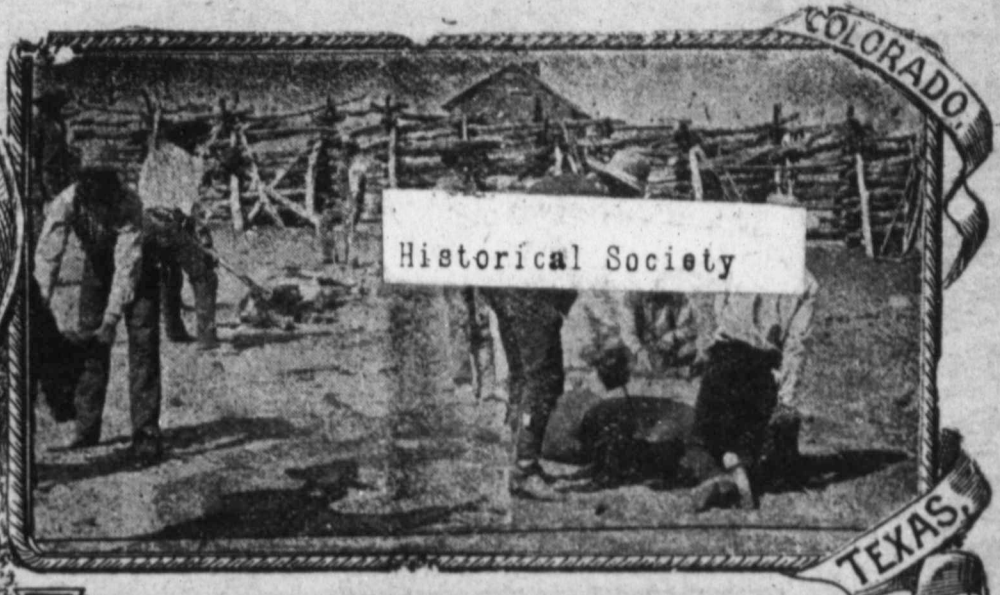


# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,  
No. 13.

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

\$1 Per Year



CATTLE BELONGING TO J. H. COX, MOSCOW, OKLA.,—BLOODED SHORTHORNS.



CATTLE ROUND-UP IN BEAVER COUNTY, OKLA.



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The most spectacular feature not on the programme was when a wild steer broke through the fence inclosing the grand stand and made a rush into the crowd. A cowboy roped the enraged animal before any one was injured, although a panic was narrowly averted. The only accident reported on the excursions occurred at Ponca City, where a man named Dean had a toe cut off by a train.

Most of the people who took part in the exercises merely carried out their every day practice on the 101 ranch and other ranges of Oklahoma. In the morning the only feature was the roping of a big buffalo from the Miller herd by Ellison Carroll. He threw the animal three times before he was able to tie him, and then dispatched him by cutting his throat. The buffalo, which weighed 1,100 pounds, was served in sandwiches later in the day.

The opening feature of the afternoon was the grand parade participated in by 2,000 people. It was led by cowboy band followed nearly 1,000 Indian, other bands, 500 cowboys and cow girls, people who took part in the race for homes and others. The Indians taking part in the parade were of the Ponca, Otoe, Osage, Kawf Pawnee, Cheyenne, Winnebago, Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe, Apache, Sioux and Tonkawa tribes.

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#### Home Experiment Proves It to be a Profitable Crop For Hay and Pasture.

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"Last fall I went to Frank Hartman's farm, nine miles north of Perry to study his crop of English Bluegrass. Satisfied with my observations, I bought seed of him and sowed thirteen acres last October. It came up promptly a perfect stand, staid green all winter and in the spring started quicker and outgrew any wheat field in the vicinity. Before the native pastures would support a cow, my English Bluegrass had made more

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It is of great importance to the live stock industry that more extended foreign markets be secured, in order to dispose of our increasing surplus of meat products and insure good prices for our live stock at home. The United States raises more live stock products than it can consume, and, on the other hand, there is a marked scarcity of meat in many Continental countries. We should be able to supply this shortage abroad. Under fair and reasonable international trade relations we believe that a large proportion of our surplus meat products could be sold to those nations that need them, thus benefiting both ourselves and the European consumers.

Therefore, for the purpose of formulating definite plans to secure such an extension of our foreign trade in our live stock and its products, a meeting of all interested is hereby called, to be held at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, October 9, 1906, at ten o'clock a. m. This date is during the week of the Royal Show at Kansas City, and reduced rates have been granted from all points. The attendance of all concerned in this important question is earnestly solicited. Any suggestions from those who are not able to attend the meeting, as to the plans to be adopted, will be very much appreciated.

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### Laugh No More at Cottonwood.

There was a time when the cottonwood had mighty little standing either among the trees of the forest or as a shade from the rays of the sun. One secretary of the Interior, the late Car Schurz, decided that it was not even a timber tree and that therefore the person who had taken a timber claim and planted it in cottonwoods was not entitled to be given credit under the timber claim act. It was considered that the cottonwood was a mere useless lumberer of the ground, fit only to be cut down and cast into the fire. But it is different now. The cottonwood is no longer without honor or value. It has been found that it makes the best of barrel staves and baskets. Cottonwood logs are now shipped hundreds of miles to be turned into barrel staves and material to be woven into baskets. It will soon be apparent that the cottonwood is a profitable crop to grow. Take a tract of low, sandy river bottom that is really not fit for anything so far as raising crops is concerned and it will grow cottonwoods in great luxuriance. A crop of thrifty cottonwood trees can be grown on that sort of a tract of ground big enough to be worked up into basket material within five years.

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**That's it!**



**Luxus**

**The BEER you Like**

No other beer like this. One trial—just one—that's all we ask of you. You will then realize the solid, delicious enjoyment there is in each and every bottle of it, for every bottle is the same—just like the first one you drink. You will then be very careful to call for it—to insist on having it each and every time. You will never forget how good it tasted. You will never forget its delightful, exhilarating effects.

**Purity. Purity. Purity.** That's our watchword. That's our battle cry. That's what we work for and fight for all the time—every day, every hour. That's what we have and we will have nothing else.

LUXUS Beer is the embodiment of purity. Brewed from the best hops grown in Bohemia—the best that money will buy—and from malt made from the best barley in the world. The rice is imported from India and over a year is consumed in preparing it. The water is from our wonderful Artesian spring, the purest and most sparkling of nature's products.

LUXUS Beer is made right.

LUXUS Beer is fully aged in the most perfect manner known to the master brewer's art. Not a heavy, sticky beer, but pale, light, exhilarating, strengthening and wholesome. That's it. That's LUXUS.

Try it today—just once. You will never need the second invitation.

**Order a case for your home today. If your dealer cannot supply you send your order direct to us, and we will supply you promptly**

**Fred. Krug Brewing Company      Omaha, Nebraska**

**DRY FARMING.****The Hope of the West.**

Nearly one-third of the entire area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and our insular possessions, consists of vacant public lands regarded as naturally unsuited to cultivation on account of insufficient rainfall.

In at least ten Western commonwealths the public lands constitute so large a portion of the total area as to dominate their economic character. Great belts of territory are frequently in condition closely bordering on anarchy. Cattle-owners and sheep-owners struggle for possession of lands belonging to neither. Forests are burned and looted. Legislators, governors, judges and minor public officials are elected and corrupted at the dictation of the cattle kings, and laws are passed, repealed, enforced or disregarded to suit their interests. Legitimate settlers are discouraged, driven off, or bought out for a song. Agriculture is confined almost to small and scattered bits of irrigated land.

However, the vacant public lands comprise only a part of the region of deficient rainfall known as Arid America. To these must be added

the great railroad grants, the allotments of school lands to the several states, and the princely domains that have passed into the hands of private owners. In Texas alone there is an area of unimproved and uncultivated land almost equal in extent to the German empire. With the exception of Washington, western Oregon, the northern half of California and small portions of Idaho and Montana, the term Arid America includes virtually all the land between the one hundredth meridian and the Pacific, leaving out of consideration the portions that extend across the Canadian and Mexican boundary lines. It covers a territory extending north and south for a distance of 1,200 miles and east and west for 1,300 miles, embracing four-tenths of the total area of the republic, and containing not less than one thousand million acres of land. To this may not improperly be added the so-called subhumid region, between the ninety-seventh and one hundredth meridians, in which occasional seasons of sufficient or even superabundant rainfall are followed by years of drought, when scorching winds shivel up the growing grains and grasses upon which depend the hopes of the farmers. Over almost exactly one-half

the area of our country, therefore, the rainfall is insufficient for the successful cultivation of the ordinary crop plants—by ordinary farming methods, at least Agriculture, wherever attempted at all, partakes of the nature of a hazardous speculation, generally resulting in disaster, or at best in a meager band-to-month existence; and grazing, backed up by ample capital and resources, is considered the only safe and profitable pursuit. This vast area in which grazing is the principal industry, extends over all or part of seventeen states and territories. In ten of these no more than 2 per cent of the land is under cultivation averages less than three to the square mile.

On the grazing lands from twenty to thirty acres of pasturage are required for the support of a single cow. Wherever irrigation is practicable the same amount of land, watered and planted with alfalfa, will support ten times as many cattle. But wherever the same lands can be planted in fruit trees cereals and vegetables, each farm of forty acres will support a family of from three to five persons. That irrigation alone can never furnish a satisfactory solution of the problem presented by the arid and semi-arid

lands of the West is proved by the fact that were every inch of the annual rainfall west of the one hundredth meridian conserved in storage reservoirs and distributed at the best possible advantage, an area equal to one-fifth of the total land surface of the country would remain unsupplied.

