

The LIVESTOCK



Historical Society



OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

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Twelfth Year.
No. 30

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

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NOW READY

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Profusely Illustrated with about 30 full page plates of fine, clear photographs. 6 1/2 x 9 inches. 336 pages. Cloth. Price \$2.00.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS,
Woodward, Okla.

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Live Stock Inspector.

AND **FARM NEWS**

FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL 12, No. 30.

WOODWARD, OKLA., JUNE 15, 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.

SAVES GOOD COLLEGE MONEY

Secretary Garfield Reverses an Oklahoma Land Decision.

Guthrie, Ok., May 30.—The holding of the commissioner of the general land office is reversed and the position of the Oklahoma officials in regard to the 1,050,000 acres of land granted to the state educational institutions by the enabling act is entirely sustained by the decision of Secretary James Rudolph Garfield of the interior department, just received here by Secretary Fred L. Wenner, of the school land leasing board. This decision means the saving of about \$15,000 to the colleges of the territory.

Under section 12 of the enabling act lands were granted to the colleges as follows: Agricultural and Mechanical college, 250,000 acres; university 250,000 acres; normal schools 300,000 acres; university preparatory schools 150,000 acres; colored, Agricultural and Norman University 100,000 acres; total, 1,050,000 acres.

Immediately upon passage of the act these lands were selected by the secretary of the board in the various land offices and the selection certified up to the governor. When the matter reached the commissioner of the general land office, he rejected the selections for the reason that the non-saline and non-mineral affidavits had not been made, and held that these affidavits must be made for every selection. To comply with this finding it would have been necessary to employ agents to visit every piece of land filed on and make an inspection of the same so as to be able to make the affidavit, and this would have entailed an expense from \$12,000 to \$14,000.

The board appealed from this finding on the ground that the lands were granted to the colleges fully and completely without regard to whether they were agricultural or mineral lands, and that the intent of congress to grant to the colleges the mineral on all lands was shown by section 8 of the enabling act, wherein was provided that any of the land found to be valuable for minerals should not be

sold until 1915, but should be leased for mineral purposes by the state. The secretary of the interior sustains the board in this contention, and the selections will now be approved in every case where they do not conflict with homesteads or other entries, and the state will secure the benefit of salt or other minerals upon any lands upon which they have filed.

The other point on which an appeal was taken from the finding of the commissioner was in the payment of fees the commissioner holding that the filing fee of \$2 must be paid for each selection 160 acres or fraction thereof. The board contended that the proper method as clearly outlined in the rules of the land office, was to divide the total acreage embraced in any one filed list by 160, and charge \$2 for each 160 acres and any fraction remaining over. As it was necessary to make many of the selections in small tracts of twenty, thirty and forty acres, the method of charging fees prescribed by the commissioner would cause them to be several thousand dollars in excess of what they would be if computed in the other way, for which the board contended, and in which the secretary sustains them.

This decision clears up most of the complications in regard to the new college lands, and the school land department will now proceed with the leasing of the same as rapidly as possible. The only matter remaining to be acted upon by the department is the final approval of each individual selection, the only question coming up at such approval being whether the particular land selected was subject to entry or not at the time the selection was made.

The first leasing of these college lands will be for grazing purposes only running until April 1, 1908. Between now and that time all of the lands will be appraised and classified preparatory to their permanent leasing or sale, as may be decided upon by the proper authorities.

IS ON THE WATER WAGON.

Enid Man Purging His System Annually by Fasting.

Enid, Okla., June 7.—J. E. Walters, a grain broker of this city, a devotee of the Bernard McFadden system of physical culture, has been fasting ever since May 31. He has not eaten a bit of anything and drank nothing but water.

The physical culture club to which he belongs believes that at least once a year the body should be purged of all uncleanness by fasting permitting

the system to divest itself of all accumulations, that the blood may be purified and the body renovated. Mr. Walters is working every day and has felt no bad effect. He lost seven pounds during the present fast. At meal times he has a feeling of uneasiness not akin to hunger, but which he believes arises from the habit of going to his meals at certain hours.

There are about fifty followers scattered over the United States who have signed an agreement to fast as long as possible during the present month. One other of the fifty is located in Oklahoma. It is Elmer E. Small, of Curokee. Each pledges himself to continue the fast as far as he is able to do so without affecting his health, and if bad symptoms arise to discontinue the fact.

Premium Lists Are Out.

The Live Stock Inspector has received the following from St. Joe which is good news to all our readers:

Last year at this time the premium lists for the first annual Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show to be held in St. Joseph was still in the hands of the compilers, and it was nearly two months later when the books were ready for distribution to prospective exhibitors. Last year the show was an experiment, appealing to the country for recognition and support. This year it is an established institution, recognized by breeders and fair associations throughout the length and breadth of this great live stock producing country. The premium lists have been delivered from the hands of the printer and are now being distributed to the thousands of live stock breeders and finishers who indicate by their correspondence that they are taking an active interest in the second annual show to be given by the Interstate association in St. Joseph, September 23 to 28, 1907.

The show of last year proved an agreeable surprise to both exhibitors, who came as an experiment, and to visitors who came to see what St. Joseph could do in putting up a short order live stock show. This year it is already known that many of the biggest breeders of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses who were not here last year will have entries in the second annual show to be given by the Interstate association.

The management of the show is not yet ready to make any official announcement of an evening program on the Interstate show grounds, but details are being worked out for an attractive night feature, and announcement will be made within a few days.

An added feature that will prove a

great drawing card to the Interstate show of this year is a four days' sale of breeding hogs to be conducted by one of the best known sale promoters in this country and who has already catalogued a large number of pure-bred swine from the most noted herds in the country.

How Cows are Pastured in Europe.

In some of the densely populated sections of north Europe land is so valuable that it does not pay to graze it in the ordinary manner because the returns are too small, but they still manage to graze the land with profit by means of tethering. Cows are staked out in the fields systematically and as fast as they eat off the portion assigned to them the peg is moved up a bit and a new rim of fresh verdure comes within their reach. In this manner the larger forage crops are fed without waste. The moving of the pegs is looked after by the children. These cows are milked in the fields and water is carted to them. The summers of north Europe are cool and cows do not suffer from exposure to the sun. One incidental advantage of this system is that the manure is distributed over the entire field and at no expense of time and labor. It seems like a laborious system to us because it requires constant attention to keep the pegs moved enough, yet not too much. If moved too much the cow tramples on her food and wastes it. It is a laborious system, also, in that the water has to be carted to the field but the farmers of Europe are not afraid of work and perhaps they figure that the advantages of the system more than offset its disadvantages under their circumstances. For a sanitary point of view the system certainly has everything to commend it, but it does not seem suited to conditions in the United States.

