackleg, Pink-Eye, Fevers, Hog Cholera, etc. It will positively expel worms from horses, hogs and sheep. It gives the animal vim, vigor and vitality, makes digestion perfect, coat and skin right, is no trouble to feed and is satisfactory to every stockman who uses it.

500 Pounds, \$8.75

Write for Booklet.

F. J. TAYLOR CO.,

361 Live Stock Exchanges.

Kansas City, Mo.

Reasons for Amending Law.

(Continued from page 3.)
is not disputed.)

13th. That lambs or calves do not drink or eat, and hogs are fed in cars, hence should not be subject to a law at all. That its enforcement to them is wholly injurious. (This is undisputed.)

14th. That the principal points of unloading for market purposes, or at the best equipped stock yards and the markets, as well as the distance between the principal markets and the points of shipment and reshipment, is from 500 to 600 miles, which can not be made in 28 hours at the average speed of 20 miles per hour between division points, deducting about 24 hours required at the loading points and 24 hours at the markets to get in and unload the trains, and 30 to 45 minutes at division points for change of engines and crew. It requires under most favorable circumstances and good weather conditions, more than 30 hours for the run of 500 miles, and generally from 30 to 36 hours from time loading is begun till unloading is completed. It is not questioned that live stock should not be required to be unloaded between these markets and the principal unloading and feeding points that distance apart, unless the shipper in charge sees it is best to do so. (This cannot be questioned.)

15th. That the situation at the stock yards at the markets requires for switching and terminal service the unloading or reloading and delivery out to main lines 2 1/2 hours for stock trains, and a minimum of 30 minutes at each division point to inspect cars, oil train and change engine and crews and frequently set in or set out cars, there being four or five divisions for 500 or 600 miles. (This is not disputed.)

16th. No one claims that an average speed of over 20 miles can be expected particularly on single track roads, between division points. In many localities that speed cannot be accomplished without so reducing the size of trains as to make it impracticable.

17th. That range cattle gore and injure each other when confined in pens, but do not in cars. (This is not disputed.)

18th. That they voluntarily go without water in many cases. (This is not disputed.)

19th. They do not generally suffer for food or drink in 36 hours in transit. (No one of experience disputes it.)

20th. That the nervous tension keeps up from the time they are first put in the pens till killed, and when killed without being 48 hours without food are found to have in their stomachs undigested food.

21st. That the condition of the meat of the cattle shipped long distances is far better with the least possible unloading, and that when the 28-hour law was enforced, causing frequent unloading, it was demonstrated that the meat was injured on that account, and that cattle coming to market from long distances, where the law had not been observed, were in much better condition than where it was enforced. (All witnesses agree on that—no one who professes to know disputes it.)

See specially evidence of Dr. Dyson. Issued by authority of the Executive Committee of American National Live Stock Association.

United States and District Court.

United States vs Gertrude Tanner. Detaining and destroying letter. Pled guilty and fined \$100.

The following indictments were returned and persons arranged and cases continued:

Ter. vs Walter Lowe, assault with intent to rape.

Ter. vs G. R. St. Clair, grand larceny.

" " Frank Buek, grand larceny.

" " J. Garrison, rape.

" " Geo. Cromster, rape.

" " Dave Diltz and Mary J. Reed, adultery.

Ter. vs Frank Harrison, C. Harrison and Ebb Williams, riot.

Ter. vs F. E. Harrison, arson.

" " Wm. Slaty, grand larceny.

" " A. L. Dumke, selling liquor without a license.

Ter. vs J. Madison, rape.

" " Mary E. Madison, abortion.

Ter. vs W. Whitney, money under false pretense.

Ter. vs Pete Creed and Dean Creed keeping house of ill fame.

Ter. vs E. A. Dames, grand larceny.

Ter. vs John Gober. Plead guilty. Fine \$250 and judgment suspended pending defendant's good behavior for one year, in case defendant's conduct, is not good case will be further considered and judgment rendered for confinement in jail.

CIVIL CASES.

Geo. J. Vance vs D. P. Marum, judgment for defendant.

Quinlan Bros. Cattle Co. vs Western Exchange Bank, C. H. Kohler. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Grace M. Cutter vs Henry J. Cutter, divorce. Dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Walter J. Raffington vs J. M. Sidons, recovery of money. Judgment for plaintiff, \$700 and costs of suit.

James Johnson vs Jennie Jonsson, divorce, granted on payment of costs.

C. E. Bonde, vs. Francis M. Moody, suit on note and foreclosure. Sale confirmed.

Warren Heading, et al, vs Macho Ortiz, judgment and verdict for costs.

Gerlach Bank vs Healy, et al, on note. Judgment for plaintiff against Mrs. Healy, administrator, for \$317.77, attorney fees and costs of suit except cost of reopening suit.

Raney Davis Mer. Co. vs Jno Minor, on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$80.63 and costs.

Mary E. Veach vs Frank Monahan and S. L. Metz, appeal. Judgment on verdict against Metz for \$50 and costs.

Bertha E. Holland vs Louis Holland, divorce. Decree given.

A. F. Manso vs D. H. Anders, Judgment against plaintiff and costs of suit.

James Ulmer vs Jennie Ulmer, divorce. Decree granted.

O. T. Pattee vs Ettie Pattee, divorce. Granted

First National Bank H. A. Brockhaus, appeal. Judgment for plaintiff \$87.75 and costs.

Mamie A. Bennett vs J. M. Bennett, divorce. Granted.

B. F. Ashby vs Cora Ashby, divorce. Granted.

Agnes M. Stafford vs Frank Stafford. Divorce granted.

Geo. McCoy vs Mary McCoy, divorce denied. Costs to plaintiff.

Minnie R. Pfrimmer vs Samuel A. Pfrimmer. Divorce granted.

Gerlach Bank vs Mackey Bros. action on note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$751.25 and costs and \$58.78 attorney's fees.

J. N. Hargis of Richmond, O. T., says that during the twelve years that he has spent in Woodward county he has not known a crop failure. In that part of the territory it is more likely to be dry than in some of the other sections of the territory, but he says the crops have been uniformly good right along. He says there is no such a thing as hot winds there, and that diversified farming is on the increase. "Wheat, corn, oats and all kinds of forage grow there and produce good yield," said Mr. Hargis. "And the farmers have commenced to raise alfalfa which seems to do well. The forage crops, such as kafir corn, are never failing, and produce big crops every year. In planting such a variety of crops, the farmer is sure of feed for stock, and if one or more fails he is still provided for. The conditions this spring are very favorable." Telegram, 12th.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

The

FRISCO

will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days.

For full information see Frisco agent or address:

D. C. FARRINGTON, T. P. A.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. CLARK, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kansas

MISSOURI
PACIFIC
RAILWAY

THE SHORT LINE from the Great Southwest to St. Louis.

Six Trains Each Direction Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Ask your agent to route you via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He will gladly do so and you will be more than glad that you did so.

C. E. STYLES, E. E. BLECKLEY
A. G. P. A. T. P. A.,
Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Ka

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

WANTED: Two hundred turkey eggs, for hatching. Write or call on C. M. L.—Care of NEWS office.

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

Save the calves—fresh Vaccine to prevent Blackleg, on sale at the NEWS office.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

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

Livestock Auctioneer,

ELLIS H. HUGHES.

I have cried and am now booked for the largest and best sales in the southwest. Write me at

GAGE, OKA, R. R. No. 1.
(Please mention this paper.)

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinders | \$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.,
Topeka, Kansas.

STEVENS

WHEN YOU SHOOT

You want to HIT what you are aiming at—be it bird, beast or target. Make your shots count by shooting the STEVENS. For 47 years STEVENS ARMS have carried off PREMIER HONORS for ACCURACY. Our line:

Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols

Ask your Dealer—insist on the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of catalog price.

Send 4 cts. in stamps for a 24-page Catalog of complete output. A valuable book of reference for present and prospective shooters.

Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 10 cents in stamps.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. Box 4096
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.

OUR
Poultry
Department

Notes By The Way In Poultrydom.
POULTRY AND EGGS ARE CASH.

Anything that brings cash returns every day in the year assists the farmer in passing over the long period from harvest to harvest. A crop of wheat brings return at a certain period of the year. The principal source of cash on many farms in the winter season is the poultry. The basket of eggs that goes to market always brings cash and the fowls supply their product every day in the year and with neglect on the part of the owners. Feed them well in winter and they respond to the good treatment. Eggs bring good prices in the winter and give more profit in proportion to the cost of materials entering to their composition than any other animal product on farms.