Contrary to commonly accepted ideas as the statement may be, it is, nevertheless, an amply demonstrated fact that wherever in this great arid empire the annual rainfall averages as high as twelve inches, as good crops can be raised without irrigation as with it. This means that almost every acre of the great plains between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, and most of the inter-mountain parks and plateaus between the Rockies and the Pacific, will produce as abundantly as will the rich prairie lands of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, and much more abundantly the richest of the lands in any of the older states along the Atlantic seaboard; that enough land now utilized, if at all, only for grazing to make possible the trebling or quadrupling of the present farming population of the United States.

Probably there is no exaggeration in the statement made by one writer that



the region between the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, bounded on the south by the Rio Grande and on the north by the Canadian border, is capable of producing fruits, cereals, vegetable and live stock sufficient for the support of the entire present population of the globe. This vast area of fertile and as yet almost unutilized land, is the foundation upon which the American people must build for the continuance of their prosperity for at least a century to come. Properly utilized it may solve many perplexing-problems. It will relieve the congestion of the cities, provide an outlet for superabundant capital, and afford opportunities for the enterprising and discontented for decades. It contains the richest mineral deposits, the greatest forest resources, the most fertile soil, and the most genial and salubrious climate on this continent. What its development and exploitation would mean to the transportation, manufacturing, mercantile, financial and labor interests of the nation cannot be even dimly foreshadowed. It would furnish a stimulus that would be felt not merely in the great centers of population and industry, but in the remotest hamlet and on the most isolated farm in the republic.

The United States department of agriculture, the governments of the various states in which vacant public lands are located, and the great trans-continental railroads owning land grants, have awakened to a realization of the importance of "dry farming," or scientific soil culture, which means more to the people of the United States than do all the costly irrigation projects now under way or projected for the future.

It has been demonstrated on half a score of experiment stations on as many more model farms maintained by Western railroads, and on hundreds of private farms, that it is necessary on the plains and in the inter-mountain parks and valleys is intelligently to make the most of the rains and snows that fall in order to grow as good crops as can be raised anywhere. In other words, farming methods must be adapted to natural conditions. This seems so simple and self-evident that the only wonder is that men have been so very slow in finding it out. It ought not to be hard to believe that lands that produce the rich buffalo and grama grasses of the plains without cultivation can be made to produce crops still more valuable with cultivation adapted to the soil and climate. Carrying the same argument a little further there are many who believe that wherever sage-brush, cactus-plants, yucca, Spanish bayonet and greasewood will grow, plants of economic value may be made to grow, also.

What western people have become accustomed to calling the "Campbell system of dry farming" consists simply in the exercise of intelligence, care, patience, and tireless industry. It differs in details from the "good farming" methods practised and taught at the various agricultural experiment stations; but the underlying principles are the same.

These principles are two in number. First, to keep the surface of the land under cultivation loose and finely pulverized. This forms a soil mulch that permits the rains and melting snows

to percolate readily through to the compacted soil beneath; and that at the same time prevents the moisture stored in the ground from being brought to the surface by capillary attraction, to be absorbed by the hot, dry air. The second is to keep the sub-soil finely pulverized and firmly compacted, increasing its water-holding capacity and its capillary attraction, and placing it in the best possible physical condition for the germination of seed and the development of plant roots. The "dry farmer" thus stores water not in dams and reservoirs, but right where it can be reached by the roots of growing crops.

Through these principles, a rainfall of twelve inches can be conserved so effectively that it will produce better results than an annual precipitation of twenty-four inches in humid America. The discoverer and demonstrator of these principles deserves to rank among the greatest of national benefactors.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that rational dry-farming methods, as above outlined, will produce from three to five times the results of ordinary farming methods on the same lands. In the sub-humid belt between the ninety-seventh and the one hundredth meridians the additional labor and expense amount to about twenty-five per cent. West of the one hundredth meridian, twice the usual amount of labor is necessary. This is partly offset by a saving of more than two-thirds of the seed and is richly compensated for by an increase in the harvest amounting to from 200 to 400 per cent. The ordinary farmer on the plains sows forty quarts of wheat to the acre, and threshes anywhere from nothing at all up to twenty bushels. The average crop grown in Kansas for the last fourteen years has been thirteen bushels to the acre, and fifteen bushels to the acre was the highest average for the state in any year in that time. The farmers who use the Campbell system sow only twelve quarts to the acre, and never fail to harvest from thirty-five to fifty-six bushels to the acre.

Experiments are now in progress for the development of varieties of wheat alfalfa and corn possessing greater drought-resisting qualities than any now known. Enough progress has been made along this line to prove the entire practicability of developing such varieties, and there are those who do not hesitate to say that the time is not far in the future when it will be possible to grow crops of economic importance wherever natural vegetation of any kind flourishes. Of course to produce, or create, varieties of ordinary crop plants that will flourish under arid conditions will require years of careful cultivation and selection with regard to drought-resisting qualities. That such experiments will ultimately be crowned with perfect success is surely no unreasonable expectation, in view of the miracles that have been performed by Luther Burbank and others with plant life in other fields of investigation.

While the methods used in dry-farming were evolved from the experience of private persons, without aid or encouragement from official sources, yet within the last few years the department of agriculture of agriculture

has made a contribution of inestimable importance to the dry-farming movement by making a systematic and successful search for crop plants particularly adapted to cultivation in arid and semi-arid regions. In this work and in the general investigation of improved methods of farming in arid America, it has been, and is now being, ably seconded by the various state agricultural schools throughout the West. While practical dry-farmers have proved by their own experience on hundreds of different farms that all the ordinary cereals, forage plants, fruits, berries and vegetables will flourish and richly reward the agriculturist in the arid belt, if given sufficient care and attention, the department of agriculture and the various state agricultural schools have shown that certain valuable crops can be raised with much less labor than others, and that some will flourish better without irrigation in some parts of arid America than they will flourish in any part of humid America.

Work on these lines is in progress and is far from being complete; but among the crops proved to be particularly adapted to cultivation in the high, dry plains are dwarf milomaize, Turkestan alfalfa, Kaffir corn, proso-millet, Swedish oats, beardless barley, native white-stem grass and several other native grasses. More important than any of these, however, is durum, or macaroni wheat. The first crop of this of commercial importance grown in the United States was harvested in 1901 and amounted to 100,000 bushels. Last year the crop exceeded 15,000,000 bushels. It will not thrive in humid regions, requiring for its most perfect development a dry climate and a semi-arid soil. The variety best adapted to cultivation on the American plains is Kubanka durum, native to the great plains of Russia north of the Sea of Azov.

Durum is widely grown in Europe for the manufacture of macaroni and like products. Nearly 3,500,000 pounds of the manufactured products and a considerable quantity of the wheat and flour are imported into this country every year, for the reason that common varieties grown in America make very inferior macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti. It is probable that imports of products, and of these products, and of wheat and flour for their manufacture, will show a very rapid decline, and will soon cease altogether. For a time the milling interests opposed the general planting of durum wheat, asserting that its hardness would make necessary costly changes in their machinery and methods. However, in the face of a rapidly increasing annual crop of durum wheat, these objections have virtually ceased to be heard. Its general cultivation will be attended with so many advantages that the milling interests will have to adapt themselves to it; and its prolific qualities and suitability to lands that are now waste, make it even if it should have to be marketed at lower prices than those prevailing for less hardy varieties. The average crop of durum throughout the West last year was forty bushels to the acre. Its cultivation becomes more general it is probable that the center of the American wheat belt will be moved at least two hundred miles farther west.

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The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle.

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Good Meals. Clean Beds. Prompt Service.

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

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ONE CENT A WORD.

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### NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

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

**CASH** FOR YOUR FARM, HOME, BUSINESS, OR OTHER PROPERTY. We can get for you, no matter where it is or what it is, a quick sale send us description and price. If you want to buy any kind of property anywhere send for our monthly. It is free and contains a large list of desirable property in all parts of the country.  
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Big Free Offer for Thirty Days Only.

My new book, "Common Sense on Poultry," over 100 pages will be sent to your address for 10 cents; or will be given free with a \$2 order of my goods. My New Method Egg Preserver, Lice Paint, Egg Producer and Poultry Invigorator, Roup Cure, Insect Powder, or Eggs for Hatching. Write me for particulars.

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Fort Des Moines Poultry Farm  
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We sell these splendid buggies direct to you, at lowest factory price. Saves you one-half.

**GUARANTEED 2 YEARS**  
"Old Hickory" buggies have quality, have style, have finish, and that lasting quality that no other buggy can equal. You will be surprised at the low factory prices. Write for Catalog today.



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

### Sale Dates.

The American Galloway Breeders' association claim the following sale dates:

October 11th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Kansas City, Mo.

December 6th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Chicago, Illinois.

PRIVATE HOME before and during confinement; infant adopted. Dr. Burroughs, 1701 Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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### MAN WANTED

Somewhere near Woodward, to assist us in showing and selling properties. No experience necessary, if willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary \$50 a month, to honest man, willing to devote part of his time to this business.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.  
Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

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

There is nothing inimical to irrigation in the dry-farming movement. Each has a wide field before it. In many regions it is probable that a combination of irrigation and dry-farming methods will be found desirable. By an economical use of the water stored in reservoirs, in accordance with dry-farming principles, and by conserving the rains and snows that fall in the soil as taught by the advocates of dry-farming, and drawing upon the irrigating ditches only to supply the deficiency, it is possible that irrigation reservoirs may be able to supply double or treble the acreage they can serve by the present wasteful methods, and that great stretches of territory in which rainfall is too small to allow the successful application of the dry-farming methods alone may be covered with waving grain fields.