Geo. Josephie the big broom corn buyer and dealer of New York City, came in yesterday morning to look over his interests in Woodward which are large. Next week we may be able to give something of his plans for the big warehouse he thinks of erecting here this summer and other matters of interest to our city.

Mrs. J. Millhollan is here from Lipscomb, Tex., visiting her daughters, Mesdames N. B. Hudson and E. Roberts and families.

When you answer any advertisement in these pages please mention The Live Stock Inspector. It is a small favor which costs but very little effort and will be appreciated in tenfold ratio. Advertising in The Live Stock Inspector pays and we want the advertisers to know where the results from their advertisements come from.

Profitable Broom Corn Raising.

Detailed Experience of a Practical Woodward County Grower.

Charleston, Okla., May 3, 1907.
Mr. Bolton, Woodward, Okla.

Dear Sir and Friend: Yours of recent date at hand in inquiry as to my 1906 crop of broom corn at hand and I will attempt to answer you as nearly as possible. Of course to appreciate fully our way of handling broom corn one should visit our ranch and would then understand it easier.

You ask how many acres of broom corn that I had planted for 1906. We had about 55 acres of ground that had been cropped the season before, that produced the greater part of the crop. In this crop we had ten acres of bare sod planted but we did not get very much from that for the reason that it was very dry when planted. If I had taken time ten days later to have planted it over we would have had as nice a crop from the sod as any of the ground. We also planted 20 acres of wheat ground in the first week of July which made us about \$15 per acre after removing the wheat.

The broom corn crop for 1906 netted me about \$1,100, besides we had about 500 bushels of good seed to feed to our cattle and horses, which is a big help in wintering stock. The seed was worth to me at least \$100 for feed. The stalks were cut into fodder. The fodder crop is worth at least \$2.00 per acre.

You ask how we plant and handle the crop from start to finish. First in early winter and spring we give all our ground a good discing and that keeps the ground soft and moist and by this means you can plant at any time. Should you wish to plant some quite late disk it quite early and then again in May and your ground will take less cultivating and your corn will come up quickly and evenly. We use a common lister to plant with and drill holes in the planter plate so that it will deposit from one to three grains of seed at a place about every ten inches apart and one inch of covering is plenty. The finer and looser the covering the better.

We plant the first planting about April 1st and then 10 days later an other 15 acre lot and so on until the entire crop is planted. You can keep this up till the first week in July with safety and get a good crop every time.

Now the first time we go over the crop with a good disk weeder, setting the disk to throw the weeds and trash

from the broom corn, then in about one week later we go over it with a harrow, then the next week time over we take the disk weeder and set the disk to throw the dirt to the plant. By this time it is getting to the height of one foot or more, then take disk cultivator to it about twice. By this means our ground is clean all the while, loose and ready to take rain and does not burn so bad in hot weather. I am safe to say if a man works his crop in this manner he will find himself well pleased with his own work and his neighbors all talking about how nice his crop looks.

After the crop has been headed out about one week keep close watch of it. Some times the crop will ripen pretty fast and when the blossom comes on the seed it is best to take and pull a hand full of average ripened brush and keep in shade about three days and if it cures without turning white it is ready to pull. Of course the brush must be ripe enough so it will not go to pieces when you pull it.

Have each man walk between two rows and pull the two rows and taking pains all the while to keep it in nice shape as possible and each pair of men laying the four rows together, every time breaking down a hill of stalks to lay the brush end on.

Great pains should be taken to lay the brush down neatly so as to keep it even and straight so that when it reaches the machine or seeder it will not be tangled, for when it goes to the machine tangled it breaks the fiber a great deal more and hurts the quality of the brush besides the waste it makes. In spreading the brush in the field on stalks in the way mentioned, you should be very careful and not spread too thick. It should be put down in layers about two inches thick and if the weather is good leave in the field 2 or 2½ days to cure, then take to shed, and place in neat ricks about 5½ feet high and about thirty inches wide, always have poles under the ricks so as to let the air under it, that is keep it from heating, and in about four days later you can build your rick up another two or three feet and so on till your ricks are six or seven feet high. By doing this way it does not take so much shed room.

Should the brush heat to any extent which it is not likely to do unless a little damp when placed in shed, but

should it heat take out and spread one day in the air and it will give you no further trouble. In handling this way you save your brush and all the seed without damage.

The very best way where you have plenty of shed room is what you pull one day, scrape the seed off the next day, and put on selves in the shed for ten days and then take off of the shelves and put in ricks as mentioned before and leave in ricks till about the time you want to sell and then bale and your brush will go on the market in first class condition with fine fiber on it and a nice pea green color, and everyone will want to buy it at a high price. It does not cost any more to care for it right and you will get twice as much for it. It will pay you to have your seeding and baling done with a first class outfit even though they are a good deal higher in price as it will be much the cheapest in the long run.

Now as to seed each year. We leave some of our finest brush for seed, and we let it get plump and dead ripe then every grain will grow, and when you plant you know you will get a stand. When our seed brush first heads we go through it and pull all of the inferior brush and throw it to the ground so that nothing but the choicest brush gets in the seed. I prefer the Standard Evergreen Dwarf.

COMMENTS.

Do you plant thick for the reason it takes more picking for the same amount? In weight when planted thick it gets to many centers like sticks and hurts the sale of the other brush.

Be sure and not let the brush heat and get yellow as that causes it to break and hurts the sale to a very great extent.

Do not get the notion in your head that it does not pay to shed, for it does. If you will notice, the average price at the markets for out doors brush would scarcely reach \$30, while the writer sold in Woodward two cars of broom corn shed cured on a dull market at \$70 per ton and did not have to coax the buyers to bid on it either.

Brother wake up and put yourself abreast with the times and you will find that farming in Woodward county is all right if you give it the least care, and an easy way to success is at your door if you will only grasp it.

Respectfully,

C. R. MALLORY.

Charleston, O. T.

Some Alfalfa Points.

Alfalfa puts many extra bushels in to subsequent crops in the same acreage. The best results may be obtained if alfalfa is used in the crop rotation. It should be allowed to stand from three to six years. After a few years it be

gins to deteriorate, but you can get a larger crop if you will disc to split up the crowns and make more plants from the same roots. As soon as the yield begins to lessen, fit up another field and sow again. If blight should attack your alfalfa, turning the leaves yellow at the bottom of the stock, cut it immediately and get it off the field so that the succeeding crop will have a chance to start. Alfalfa will yield two or three times as much as clover and timothy, and at the same time enriches the soil. It is such a valuable feed that you cannot afford to pass it by. Try feeding it once and you will always stay with it.

Alfalfa will make pork cheaper than any other food a pig will eat, if fed with a little corn. The hogs will be healthier on this ration. Just let them have an alfalfa pasture and watch them swell the bank account.

Seed raising is not profitable here at present. It may be after the crop is grown a few years, but now the hay is worth so much that you cannot afford to allow the plants to ripen. Kansas and Nebraska produce a lot of excellent seed.