A HINT TO BEGINERS

Experience is the first thing necessary to success in poultry keeping. It is those who have started on a venture without any experience, lack of which has caused them to fail, whom we have to thank for a very prevalent impression that keeping of poultry cannot be made to pay. It is unwise to rush into thing wildly instead of beginning in a modest way, as time must be allowed to master the details of poultry management fully. The beginner should experience will be gained at much less risk and expense than if he had burdened himself with a considerable number before having thoroughly understood how to deal with them. It is the spirit of false calculations that often ruins the poultry business. These calculations run about this way. If the income from one hundred hens is so much, then the profit from two hundred is twice as much and from three hundred three times so much. The items of food, housing and attention required are apt to be left out of the calculation and so it is vitiated. Often more eggs are sold from a flock of one hundred hens than from a flock of two hundred. Especially is this true if the two hundred are left to pick up the greater part of their living, where the one hundred had picked up theirs. Of course a large number of fowls can be profitably kept on a farm if proper care is taken of them. They will not take care of themselves to so great an extent as a small flock will. There are now emphatically two sides of the book. We are now on a debit and credit basis. We are now in business. Our brains for the many are to largely take the place of the instinct of the fowls in the smaller flock. Study of foods and their prices and values, of housing, of breeds and their adaptability to different uses, of a thousand details not to be learned in a day, now becomes deeply interesting. This is an age of large undertakings and there is money in the poultry business for the man who is level headed and who will give proper attention to details. There is no royal road to success

with poultry, because every man or woman in order to be successful, must start at the bottom, no matter on how small a scale. Among a certain class of people, failure is the rule and success the exception: not because failure is necessary or success a matter of good luck? But some feel above the small details, and figuratively, try to run before they can walk.

STARTING A POULTRY PLANT.

Start it first as a side issue. Begin with two flocks of twenty hens each and two cocks in each flock, but only one with flock at a time, alternating each week. Build your houses on well drained soil, build it after the latest approved methods; not too much glass. Provide dust boxes, and fine road dust. Run your plant for eggs, broilers, and fancy stock. Begin hatching out your chicks by war first, and as you succeed hatch earlier I always begin to set my incubators in January, keep hatching every month in the year except July and August—Keep no scrub stock, cull closely. Winter only what you can comfortably house. Put down what your feed costs. Put down each day the number of eggs laid and the amount sold and every thing else sold from the poultry yard. Balance up each month. Keep your fowls healthy. Increase your business as fast as you can within the limits of profit. Don't over do.

Make your hens lay when eggs are high. If you can not do this quit the business.

Don't go into the business unless you are passionately fond of it and will look after all points, great and small, and can take pleasure in so doing.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY POINTERS.

- Strive to excel.
- Little pains, little gains.
- Crawl before you walk.
- Sandy soil is best for poultry.
- System is the soul of success.
- Now is the time to use disinfectants.
- The poultry business isn't learnt in a day.
- Personal attention is desirable above all things.
- Have the pens situated on a slope if possible.
- Thin out chicks every few weeks from now on.
- With good care, they soon outgrow their quarters.
- Only the very best birds should be retained while feed is high.
- Watch for head-lice in the youngsters. They are very prevalent this year.
- Get all the unrequired stock on the market this month. It's the best time to sell.
- The nests should be large and light, and easily handled.

Have no fixtures in the interior of the poultry-house. Have everything moveable.

Clear away the droppings regularly during the summer.

It is absolutely imperative to provide abundant shade in the hot weather.

Irregular feeding begets restlessness and lack of that contentment necessary to success.

If the birds have a nice shady spot to exercise in they won't mind summer a bit.—X

A good way of breaking up glass or crockery for fowls is to first heat it and then drop into a bucket of water, when it will be found to break up very easily. It can be broken up like coarse bone for chickens, if heated to a red heat, but if not heated so much it will be found fine enough for fowls.

SHUT DOWN HATCHING.—Americans shut down hatching as a rule, on June 1st, though they sell eggs for setting for a couple of months later. December 1st, should see all hatching for the season on the way, and should be put down after. The present is a late season, and there may be a tendency to keep on going, my advice is don't.

SCARCITY OF EGGS IN HOT WEATHER. There would be less complaint of hens not laying if their owners would be more particular about the supply of grit and fresh water. As you may be feeding a balanced ration, or egg-ration, but you will not get satisfactory results from the hens unless they have plenty of shell forming foods and a constant supply of pure fresh water. As by far the largest proportion of an egg is composed of water, and the hens must have it, or there will be a shortage of eggs in the hot weather. Shade must also be provided, bran should be fed freely in the mash.

If the fowls belonging to one's neighbour are infested with lice, (one's own never are,) recommend kerosene emulsion. Boil a gallon of water, a quart of kerosene and a few inches of soap cut into shavings for ten minutes. Afterwards add 2 gallons of water.

Catch the hens, hold by the tips of the wings and immerse twice into the bath, leaving only the head above water. Hold above the tin to brain awhile. The wash does them good even if they have no vermin. Scrub the perches with the balance of the emulsion when it has coagulated. Kerosene can't be beat.

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS.—Provide your hens and chickens with a good dust bath, it is one of the very best lice killers obtainable, that is, for the lice constantly on the hen. It is of no value, however, when it comes to those little red mites spider lice that stay on the roosts and walls of the fowlhouse by day, swarming on to the pens sucking their blood at night. Kerosene oil is a good destroyer of these, and better still, a good hot white wash, which not only kills but is a good disinfectant as well.

HOW TO PICK GOOD LAYERS.—Just now when the price of food is so high it would be wise to sell off all the drones and poor layers, and only keep the

hens that are good layers for breeders next year. The hen that is a good layer will have the hind part of her body the largest, the reason of this is that the organs are well developed. Hens that are good layers are usually very active and always look healthy, and in most cases their combs are mostly well developed and of a bright red colour, except in the moulting season.

TREATING BROODIES.—Broodies will be a source of considerable annoyance to the poultry keeper from now on. If a nightly inspection of the pens is made, and the birds taken away at once it will save heaps of trouble in breaking them up. If left any length of time they are apt to get pugnacious over the subject at this time of year.

The chickens will furnish a living for you, if you will furnish a decent living for them (says an exchange.)

Half-hearted effort will never bring success in the poultry business, or other, for that matter.

Isn't it rather peculiar, that the biggest advertisers are the most successful men in the business?

When you feel lazy is the time to work harder. Get a move on—summer's a weary time anyway, work or play.

The man who thinks he is going to fail doesn't have a very hard time making his neighbors think as he does.

Order your eggs for hatching from Mrs. B. F. Wilcoxon, the most successful poultry raiser in Iowa, E. B. Thompson Ringlets and Latham strains of B. P. Rocks. Write me for prices. Box 50, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

PEACH TREES

Hardy, fruitful kinds. Highest value, 50 each. Apple trees, 1/2 c. Concord grapes, 25 per 1000. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.40 per 1000. Rambler roses, 50c. \$10 orders prepaid. Catalog free. Cass County Nurseries, Beattie, Neb. Box 625.



5000 Telegraphers NEEDED

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

Learn Telegraphy AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

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

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

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

THE
Morse School of Telegraphy.
Cincinnati, O. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
34th

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive. 87 t 6

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

MAY 1, 1906.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Don't Sell Your Eggs

When they are cheap; pack them With my new method will keep two years. Will be as fresh as new laid eggs. No special place required to store them. Only cost 1/2 cent per dozen to pack them. Write me for circulars. MRS. B. F. WILCOXON, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

The Greer brothers are putting up one of the nicest baick buildings in Woodward, to use for their meat market, they expect to move into it this week.—Taagier Citizen.

Be a man in all things! Dont fear the crack of the party lash! Dont be as ignorant as an Alabama nigger!

And the silence with which old Joe cannon greets any further attempt to secure Statehood would equal that of an Egyptian mummy!

"Elijah" Dowie lost out when he appealed to the courts instead of providence. There's a mighty long distance between lawyers and God almighty!

The fast mail train to be put on by the Santa Fe on this line will carry no passengers nor will it stop at any but principal stations. It will help all western Oklahoma.

Woodward is not only the largest—it is the best county in Oklahoma. The first railroad getting here direct from Guthrie or Oklahoma City will settle the location of the capital of the future state.

The loss at San Francisco according to latest press reports is: killed 1450; injured 3800; at Santa Rosa, killed 45; injured 417. Total loss of property, both cities \$350,000,000. Over two-thirds of Frisco was burned.

The Freedom Express is the latest candidate for public favor—and land notices! It is neatly printed, two pages home print and six pages of patent rot, and is steered to glory and ducats by R. I. DeGeer as editor and Caleb M. Bales and the editor, as proprietors. It has a good field and has our best wishes for success.

The disaster at Frisco was appalling, but the monumental nerve of its citizens is more so. They talk of rebuilding! Fires like the Chicago conflagration can be averted; floods like the Galveston inundation can be prevented. But an earthquake can only be put out of business by direct connection and control of God Almighty. If they do rebuild, San Francisco, they should swing the buildings on cables like hammocks and be sure that both ends are solid!