The extension of dry-farming, therefore, will not mean the extinction of the great stock-raising industry of the Western public land states, but it will mean its continued growth with the distribution of profits among many small farmers, instead of among the comparatively small number of wealthy and arrogant cattle-owners. When the arid lands have been reclaimed they will support many times the number of cattle that now graze upon them, although the open range will no longer exist, and the great cattle ranches that now cover areas as large as eastern counties will be cut up into multitudes of small farms. At the North Platte agricultural station, bromegrass, Kaffir corn, Kherson oats, emmer and cane yield abundantly, and alfalfa is considered one of the most profitable of all crops. Durum wheat is there shown to yield three times as much per acre as the common varieties. An attempt is now being made to develop a winter variety of Durum. If this is accomplished, Western wheat growers will have nothing to fear from the competition of Canadian or Argentine harvest fields. Apples, peaches, pear, plums, cherries and a great variety of forest trees thrive upon the simplest application of dry-farming principles on these plain lands, which are naturally treeless and devoid of other vegetation than bunch grass and sage brush.

The most surprising thing connected with the subject of dry-farming principles is the unwillingness of the average Western farmer to give it a fair trial. It would naturally be supposed that men whose utmost labors barely suffice to wrest a livelihood from the parched and unwilling acres they own would be eager to adopt any method that gave promise of better results, or at least to imitate the methods of their neighbors, who, with no better land, yet obtain results many times greater.

As a class, farmers are the most conservative men in the world. Most of those who left Eastern farms to build new homes in the Western land of promise argue that the methods of their fathers and grandfathers employed must necessarily be the best methods, regardless of conditions that differ as widely as the antipodes. Full of bigotry and prejudice, they set their faces like flint against what they term "new-fangled notion." A good many of them, it is to be feared, shrink from the unceasing toil and un-

remitting watchfulness demanded by the new system. In any event, it is observed that those who have been in the West many years can only rarely be persuaded to give dry-farming a fair trial. They will not even read dry-farming literature, or visit a model farm or agricultural experiment station to inspect the results attained by rational methods.

Newcomers in the West, however, are nearly always willing to learn and profit by the experience of others and the younger element among the farmers hail dry-farming as the dawning of a new era.

The cynical have often remarked that the price at which land could be bought on the plains was gauged by the ability of the owner to pay taxes. Many thousands of acres have changed hands at one dollar, or even less, per acre, because the owners thought it better to take a little than to lose all.

This revolution in land values is due mainly to the activity of men who have been watching the results of experiments in dry-farming. Some have bought for speculation, some for cattle and sheep ranches, but more than all for active farming. One company has bought 300,000 acres of acid land in the Panhandle of Texas, and 80,000 acres more in eastern Colorado to be sub-divided into small farms and sold to those willing to cultivate by the Campbell system.

Western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado are known all over American as farming one of the most desolate and God-forsaken regions on the continent. Abandoned for the most part to Occident ants and prairie dogs, whose low mounds dot the plains for hundreds of miles, being in fact almost the only objects that break the monotony of the view over thousands of square miles of territory. The ill repute of this great region is largely traceable to the thousands of men who rushed thither with true American impulsiveness and lack of foresight seventeen or eighteen years ago. The glowing reports of land agents and townsite promoters and inspired dreams of easily gotten wealth in the world-old virgin soil in men unprepared for hardship, ignorant of the conditions which were to confront them, and knowing nothing of the only methods that would have made successful farming possible. Their haphazard and misdirected efforts in lands where the heavens so stingily measure out their moisture brought scant and insufficient returns and most of these early pioneers on the plains sacrificed their invested capital and sought other fields of endeavor. It now seems as if the history of the prairie lands a thousand miles further east was about to be paralleled. Forty years ago it was commonly believed that the prairies of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were irreclaimable wastes, where nothing but poverty and starvation awaited the settler. Just as these lands yielded in time to the plow and harvester, so will the inexhaustible soil of the Great Plains richly reward the toil of those who adapt farming methods to natural conditions.

Father Kamp returned home Monday night from Holland, where he has spent the summer.



**OUR  
Poultry  
Department**

**MILK FOR POULTRY.**

To place a yan of milk in the sun, and allow the little chicks to help themselves is not the method. For chicks the milk should be used for moistening the ground gain. Adult fowls may be allowed skim milk, buttermilk curds, or even whey, but the supply should be fresh every morning. One of the reasons why milk is said to cause bowel disease is that it is sometimes placed in open pans to remain until all is used, during which period it becomes filthy and is then an excellent carrier of disease. Milk should not be given to any flock that contains a single sick fowl, unless the sick bird is removed, as milk will more easily serve to carry disease than water. If given under the supervision of a careful attendant and changed daily, the flock being free from disease, milk is one of the best and cheapest of foods, but it is not a substitute for water nor will it take the place of meat.

**A GOOD HATCH.**

Here is a poultry yarn from C. A. White, but we do not vouch for its correctness: "Last year," said White, "I kept a little banty hen along through the spring. Under my shed I had three cider barrels filled with wheat. Well this banty was bound to lay in one of these full barrels of wheat, and every time she wanted to lay she ate just enough grain to make room for the egg. Finally she had laid the barrel full of eggs and had eaten every bit of grain in the barrel, and so she started to set. I wanted to break her up, so I headed up the barrel. That didn't stop her. She sat on the bung-hole in the top of the barrel, and in three weeks hatched every egg, and the chickens came out of the bung-hole one at a time to meet their mother. That's what I call a good hatch."

**EGG PRODUCTION.**

A question more often propounded than any other in the poultry business is, "Which is the best kind of fowls for producing eggs or market poultry?" The best grade of poultry depends so largely upon the feeding, care and preparation for market as to permit us to state that any standard-bred breed or its sub-varieties will make the best of market poultry, providing they are properly fed and cared for with that purpose in view.

As to the best egg producers; we believe that if the sole purpose is for producing the greatest number of eggs from a given number of hens at the least expense, we should select the Leghorns. But this is not all. The cost of producing Leghorns, the cost of caring for Leghorns, the trouble and expense in the housing and keeping them is quite as much as for any other kind. They must be well cared for and protected from the influences of

the frosts and frigid winter, or they will not respond with a profitable egg production.

In the egg contests held in this country, the White, Brown and Buff Leghorns have all been successful; so have the Plymouth Rocks and several varieties of Wyandottes. All of these have won the honors in one or more of the numerous contests held throughout the country. Each and every kind of Mediterranean, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls may be so handled as to prove most profitable in the production of eggs for market. These being the facts, it is only necessary to choose from the many kinds the one variety that seems most pleasing to your fancy, and give the very best care and attention.

**POULTRY PICKINGS.**

Food favors the egg. The breed or the color of shell has nothing to do with the contents.

Guinea fowls will keep bugs and insects off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls, or harm the most delicate plants.

After the breeding season is over we should at once remove the male birds from the females and they should be kept separate until the next breeding season.

Great injury is caused to ducks by their being exposed to too much sun, by a lack of a cool place to roost at night and a lack of fresh water in warm weather.

The Department of Agriculture recommends in warding off a decrease in the proportion of corn and an increase in the proportion of meat food in the daily ration.

It is a mistake to give cayenne or any other hot, spicy condiment to ducks, as it causes them to abort their eggs, and its use, if persisted in, will cause inflammation of the egg-producing organs.

Much dressed poultry that would sell at the highest quotations if properly dressed is of necessity sold at unsatisfactory figures because of carelessness or inefficiency on the part of the dresser.

Neglected late hatches are never profitable. Chicks won't raise themselves in June or January. Keep them free from lice, on fresh ground and short grass, and the chances are good for healthy chicks.

Carelessness in the selection of eggs hatching is a frequent cause of smallness of size and weakness in the brood. Eggs laid by unhealthy or ill-conditioned fowls will hatch small, puny chickens, which will never attain a fair size.

**Galloway Sale at American Royal.**

There will probably be no more im-

portant event this season in Galloway circles than the sale at Kansas City during the the American Royal Show Thursday, Oct. 11. One has only to glance at the names of the consignors to this sale to be convinced of the offering. Messrs. A. M. Thompson, W. W. Brown & Son, J. E. Bales & Son, Claude Attebery, Michigan Premium Stock company, O. E. Matson, C. E. Clarke, F. P. Wild, S. M. Croft & Sons, W. C. Woods, F. E. Moore & Sons, Robert Dey and Brookside Farm company will each contribute animals from their successful show and breeding herds. The bull offering contains a choice lot of individuals. Several have been noted prize winners at the leading shows and some have held premier position in the best herds, while the young bulls are the get of noted champions and first prize winners.

H. M. Thompson has consigned Caleb Miller 15863, a richly bred Brookside bull which has been a splendid breeder in his herd. He has also included a couple of choice young bulls by the noted Wavertree bull, Dragon of Wavertree, which are fit to head any herd. S. M. Croft has put in his imported bull, Randolph 2d of Thornhill 19302. This bull is just at his best and is fit to be placed at the head of the best herd in the country. His merits as a breeder can be readily ascertained by a review of the Croft herd at the show. The Brookside Farm company has consigned its noted show bull, Scottish Chief 3d of Castlemith 21237. Brown & Son are offering two of Chief 2d of Stepford's sons, which are good enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The Bales and Clarke herds will be represented by sons of their famous bulls, Macdougall 4th of Tarbaeoch and Worthy 3d. The Michigan Premium Stock company has contributed its herd bulls, Watchman and Repeater. The latter is a young bull which was bred at Brookside and is the only son of Scottish Standard 15221 in the sale. Mr. Attebery's offering includes a few choice individuals which are richly bred and possess the right substance and quality for range purposes. Messrs. Moore and Dey have also contributed very useful bulls that are good enough to head any herd.