An abundance of good manure and a well tilled seed bed make inoculation unnecessary. As an adjunct to the dairy farm alfalfa is excellent. The protein in the leaves will add quarts in the pail and put better size and quality in the calves. Remember that alfalfa enriches the soil, that it yields very highly, that the leaves are the valuable part, that you can raise it, that you should study the matter thoroughly, that your cows, hogs and other live stock will do better if they are fed a ration including alfalfa, and then go to work and get a patch started.

Greater National Dairy Show.

The decision of the executive committee in locating the next meeting of the National dairy show at the Union stock yards, Chicago in the great exposition building, was an official act of the greatest importance. The date has been set for October 10 19.

The building is 600x310 feet. There will be 30,000 square feet, exclusive of aisles, substantially prepared and arranged for exhibits of all kinds of modern appliances and improved machinery used in the dairy, on the farm, in the creamery, in milk plants and ice cream factories, as well as such are used as adjuncts or in close relationship to dairying.

Among the many interesting exhibits, there will be working dairies, sanitary milk plants and educational exhibits made by the United States department of agriculture and the national association of dairy instructors and investigators. An attractive program will be prepared for meetings of creamery butter makers and dairy farmers. Renowned educators along these lines will address these meetings.

The state veterinarian was here this week and placed hogs in this part of the country under a quarantine, allowing none to be shipped without inspection. The disease has not yet spread and we hope it will not.—Mooreland Leader.

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School Lands.

Secretary Fred L. Wenner of the territorial school land leasing board states that cattlemen will be able to lease about one-third of the 1,000,000 acres of college lands in extreme western Oklahoma which were donated to the new state by the enabling act. All the lands could be leased if it were possible for the board to make a longer lease than for one year but this impossible for the reason that with statehood a new administration of the school land will be in power.

The recent order by Secretary J. R. Garfield of the interior department that his previous anti-fencing order does not apply to these lands in Oklahoma, makes it impossible to renew negotiations with the cattlemen for the lease of the lands.

Always a Green Bug.

The shrewdest observers of crop raising have noticed that something happens about every so often to retard the success of every given crop, remarks the Ottawa Herald. And those who have applied their observations to larger fields have discovered that lean years and fat years run with unvarying regularity, measured in cycles of fifty years or so. Success is largely a matter of averaging. No crop is always successfully grown, no judgement is always correct on a business deal—no business meets continually a brisk market and a fair margin of profit. There is always a green bug to cut down results, and to instill by his industrious gnawing an admonition on the unwisdom of Getting Gay. —Kansas City Journal.

According to official figures we have lost, for the time being at least, three-fourths of our export trade in canned beef. This is not a loose statement, because actual figures prove it. During ten months of the fiscal year 1907, total exports of canned beef were only 13,000,000 pounds against normal exports of 50 to 60 millions. The loss is heaviest in our trade with the United Kingdom. Evidently the disclosures in the packing and canning establishments of a year or more ago have resulted in cumulative influences. When once old dog Tray gets a bad reputation, no end to form is necessary in order to restore confidence. With the apparently permanent loss of our cheese export trade years ago through dishonest practices, and with the more recent disaster to our foreign trade in canned meats, it would seem that provision interests should realize that they cannot fool all the people all the time. Splendid reforms have been brought about in the meat canning industry, but it will take years to recover the lost ground.

So far as known there's nothing cheaper than a smile, nor do we know of anything more valuable according to the energy spent in it. A smile from husband to wife or from wife to husband, from parent to child or child to parent, from friend to friend,—a smile—who can tell its worth? Both the giver and receiver are blessed thereby. This would indeed be a sad world were it not for its smile of approbation. A smile is as easy pro-

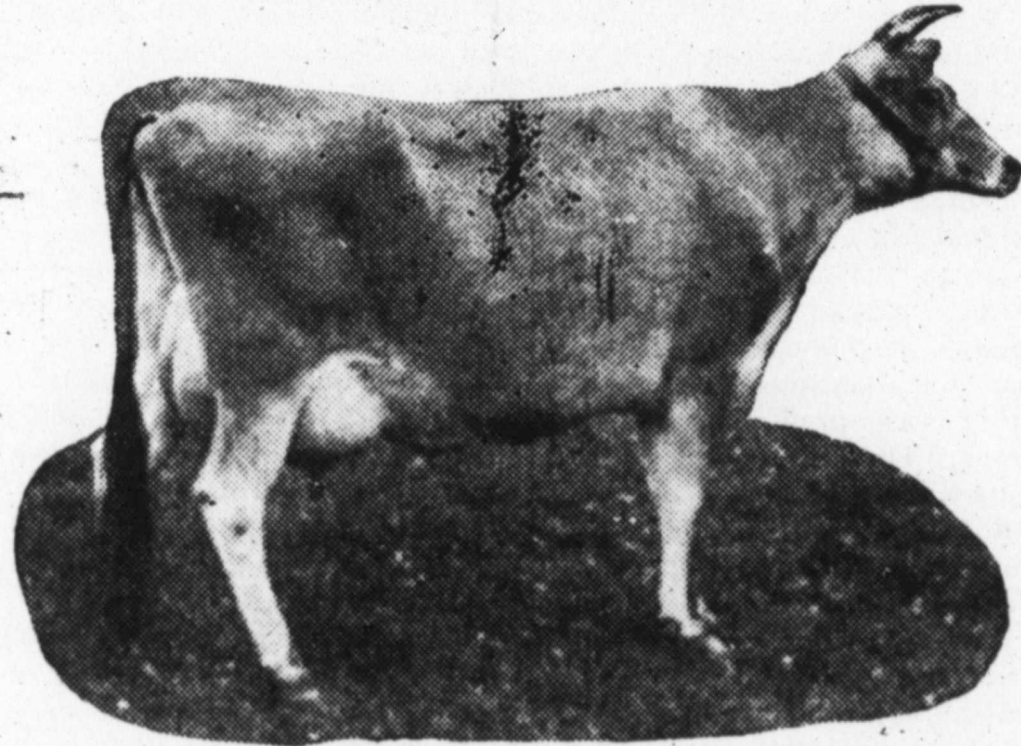
HIGHEST PERFECTION IN JERSEYS AND BERKSHIRES

The highest degree of perfection that has been reached in the development of Jerseys and Berkshires is to be seen at Overton Hall Farm, near Nashville, Tenn., owned by J. M. Overton and managed by Reuben Gentry. Mr. Gentry was born on a farm near Danville, Ky. Early in life his reputation as a breeder and showman of Berkshires and Jerseys attracted the attention of Mr. Vanderbilt, and he was placed in charge of the Berkshire

had an even greater measure of success. He exhibited his Overton Farm Berkshires at 123 State fairs in 1906, and during the year took 155 prizes. Of these, 63 were first prizes; 47, second; and 15 were third; 16 were championships; 5, grand championships; 6, grand championships of all breeds; 2 reserve championships, and one premier championship.