Woodward Leads the World!

The Capital City of the Empire County of Oklahoma Stands on the Records.

If anyone questions the superiority of Woodward, show him the figures and watch him swallow!

It has been too much of a habit for our people to "knock" on our own town—not much, just enough to cause non-residents to believe that there are other and better towns than Woodward, a fact we deny and offer proof in support of the claim that Woodward is the best town of its age in America.

Remember, Woodward is not possessed of gas, oil or coal fields, to our knowledge, although many towns have waited longer than we for them and we may possibly possess these fortunate features later.

But in a general way, Woodward has no special mineral advantages. Her growth and wonderful prosperity is alone due to her fertile fields and splendid grazing lands, her rich valleys and a climate unexcelled anywhere in the wide world.

Midway up the western slope of the great valley of the continent, our people are more richly favored than elsewhere by the pure air, containing just sufficient moisture to insure abundant health and prevent disease.

Not the crackling, blistering dryness of New Mexico, nor yet the sad humidity of the middle west, Woodward is located just right to receive the beneficial blessings of an all wise Creator the year around. Just far enough from the stinging frosts of the frozen north land nor yet so far south as to receive the blistering rays of the tropic sun, sits Woodward, queen of the biggest, best and most fertile body of lands ever kissed by the balmy zephyrs of the morn or lulled to sweet refreshing sleep by the soft whispers of the errant night wind, a real paradise on earth, regenerated and peopled with a class of citizens

possessing energy, brains and appreciation of the best there is in life. Such in brief is Woodward, the busy bustling little city which has never known a "boom" which has been modestly conservative in all things but which has a foundation laid upon a firm basis, upon which advancing years will erect a superstructure of equity and prosperity, a city of opportunities which are phenomenally splendid and cannot fail.

In complete verification witness the following taken from the shipping records of the Santa Fe agent in Woodward:

During the past year, Woodward marketed more cars of broom corn than any city or station in the known world, having shipped 332 cars of this product in 1905 as against 196 cars the previous year. The next highest record in broom corn shipment is held by Shattuck, also in Woodward county, which marketed 276 cars of this valuable product last year.

In 1904, Woodward shipped out 58 cars of wheat and in 1905, the record is 142 cars.

In corn, Woodward shipped only six cars in 1904, and 69 cars in 1905.

In hogs the books show only 7 cars in 1904, against 23 cars in 1905.

In cotton, Woodward sent out only one lone car in 1904, but jumped to 13 cars in 1905. Watch her this year!

Coal received in 1904 was 83 cars, to 184 cars in 1905. And of lumber, 100 cars in 1904 and 220 cars in 1905.

These facts tell the story. The future is abundant with harvests of all kinds. Stand by Woodward! Talk facts, and watch Woodward grow!

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Fishing seems to be the order of the day at present. Many nice catches are reported by the anglers of Woodward.

Jno. McMurphy, an old time employe of the writer, now farming near Farry was in to see us Tuesday while attending court.

Save feed by use of Stock Tonic Salt. Imparts better digestion, makes coat glossy, adds pounds to weight and saves more than double its cost in feed. On sale at this office.

Dick Brownlee of the Taloga Times was a Woodward visitor this week. He denies emphatically that his brother, Emory D. Brownlee is in any manner a candidate for a position in the Woodward U. S. Land office.

Geo. T. Vance of the well known Evans-Snyder-Buel Live Stock Commission Co., was in Woodward, April 18th attending district court. He says the improvement in this country since he was last here is wonderful.

A. S. Woods, who for the past year has been acting in the capacity of deputy city marshall, has leased the Delta hotel for a period of five years. He will remodel same, giving more room which has been needed at this hotel for some time.

Miss Mary E. Talbert, who came in from her claim for a week to help get out the last issue of the Live Stock Inspector, has returned to her farm home where she expects to remain until some time in June.

Henry Greer has moved into his new location which he erected for his meat market. It is a neat one story brick building and up-to-date in detail which adds one more point to Woodward's prosperity.

W. F. Noble and son came in last Saturday evening from central Kansas with a car of stock, farm implements and household goods, and at once unloaded and went to their claim just east of the Fort Supply reservation.

Governor Frantz of Oklahoma contributes an article entitled "The New State" to the May issue of SOUTHWEST published by the Passenger Traffic Department of the Rock Island-Frisco Lines.

The price of the magazine is five cents a copy, or fifty cents a year.

Address all communications to 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis Mo.

The water works are progressing. Boilers are now up, pipes will be here this week and laid next week and also the river crossing will be laid next week.

Smith, Mead & Co., are shipping more than a car of eggs each week which amounts to about \$1300 or \$1400 per week. They also sent out over 10,000 pounds of hides Monday.

Some of our townsmen have been planting trees recently. There is nothing that adds to the beauty and comfort of homes and towns more than shade trees, and we hope others will follow the good example.—Tangier Citizen.

Col. Ed. Hoover, the distinguished "Orion" of the South Canadian" was here several days this week warbling in the district court. Col. Hoover combines all the real qualities of a gentleman and adds to them the accomplishments of highly developed intellectuality. (No charge for this notice.)

W. M. Hurst on April 21st, turned over to O. S. Branson of Eureka, Kansas, 300 four year old steers which averaged 990 pounds. The cattle were not fat when delivered, and the weight indicates an improvement over the old brands formerly shipped from this station. They go to grass in Kansas for the fall market. Price paid was 4 cents, this station.

The brick and lumber has been purchased for the new mill and the trenches are being dug for the foundation. The mill is to be three story high, the wall to be of brick and put up in first class shape, is to have a capacity of 125 barrels per day, of flour, or 75 of meal. This is the first brick building for Gage and the first and only mill in Woodward county. This is certainly a distinction that Gage can well be proud of.—Gage Banner

Horace W. Simmons is a real nobleman of nature. Conservative and cultured he is possessed with a quick concept of matters which makes friends of everyone and inspires confidence in his ability and native integrity. As the head of Simmons Bros. Real Estate firm he has with his brother, who is similarly endowed with nature's gifts, built up a big business in their line. They are firm believers in advertising and leave nothing in their power undone which will aid and promote the material development of Woodward county.

G. W. Story visited on his farm near Paruna last week. He says crops are the finest he ever saw in the history of Oklahoma.

S. H. Simmons of the popular real estate Simmons Bros., returned from Harper, Kan., Sunday and brought with him a \$2,000 horse.

V. J. Greer, the local insurance agent here, has been notified by the companies he represents in Woodward; that they will pay all losses in San Francisco and still have money to burn and blow away.

A charter has been granted recently to the Union Mutual Insurance company of Woodward Okla. The officers and directors of the company are, John E. Smith of Fargo, President; William Laird of the Mooreland Bank, Vice Pres.; Charles Collier, Cashier of the Stock Exchange Bank, Treas.; and Frank M. Robinson of Fargo, Secretary.—Fargo Journal.

He will be a long time absent. A Guthrie dispatch says:—"C. G. Jones, chairman of the joint statehood executive committee, left last night from Oklahoma City for Washington, where he will urge upon the congressmen and senators the passage of the statehood bill. He will remain at the national capital until action is taken on the bill."

NOTICE to stockholders of the F. E. & C. U. of Woodward county incorporated: You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the corporation held at the court house in Woodward on Friday May 18th, 1906 at 10 o'clock a. m., as business of great importance will come before the meeting.—MINOR STEVENS, President.

A letter received by his father, I. C. Price of this city from Geo. W. Price at San Jose, California, dated April, 19th the day following the earthquake, says that no pen can describe the actual occurrences in his town and if it could be described no one could believe it, or realize the terrible destruction of life and property. He tried to wire but could not owing to tons of messages in waiting for the wires to be repaired. The deafening explosions of dynamited buildings was occurring constantly while the letter was being written. Fortunately, he escaped loss of life or money, but few there were who could say this in his locality. He will write again concerning the later developments. Geo. Price is the youngest son of I. C. Price and helped set type on the first newspaper ever printed in Woodward county. He is now an expert newspaper man.

The peach trees look now as though they would have to have the blossoms thinned out to make room for the fruit. Farmers say that nearly every blossom hides a young peach and there will be an immense crop of fruit this year.—May Monitor.

The Troy Chief vouches for this one: A kindhearted man heard of a negro family in distress. He called on the family and found the report true. He gave the oldest boy a dollar to get a chicken. When he was gone, the mother said to her son: Sambo, you done gib me dat dollar, and go get dat chicken in the natural way.