Never before has the association included so many richly bred herd headers that have prove successful sires. These matured show bulls are just in the prime of their usefulness and the young bulls are a promising lot which contains several animals that will make noted show bulls.

Altogether the offering contains bulls of the most fashionable families of Great Britain and America. There are bulls that have been first prize winners and champions, some that will be prize winners at the Royal and still others that will undoubtedly produce animals that will be prize winners at the great shows of the future. Those desiring to obtain a herd bull or bulls for heavy service on the range that are teeming with the best blood of the breed should by all means arrange to attend the American Royal Galloway sale and secure their wants from this excellent offering at public prices.

For further information and catalogues address Charles Gray, 17 Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**STEVENS**



The difference between Hitting and Missing is the difference between an Accurate and an Inaccurate Arm. Choose wisely—discriminate! Get a STEVENS! Forty years of experience is behind our tried and proved line of  
**RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS**  
Rifle Telescopes, Etc.  
Ask your dealer and insist on the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.  
Send 4c in stamps for 140 page catalog describing the entire STEVENS line. Profusely illustrated, and contains points on Shooting, Ammunition, Etc.  
Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 10 cents in stamps.  
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P. O. Box 4953  
CHICAGO FALLS, WIS., U.S.A.

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder.** | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**  
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to invest. Write for catalog and price list.  
**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

**PEACH TREES**  
Sturdy, fruitful kinds. Honest values, 5c each. Apple trees, 50c. Concord grapes, 25c per 1000. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.40 per 1000. Rambler roses, 25c. \$10 orders prepaid. Catalog free. Gage County Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb. Box 648.

**CRESCENT HOTEL,**  
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.,  
Open For The Season  
FEBRUARY 15, 1906.

Many repairs and improvements have been made the service will be better than ever and the charges moderate.  
Here Spring is a thoroughly delightful season, with clear, blue skies and the crisp air of the mountains tempered by warm sunshine. If you want to avoid the snow and slush at home this Spring, go to Eureka Springs. Booklets describing the hotel and resort sent free on request.  
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We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators at 1 Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the **WORLD.** Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.  
We execute a \$250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from forty to sixty dollars a month in States east of the Rock Mountains, or from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.  
Students can enter at any time. No vacation. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

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## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

OCTOBER 1, 1906.

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**REMITTANCE.** 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.

**DISCONTINUANCE.** 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 in 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 notices sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

## Advertising Rates.

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

Special reading notices 10 cents per line

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

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

Electrics should have metal base.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Party Whistle.

Mr. Party had a whistle.

A zinc and copper thing,  
And when he put it to his lip:  
He made the welkin ring.

Delighted crowds in wonder gape  
To hear the magic sound,  
Like hounds that hear the hunter's horn,  
They're ready for a bound.

One blast will form them into line  
Upon election day,  
And, right or wrong, they'll vote'er straight"

Or——will be to pay.

They ask no question—dare not doubt,  
Nor dare investigate  
To see if Truth or Error lies  
In what they love to hate.

Old Party will deceive them oft,  
Some sordid scheme to gain,  
He blows his whistle 'lection day,  
They "vote'er straight" again.

Though oft deceived they still prove true  
Upon election day,

For every time the whistle blows  
All stains are washed away.

AMOS H. EDWARDS.

"In these days of political mixups," said Uncle Henry Butterworth, "it wouldn't surprise me none to hear some feller proclaimin' that he wuz a Bryan Republican."—KANSAS CITY TIMES

Elsewhere in this issue is an article on Dry Farming, which should be read and kept in every western home. This article alone is worth ten years subscription, to the man of understanding and common intelligence.

In Kansas, last year, there were a great many horses died of blind staggers; supposed to have been the result of eating wormy corn. If you have a corn crop, better cut off the wormy ends of the ears than risk losing a horse.—PALACE PIONEER.

Already, reports of quail hunting violators are coming in. It might be a good idea for the farmers to catch some of these trespassers and cut off their trigger fingers to help their memory of the law, and their eye sight on posted farms.

The government is spending \$82,000 for the extermination of the Texas fever tick. Success on the part of the government means hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of the cattle raisers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.—OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITAL.

Anxious Reader: No, King

Ed. will not ride his horses into St. Joe—they will be hauled in there by the Santa Fe. It may be that Col. M. B. Irwin, the popular hard working traffic manager of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. and chief promoter of the big Interstate Cattle and Horse Show, will straddle one, just for luck!

"Sassiety" has not been very brisk this week. In fact not even a dog fight has occurred to draw a crowd, the city cooler is empty and the farmers, ranchmen and city dads too busy to even note the change in the weather. We have been awfully, rushingly busy ourselves and that perhaps accounts for "Sassiety" being dull, to say nothing of the cooler being empty.—HIGGINS NEWS.

The new state of Oklahoma, number forty-six, will not need the protecting care of her older sisters, she will take care of herself. She is the wonder of the family—fair as she is strong; and as brave, generous and courteous as any fabled knight of old. She has a population of nearly 1,400,000; an area of 70,043 square miles; 108,000 farms; 222 national banks; and in many ways surpasses several of the older states.—OKLAHOMA POINTERS.

"Graft" is a new word, but it is not a new crime. Achan, son of Carmi, the son of Zabdi, the son of Zerah, "took of the accursed thing and the anger of the Lord was kindled against the children of Israel." Gehazi, the servant of Elisha the prophet, in disobedience took graft from Naaman, the leper, "and the leprosy of Naaman clave unto him and he went out from the presence of the prophet a leper as white as snow." Graft is a disease as bad as leprosy, but it is a preventable disease and the honest people of these United States have determined that it shall be exterminated.—CLARK COUNTY CLIPPER.

## The Trusts are Busy.

That the trusts and corporate influences are entering upon a systematic campaign to counteract the splendid reform movement recently inaugurated by certain magazines and newspapers as well as such individual reformers as Bryan, Roosevelt, Folk and LaFollette, is becoming

more and more evident. One demonstration is the combination of certain trust concerns to withdraw advertising from magazines and newspapers which publish expositions of the trust system. A later evidence of this campaign in the interest of the trusts is furnished by the county newspapers, many of which are unwittingly promoting the trust propaganda in carrying on their "patent" or auxiliary-print pages long screeds that, while playing on the prejudices of the country reader and apparently doing valiant battle against the trust system, are really intended to benefit the trust system by creating belief that recent rate legislation and other movements in behalf of the general public are wrong. These screeds, which are doubtless paid for by the trusts at regular advertising rates to the "patent" publishers, make disgusting appeals to the farmers to prejudice them against the cities, magazines and metropolitan newspapers. Such appeals are an insult to intelligence. The publishers of newspapers in which such articles appear will, when they realize what is being imposed upon them, enter a vigorous protest against being compelled to accept such matter in their ready-print pages.—OKLAHOMAN.

Mrs. Mary J. Johnson of Supply, was a guest of the writer and his cousin several days this week. Mrs. Johnson is one of the enthusiastic boomers in Oklahoma and has an army of friends wherever she goes.

A Rock Island passenger train went through the bridge over the Cimarron river, near Dover Tuesday morning. Several passengers were killed and a number injured. The wreck was caused by high water weakening the bridge.

Ingle Bros. shipped the first car of broom corn for this season Wednesday. Broom corn is just beginning to come onto the market and is very low. Such brush as is raised in Woodward county should command a strong price.—FARGO JOURNAL.

NOTICE: All persons are hereby notified that no hunting or shooting are trespassing will be allowed on the lands belonging to the undersigned. All persons violating this will be prosecuted in the full penalty of the law.

W. E. Bolton,  
R. Steed.



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

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

**E. F. Smith Company.**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONS.**

220 Exchange Building, Stock Yards.

**North Ft. Worth, Texas**

**Murder Near Brule.**

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 14.—A special from Ashland, Kas., says: Parties coming here for a coffin this morning report the killing of Frank Jones and the serious wounding of I. C. Jones, his father, by George Freeman. The shooting occurred at the Jones' farm in Oklahoma twenty-five miles south of here. The cause of the trouble was the elder Jones' appointment as democratic central committeeman of his township over Freeman, who formerly held the place. Freeman heard of the change at Brule and went out to the Jones' farm, some miles away, and the shooting followed with scarcely an exchange of words. After he was shot the elder Jones disarmed Freeman who then helped carry the dying boy into the house. He said he was very sorry and would leave. He ran home got his rifle, told his wife to sell out and go where she pleased adding: "I am going," and disappeared.—OKLAHOMA CAPITAL.

**Woodward Stirred Up.**

W. E. Bolton of Woodward, Okla., proprietor and editor of the Woodward News, and the Live Stock Inspector paid the Peerless Princess a visit. Mr. Bolton reports a railroad boom which is on in full blast in his section of the county. Two new roads are being started, one from Woodward to Raton, N. M., and the other from Woodward to Oklahoma City. In the opinion of Mr. Bolton the branching out of these new highways of travel and industry from Woodward will result in that town becoming the banner town of Oklahoma and the great southwest. As a result of this activity in railway circles. Mr. Bolton says the town is all excitement and he predicts a wonderful growth and development in the near future.—WICHITA EAGLE.

**Jamestown Jottings.**

The Jamestown Exposition will open

at noon, April 26, 1907 and close at the hour of midnight, November 30, 1907.