Mr. Gentry does not take the credit of this marvelous record to himself

It is carried to such an extent that every farm hand's earnings and every milk cow's production can be told at a glance for every day in the year. Not only are the days of the farm hands accounted for, but Mr. Gentry knows at the end of each week what part of each man's time has been given to the dairy; what part to the Jerseys; what part to the Berkshires; what part to the horses, and what part to each of several other departments that are conducted with the accuracy of a banking business. In the further working of the system, Mr. Gentry knows the amount of milk given by each cow, by name, morning and afternoon, every day in the month; the test of the milk; the average test for the month; the amount of butter produced and the amount of feed consumed; the value of the butter and the value of the feed; the amount of labor and the net profit of each cow. Carrying the system still further, Mr. Gentry knows the amount of separated and unseparated milk fed to calves and pigs; the milk, cream and separated yield for each day; the way in which the cream and butter distributed each day and the amount that goes to each purchaser. For keeping these accounts Mr. Gentry has formulated a series of blank forms, and has a special book prepared for each of the departments. H. A. Morgan, manager of the farm of J. W. Heron, the Pennsylvania millionaire, has pronounced it the best he ever saw. W. J. Spillman, chief of the Farm Division, United States Department of Agriculture, recently had two representatives to make a personal visit to Overton Hall farm for the purpose of securing descriptions and diagrams of the forms, which will be reproduced and distributed to everyone in the country.



Rose Fern Rosebud, One of Overton Hall Farm's Prize Jerseys

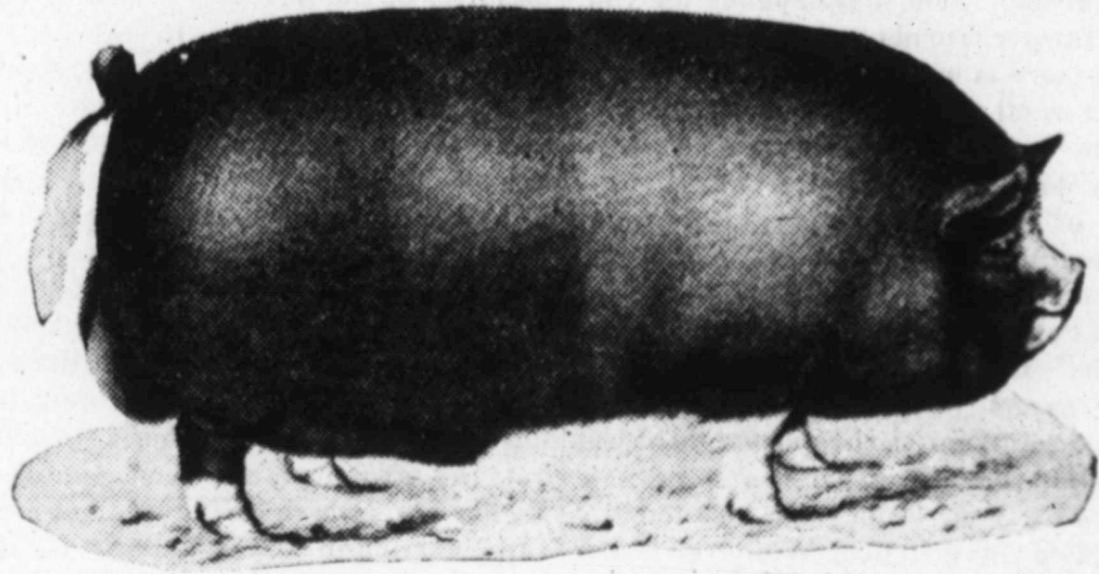
farm at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C., in the land of the skies.

While still in charge of the Biltmore Berkshire farm, Mr. Gentry came to Tennessee at the invitation of Mr. Jesse M. Overton, who was, at that time, an admirer and a limited buyer of pure bred stock. Mr. Overton was then and is now a whole-souled believer in Tennessee and a contiguous strip of territory north and south as the place for the development of the Jersey to its highest degree of perfection. He made a convert of Reuben Gentry, and Mr. Gentry has been the means of proving Mr. Overton's theory to be an indisputable fact. The counterpart of the Island of Jersey, where the Jersey was developed as a type, Tennessee has more days of sunshine than any country in the world, and, throughout the winter, there are hardly a dozen days that a Tennessee herd cannot get into the open air and feel the warmth of the sun.

Mr. Gentry came to Tennessee to manage Mr. Overton's farm, and set to work with an energy that was bound to show results. In the space of two years he has perfected a system for hog and cattle breeding and for the production and sale of dairy products that the United States Government has selected as a model. It is heralded to the world by experts as the ideal stock farm plant in America. It has taken in two years at 72 shows a total of 80 prizes with its Jersey show cattle. Of these, thirty-nine were first prizes; twenty were second; nine were third, and two were fourth; eleven were championship prizes, and one was a grand championship prize.

With his Berkshires, Mr. Gentry has

and his own ability as a breeder and showman, but declares that with the same painstaking care, day in and day out, with the same attention to infinite details; in short, by giving stock breeding the same attention that is



Overton Hall Farm "Sensation," Prize Berkshire at 1906 Fairs

given to the average business in all walks of life, equal success may be attained by anyone under the proper conditions. The elemental conditions that must be made to conform are cleanliness, proper feeding, light and air. All these are fulfilled to the acme of perfection by the bluegrass region of the South.

However, these elemental conditions in themselves are not enough. Success is the reward of constant and unremitting watchfulness. In the case of Mr. Gentry it has made a man in whose life system is an integral part.

who is interested in model management of stock farms.

This perfect system is operated with an equipment that is almost perfect. The dairy, the calf barn, the hog barn, and the creamery are all conducted with the utmost care for sanitary conditions.

The State fairs at which Overton Farm Berkshires won prizes in 1906 were Ohio State Fair; New York State Fair; Kentucky State Fair; Illinois State Fair; Tennessee State Fair, and the Alabama State Fair. The Jerseys also won at each of these fairs.

duced as a frown and a thousand times better. The merchant needs a smile in his business, a physician's smile is sometimes better than his medicine; a smile of a friend is better than his gold; the smile of the people is the sunshine of the world. When we get so we cannot smile, when the world gets so cold that we cannot see its smiles then indeed do we feel that the time has come to go hence.—Ex.

A member of the Philadelphia bar tells of a queer old character in Altoona who for a long time was the judge of a police court in that town. On one occasion, during a session of his court, there was such an amount of conversation and laughter in the court room that his honor became very angry and confused. Suddenly, in great wrath, he shouted: "Silence, here! We have decided above a dozr

en cases this morning, and I have not heard a word of one of them!"—Dauville (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Annual Chautauqua.