The Wilson County, Kas., Citizen, tells of a man too close to pay for an ad in his home paper when he wanted to sell his farm, so he wrote out a notice and tacked it up in one of the hotels. A gentleman wanting a farm was shown the notice, but he said, "I can't buy land at a fair price from any man who does his own advertising in that way. He might steal the fences, the pump handle and barn doors before he gave up possession."

One of the institutions of which Woodward is justly proud is the Woodward Bottling Works owned and operated by Jeff D. Warren. From a tiny beginning several years ago until the present time the business has grown until it now supplies all western Oklahoma with charged waters of all kinds. This week, Mr. Warren received a full carload of bottles in cases made expressly for his trade. The very best sanitation is enforced and everything from the bottle washing machines to the engine-pit is a model of cleanliness. Numerous machines are in daily use and the receipts of the plant now goes a long way toward making Woodward a manufacturing city.

Among the business institutions of which Woodward is proud, is the new mercantile establishment of A. J. Viets and Co., who have the finest selected, and by long odds the largest, stock of clothing for men and boys and furnishings of all kinds ever brought to Woodward county. This store differs from many in that it is exclusive in its line. You cannot buy eggs nor calico there, but you can select and purchase from the largest stock of clothing west of Wichita or Oklahoma City, any thing desired in suits, hats, shoes and furnishings. Mr. Viets is a specialist. He knows the business and is satisfied with moderate profits, knowing that the resulting extensive trade will more than justify his use of small margins of profit on strictly first class goods, the only kind carried in his big stock. Try him once and be convinced.



A Memory System.

Forget each kindness that you do
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you,
The moment you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear,
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done,
To you whate'er its measure;
Remember praise by others won,
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made,
Add keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid,
And be a grateful debtor.

Remember, all the happiness,
That comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven, above you,
And you will find, through age and youth,
True joys and hearts to love you.

COLORED LAWN PETTICOATS.

BY MARY ANNABLE FANTON.

There is no doubt that the perfection of a costume depends upon the pretty finish of all the details, the gloves, shoes, stockings, stock, and this season the petticoat.

The fad that started last summer of wearing silk petticoat with all manner of gowns is being superseded by the delightfully economical lawn petticoat. For of what value is it to purchase dainty, inexpensive house and evening frocks if the expense is doubled twice over in silk petticoat and corset cover.

And silk underfittings are not only expensive to begin with, but expensive to wear, because, to twist one's own expression, they don't wear. A most practical substitute for this silk-lined extravagance, and quite as pretty, are the pale tinted lawn and nainsook petticoats and corset covers, which are having such vogue in London and Paris.

They are so inexpensive to buy that a girl can have one to match each frock and if laundered properly they will keep color as long as the dress itself.

Fortunately for this petticoat fad, fine colored lawns can be had in every hue as well as in each most delicate tint; and in cream, white and tan they are practical for very general use, such as one used to give the starched ambic skirt.

The prettiest way however, is to have a petticoat in brown, green or red, as the case may be, to match

each dress which it is to be worn with. Or, if there is any difference, the underskirt and corset cover should be lighter, never darker.

For evening frocks of pale tints or white figured with color, the petticoat should be the prevailing tint of the figure, a shade paler, that the color in the frock may not be deepened. And figured cotton is not used at all for lining thin stuffs, only the plain shades light and dark.

When the lawn skirts are used for fluffy evening muslins they are made with double flounce of same, the upper flounce carrying a ruffle or two. Not plaited, of course, as the skirts are designed for many washings, and to press quill plaitings means much tiresome work in the laundry.

Some of the prettiest lawn skirts imported this fall are made with gores flaring wide at the feet and then are tucked for weight from hem to knees. These are most easy to do up and very pretty for thin outer skirts which are transparent enough to show where a flounce is set on a petticoat.

It goes without saying that this pale muslin must be carefully washed, not elaborately, involving the expense of an expert laundress, but done with some thought, care, not muscle nor money is what is required.

No matter how highly any cotton goods is recommended, it is likely to lose color if washed without some special precaution. A tinted lawn petticoat, to insure its color, should first be soaked in a pail of cold water in which a tablespoonful of powdered borax and a handful of common salt has been dissolved.

Leave it in this water for half-hour or so then put it in hot very hot, borax water. For a tub of water use two tablespoonfuls of borax, for a basin of water, a teaspoonful. Rinse in warm borax water first, then in cold water. Don't boil and don't rub. The boiling is bound to fade cotton fabrics, even the best, and rubbing pulls out of shape any loose woven material.

Some girls prefer white or cream lawn trimmed with beading run with color ribbon to the entire one tint lawn petticoat. But with the borax washing the tinted stuffs are just as durable and they have the advantage of being a pretty as well as durable and economical novelty.

Our Prayer.

Our Father in heaven we hallow Thy name,
May Thy kingdom holy on earth be the same.
O give to us daily our portion of bread.
It is from Thy bounty that all must be fed.
Forgive our transgressions and teach us to know
That humble compassion which pardons each foe;
Keep us from temptation, from weakness and sin,
And Thine be the glory forever, Amen.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

Several of the Woodward boys went fishing Monday evening, but somehow they didn't catch any fish, because, on arriving they found they had left their fishing material at home.

The Fancy is a Calling.

No one need fear of the fancy being over done. The two short-term, "fancier and the demand for good birds by starting in the business will keep up an active demand for high class stock for many years to come. The small per cent, of really high class exhibition birds from the average mating will also help keep the market alive. From 5 to 10 per cent of the best matings produce top birds. Fifty per cent of any variety or breed should be sold for table use or kept for market eggs. Line breeding, a closer following of pedigrees and severe selection will improve these averages in any breeder's yards. The fancy presents as much of an opening today as the breeding of any class of pure-bred stock. It is being entered more cheaply, and for the man of real ability as a student of breeding, the returns will come sooner than in any other field. Hard work with the bands and good head work, will put the breeder to the fore early. There are many men who are putting the best they have into the business of poultry breeding; and they are making names for honesty and success. Stand up for the fancy and the business in general. There is room at the top, and applied manhood can get there. The fancy is a recognized calling and many glory in it.

BIRDS THAT PAY.

Some hens are not worth their keeping. Other produce enough to cover cost of their handling. The hens that gap are those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. Three classes of hens, and the last is the one we all desire, and the one we can have if willing to pay the cost. What is necessary to own birds that pay? It takes more than money to do this. You can buy birds that pay, but it is another thing to have them pay you after you own them. Not only must you have the right kind of hen, but you must use time and thought in caring for her to make her of the paying kind. The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing money—it takes born hen sense to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send this flock of "paying hens. It takes a paying birds are a delight to the eye. You show them to your friends, and linger in your description of what they have done for you. This class of birds—because they pay—receive thought and attention from you. You gladly take care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them; you look for fresh blood to improve them. Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the choice chicks every year. Money making flocks are made up of the best you raise always letting the second quality go to market. Paying birds live in houses free from vermin and supplied with pure air and water. They get food that is needed to bring the profit to the proper point. Cheap food—because it is cheap never helped to produce the paying hen and kept her running to the nest. Hens that more than pay—placid profits are what the world is asking for, is looking for is demanding. Are you go-

ing to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of birds? MRS B. F. WILCOXON, Ft. Des Moines Iowa.

GEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES.

Of the Eastern Portion of the Panhandle of Texas.

An interesting report of the geology and water resources of the eastern portion of the Panhandle of Texas has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey as Water-Supply Paper No. 154. The area included in this report includes the following 12 counties: Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Armstrong, Donley, and Collingsworth. The underground water of the Panhandle is discussed under two heads—that from the red beds in the southern and eastern part of the region and that from the Tertiary rocks of the High Plains. The water from the red beds is generally plentiful although it is unsatisfactory because of the large amount of mineral salts; in many localities however, it is soft and pure. The depth of wells in the red beds varies from 20 to 190 feet, averaging 60 feet. The water from the Tertiary rocks of the High Plains is good almost without exception. Wells throughout the Tertiary area usually secure water at depths varying from 20 to 500 feet. The deepest wells are along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad on the high divide south of Canadian River, in Carson and Gray counties the wells are from 350 to 500 feet deep. The artesian water conditions are discussed and the conclusions is reached that the chances are very poor for finding artesian water in the red beds under the plains. In the eastern part of the Panhandle the red beds are probably 2,000 feet deep and the drill has never reached this depth in the red beds any where in this part of the plains. These red beds present difficulties to very deep drilling which usually have been insurmountable, and if artesian water does exist in the lower members of the series it is doubtful if it can be reached at a cost which would be generally profitable. There is a general discussion of the springs, stream and drainage feature of the region and of the use and extent of irrigation, and there is a detailed description of the water conditions by counties. This report which was written by C. N. Gould, is published as Water-Supply Paper No. 154, and may be obtained on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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AT AMARILLO.

Successful Annual Convention of the Panhandle Stockmen's Convention.