An effort is being made to remove the remains of the Indian Princess Pocahontas from England to her native soil. If this be done they will probably find their permanent resting place on the site of the Jamestown Exposition, near Norfolk, Va., where a monument to the memory of Pocahontas is now under course of construction.

Comfort will be the keynote at the Jamestown Exposition. When the visitor is weary of sight seeing he can tumble into a bathing suit and get cooled and rested in the tonic waters of the beach. There is no undertow in Hampton Roads and the bathing is free from danger. A government Life Saving Corps will give demonstrations of life-saving methods every day.

The greatest tobacco display ever made in the world will be one of the interesting features of the Jamestown Exposition. An entire building will be devoted to tobacco.

Hampton Roads can furnish safe anchorage to all the navies of the world, and during the Jamestown Exposition next year the greatest gathering of war craft ever assembled will manoeuvre upon its historic waters. All the great powers and many of the small ones have agreed to send creditable representation.

Powhatan, the famous father of his more famous daughter Pocahontas, will be honored at the Jamestown Exposition by having named for him the Powhatan Guards, who will police the grounds.

The location allotted the state buildings at the Jamestown Exposition are all along the water front and from their windows and shady porches the entire marine spectacle on the waters of Hampton Roads may be witnessed. Thus the sons and daughters of the states may make themselves at home in comfortable chairs and enjoy all the sights and delights of the greatest show on earth, not only on the water but on the beach, piers and grand boulevards.

**RATES FOR AMERICAN ROYAL.**

**Railroads Have Extended Territory From Which Reduction Applies.**

As the result of the efforts of H. W. Prickett, traffic manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards company, the territory from which reduced rates to the American Royal Live Stock Show will apply this year has been materially extended beyond that of last year. Last year the rates applied only to the territory within a radius of 200 miles of Kansas City. This made it neces-

sary for many stockmen in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois to pay full fare to Kansas City. This year the rate applies to all points in these states from which the local one-way fare to Kansas City is \$9.00 or less, which includes practically all stations within 300 miles of Kansas City. This will take in a large part of Illinois and practically all of Iowa.

The rate this year from Western Passenger association territory is as follows: One lowest regular first class fare plus \$2 from all Trans-Missouri territory; also from points in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, from which the local one-way fare to Kansas City is \$9.00 or less, except where open rate of one fare and one-third makes less. The open rate of one fare and one-third applies from all points where the fare and a third is less than one fare plus \$2.00.

From points from which the local one-way fare to Kansas City is \$6 or less, tickets will be on sale October 5-15, and from other points October 5-9. The return limit will be October 15, but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Kansas City on or before October 15, and paying a fee of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to October 31.

From points in Southwestern Missouri from which the local one-way fare to Kansas City is \$6 or less, and from southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas, the rate will be one fare plus \$2, except where the open rate of one fare and one-third makes less, when that rate will apply. The dates of sale return limit and conditions of extension are the same as in Western Passenger association territory given in detail above.

**County Fair Dates.**

Guthrie Okla., Aug. 14, 1906.

The dates for the annual meetings of the several county farmer's institutes have been arranged as follows:

Payne county, Stillwater, Sept. 24-25
Pawnee .. Pawnee, .. 26-27
Kay .. Newkirk .. 28-29
Noble .. Perry, Oct. 1-2
Garfield .. Enid, .. 3-4
Grant .. Pond Creek, .. 5-6
Beaver .. Beaver, .. 10
Day .. Arnett, .. 12
Woodward .. Woodward, .. 13
Woods .. Alva, .. 15-16
Custer .. Arapaho, .. 17-18
Roger Mill .. Berlin, .. 19-20
Dewey .. Taloga, .. 20
Blaine .. Watonga, .. 24-25
Canadian .. El Reno, .. 26-27
Kingfisher .. Kingfisher, .. 29-30
Logan .. Guthrie, Oct. 31 Nov. 1
Lincoln .. Chandler, Nov. 2-3
Cleveland .. Norman, .. 5-6
Pottawatomie .. Tecumseh, .. 7-8
Oklahoma .. Oklahoma city, .. 9-10
Comanche .. Lawton, .. 12-13
Caddo .. Anadarko, .. 14-15
Kiowa .. Hobart, .. 16-17
Greer .. Mangum, .. 19-20
Washita .. Cordell, .. 21-22

C. A. McNabb, Secretary,  
 Oklahoma Board of Agriculture

**IN WOODS OR WOODWARD.**

**Another Auxiliary Department Station in New State.**

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 7.—That there

will eventually be four auxiliary agricultural experiment stations in Oklahoma is the opinion expressed by John Field, for several years director of the Oklahoma experiment station, who resigned recently, effective September 1. The plan of a second experiment station for western Oklahoma where the climate and soil are essentially different from the eastern part, has several times been proposed, and has been so generally taken up by farmers' organizations over the territory, that there seems to be little doubt that the first legislature of the new state will establish such a station in either Woods or Woodward county. Mr. Field thinks that there is need for more than one additional station at the present time.

In regard to the suggestion that the old Fort Supply reservation should be used as a site for one of these stations, Mr. Field says that it should be used only in case the soil on the reservation is representative of what is to be found in that portion of the new state.—Alva Pioneer.

**Too Cheap.**

The latest report that broom corn is selling for \$37½ per ton. This is entirely too cheap, eastern buyers are making too much profit, and in fact, are making all the profit, the farmer who is so much more deserving of the profit, doesn't make any, he does exceedingly well to pay expenses. From the time that the seed are put into the ground until the broom corn is baled and hauled to the market it is nothing but expense.

The farmer who can and does hold his broom corn will be the one who will get what he so justly deserves for it, and that is not less than \$80.00 per ton. We would advise all who possibly can to do this. Store it away somewhere it will keep dry.—THE BEAVER HERALD.

**How Did She Clean It**

A certain Atlanta man came down to his office the other day, grinning all over his face. All morning long he hummed and whistled, till his partner asked him what he'd had. "My wife told me this morning that I am a model husband," he answered proudly.

"I don't call that much of a compliment," said the other.

"I'd like to know why not?"

"Well, you just look that word 'model' up in the dictionary," was the advice.

To the dictionary he went, and this is what he read: "Model—a small pattern; a miniature of something on a larger scale."—THE COTTON SEED.

Passenger traffic on the Panhandle line was seriously delayed this week by the high water forcing the Santa Fe bridge over the Cimmaron river near Heman out of line Monday night. Passengers and mail had to be transferred and travel was uncertain for several days.

Editor Willard of the Waynoka Enterprise, was in the city, Sunday evening.



# ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

### NATIVE CATTLE RECEIPTS.

1902	312,380
1903	449,468
1904	550,305
1905	573,019

### HOG RECEIPTS.

1902	1,329,819
1903	1,568,038
1904	1,954,902
1905	2,026,403

Handles 60 per cent of Quarantine Cattle Marketed.

### SHEEP RECEIPTS, 1905.

645,104

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

### HORSE & MULE RECEIPTS, 1905

178,257

The Largest Horse and Mule Market in the World.

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

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

## Dominoes Free to Boys and Girls.

If you'll tell us the number and kind of live stock your papa will ship this year, you'll get a nice set of dominoes.

## RICE BROTHERS,

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

## DON'T MERELY ASK FOR A TICKET EAST.

Insist that it read from Kansas City to Chicago on *THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED* of the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway.

The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5:55 p. m. Arrives Union Station, Chicago 8:20 a. m. the next day. Compartment and standard sleepers with "longer, wider and higher berths" dining car, observation-library car, chair car and coach.

Handsome booklet mailed for two cents' postage.

G. L. COBB,

Southwestern Passenger Agent.

Tickets, 907 Main Street

KANSAS CITY.

READ THE INSPECTOR.

## THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT

### THE SILO PAYS.

The value of a silo is hardly known in some of our districts. Many farmers in the dairy business, when one speaks to them about a silo, will say it is easy enough to talk silo on paper but it is not profitable to build one.

I will say that the economy in feeding a cow is not in saving feed. The more you can get her to eat and digest, the more she will make for her keeper.

If you feed little you lose the value of that, but if you feed generously she makes you a profit.

The first thing is to procure feed and a place to keep it. In having a silo, your feed is cut and put in at a time when it is in the best condition.

Here I wish to state that any plant cut at the best time for making good feed is also in the best condition to make good fertilizer.

Feed from a silo is relished a great deal more by stock than dry feed, and they will clean it all up.

J. M. TAFF.

### NEW CORN FOR DAIRY COWS.

At no time can better use be made of corn in the dairy herd than during the next few weeks. This crop if fed whole, that is, leaf stalk and ear, makes a highly palatable ration and one that contributes to a large milk flow.

Where pastures or lanes join the corn fields it requires but little labor to feed the few rows that are nearest the fence, and our experience is that it pays to take the time to supply the dairy cows with this fodder. If the grain reaches maturity the ration is then a little rich in fat-forming constituents, but when the leaves are green the milk flow indicates that they supply protein abundantly.

If cows are gradually accustomed to the green fodder there is practically no danger from bloating. It will require several days to get animals to that point where a full ration of green fodder may be fed. Good corn fodder not only increases the milk flow, but cows on this ration will usually flesh up to some extent and this is a good thing before they go into winter quarters.

### BREEDING OUT THE SCRUB.

One of the greatest hindrances to the production of first-class cows is the fact that a very large proportion of farmer have no clear, well settled ideas of how to breed for good cows, says Hoard's Dairyman. This is evident at a glance, by a study of the cows in almost any section of the country. Where we find one man successful in producing good cows, we find ten who produce inferior cows. Some filled with the "dual-purpose" nonsense try to produce good cows by breeding to a beef bull, and because one in twenty or twenty five may prove a good milker, they point to exception as if it proved that this was the right way to plant the seed and expect a harvest of good cows. If only one

hill in twenty of corn was a profitable one, or if even only one-third of the hills were unprofitable, would they long continue to plant that seed?