Oklahoma City June 23rd to July 4th. One fare plus 50cts for round trip. Tickets on sale June 22nd to July 4th. Good to return July 5th.

I can get a to split up more plants soon as the up another ght should the leaves stock, cut ff the field will have will yield as clover me time en a valuable l to pass it and you will

heaper than eat, if fed ogs will be . Just let asture and k account. ftiable here r the crop now the hay cannot af- s to ripen. duce a lot of

manure and make inoc- an adjunct is excellent. es will add better size Remember soil, that it he leaves are u. can raise the matter s, hogs and ster if they alfalfa, and patch start

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narian was placed hogs untry under g none to be pection. The spread and —Mooreland

Common Sense Talks to Farmers.

Series of Articles for the Information and Instruction of Raisers of Grain and Produce.

(Written for this Paper by John Leasure, Manager Clearing House, American Society of Equity, Woodward, Okla.)

COMMON SENSE TALKS TO FARMERS.
No. 8.

The time has come when it is up to you farmers to say what you are going to do. It will be but a short time till the American Society of Equity through its grain department will be in a position to handle the grain of the United States. A more auspicious time has never been than the present to enable farmers to get their business under control. Prices for bargains are very good and now is the time for farmers to get busy. It is much easier to keep prices up when they are up than to put them up when they are at the bottom. What it needs is for you to get closer together. Don't get careless now because prices are up, for if you do it will be your undoing. Let us organize the county now and keep it organized. Let us be ready very soon to take advantage of the help that is coming. Let us pool our grain after the manner that the tobacco people have pooled their tobacco. In other words have your own agent and sell only through him. Your agent will be backed by the national grain department of A. S. of E. It will be easy to control the price if we control the crops. And that depends on you, my farmer friends, you have the crops and there is more power in your crops than in all the money ever issued.

Having the power in your own hands why don't you apply it? This is the day of co-operation and all you need is genuine co-operation to make you the dictator of prices on your crop instead of being dictated to by the speculator. My farmer friends why don't you assert your power? Why don't you organize with the one single object in view that of getting a profitable price for your crops? It is the only sensible thing to do. Who ever heard of hardware men organizing to get cheaper clothing? Who ever heard of any business men combining for the purpose of interfering with men in other lines of business.

All men but you co-operate to increase the price of goods or stock in trade. You are the one people who have never learned wisdom by the experience of others. I find many of you who think that you must co-operate to get cheap goods. You seem to

Government Tick Expert.

Dr. Cooper Curtis, a specialist on the eradication of the boophilus annulatus, or fever tick, has been sent from Washington to Colorado City by the bureau of animal industry, and will remain there several weeks for the purpose of witnessing the dipping method used there under state and federal espionage. Dr. Curtis thinks

think that is what you need. Forever put such ideas out of your head, for as long as you keep them in it you will get it bumped. What do you care about the price of what you buy if you can get all you ask for what you sell? You can not handle all the business men of the earth and be farmers. Your business is to raise crops and get a decent price for them. Let the other man and his business alone. Attend strictly to your business and all other people must come to you. Now don't quibble about the exact method of getting the profitable price for your crops. There is nothing offered you that holds water but the plans of the A. S. of E. All men admit your right to price your crop but at the same time they work to keep you just where you are, an unorganized mob. And why? Simply because they can speculate off of your labor as long as they can keep you that way. There is no other way for you to get justice yet when you know it you fail to co-operate. That is the only thing that ails you and yet you fail to remedy it.

Farmers have you taken time to think over these things that concern you. Do you realize that the great majority of the business people of our country are your allies in the movement to place you in a better condition? If you do not, investigate and learn the truth. The A. S. of E. has paved the way and made it easy for you. It has gained great and powerful friends who are ready to come to your support. It has done so because it practices what it teaches. It does not antagonize any legitimate business, but is the friend of all industries, the friend of all the people, but the exploiter and the gambler. Equity is its watchword and its object, the elevation of all mankind. It appeals to the better part of man and not to his passions. Its teaching, if followed, will make better christians, and this a better world to live in. Think of it, and be persuaded to join in its efforts to purify our industrial system. And you will be numbered among those who are counted among the benefactors of the human race and receive the blessings of all mankind.

Yours truly,
JOHN LEASURE.

that if the desired end is to be reached in the work now being done that section of the range country there must be complete organization on the part of the cattlemen in order that there may also be the proper co-operation. If this is done in the proper manner a great deal will be accomplished toward forever setting the vexatious problem of southern or splenic fever. The discarding of Beaumont oil dip and the adoption of

the arsenical dip this season is giving the most profound satisfaction. Thousands of Texas cattle have been dipped in this new preparation this season and shipped to Kansas pastures, and not one of the lot has failed to pass inspection after being dipped. Dipping is now being done in a number of west Texas counties, and new dipping vats are being constructed. Following is the vat that meets with government approval:

The vat proper can be made of lumber, galvanized iron or concrete. The vats generally used and least expensive are constructed of selected pine flooring, straight and free from knots. The frame work should be of 4x4, 18 inches apart, with bottom sills well put together. The vat should be 20 feet long, 16 inches wide at the bottom, 36 inches wide at the top and 7 feet deep. It should have a strong brace in the center to keep it firm and prevent the earth from pressing it in. Use 2x16 cypress in order to have a solid bottom which will not spring with weight of the cattle. The slide going in should be 6 feet and the one going out 8 feet. The slide going in should be made of 2x6 pine lumber and covered with galvanized iron. The slide or slope going out should be made of 2x6, with 2x4 cross pieces to keep the cattle from slipping. All seams should be put together with cold tar or white lead and all joints made to fit closely. The dripping pen can be made 10x12 or 12x12, as desired, and 2x8 sills and hard pine flooring. The floor should slope sufficiently to insure quick drainage into a gutter ending with a barrel with a screen top to keep out dirt. A pipe from the barrel should convey the fluid back to the vat.

Farm Success In The West.

Remarkable reports have been made of farm operations in that part of the country known as the semi-arid region and those who have felt that possibly there was a change in the climate which had brought about this result are beginning to inquire as to the real reason. Vast regions that were formerly regarded as valuable only for grazing purposes have become covered with farm homes surrounded by healthy young groves. During the winter there was held at Denver a great dry-farming congress where this transformation was discussed and in part explained. It appears that the success achieved on these western prairies is no accident, rather that it is the result of deliberate planning on the part of man, that the good done has been largely because of the adoption of the very best modern methods of farming such as, for instance, the Campbell system of soil culture. Men who have made a success of farming in this region of scant rainfall have used intelligence and they have not hesitated to try out new things. Under the Campbell system there is planning not during the growing season, but during every week and every month of the year for conserving the moisture so that not a particle of that which falls is wasted. That this is entirely possible is shown by what has been accomplished in a score of different states and by hundreds of best farmers for instance,

Prof. Campbell secured at Holdrege, Neb., in an unfavorable year and when thousands of acres of grain proved a failure, 51½ bushels of wheat per acre testing 64 pounds on summer tilled land. In Eastern Colorado scores of farmers have been making a success of wheat growing by the Campbell method, securing from 30 to 50 bushels of best wheat each and every year, and this where it had been long supposed no grain could be raised. This experience has been duplicated in many places. By the intelligent application of the best methods of farming the area of tillable and tilled land in the semi-arid country is being rapidly enlarged. It means a great deal for the permanent prosperity of the country. It means a good deal more for the farmers and the land owners of the west.