AT ROSWELL NEXT YEAR.

AMARILLO, TEX. April 17.—Today a gala day here. The business streets are profusely decorated and a holiday spirit is everywhere in evidence. Prosperity is fairly beaming from the faces of 1,000 and more stockmen who are present.

The seventh annual meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's association was called to order in the Amarillo opera house at 10:15 this morning by President T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon.

The address of welcome was made by Will A. Miller followed by Judge J. M. Browning, ex lieutenant governor of Texas, J. G. Witherspoon responding. Secretary Ed H. Brainard's annual report was read and accepted. Treasurer Tole Ware's report was deferred. Col. R. E. Edmonson enlisted enthusiastic applause as he suggested that Amarillo have a grand fair here in the very near future, representing all the leading beef breeds of cattle. Then John M. Simpson, of Dallas, strongly recommended Edmonson's suggestion, urging plans be arranged immediately. C. C. Slaughter also spoke.

"Nothing will drive cattle from the Panhandle," said Colonel Slaughter, and the whole world will be looking to Texas for fine blood. Put more money in fine cows as well as bulls.

"Keep cutting up the ranches, farming means better cattle, more breeders more farms, more cattle, a better output and higher."

On program besides the executive committee, including W. C. Isaacs, G. A. Sachse, Sol Owens, William Harold R. H. Norton, C. T. Ward, Ed Davis, and Tom McConnell, were Colonel C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; Burk Burnett, Fort Worth; John O. Simpson, Dallas. John Slaughter, Roswell.

The convention adjourned at 11:40 until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A big Hereford sale is now in progress. All visitors have about arrived and the hotels are crowded to the utmost. Private families are affording accommodations for the visitors.

April 18.—The association resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning at Potter county court house with a large and enthusiastic attendance.

M. M. Brooks made some good hard raps at the merciless beef trusts and pointed out the advantages and practicability of establishing a packing house here, saying the solution was the organization of all producers to that end.

State Senator D. E. Decker discussed the opportunity of producers to start work now, the sentiment of all Texas being with the Panhandle producers.

Judge J. N. Browning emphasized Amarillo's shipping facilities, urging all to back up such enterprise with their own money, so that home men and producers will own the packery,

stating that the country would produce ample hogs and cattle to supply the immense territory.

L. B. Watkins, of Quanah, elicited thundering applause as he humorously touched up the lawmakers present to use their influence in making laws that would restrict the beef trusts to Texas territory, asserting that live competition in the packing house business would consequently follow.

Superintendent of government experimental station at Channing, J. J. Edgerton, congratulated the Panhandle upon the determination now to have the means of finishing at home the natural product of the land. He stated that in March a bunch of twenty steers made a gain of three pounds per day on a mixture of thirteen pounds of cotton seed cake to one hundred pounds of meal, twenty-five pounds of kafir corn and seventy-five of milo maize.

Colonel R. W. Edmonson offered a resolution that a committee of the association meet a like one from the Amarillo board of trade to have a grand fair at Amarillo this coming fall. W. B. Slaughter, of Dalhart, offered the suggestion that if Amarillo wanted the fair the people should raise the money. No action taken.

April 19.—The third and last day's session of the Association was called to order at 10:20 o'clock this morning. The heavy rain which began at 3 o'clock this morning caused tardiness, but the attendance was large, nevertheless.

Colonel Albert Dean of the United States bureau of animal industry addressed the stockmen absent parasitic insects that attack Texas cattle, reciting ample statistics gathered for the benefit of the cattlemen.

"There are 16,000,000 cattle below the quarantine line," said Colonel Dean, "more than 5,000,000 belonging to Texas. Fifty cents per hundred weight is the loss suffered by the producers on account of the embargo against the fever tick, poverty, etc. In three tick states alone, east of the Mississippi, the loss on account of ticky cows, in the milk output alone, exceeds \$26,000 per day. If the ticks were eliminated, and they can be eliminated and eradicated, \$40,000,000 per year can be saved the producers. The department of animal industry is making a vigorous campaign for the eradication of the scab and mange. The scientifically analyzed nature of the disease and its history shows that it must be transmitted, as it cannot create itself, so that, once exterminated, care and disinfectants will prevent a serious recurrence. In six months one female mite reproduces one and a half million fold. Grease and oil form the cure."

Colonel Dean also discussed interestingly the heel fly grubs, etc., and the stockmen would get out their books as Colonel Dean gave the following formula for killing ticks, etc:

"Four gallons Beaumont oil, low grade; one gallon rainwater; one gallon of laundry soap suds.

"Dissolve the soap suds by heating and churn.

"For ticks, add five gallons of rainwater for each gallon of oil. This will destroy every tick without burn-

ing cattle thus dipped.

"For mange use eight gallons of water to one of oil."

F. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the American National Live Stock stock association, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, in convention assembled, unanimously endorses the change in the federal statutes so as to permit live stock in transit to remain on cars whenever necessary thirty-six hours, instead of twenty-eight hours, the present limit, and that the secretary of this association be directed to wire a copy of this resolution to our senators and congressmen, and urge upon them to do everything possible to secure the needed extension; and further,

"That the secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to all western congressmen and senators, and be it resolved,

"That the Panhandle Stockmen's Association in convention assembled, approve and indorse the plan to classify the public lands in the arid states and territories of the United States into agricultural lands open for settlement as grazing districts, and that the lands classified as agricultural be opened for settlement, but that, until they are settled, they shall be used for grazing purposes under annual or season permits, at a reasonable fee, and that the land classified as grazing districts be occupied under permits for as long a term as ten years, if desired, upon payment of a reasonable fee."

Secretary Tomlinson protested strenuously against the advance of commission charges, going over the history of the thing. He told of the miserably poor reasons cited by the commission houses for advancing rates, not one of which was logical excepting perhaps the increased cost of living at the markets. He read the answer of an important commission house, confessing that there were too many houses, all of which were paid for by the producers. He told of Secretary Wilson's failure to enforce the cattle law now on the statute, complimenting President Roosevelt upon his personal assurance to the committee from the Denver convention that he would strongly favor the enactment and enforcement of the desired act.

C. K. Bell, of Fort Worth, an old-time cowboy of Hamilton, greeted the stockmen, contrasting the hardship of pioneer times with the advantages of railroad and other facilities.

April 20.—The seventh annual convention of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association closed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon after one of the most successful sessions in all of its bright annals.

At the opening of the session treasurer B. Tol Ware's annual report was read and accepted. The capitulation figures were as follows:

Balance on hand last year\$464.10
Amount collected for fiscal year 6,194.43

Total\$6,658.53
Disbursements for year5,487.57
Balance on hand April 1 \$1,170.96

The resolution offered by F. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the

American National Live Stock Company, in regard to the thirty-six hour law was amended to read as follows, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, in convention assembled, unanimously indorses the change in the Federal statutes so as to permit live stock in transit to remain on cars whenever necessary thirty-six hours, instead of twenty-eight hours, the present limit."

The resolution offered to indorse a plan to classify public lands in arid states and territories, etc., was not considered.

The election of officers next took place, and all of the present incumbents were elected by acclamation to fill the same offices for the ensuing year.

Sloan Simpson, the youthful and eloquent cattle orator of the plains, entertained the audience with a happy address, thanking Amarillo's hospitable people for their royal cordiality and excellent management of all details in providing comfort for the hosts of visitors. Mr. Simpson recited little funny stories galore, the kind that never bore, and finished amid vociferous applause.

Then the local brass band started up a two step tune, and while the musical notes were floating over the heads of the assembled members and guests, those present noted two kinds of badges dangling from the coats of the Panhandle stockman.

One badge read: "We have done our best, Amarillo, 1907." The other read: "Roswell wants you, 1907."

George Slaughter nominated Roswell as the place of the next convention and after a felicitous ten-minute speech, depicting the many advantages of the New Mexico city, called on T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth to say what he had left unsaid.

Picturing the glory of the Pecos valley and its beautiful city of artesian wells, Mr. Andrews seemed to convince the members that life would not be worth living unless they should see Roswell.

For Amarillo, T. G. Turner made a delightful response, finely listing the many advantages of convening again at Amarillo.

C. B. Pash of Amarillo also spoke for Amarillo.

The vote resulted in Roswell's victory, 42 for, 34 against. Then the motion was made unanimous.

The convention adjourned sine die, to meet next April in Roswell. The band celebrated the victory by playing "Dixie," and the closing scene was a royal, good picture of smiles and joy about the man, who carved out the paths of progress for the Panhandle plains of Texas.

The stockmen were royally entertained with a reception at the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. L. Smith from 5 to 10 o'clock.

The trains leaving Amarillo Thursday night were crowded to the limit.