There are settled principles that farmers well read in this business understand, but there is a great host who do not read nor study, who go it blind. These are the men on thousands of hill-sides and in thousands of valleys who breed from low grade and scrub bulls and who sow this poor seed with the idea honestly in their minds "that it is just as good." Just as long as such men entertain such ideas about cow production will they produce this low bred, refuse stock. "As ye sow ye shall reap."

### DAIRY NOTES.

Keep the cows' mangers clean.

Dairying has a world-wide field.

The average cow is first cousin to the no-profit cow.

The milk scale and the Babcock tester are necessary dairy utensils.

On too many farms there are herds of just cows, and poor cows. Which are yours?

Some cows are good for milk, some are good for meat and some are good for nothing.

You wouldn't think of cultivating weeds. How about the poor cows you are feeding and milking?

Over in Kansas a famous dairyman tested his herd of 16 cows. He found 8 were making good profits and the other 8 were eating them up.

Dairy profits depend upon cow comforts.

All cows may look alike, but not to the good dairyman.

All cows are not good earners—you admit that. Then why keep the poor ones?

Holstein breeders say Holstein milk is most nutritious and palatable. Jersey men say there is no milk so good for human use Jersey milk. As for me, the best milk is clean, pure, and free from undesirable flavors.

### A Splendid Record.

Read her letter.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 20, 1905.

Capital City Business College,

Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

Without any previous knowledge of bookkeeping and shorthand I entered your school and studied both subjects. I completed the same in 3½ months, immediately after which a position was secured for me by the college. I found the Byrne Practical Bookkeeping and Simplified Shorthand easy to learn and can read my notes like print. Your thorough, practical training and modern courses of study will enable anyone who will apply themselves to soon be earning a good salary.

Your friend and pupil,

TEKLA GUSTAFSON.





# FOUR GREAT SALES



OF

## CHOICE BREEDING CATTLE

DURING THE

### AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

AT THE STOCK YARDS

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

### October 6-13, 1906.

60 Aberdeen Angus 60

WILL SELL

TUESDAY, October 9th.

For Catalogue Address

W. C. McGAVOCK,  
Springfield, Ill.

60 SHORTHORNS 60

WILL SELL

WEDNESDAY, October 10

For Catalogue Address

B. O. COWAN,  
17 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

60 GALLOWAYS 60

WILL SELL

THURSDAY, October 11

For Catalogue Address

CHAS. GRAY,  
17 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill

60 HEREFORDS 60

WILL SELL

FRIDAY, October 12

For Catalogue Address

C. R. THOMAS,  
221 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo

### NOT A CULL IN THE LOT

Sale Begins Promptly at 1 p. m.

Sale of Purebred Swine will be held as follows: Poland-Chinas, October 9; Berkshires, October 10. For Catalogue Address L. E. Frost, Springfield, Ill. Duroc-Jerseys, October 11. For Catalogue Address Thos. L. Williams, Dawn, Mo.



#### Black Cattle at American Royal.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders will be given an opportunity to bid upon an unusually attractive offering at Kansas City during the American Royal of 1906. Omer Catterson, Mo., includes four young animals that he has been showing this season. The Queen Mother heifer Maplehurst Queen 30th a calf of last January, and Coquette heifer Maplehurst Coquette 4th, calved Sept. 5th 1905, are exceptionally good ones. The Coquette is from a dam that was bred by Mr. McHenry and she was sired by the Pride bull Paragon of Alts a grandson of the champion Heather Lad of Emerson 2d. The Queen Mother mentioned, was got by the double Queen Mother bull Clansman Chief 2d. winner of second prize at the American Royal in his two year old form. The other two entries of Mr. Catterson are both Queen Mothers and the yearling bull Maplehurst King 9th, grandson of the Trojan-Erea bull Eudor is one of the most attractive bulls of the auction Paul M. Culver, Edgerton, Mo., includes a grandson of Rosegay, Don of View Point, third prize winner at the recent Nebraska State Fair; Queenly of View Point a Queen Mother heifer that was first prize winner at same show; and Geo. Kitchen, Jr. of Gower, Mo., engers enters Helmet A., a young bull that was also awarded first prize at the recent Nebraska State Fair. He was sired by Helmet 31. first prize two year old bull at the Missouri and Kansas State Fairs of 1905, and he was out of the dam of Jewel of Alta, first prize and junior champion of the western state fairs of 1905. R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo., who has been one of the strongest supporters of these American Royal auctions in the way of furnishing good thick fleshed breeding cattle, offers two good cows on this occasion one of which is sired by the noted Blackbird bull Black Magic, and the other by the Ballindalloch Nosegay bull Grapewood Banker, 2d. The cows are both in calf to the sire of champion Zaire 17th and Mr. Williams also consigns a splendid daughter of this bull to the auction.

The auction occurs on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, and while the offering is not large it is the opinion of Manager McGavock that it is the best that has been made there in several years. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.

#### Four to One.

"Last Sept. I was drawing a salary of \$25 per month; now, I am receiving \$100. per month and have much nicer 'employment'". A course of bookkeeping, shorthand, or both in the Capital City Business College, Guthrie, Okla., will bring you the same good fortune. It will not cost you much. If you have not the price, write them, tell them what you have, and perhaps they can help you out. Their advice has proved valuable to many a poor boy and girl.

Mr. Fred Ireland, Committee Reporter of the House of Representatives, Washington' D. C., says, "If I were 15 years old again and wanted to be earning \$25,000 a year by the

time I was 30, I would study shorthand and get into the manager's office as stenographer. Mr. G. B. Cortel-you, Sec. to two presidents and later chosen to a position in the president's cabinet, owes his prominence to shorthand, which brought him into contact with the leading men at Washington. Hardly less remarkable has been the rise by the shorthand and bookkeeping route of Edward Bok, Sec. Hay, William H. Harrison, Senator Mason, and scores of others whom we could name, not one of whom receives less than \$5,000 a year.

If you could understand what it means to associate with intelligent, resourceful business men, to write thoughts, to think as they think, to keep their books, handle their private affairs, to be in complete accord with all that stands for commercial success and power, you would not hesitate to enter the Capital City Business College at the earliest possible moment. There is no city in the state today where a reputable, competent stenographer, bookkeeper, or operator can not secure a position for the asking.

#### The American Royal Hereford Sale.

Prospect for the American Royal Show year are most flattering. All classes in all departments are very full the Show will be the greatest yet held.

The Hereford cattle selected to be sold at public auction on the evening of October 12th at the Live Stock Pavilion, have been selected with unusual care. Anticipating that a great number of the breeders would want to buy a bull good enough to head a herd of number one good heifers, the bulls selected for this sale have been selected with the object in view of filling the wants of such breeders.

A great deal could be said about these cattle that we do not deem it necessary to say now, as it would take entirely too much space to go into details as to the good points of each animal. If you want to buy a good cow or heifer to add to your herd already established, do not fail to attend this sale. Call this a week of vacation, come to the Show, shake hands with your old friends, get acquainted with new breeders, have a good time and take home a good bull.

If you would like a catalog descriptive of the animals, Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., will take pleasure in mailing you one.

#### Angus Auction at the American Royal.

Leading western breeders of Aberdeen-Angus are consigning to the auction under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association on October 9th during the American Royal. The sale is not crowded with entries but the quality of the offering is believed to be rather better than has usually been offered at Kansas City. About thirty head are catalogued and they are such as do credit to this celebrated breed, and include representatives of the Blackbird, Queen Mother, Coquette, Nosegay and other noted strains. Several show animals are catalogued. The following consignors contribute the cattle; T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans.; Omer Catterson, Maryville, Mo.; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa; Paul M. Culter, Edgerton, Mo.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.; and McAdam Bros., Holton, Kans. The catalogue can be secured by addressing W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.



## THE SWINE Department

### SWINE DEPARTMENT.

#### MUCH CORN—FEW HOGS.

There has been a shortage of hogs in Oklahoma for the past five years. Each year, more farmers have been fixed for hog raising and have been getting something of the profits there is in it. But with another big corn crop this fall, there is a shortage of hogs. The shortage has put prices up so that some will be discouraged and put off going into the hog raising business. There is where they make a mistake. The price of a couple of young sows is nothing as compared with what they will bring in the way of increase in a year or two.

Because of the lack of hogs, much of the corn will be sold for less than it is worth, much meat will be bought at the stores when it ought to be cured at home. This means a net loss to Oklahoma farmers and to the prosperity of Oklahoma. There is unusual freedom from disease among Oklahoma hogs and the pasture crops which grow so well here cut the cost of raising pork down to a point where there is great profit in it, even where there is great profit in it, even when hogs are low in price.

♦♦♦♦

#### PREVENTING DISEASE.

The heavy losses in hogs are largely due to transmissible diseases. The organisms that produce such diseases enter the system in the feed and air. Muddy or dusty yards, crowded conditions and filthy floors or troughs are responsible for most of the cholera and swine plague. Young hogs are more susceptible than mature animals. Naturally, they need better care. The pens and yards should not be neglected because there is a pasture. Keep them well drained and disinfected. Use white-wash freely about the houses and fences. Plow the unused lots and sow rape, oats or cow peas. Spray the house, feeding floors and troughs thoroughly with a disinfectant every two or three weeks. Tar disinfectants are most convenient. They should be used in not less than a 2 per cent water solution. Spray or dip the hogs occasionally in a 1 per cent water solution. Young hogs should not be given crowded quarters. Provide a diet that will keep them healthy and help them to resist disease. Keeping the hogs under the best sanitary conditions and using every precaution to prevent infection from the outside is the most satisfactory method of avoiding loss from transmissible diseases.