Best Hog to Raise.

Speaking on the above subject at the Michigan Association of Improved Live Stock an Illinois grower said:

Now, I suppose many of you think I am going to name some particular breed, or that I have an "ax to grind" far from it. The best hog to raise is the one that best suits your fancy, or that you think is best adapted to your surroundings. There are many good breeds, all very similar, and any of them will pay you well if properly cared for, and also any of them will die of the cholera or swine plague if the germ gets into the herd, sure cures to the contrary notwithstanding. This matter of swine disease, while a great drawback to the business, is something that no man has yet mastered. There are all kinds of beliefs regarding this disease, as well as cures. From an experience of nearly thirty years as a swine breeder, I must admit I know as little about it now as I did in the beginning. One thing that I do know is, that no matter in how good condition the animals may be, or how few are kept together, or what the feed may be or the weather, if the germ once gets into the herd they are practically a goner. I personally know of cases where nearly the entire herd has been lost and the hogs were in perfect health and condition, not over six or eight in a place, the lots being good grass and clean sleeping places, clean feeding floors and troughs hogs regularly disinfected, pens also fed only the best feed for growing animals, some with very little corn mixed with the feed and many of them with none, yet the disease broke out in a very malignant form, sweeping four-fifths of the herd, yet other farmers in the neighborhood who gave no attention whatever to their hogs other than feed them, lost no more, or as many in proportion to the number; and in the same neighborhood, still another farmer lost none, and so it goes over the different states. Yet, possibly for a series of years swine plague may not be such a curse after all. Were it not for this who would venture to prophesy what the future price of hogs would be on the market in five years. Their number would be simply marvelous.

Cotton in this county will be almost a total failure, account of late frost.

The stock most tion f health Room coops ly ess a fine make crowd poorly cause: And a chick night have when placed of the fail ar are dt this n than i stock on the not sta quarte month protec so the heas f wealth of it their c be prof temper best re ter wh ed, an giving winter retard water: Every comfo taining eggs.

Old ginner no ro: There ing or from i must le sense a The here s and fa are so gether aneasts pointm fation osines: The plied eggs a the bill of fres or beef fed. Som might

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.



HOUSING OF CHICKS.

The housing of both old and young stock on a poultry plant is one of the most important points of consideration from a standpoint of either the health or profitability of the flock. Roomy, airy, storm and rat proof coops for the young stock is absolutely essential to the successful raising of a fine bunch of youngsters, that will make money for their keeper. Overcrowding of the growing stock in filthy poorly ventilated coops is one of the causes of poor success on many farms. And coops which do not protect the chickens from driving storms, and the nightly raids of rats and skunks will have very few occupants in the fall when the young stock are ready to be placed in their winter quarters. Many of the failures in getting eggs in the fall and winter months from the hens are due more to neglect in regard to this matter of housing the laying stock than in any thing else. The young stock that has been properly cared for on the range during the summer cannot stand close housing in their winter quarters in the fall and early winter months. Doors and windows should be protected with inch mesh wire netting so they can be left open to give the hens fresh air night and day in mild weather, whenever there is no danger of it getting cold enough to freeze their combs. The laying stock must be protected from sudden changes in temperature this is important to the best results in egg production, no matter what other rules may be disregarded, and even the chill resulting from giving real cold water to layers in winter will have a strong tendency to retard laying. For best results the water should have the chill taken off. Every little detail which adds to the comfort of the hens is important in obtaining the maximum amount of winter eggs.

♦♦♦♦♦

HELPS TO BEGINNERS.

Old breeders can only give the beginners points to work by. There is no royal road to poultry culture. There can be no fixed method of feeding or breeding fowls. Success comes from right methods and these methods must be learned in the school of common sense application.

The promiscuous buying of birds here and there of various breeders and families even if choice specimens are so secured and breeding them together with out ins and outs of their ancestors more often leads to disappointment and disgust than to satisfaction and a desire to continue in the business.

The gain in eggs when meat is supplied will come easily. Two extra eggs a week from each hen would pay the bill would pay for a decent grade of fresh green bones or first-class meat or beef scraps and no other should be fed.

Some hens lay only when what might be termed "fat," few or no

Lands in Woodward and Beaver Counties, Oklahoma, are the propositions most eagerly sought for by the Home-seeker and Investor, because they offer the greatest possibilities for an advance in price. They are not cheap worthless lands, but good lands at moderate prices.

The Southwest has every advantage in the way of Climate, Soil, Rainfall, Diversity of Crops that can be grown, and a long growing season. Every product of the temperate zone can be successfully grown in Oklahoma.

The Northern and Eastern states may excel, the one in corn, the other in wheat, or apples or potatoes. Some of the Southern states may excel in cotton or other products peculiar to their locality, but we can claim for our section of country that we can grow all the crops, and as cheaply as they can be produced in any state in the Union. With all this our lands are cheap. In fact, in many instances, land is selling here at a price per acre that does not exceed that amount exacted as yearly rental per acre for many farms in Illinois, Iowa or Missouri. On this same land that is today selling at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 per acre, we raise crops of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Sorghum Cane, Kaffir Corn, Indian Corn, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Alfalfa, and every variety of fruit that is known in the temperate zone, in quantities that are not far behind the yield (and in many instances surpass them) produced on land in other states, that is selling at the rate of \$75 to \$200 per acre.

We want to appeal to your business judgment in this matter; don't you think it would be a wise move to invest in land that you can buy for less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the price asked for good farming land in your state, and get land that will produce as well, or better, than the farm you have left in the East or South? Our

soil is new and wonderfully fertile. We have the best climate in the world, and a growing season that cannot be equaled anywhere.

We do not ask you to come to a new and uncivilized country, but to a country where an excellent system of public schools has been established, where churches abound. Roads and towns and rural mail routes and telephones are numerous.

We have the finest climate in the world, not too hot in the summer or too cold in the winter.

We have a growing season that is the most favorable for diversified farming, and cannot be surpassed by any state in the United States.

More than one-half of the railroad construction of the entire country for the past three years has been in this section; and the entire attention of all railroad companies interested in Oklahoma is given to filling up this section of country with desirable farmers and business men, with the result that in a few short years there will be a great advance in values of all properties, and land that is now selling at such low prices will be eagerly sought for at four and five times the present prices.