TRADING SLOW.
Buyers were few and exceedingly lukewarm, few trades being closed. One producer with offerings of 3000 head told a Telegram correspondent that he was unable to find anything like a satisfactory market.

The Hereford sales were fairly well attended throughout the three days' session, rain interfering to some extent, yet prices paid were not as good as anticipated.

A few good horses were sold at average figures. There is one deal pending, involving \$100,000, in which Panhandle producers are interested but it is likely that this trade will not go through, on account of refusal of sellers.

MR. ALLEN'S TALK.

LIKEN "YESTERDAY" TO THE PAST WHEN APPLIED TO THIS PART OF COUNTRY

"TODAY" HOME OF INDUSTRIOUS

"Tomorrow" a Prediction of Statehood for Oklahoma—The Duty of Every Farmer and Stockman to Join the Association.

"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." was the subject of an interesting address by L. A. Allen, of Kansas City, at the live stock association meeting yesterday. Mr. Allen said; Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"A few days since I was served with a peremptory order by your honored secretary that it was expected of me to speak to you on the somewhat mixed subject of 'Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.' This is my sole excuse for inflicting a few thoughts upon you.

"Yesterday" may be likened to the past when applied to this part of the country. It was but yesterday that we heard the yell of the Comanche, the grunt of the Kiowa; saw the sneak of the Cheyenne and the lazy Arapaho, all coupled with the bellow of the buffalo, the bounding of the deer, the dodge of the antelope, the buzz of the rattlesnake, the bark of the prairie dog, the howl of the lobo wolf, the yelp of the coyote and the stampede of wild horses.

"Roving Indians were the inhabitants, claiming the country as their own; and holding undisputed sway over one of the finest virgin countries on earth; where beautiful valleys, rolling prairies and picturesque mountains, interspersed with many splendid rivers, numerous creeks with thousands of sparkling springs of pure water fit for the gods to drink and the most fastidious to bathe in.

It was called the Indian country. They knew the white people to the south as Tejanos, to the north as Americanos, to the west as Mejianos and to the east as Arkanos. They prided themselves in holding the balance of power and used it, when occasion required, to keep the surrounding people at peace or war. They would be at war with the palace faces on the one side, while at peace with reciprocal trade relations with those on the other. They believed in tariff for revenue only; with them it was treat, trade and travel.

"In the treaties (which were generally made just before cold weather), they would promise to be 'good Injuns' until the grass came in the spring, and when their horses and the buffaloes got fat, they would don their feathers and war-paint, mount the hurricane deck of their Pinto steeds and at once become lord of all they surveyed. Would say 'Treaties are only good for old people and squaws,' but not for the braves who wanted scalps enough to entitle them to a seat with the dog soldiers and an

audience with the wise medicine man, coupled with the ability to have enough horses and red blankets to treat with the 'old man' for his beautiful young squaw.

"Like Rockefeller and a few other so-called captains of industry of our time, the Indians wanted more. They attacked the Americanos of the north on the old Santa Fe trail, who were seeking peaceful trade relations with the Mejianos of the west. Also, desiring the increase of their herds of horses, they attacked the Tejanos on the south, and, for a time, were fairly successful; but an old gentleman, called 'Uncle Sam,' bade them be good Indians or perish; and after considerable number had bitten the dust and others lost their war bounets, they reluctantly agreed to smoke the pipe of peace and to fall back upon reservations where they promised to be good, if Uncle Sam would give them beef, which he agreed to do.

"Then began the inflow of the greatest conglomerated make up of cattle ever known in this (or any other) country. It was anything to feed the Indians with; the swamp angels of Texas, the scrubs from the piny woods, the cane breakers from Arkansas and the moss-eater from Louisiana, predominated anything for numbers. All were good enough for 'Injun beef.' That class of beef was a little too tough for 'Uncle Sam's' soldiers; then it was the owners of these scrubs found they were possessed of a class of cattle that were not profitable and they began to dump them on to the markets.

"The Comanche yell was a sweet melody compared to that of those who had such stuff to market, for, practically everything gotten out of their so-called cattle was taken in railroads freights and other charges. The north and east man said to them: This stuff you are sending to us must go into cans, and be sent out of the country to people in remote parts of the earth where they do not know beef from beef leather or glue, and where they throw it against the wall and it sticks there.

"That kind of business could not last long. Enterprising men began to improve their stock; brought in throughbred animals, and since then the idea of having better quality has spread quickly, and the idea of having better quality has spread quickly and the scrub is being relegated to the rear.

"I have noticed the owners of two classes on the Kansas City market: The one with the improved and heavier weight animals, getting from 50c to \$1 per hundred more for his cattle than the one who played for numbers with his scrubs. The one with the good cattle returning home with a smile, while the other fellow sauntered behind looking down his nose and wondering how it happened.

"Today is the present time here in the heart of one of the finest sections on the American continent; settled a quicker than any Territory or state in the United States, by as intelligent and industrious a class of people as there is on the face of the globe. It is remarkable to note this great change (as I have done) from the wilderness to a civilization that has no superior today.

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Geo. S. Tamblyn.

R. L. Tamblyn.

"Oklahoma might be surrounded by a wall one thousand feet high and its people could feed and clothe themselves, and live as happily as those of any other state. Not only that, but they could multiply and be fruitful; the fruit could multiply and yet there would be plenty of room for visitors in flying machines to drop down and partake of the feast. I have often wondered if the people of Oklahoma realize what a good thing they have and if they are using it to the best advantage.

"Speaking from an agricultural stand point, I am a great believer in diversified farming with a climate and soil such as you here have. It should not be all corn, wheat or all cotton that the farmer should produce. It is well to have some of each, and with it every farmer should have live stock and poultry, fruits and vegetables.

"As it is in my line of action, I will speak more particularly of live stock. Keep all you can and the best you can. You had better go to the markets with one car-load of good stuff that practically costs no more to keep, than two car-loads of scrubs, get your returns from the sale, go home and be happy.

"The Oklahoma Live Stock association was not called into being by those who handled the scrub, or who played for numbers against quality nor are the owners of scrubs taking a leading part in your deliberations today.

"Do not understand me to say I blame those who first came into the country with what they could get in the way of a starter, but I am compelled to criticize that class of producers who continue in ways not profitable to itself, and not progressing with the surrounding community. These stockmen's conventions are called for the purpose of discussing what may be for the mutual advantage. If the laws be weak and against their interest; if the railroads are not treating them fairly, here is the place to say so, and make your influence felt with the power that can make the change.

"Tomorrow": This is where we are all in the dark. It one could tell what is going to happen tomorrow next week or next year, he would be happy or miserable. We guess the future by the past. If the foundation had been well laid with good mortar, the superstructure ought to stand. Basing our calculations upon what has been done, the possibilities of Oklahoma and great success is gained by honest, sturdy success.

"It seems to me that there never has been a community of people who has laid a better foundation for future prosperity than the people of Oklahoma.

"You want (and ought to have) statehood. You are justly entitled to be put in the sisterhood of the great states of this Union. As I have stated, you are a wide awake, progressive people. Your voice should be heard and your influence felt among the highest of the high.

"It always does me good to come to these live stock conventions, for I know that there are no better, whole-souled honest class of people engaged in any industry. In my forty odd years of experience in the business I have seen many of the ups and

downs—at times very discouraging. There is very little of the "steady" in the live stock business. It is almost always tending one way or the other. The causes are many.

"The cattle business has been going through an evolution or transitory stage, brought about, primarily, by the opening of the vast country from the Missouri river to California, and from the Gulf to the British possessions. It was practically, one vast pasture of common for those to possess who would.

"The adjustment, consequent upon the proper settlement is where the trouble has been. Conditions are becoming more settled; like the corn and cotton areas, which are becoming prescribed. So have the cattle producing sections become prescribed, until the future supply of cattle will not be greater than the demand for the meat product.

"To me the future is encouraging. You must remember that Kansas City stockmen were with you in the beginning. They helped many who badly needed it. That was 'Yesterday.' 'Today' they are looking on and glad to see you enjoying prosperity. They are hopeful and praying that you may be blessed with much success in the future.

"Remember! When you come to Kansas City the lath string hangs out.

"It seems to me that it is the duty of every farmer and stockman in Oklahoma to be a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, for by being one he is free to attend its meetings, and to express himself along lines that may result largely to his own good as well as that of his fellow farmers and stockmen. There are many who complain of things being done that are not to their liking and of things that cause them pecuniary loss, yet, in most cases it is their own fault by not belonging to the association and helping to work out solutions that would prove beneficial to all. Only by united effort can satisfactory results be obtained. It costs but little to become a member; it might cost much not to be one. Every other interest in the United States is thoroughly organized for their mutual benefit and practically all of them are preying on the producer, and yet there are many producers who think they can fight their own battles. There is only one solution and that is organization for their mutual protection."