R. A. CRAIG.

Purdue University Experiment Station.

♦♦♦♦

#### SHOW THE PIGS.

When one has gotten his first crop of pigs up to about six or eight months of age he naturally begins to look about for customers. I know of no quicker way for a beginner in this

line of work than to select a few of his best specimens and fit them for the fairs. In this way, better than any other, can he make his first bow to the public. He should show at county fairs only at first. But he should show what he has to the best of his ability and in prime condition. Let him be on hand early and secure as prominent pens as he can, and above all things, let him remain at all times with his exhibit, that he may answer all questions regarding them. Right here is where many a man fails in his sales. While he is over at the track looking at the races some other fellow is selling the pigs. He should keep his exhibit clean, as well as the pens and surroundings, and when his entries are called into the ring, let him be ready and present them in the best possible form. Do not call attention of the judge to the good points of your animals. He undoubtedly can see these as quickly as you can. What he is looking for is the weak points, and he will find them, too.

A. J. LOVEJOY.

♦♦♦♦

#### HOGS NOTES.

Feed regularly.  
Never feed in the mud.  
A lazy man can not raise fine hogs.  
Hot weather and poor care breed disease.  
Breed good bone and back into your hogs.  
Alfalfa, clover and blue grass make the best pasture.  
Exercise is part of the best-balanced ration for pigs.  
Quick growing, early maturing hogs are most popular.

The hog is an animal that will reward careful study of his wants.

Under the most favorable conditions pigs will gain a pound a day up to four months and over a pound a day after that.

Rape is hard to beat as a hog feed, but a man who has raised a good deal of it—as well as a good many fine hogs—says most people sow too much of it—so much that the growth is too rank. He thinks it better to be eaten down moderately well, but hogs should never be turned into rape till it is a foot high.

**FOR SALE:** Forty five acres best cane hay, now growing. Can be cut or pastured, as may be desired. Will sell with privilege of use of good pasture feed lot containing eight acres, plenty of good spring water, trees and natural wind-break. Will make sale on first good offer. Cattle may be fed by owner or man on place may be hired. Write or call on W. E. Bolton, Woodward Okla.

This office does fine job printing.

## Farm Opportunities.

The Best Chances for the Farmer in the United States are found in the Territory of the

**Southern Railway  
AND  
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.**

The South offers the Cheapest Lands, the Best Markets, the Finest Climate. The South is not a one crop country. It is the Field for General Farming, Stock Raising, Dairying, Fruit and Truck Growing.

#### LOW RATES FOR HOMESEEEKERS.

Write for information. Now is the time to select your new home for next spring's early crops.

M. V. RICHARDS.

Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry. and Mobile & Ohio R. R.  
Washington, D. C.  
Chas. S. Chase, Western Agt., 624 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## H. THEIS & CO.,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Our patrons are our best reference. have competent salesman and get results. Markets furnished when desired. Consign your stock to

## H. THEIS & CO.,

Kansas City.

<p><b>J. S. M'INTOSH, Cattle Salesman.</b> Res. Phone, Home 130 East. Bell 167 East.</p> <p><b>J. E. FARRAR, CATTLE SALESMAN.</b> Res. Phone Home 1638 East.</p> <p><b>JOS. H. FAXTON, HOG SALESMAN.</b></p> <p><b>E. J. REA, FEEDER, YARDMAN AND BUYER.</b></p> <p><b>S. C. PALMER, STOCKER AND FEEDER BUYER.</b></p> <p><b>ED. TAPLEY, YARDMAN.</b></p>	<p><b>D. G. STOCKTON, Cattle Salesman.</b> Res. Phone, Home 5629 Main, Be 1 103 Rose.</p> <p><b>R. W. DAWSON, CATTLE SALESMAN.</b></p> <p><b>W. M. LEITCH, SHEEP SALESMAN.</b></p> <p><b>GEO. W. WILHELM, } OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>JAS. W. YOUNG, } LEONARD W. SMITH, }</b></p>
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## M'INTOSH & STOCKTON, Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Rooms 219, 220, 221 and 222 Exchange Building.

KANSAS \* CITY \* STOCK \* YARDS.

REFERENCES.

PHONES.

Any Bank or Business House in Kansas City. | Home 3801 Main; Bell 137 Hicko r

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

## Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

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

## Ship Your Wool To Us

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

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

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

## FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O., T.

**SHORT HORN CATTLE  
POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

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FROM OKLAHOMA.

Bert Huffman Writes from the New State.

Vast Changes Have Taken Place in the Southwest—Land Prices Are Increasing—Crops Are Diversified and Vacant Land Gone.

Woodward, Okla., Aug. 26.—(East Oregonian.)—The Oklahoma of 1906 is not the vast wilderness of 1893.

The buffalo grass plains are now fruitful fields; the knolls where the antelope graze and watched the incoming hordes of white wagons, are now the sites of school houses and the prairie dog "towns" are peach orchards and corn fields.

Perhaps no other spot on the face of the earth has developed in the past 10 years as has the "Cherokee strip."

I rode into the "strip" 12 years ago and know well how it looked then. It was one unbroken stretch of plain and sand dune. We traveled over the plains without roads, the sun being our guide by day and the Polar star by night. We crossed streams wherever we came to them in the day's journey and camped at night on the level prairie, where there was all around you looked like the edge of the world. The memory of that wilderness of buffalo grass will always be with me. To an Oregonian, born and reared in the mountains, the monotony of the prairie, the unbroken solitude and silence and vast level stretches of Oklahoma are things never to be forgotten.

But I rode into a different Oklahoma this week. Where I saw miles of grass and unbroken prairie 12 and 13 years ago, I now see cotton bursting into bloom, corn fields tinged with autumn's golden hue and peach orchards and wheat stubble and miles upon miles of kaffir corn, cane, millet, peanuts, peach trees and vines and alfalfa and waving meadow grass.

I can scarcely locate the old trail that led from Woodward to Richmond down the north Canadian river. Broad roads are laid out on section lines. Fine houses stand near where sod shanties marked the hillsides and young mules sport in knee-deep grass where pastures are now inclosed.

Claims on the bench land which I rode over in 1894 and refused to locate upon are now worth from \$12 to \$25 per acre. Settlers have crowded into the very heart of the "black jack" forests—the lightest, cheapest and sorriest land in the "strip." Every acre of land has been entered. Many of the claims have been sold three and four times, each sale seeing a few hundred dollars added to the price.

A DIVERSIFIED COUNTRY.

Oklahoma is not a "single crop" country. It is the most productive and diversified of all the southwest. Wheat, corn, cotton, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and millet grow abundantly. Hogs, mules, cattle, horses, goats and sheep all thrive.

I have seen alfalfa growing luxuriantly, making two good crops on land that is high and where it is 30 feet to water. Peaches, watermelons and grapes are natural productions of the new state. Peanuts, sweet potatoes and cotton are raised in large quantities and all kinds of vegetables grow in abundance.

Mule colts are worth from \$45 to \$69 each and team horses weighing 1250 to 1400 pounds are worth \$100 and \$125 each. Hogs are 6 cents per pound and fat cattle sell for 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents the year around. Peaches are 25 cents per bushel, wheat 53 cents per bushel, broom corn \$60 per ton, corn 40 cents per bushel and loose hay \$7 per ton. Cotton prices have not yet been fixed for this year.

The wheat yield is from 10 to 22 bushels and the quality poor. I have seen no wheat that would test 60 pounds, nor grade No. 1. It is dark and foul smelling and shriveled—but it makes good flour.

Politically, the new state of Oklahoma is likely to be democratic and prohibition. Many of the counties are now almost entirely prohibition in sentiment and very few of the smaller interior towns have saloons.

The people are enthusiastic over statehood. Great interest now being taken in the coming constitutional convention and great indignation is expressed at the ridiculous "gerrymander" used in forming the congressional districts so they will be republican in politics.

Instead of placing a number contiguous counties each district, they are formed by joining parts of counties, and by winding twisting into all sorts of "outlandish" shapes a lot of irregular and wide'y separated precincts, without regard to natural or civil boundaries.

The "gerrymander" of the districting committee will make many democratic votes in the new state.

Kansas and Texas have given Oklahoma its life blood. It drew its democratic sentiment from the adventurous Texans who crowded into the new territory from the south and from Kansas, which gave a large portion of its mongrel populations, it has drawn its populism, prohibition and radical tendencies.

The Texans are stockmen, the Kansans farmers. They are all good people and both kinds have a large proportion of office seekers. The new state will not suffer from a lack of candidates.

But with it all, its wonderful diversity, Oklahoma does not measure up to the Oregon standard. The soil is not so rich nor productive, the climate not so healthful nor the opportunities so good.

It would be ridiculous for either a poor man or a rich man to go from Oregon to Oklahoma to locate. Returns from investments are not so large here as in Oregon and wages are but half as high as in Oregon. Living expenses are the same in both states.

Hundreds of people will leave Oklahoma for Oregon and Idaho as soon as they can sell out here. Oklahoma is a good country for eastern people who do not know the west, but after a man has once had a taste of the glorious west, Oklahoma is mighty "dry picking."

BERT HUFFMAN.

Herefords American Royal.