There are many instances where crops such as Cotton, Broom Corn, Kaffir Corn and Alfalfa have been raised and sold for more money per acre in a single season than you would have to pay for the land on which the crops were raised.

This is a stock country beyond any doubt. In the olden times the cattlemen did not pretend to prepare feed for the stock they wintered on the range. There are few winters that farmers have to feed their stock, only when we have storms. Wheat pasture and buffalo grass will carry them through in good shape.

hens lay well when "lean," which teaches us that most eggs come from hens well nourished and in good condition.

The only rule for feeding is the rule of appetite, keep the appetite good. To do this is the fine art of feeding. It cannot be taught, it must be learned by practice, fowls do not eat the same amount of food each day. Pullets not laying eat more than the same weight of old hens not laying, some breeds eat more than others all other conditions being equal. Remember that the hen that is laying needs about twice as much feed as she would need if not laying. Like any other machine she must be furnished with the material from which to manufacture her furnished product.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXIN,

The Winfield Chautauqua.

The Winfield Chautauqua Assembly will open in a few days, June 18th,

for its twenty-first annual session, lasting ten days. This is one of the most flourishing Chautauquas in the west and gaining more popularity each year by reason of the most excellent programmes furnished.

This year such lecturers as Governor Folk, Senator Lafollette Byron W. Forbush Herbert L. Willett, George R. Stuart Senator Long, Geo. E. Vincent and C. W. Tickett, fill the principal lecture hours, while entertainment, numbers, orchestra and full band concerts, soloists, moving pictures, choruses and athletic exhibits fill in every spare moment on the platform.

All this, however, does not constitute the Chautauqua, but is a part only. The true Chautauqua feature of this Assembly lies in the departments or classes that daily occupy the time. Of these there are ten separate and distinct classes all furnishing instructive lectures free of cost to all. The only way to enjoy and appreciate the Chautauqua is to go for several

days—the whole time if possible. Camp out in the woods and for the time live with nature. The Chautauqua idea as thus exemplified is spreading rapidly and all should encourage these Assemblies in every possible way.

Railroad rates to Winfield are very low for this occasion, the season ticket for the entire time including all classes is only \$2.00 so that every town in the country can afford to send large delegations. The more that go from a town the merrier, and Winfield is a most delightful town to visit.

The department of agriculture says that this is the year for the thirteen-year locust to be present in many sections of the country. It is said that there is no way to protect the trees from these insects. By some it is claimed that they sting the tender branches and cause the death of the trees, by others this is said to be a mistake and that no harm is done whatever.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,
OKLAHOMA. MISSOURI.

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

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

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

JUNE 15, 1907.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Life of the Hustler.

Hurry,
Worry,
Thus we go,
Toiling,
Moiing,
Blow for blow.

Raging,
Aging,
Speeding fast,
Sinning,
Winning
At the last.

Rapid,
Vapid,
Pace we set,
Tainted,
Painted
Gauds we get.

Sighing,
Dying,
Maybe fame,
Dust to
Dust—so
Ends the game.

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The difference between black-listing and boycotting has never been defined.

Is it Ruef or Judge Dunne, is it Schmitz or Spreckles now on trial in Frisco?

Some men apparently have so much to do that they never have time to do any of it.

Oklahoma raised more cotton in 1906 than any nation on earth except Egypt and India.

Now is the the time to cut down the weeds around your property and in the street. Keep everything looking nice. Let the flowers bloom.

The price of gold mines, in common with all other necessities, has been going up lately. It is still possible, however, to purchase a fairly good gold mine for from 30 to 50 cents.

Kansas City, Missouri is up against it again. There is an apprehension upon the part of her jug-trade interests that Oklahoma may not stand for prohibition, which apprehension is being voiced by her newspapers.

Oklahoma's constitutional convention is causing lots of grief across the border. The seventh suit has been filed against the constitutional convention and more trouble is in sight. "To the stars through difficulties" may well apply to Oklahoma, but how she will shine when she finally does get there.—Higgins News.

It is becoming plainer each day that the old Sequoyah bunch of the constitutional convention are doing their utmost to defeat statehood. Time and again it has been charged that they are really opposed to statehood, and time and again the evidence has been to prove the assertion forthcoming.

Murray in his attitude regarding the filing of the constitution proves conclusively that he is doing his best to defeat popular government. If the territories have statehood they must get it through the patriotism of the republican party. In no other way will it come to them.—Brule Post.

After four months of experimenting, with but little advertising in the newspapers, it was intimated yesterday by some of the railway officials says the Eagle, that they would resume advertising as it was done before they had to pay cash for it. Ever since the law went into effect prohibiting the giving of passes to editors in exchange for advertising there has been but little advertising done. This is the season of the year when passenger traffic is usually very heavy. Passenger officials of four of the five roads that enter Wichita say that business is only fair at this time. Owing to the fact that business is only normal at a time when it should be heavy, and when the two cent rate is available shows that the railroads will probably return to an advertising basis.

Will Oklahoma Have to Pay For Indian Highways?

If we are to be one family it is not good to talk about "Oklahoma" and "Indian Territory" will have to bear or share in the burdens of joint statehood; but since the politicians who fixed the constitution insisted continually that they are conferring a favor on Oklahoma by condescending to take it into silent partnership, it will not be considered impertinent to refer to the possibility of Oklahoma taxes paying for the public highways in the Indian Territory. It seems not to be generally understood that there is no positive provision reserving section lines in the Indian Territory for public highways. This was well understood by members of constitutional convention from the Indian Territory in the discussion of creating a public road and highway commission when

they made an open fight for the payment for lands taken for road purposes. Of course such a position of personal gain is not declared openly but reached under cover and the following provision in the constitution can only be understood by knowing the conditions, that Indian Territory has not its section lines reserved for public highways:

"Sec. 2. The state of Oklahoma accepts all reservations and lands for public highways made under any grant, agreement, treaty or act of congress; provided, this section shall not be construed to prejudice the vested rights of any tribe, allottee or other such land."

With the state government and the legislature in control of the Indian Territory, who shall say that the leaders over there, all of them land barons, owning thousands of acres, would not pay themselves for their section lines. The amount of land involved is too great and sum of money too tempting; and under present conditions of taxable property Oklahoma would have to pay nearly all of it.—State Register.

The health commissioner of Chicago is quoted as saying that lumpy-jawed cattle are fit for food and he has refused to prohibit the sale of such animals for beef in the "Windy City." Whether he is right or wrong in his contention makes little difference to the average person, but it's safe to say that few of us will knowingly buy meat from Chicago as long as such a ruling is in effect there. Diseased animals should never be sold for beef and the authorities who permit such a practice are guilty of violating the laws of health, even if they are not disobeying the statutes of the state. There are enough uses to which diseased animals can be put without cutting up their carcasses and selling the meat for human consumption. Chicago has always had the reputation of being one of the largest and best markets for live stock in the world, but if such a policy is pursued there, it will not be long until the opposite is the case. The people not only demand pure food but healthful food and if they can not get it at one place, they will in another.—Journal of Agriculture.