"I was with you in the beginning when the convention was held at Woodward. That was 'Yesterday.' I am with you here 'to day.' I hope to be with you 'Tomorrow.'

"Just one word more to the citizens of this grand territory (soon to be a state):

"Remember! The eyes of the people of the United States are upon you, watching your every move with the utmost interest; hoping that the success of the past, the proud prominence of the present, may only lead to an ideal condition tomorrow: That your infant statehood may grow like the proverbial Jack's bean stalk, even to that higher plane which brings peace and contentment to each citizen. Avoid the mistakes of many of your sister states, using their errors

for the sole purpose of instruction, but never fall into them. Thus you will find yourselves, happy, prosperous and loyal, each one earns the fruits of his labor, and contentment being the happy lot of all.
"I thank you."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

- [April 4 to April 10.]
- Mrs J Linbarger to H. Largent, lots 17-18 blk 44 east Woodward, \$200
 - B S Cable to O S McEwan, n 1/4 sec 31-25-21, 1280
 - E L Chaney to E C Fawcett n 1/2 nw 1, n 1/4 ne 1/4, sec 29-24 17, 2500
 - T J Harmon to B E Sturman, sw 1/4 sec 26-24 24, 2000
 - G H Dickerson w 1/2 se 1/4, e 1/2 sw 1/2 sec 27-25-23, 2000
 - I M Mellor to A M Wylie & Co., s 1/2 blk B Quinlan, 500
 - J R Whitworth to O H Wylie & Co., lots 11-12-13 blk 7 Quinlan, 1300
 - W Saunders to E Hackman ne 1/4 sw 1/2, sw 1/4 ne 1/4, set. nw 1/4 set sec 23-25-19, 1300
 - A Smith to F D Rowell nw 1/2 sec 34-28-23, 1 00
 - M E Chester to N B Newcomb, lot 13 blk 1 Tangier, 50
 - G T Tomason to J Lukes lots 1-3 s 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 4-22-22, 2000
 - M Thomas to J L Enlow lot 4, se 1/4 sw 1/2 sec 19-25-23, 400
 - B Bank to M A Bank, lot 4 se 1/4 of sw 1/2 sw 1/2 set sec 30 21-18, 2000
 - C C Brady to E M Smoot sw 1/4 sec 24-25-21, 1050
 - J W Hartsook to J A Fobergill n 1/2 sw 1/2, s 1/2 nw 1/2 sec 34-21-19, 1100
 - E Metzger to F Merrill n 1/2 nw 1/2 set nw 1/2 sec 27, set sw 1/2 sec 22-23-21, 3000
 - Frank P Clift to O C Redd n 1/2 nw 1/2 sec 17, s 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 18-23-18, 1500
 - H A Amos to W W Pile lots 19-20 blk 2 McCrates 1st add. Shattuck, 1000
 - H C Englander to J B Warren lot 1 blk 22 G&M add, Woodward, 1100
 - J G Nohweller to S A Hall lots 1-2 s 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 4 21-23, 2000
 - W G Reynolds to A P Wilkinson lot 1 blk 52 Woodward, 1600
 - J Garvey to A Sharon lot 4 blk 4 G&M 2nd add Woodward, 200
 - W T Cooley to J J Kearns lot 12 blk 2 Gage, 600
 - G H McDaniel to S R Hoyle set ne 1/2 sec 8-21-17, 525
 - C W Walk to S E Harmon se 1/4 sec 9-28-25, 1200
 - A H Springer to N B McConnell et nw 1/2 sec 20 21 23, 1000
 - M Marr to Z E Taylor lots 15 16-17 blk 52 east Woodward, 400
 - G Bell to J J Kearns part of blk 24 Turners add Gage, 200
 - E P Seevers to W Howard set sec 2-25-19, 3000
 - G A White to H C White nw 1/2 sec 17-22-20, 1600
 - J S Strong to M Seipp et sw 1/4, set nw 1/2, sw 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 8-23-17, 1000
 - C Gray to B F Gray n 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 14 21-24, 1500
 - G S Mill to O H Stewart s 1/2 ne 1/4 n 1/4 set sec 14-25-19, 2500
 - C Bell to J S Rexroad n 1/2 se 1/4, s 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 27 22 24, 1200
 - J M Baird to J Garvey part of nw 1/2 sec 15-22-20, 2000
 - E E Patton to J E Hudson lot 6 blk 51 Woodward, 300
 - J W Wonder to M Peetoom nw 1/2 sec 21-23 20, 850
 - B S Cable to W C Ellis ne 1/4 sec 26-24-22, 800
 - O S McEwen to W C Ellis w 1/2 sec 35-24-22, 1600
 - W M Grant to W E Ellis s 1/2 sec 26-24-22, 1600

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Will Put On Fast Mail Train.

Wichita Beacon:

Within the next ten days the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company will put on a fast mail train between Newton and Roswell, N. M., on its Panhandle division. This train will be operated upon a fast schedule and stops will be made only at the more important stations on the line. Forty mail cranes, it is stated, have been ordered by the Santa Fe to be delivered at once and put in place at the smaller stations along the line. The train will be primarily a mail train, and operated as such.

For some time it has been known that the Santa Fe has been figuring on some scheme to win back the carrying of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley mail from Kansas City to the southwest, but it has not been known just what means it would take to do it. The news that the train was to be put on was learned from a mail clerk on the Santa Fe, from Amarillo, who is in the city, yesterday before leaving Amarillo he stated that Division Superintendent Garwood of the Santa Fe at Amarillo told him that the new train would be put on from Newton to Roswell within the next few days. The recent purchase of forty mail cranes is a move in preparation for such action. From what could be learned it is thought that the new train will be solely a mail train and the local passenger which is now run between Wichita and Roswell will be run under about the same schedule as at present.

J. P. Lindsey of Chicago, who attends to the mail interests of the Santa Fe, has been going over the Santa Fe lines in this part of the country and has had several conferences with the Santa Fe division officials. Yesterday a meeting was held at Newton between the officials, where, it is thought, the plan of putting on the mail train was discussed. Besides the division officials and J. P. Lindsey, General Manager Hurley of the Santa Fe was in attendance.

The Santa Fe has heretofore always had the contract for the mail to the Pecos valley country and it was almost sure that it would not let the combined Rock Island-Erisco lines beat it out of the contract without putting up a fight to the finish. The putting on of a fast mail train between Newton and Roswell would make it possible for the Santa Fe to get past Avard ahead of the Frisco, which has been one of the main points at which the mail fight war has been waged and where the Frisco won out. Whether the train would be continued after the present mail weighing period is doubtful. It might be continued as a local passenger train, which would make two trains each way on the division. This seems probable as it is only a question of time when the Belen cutoff is completed, until a better train service will be put on the line.

LESSON IN ECONOMY.

CHARLES FREDERICK STANSBURY.

"Where are you going to spend your vacation next year?"

"At the Jamestown Celebration at Hampton Roads, Virginia," is the reply of six out of ten people—especially young people—within a certain radius of Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the Exposition Company. Most of the young people referred to are just now conjugating "to save up," conversely—and have gotten from "I shall save-up" to "I am saving."

The area within the radius mentioned can be marked out upon the map of the United States by any boy or girl who will take a pair of compasses and sticking the point into Norfolk, stretch the pencil end to the Mississippi River and describe a circle. Ambitious and patriotic young persons within this area are beginning to hoard dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars, so that at the end of a year they will have enough money for at least a two weeks sojourn among the delights and wonders of the Hampton Roads celebration.

The young people are not the only ones who have begun to save up. Many elderly couples whose children are married and scattered are economizing and saving in order that they may attend in the pleasant evening of their lives the interesting Exposition, celebrating the nation's birth in Virginia.

The saving up process is a simple one, and the money can be got together even by those in humble circumstances by beginning to save in time. It goes without saying, that the result will more than justify the care and self-denial required.

Take, for example, the young members of the various branches of the Y. M. C. A. Every year many of them combine to take a vacation trip to some point within their means. For this purpose many of the boys save up for months beforehand. Can anyone doubt where they, with boys love water, ships, pageants and adventure, will want to go next year? It is not every year that they can get a chance to visit so interesting and varied an exposition as that celebrating the founding of Jamestown in 1607. The outing will be at once a picnic and a liberal education. Here will be seen the armies and navies of the world, in addition to the industrial and artistic branches of the ensemble. Where is the boy that would not willingly cross the continent to see an exact reproduction of the most famous sea duel in the world on the spot where it actually occurred?

The enjoy this excursion, the boys and girls and men and women, who were not born with a silver spoon in their mouths, must begin to "save up." The earlier they begin to save, the more for fun they can have next year.

Kansas City Markets.