Regarding the sale of Herefords to be held October 12th, at Kansas City, Mo., during the American Royal Live Stock Show, not very much need be said, as the cattle will speak for

themselves and one needs only to see them to appreciate them.

Much care has been exercised in selecting the animals for this important sale and breeders who are contemplating buying a few heifers or a good herd header can find just what they want by attending this sale. Every bull that appears in the catalogue is good enough to go to the head of some herd and the female will be a credit to any herd to which they may go.

If you would like to have a catalogue descriptive of these animals, secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th st., Kansas City, Mo., will take pleasure in sending one upon application.

Store Cowpea Seed.

Prices for cowpea seed in Oklahoma next June are certain to be not less than two dollar a bushel. As was the case this year, the acreage will be limited only by the amount of seed that can be obtained. There's a profit of a dollar a bushel in every bushel of seed that is saved. It will pay well to give this close attention. The time to do it is during the next few weeks. Pick the pods by hand, cut the hay when part of the crop is ripe and store in a mow with a tight floor or stock carefull and pick the pods off next winter as the hay is fed out. Anyway that saves the cowpea seed is the right way.

I can understand every crime in the calendar but the crime of greed; every lust of flesh but lust of gain, every sin that ever damned a soul but the sin of selfishness. By all the sacred bugs and beasts of Egypt, I'd rather be a witch's cat, or even a politician and howl in sympathy with my tribe; I'd rather be a tramp and divide my handouts with someone more hungry. I'd rather be a mangy dog and keep company with my kind, than to be a multi millionaire with the blood of a snake and the heart of a beast and carry my soul like Pedro Garcia, in a purse. When I think of three thousand children in Chicago without rags to shield their bodies from the north wind, of the ten thousand innocents such as Christ blessed, who die every day in the year for lack of food, of the millions whose cry goes up night and day to God's throne—not for salvation, but for soup, not for robes of righteousness, but for pants—and then contemplate those besides whose hoarded wealth the richest of Lydia's ancient kings were but a beggar's parsimony, praying to Him who reserved the law of a nature to feed the poor, I long for mystic power to coin sentences that sere like sulphur flames from hot hell and weave of words a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals through this world.—W. C. Brand.

The Monroe City Democrat is authority for the statement that a barber who recently put in a bath tub at Paris, the ancient county seat of Monroe county, has kept busy ever since showing the natives how to use it. A number of the leading citizens of Paris of the older vintago have expressed a very decided opinion to the effect that the "crick" is good enough for them.—K. C. JOURNAL.

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"CALL OF THE WILD."

School Land Lessees' Union Plans  
Desperate Attempt to Rob the  
School Children of Oklahoma.

The "official organ" of the school land lessees is shouting itself black in the face in arousing interest in the selfish demand for sale of the school lands. It says:

"The supreme moment has come. It is now proposed to pull every lessee from his suicidal sleep. Unitedly, the lessees have some \$20,000,000 at stake and what set of men would not look after such interests, and personally each has the difference of being PLACED ON AN EQUALITY with the balance of the citizens of Oklahoma, or having the uncertain failures of a minority. The time has come when all must bear the burden alike."

Now, think of that, people! "Supreme moment" to rob the children of Oklahoma of their inheritance!

Pull every lessee from his "suicidal sleep" to help place Oklahoma in the same disgraceful condition in which we see Kansas and other states who have been "skinned" by this same damnable method of parting with these school lands for a song and placing the proceeds at the disposal of every corrupt and dishonest administration of public officials which may happen along, as they sometimes will in every state. Selfishness supreme, marks the highest ideal of those who advocate such a policy!

And that \$20,000,000! The people may now open their eyes and see how much the proposed steal amounts to, an amount created by those who paid taxes for years past in order to support the "lessees" and give them the benefit of practically free rent without tax since the lease system began, in the hope of holding these lands for the benefit and education of the school children of Oklahoma forever! Yes, the "supreme moment" is here for the people to act in order to preserve the inheritance of the school children.

The idea of this heretofore favored class "being placed on an equality" with the people of Oklahoma maddens them and it is no wonder that they yelp like

a pack of hungry wolves and insist that those lessees who place patriotism above selfishness must heed the call. "the time has come when all must bear the burden alike" in the attempt to rob Oklahoma in the hour of travail and weakness in the birth of a new state.

But the people will not forget! The insatiate cry of greed will be heard even though many other interests are to be considered in the forming of the new constitution, and the bars will be put up to protect posterity by keeping the school funds invested in the best security obtainable, Oklahoma dirt!

The school land lessees are not all so selfish. Many of them are manly and patriotic and these will not join in this ill concealed attempt to befoul their nests.

The Supreme Moment is here. Let all the people awake!

School Land Commissioner Fred L. Wenner came over Saturday to inspect work on the Raton and Woodward railway regarding the school section condemnation proceedings. The commission has held this section out of the greatest line of benefit to the people here for years, and now that it may furnish convenient and accessible depot grounds and terminals for a division and shops, Mr. Wenner will confer a great public favor to upwards of 20,000 people now resident in Woodward county, by doing all in his power to aid in this materialization of our long deferred hopes.

Kansas City Markets.

Special to INSPECTOR:

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—Each week for a month or more has commenced with big cattle receipts, but the supply falls off rapidly after the good start, and no week yet has footed up like the first day or two promised. This week it is the same, only more noticeable than usual. Yesterday 25,000 head arrived, including 2000 calves but today's supply is only 16,000, including about 2000 calves. It will take a heavy frost, widely extended, to bring steady heavy supplies. The market is benefitted by the continued moderate runs the very good demand from all sources keeping trade in a good healthy condition. Medium to good fed steers are 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago, because of the growing popularity of grassers, which

are coming in very good flesh and are killing out good; the latter are 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago, cows a shade lower, country kinds not much different. The general market was steady to weak yesterday, and steady today. Nothing extra choice has been here this week, several loads at \$2.25 yesterday, nothing that good today. Bulk of the grass steers from native territory land between \$5.75 and \$1.90, heifers \$3.00 to \$4.50, cows, \$2.40 to \$3.50, veal calves strong, account of scarcity, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Only 7000 calves arrived last week, against 12,000 same week last year. Country demand is increasing all the time, also more of that kind coming, prices not much different, feeders \$3.75 to \$4.40, stockers \$2.80 to \$4.00, a few cattle above these figures, Colorado and Panhandle stockers \$3.00 to \$3.75.

Hog receipts are small, 50,000 last week, only 8,000 today, market stronger yesterday, shade lower today, light hogs \$6.25 to \$6.42½ today, mixed weights \$5.15 to \$6.35, heavy hogs \$6.05 to \$5.25. Unless the run picks up, which is not expected much before November, prices are likely to advance considerably soon. Prices now are \$1.00 higher than a year ago, receipts not quite as large as then, demand stronger now than at that time.

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

A Timely Question.

With the return of the Shooting Season, there is one question many a father will have to face: "Papa, may I have a gun this year?"

One father will say "Yes," another, "Wait till you're ten;" another, "Wait till you're twelve;" another, perhaps, fourteen.

For our part we would say, "Let him have it when he's ten; or, if he has developed ahead of his age, perhaps a little earlier.

There are countless men to-day who began to shoot about as soon as they had strength enough to raise a gun to their shoulders. Almost without exception such are men of quick decision, action and assurance. The gun has a great deal to do with fostering these three qualities, and we say begin it early.

This is no new theory; the readers of this paper have had it very ably presented in the announcements of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass. The company is conducting a very laudable, and, we are pleased to say, most successful campaign in introducing a light, practical rifle to our young lads all over the country. Young eyes are being trained, young arms strengthened and young nerves steadied, which should be the better able to frame the destiny of our country a few years hence.

We wish the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company the best of success in carrying out their splendid work, and

we recommend most heartily to every one their catalog, just issued, on the rifle and shotgun, with most interesting information on the care and selection of firearms, ammunition, target shooting, etc. This book of reference has 140 pages and is sent free to any one sending four cents to cover postage.

Our Good Ship Equity.

Our ship is launched and under way,  
And sailing for the sea,  
She's mann'd by tillers of the soil,  
And christened Equity.

Brave hearts and hands are at the helm,  
Who're bottling for the right,  
No blood-stained banner decks her prow,  
To mar her canvas white.

No boom of cannon greets the ear,  
Nor hiss of winged ball,  
But peace, good will to all mankind,  
And Equity to all.

We long have borne oppression's rule,  
And bent beneath her yoke,  
But now a wondering world,  
Proclaim our fetters broke.

We're all embarked on our good ship,  
To buffet wind and weather;  
We'll crowd her decks and stand by Her,  
With Equity forever.

A Money Making Education.

The following letter is self explanatory and shows the Capital City Business College of Guthrie a quick road to success.

Guthrie, Okla. Dec. 22, 1905.  
Capital City Business College,  
Guthrie, Oklahoma

Gentlemen:

I write you this letter to show my appreciation for what you have done for me. I have completed the Byrne Simplified Shorthand in your school and have found it to be an excellent system. I recommend it and the school to anyone desirous of taking such a course.

I knew nothing of shorthand before entering your school and took the examinations and passed with excellent grades after four weeks and two days study. I at once accepted a stenographic position at a good salary.

With best wishes, I am,  
Your Friend and Pupil, Stella Raymaker. (Stenographer Chas. H. Filson, Secretary and Ex-officio insurance Com.)

An Expert Opinion.

"Will alcohol dissolve sugar?"  
"It will," replied the Old Soak; "it will dissolve gold, brick houses, and happiness, and love, and everything else worth having.—The Cotton Seed.



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Quick Action

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

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