Special to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Kansas City, Mo., 4-24-'06. The cattle run promises to be better distributed this week than last, when nearly two-thirds of the week's supply came in the first two days. Today's supply is 10,000 head, against 14,000 head last Tuesday. The market is holding fully steady this week, steers a shade stronger. Prices sagged badly last Tuesday and Wednesday on account of the big run Tuesday, but the loss was recovered by the end of the week. Receipts this week will likely be as large, all told, as the supply last week, but the market will have held steady all week, as compared with a loss of 10 to 15 cents on probably 40 per cent. of the cattle received last week. Of course, shippers cannot always regulate this matter exactly right, but when the same conditions are repeated week after week, a big run Monday and Tuesday and light after that, prudent shippers will hold off till later in the week.

Buyers are taking the heavy steers better this week than any time for a month or two, while the lightweights had to stand whatever weakness there was yesterday. However, only a small percentage of steers show the proper finish to get above \$5.25, bulk of steers selling at \$4.65 to \$5.15, top to day \$5.50, best price last week \$5.70. Good heifers bring from \$4.25 to \$4.75, a few choice ones, mixed with yearlings at \$4.90 to \$5.10; cows bring \$3.25 to \$4.50, canners and stock cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$3.40, bulls \$3.00 to \$4.00, veal calves \$4.00 to \$5.50. Good weather made the trade in feeders and stockers heavy in the last week, prices on them a little stronger on them this week; feeders \$4.00 to \$4.75, stockers \$3.35 to \$4.60; a few choice cattle above these figures, one lot of choice black stockers to-day at \$5.15.

Hog receipts have been liberal for ten days, but are not as heavy to-day as a week ago; 15,000 to-day, against 17,000 last Tuesday. Prices have weakened from the high point last Tuesday, top to-day \$6.45, bulk of the sales \$6.35 to \$6.42; weights below 200 \$6.30 to \$6.40, pigs \$5.25 to \$6.00. Quality holds up pretty well, but unless receipts continue close to 60,000 per week prices will stay up; 55,000 were received last week, and less than that will be the footing for this week.

J. A. RICKVIRT, Correspondent.

Real Estate Transfers.

[April 10 to April 17.]

J Garvey to E G Vosburgh, lot 1 blk 2 25, G&M add Woodward, \$200
C T Herrington to J M Kearns e 1/4 sec 3 ne 1/4 sec 10, sw 1/4 sec 27-27-24, 1000
I C Workman to C E Creed n 1/2 lots 1-2-3 blk 27 Woodward, 1200

I W Hart to R A Workman part of lot 10 blk D, e Woodward 50
S J Roher to A O Webber n 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 5 nw 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 3 22-28, 1600
C O Bailey to M C Bailey lots 4-5 blk 27 Woodward 1 00
J A Stout Jr to S M Truitt part of sec 5-20-21, 400
County Treas. to Lamont lots 13-14-15 16-17-18-19 20-21-22-23-24 blk 8 west Woodward, 7.32
W S Whitsitt to E R Richard sw 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 22, se 1/4 se 1/4 sec 21, ne 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 28-23-25, 500
S A McHannis to H K Ford n 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 28 s 1/4 sec 21-34-24, 2000
W T Fetterling to F E Davenport s 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 4-26-22 2000
J T David to L B Seaton lot 3 blk 3 K&A add Mooreland, 500
W L Rucker to D D Ridgway lots 2-3 sw 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 3 23 18, 4000
M W McHalron to J. H. Cox, se 1/4 sec 2-21-19, 4000
Shattuck F&I Co to L Meerchart lots 10 11-12 blk 1 Shattuck, 300
C G Sanders to R Maddox ne 1/4 sec 9 22-23, 2000
C C Sterling to J M Swarthroat lots 3-4 e 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 19-23-20 2000
O R Pruitt to J L Crouth, et al part of sw 1/4 sec 26-23-19 350
L W Repp to G Hasemeier lots 23-24 blk 6 Hasemeier's 2 add, 400
E F Stevens to J H Stevens n 1/2 se 1/4 sec 19-21-19, 800
H K Ford to S A McHannis sw 1/4 sec 22-21 24, 3000
Actna Mill & Elevator Co. to J C Krouth et al part of sw 1/4 sec 26-23-19, 50.
W C Nyberg to M E Thomas lot 4 se 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 19 25-23 n 1/2 ne 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 34 nw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 35 25-24, 1600
K C Gandy to E L Gandy lots 3 4 blk 9 Supply, 35.00
J E Larkey to D R Killin ne 1/4 sec 20-26-22, 800
M C Wilder to Santa Fe Land Imp Co Part of sec 1 se 1/4 sec 3-21 24 1.00
H Hotel to S E Drake sw 1/4 se 1/4 sec 13 w 1/2 ne 1/4 se 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 19-33-22, 840
A Curl to S B Laune, sw 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 17-23-21, 125
G St. Clair to N Rathbourn, w 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 22, e 1/2 se 1/4 sec 21-27-22, 800
U M Hart to C L Crabtree, ne 1/4 sec 30-26-25, 1,800
M A Hart to U A Oulbertson, se 1/4 sec 29-26-25, 1,710

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If you enclose 4c. we add a package of Cosmos—the most beautiful fashionable annual flower.

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Man Was Meant to Eat Meat.

If any individual prefers to restrict himself to a purely vegetable diet, including milk, butter, cheese, and eggs, he is perfectly at liberty to do

so; but that he will gain any advantage whatever from his abstention from meat we are utterly unable to confirm.

It may be only a coincidence, but we cannot help mentioning in this

connection the surprisingly large number of our tuberculosis patients giving a history of having a dislike for meat. The individual suffering from consumption, who gives a history of a strong taste for eating large amounts of meat is decidedly rare.

In the animal world both bird and mammal, tuberculosis sweeps like a pestilence through the grass and-grain eaters cattle, antelopes, chickens pheasants, turkeys, but it is decidedly rare among meat eaters, dogs, cats tigers, lions, civets, badgers, hawks, eagles and crows.

The final court of appeal, our instincts, is of course, overwhelmingly against any exclusive diet. The one thing that primitive, barbarous, and civilized man alike long for is an abundance of the "flesh-pots of Egypt." The very first use he makes of his increased power and financial resources is to buy new, rare and expensive kinds of meat."—McClure's Magazine.

WHEAT

According to the table the acreage of wheat sown in the Territory of Oklahoma in 1905 is 5,07 per cent less than that sown in 1904. Of the twenty-six counties of the Territory fifteen show a decrease, ten show an increase and one shows the same acreage in 1905 as in 1904.

All those counties located north of the Canadian river and east of the eastern boundaries of Blaine and Woods counties, show marked decrease in acreage of wheat sown in 1905, with the single exception of Grant

country, which shows a slight increase of 5.9 per cent. The greatest increase is noted in Beaver, Custer, Dewey, Greer, Kiowa and Washita, due to the greater proportion of land being put into cultivation within recent years and the improved condition for seeding over that of 1904.

The average growing condition for the Territory is 87.7 per cent. With the present soil conditions most favorable for the maturing of a full crop. If the present conditions continue a crop considerably above the average will be harvested.

The amount of wheat to be plowed up this spring is practically the same as that damaged by insects, being respectively 3.25 per cent, and 2.93 per cent of the present acreage.

Hayworth's Aphorisms.

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When you want to sell or buy lands in large tracts, ranches or cattle as aforesaid, remember that it might be to your interest to see E. A. Paffrath, or, so called, "Pat", commission man, before either buying or selling such property. It is no trouble for me to answer letters or questions in person. I will spare neither time, money nor hard work in looking after any business you may intrust to me. Address me, Lock Box 62, Fort Worth Texas. See me in person at Hotel Worth; Fort Worth, Texas, where I make headquarters. As an evidence that you can trust me with deals of magnitude I sold for Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kreismann of St. Louis the L. S. Ranch and cattle, situated in Oldham county, near Amarillo, Texas, for about \$575,000 to the L. S. Cattle company. Also sold W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, Texas, for Webb & Sealing of Bellevue Texas, the use of 49,000 acres of land and 5,000 head of cattle for over \$300,000. This property is situated in Baylor County, Texas. Sold to Sidney Webb and associates for W. T. Waggoner, cotton seed oil mill in Bowie, Texas, and twenty gins situated in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory for \$165,000. The above deals and a number of smaller ones I made within the last twelve months.

For reference I give the First National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, the State National Bank, the American National Bank, the Continental Bank and Trust Co., the Fort Worth National Bank, the Western National Bank, the Traders' National Bank, the Hunter Phelan Savings Bank & Trust Co., the Stock Yards National Bank, all of Fort Worth, Texas, and all responsible parties who know me in or out of Texas. Cut this out and file for future reference. You can always find me in Ft. Worth, either in person or by writing a letter.

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