The following has appeared in other papers credited to exchange: Up in Nebraska the other day a farmer went into the store of an implement dealer to buy a buggy. He found one that suited him which the dealer told him he could have for \$62. The farmer happened to remember that twelve years ago he bought a buggy just like it for \$55 and he wanted to know why there had been a raise. Without replying the merchant took down an old account book and looked up the matter. "Yes," he said, "you got the buggy for \$55 but you did not pay cash for it, you gave me 500 bushels of corn. Now, if you will deliver me 500 bushels of corn, I will give you the \$62 buggy, a binder worth \$125, a sulky plow worth \$35 and \$16 in cash."

New Manual on Practical Farming.

It is high time that the farmers of the great west who have been doing such noble work in demonstrating that all our views on the amount of rain fall necessary to successful farming were wrong had some definite guide to dry farming. There has been too much of a disposition on the part of some writers to hold back and say that nothing is to be gained by trying to farm where the moisture is scant. But now there has just been published at Lincoln, Nebraska, by Mr. W. H. Campbell, pretty well known throughout the west as the father of dry farming, a new manual devoted to this subject. It is Campbell's 1907 Soil Culture Manual, for Mr. Campbell in all his work and all his writings has insisted that the solution of the problem for the dry regions is in soil culture. He has published other manuals but here for the first time he has given in full and complete the information which he has gathered during many years of hard work upon which he bases his system. Mr. Campbell is a practical farmer. What he knows about the subject he gathered from the soil. He has conducted experiments in a half dozen or more states always with a view to solving the problem of farming in the dry region. He has had great faith in his work and has never doubted that success would crown his efforts. By reason of his experiments and investigation he has demonstrated that farming can be made a success in regions where moisture is not abundant and that the very best crops can be grown with as much certainty there as in the more humid regions. In his new manual he goes into detail, not in any technical way, but plainly and simply, explaining all about soil and conditions and climate which make it necessary to have some special method of farming for the dry country, and he discusses freely plowing, disking, sub-packing, cultivation and necessary summer tillage by and through which soils are regenerated. It is a practical work written for men who actually farm, and goes direct to the point. The price is \$2.50 postpaid. Mr. Campbell is still conducting experiments and he has given freely of his information to all who have asked. He has done much lecturing and some newspaper writing. It is a field in which there remains much yet to be done, but Mr. Campbell is entitled to his reputation as father of a movement of vast importance in the far west. His new manual will spread the knowledge of his work among many farmers.

Texas Fever.

Texas fever is transmitted from one animal to another naturally only by means of the Texas fever tick. We have quit arguing about that. It's abundantly demonstrated. What shall we do about it?

All cattle shipped to market from below the quarantine line in Oklahoma go into the quarantine pens at the stock yards and can be sold only for immediate slaughter. This puts a tax of from two to five dollars on each head of cattle in Oklahoma. It lowers the price of stock in the yards and it keeps the prices down at home.

Freedom of movement is restricted; there are troublesome regulations to be complied with. The farmer below the line gets less for his cattle than the farmer just north of the line. Stockmen a hundred miles north of the quarantine line know nothing of the troubles that come to the stockmen below the line. What shall we do about it?

It used to be the fashion to meet and resolve. Candidates for the legislature made their campaign on promised changes in the quarantine line. We didn't believe in the "tick theory" and regarded quarantine restrictions as matters for political maneuvering and favoritism. Some few folks think so still. But they are mistaken.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary Commission are trying to kill off the ticks in portions of Oklahoma along the present quarantine line. We should help them all we can. Their work cannot be effective without the help of owners of cattle. Nine-tenths of the herds are free from infection now. The owners of the clean herds should join in and make the cranky ones among the other tenth clean up. It means money to all right away and increasingly in years to come.

And if any cattle inspector offers to buy you cattle, go after him good and strong. He's the boy that needs to be patted; not the quarantine law and regulations.—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

Talk About the "Bug".

Prof. English, director of the Oklahoma station, issues the following statement concerning the "green bug":

To summarize the information at hand to date:

Conditions in northern Oklahoma are not serious.

The wheat and oats in the southern part of the territory are nearly all destroyed.

The destroyed fields should be plowed at once.

The lice will attack corn, kafir corn, sorghum, millet and other grasses.

The planting of the above crops should be delayed until the lice have about disappeared.

The parasites are working upon the lice and will probably hold them in check in the northern counties.

The lice will not attack alfalfa and possibly not the legumes.

Reports on cotton, cowpeas and soy beans will be made in a few days.

Do not pasture wheat when it is only slightly infested with lice.

Kerosene emulsion will kill the lice, but it is too expensive to be used over a large area.

At the present time the wheat plant lice or so-called "green bugs" are well scattered over the wheat and oats of the entire wheat belt of Oklahoma. These crops in Garfield, Kay, Grant, Noble and Kingfisher counties are not damaged to any appreciable degree. In these counties the lice may be found but the numbers are small and the wheat is growing rapidly. There is no cause for believing that they will do much damage in this section. Some fields appear to be badly infested and there are some spots where the grain has been killed, but upon investigation it was found that most of these spots

had been there since February. When the lice are scattered and the grain is growing rapidly there will be but little damage. When they are congregated in enormous numbers on a small area they totally destroy the grain on the area.

Corn Shows.

We believe that a serious mistake is made at the corn shows which are held annually in nearly all sections of the corn belt. The premiums are all offered for the best ear, or the best collection of ears of corn. While this is a good way to make a good ear of corn, it also creates the tendency to search the field for one or a few large ears of corn which chance may have caused to be grown in one single part of the field. No attempt is made to have the acre produce a large number of ears, so there will be a large number from which to make the selection.

It would be much better and the contestants would receive more instruction if the premiums were offered for the best acre of corn. Then, not only the acre that produced the largest number of large ears but the one which produced the largest number of pounds of corn per acre, would be considered. This would encourage the candidate to study now he could make each acre produce more and better corn, and in addition to teaching him what it takes to constitute a good ear of corn, it would teach him to tell the needs of the soil and how to satisfy those needs. The main trouble with the corn belt is not the size of the ears. The average ear produced in the corn belt by the ordinary farmer is not far below the regulation size. The principal trouble lies in the fact that there are not enough bushels produced per acre. Anything which will teach the farmer or his sons how to increase the number of bushels per acre would be of more benefit to him than to offer a prize for one or a dozen largest ears for which chance, more than intelligence, may be responsible.

Freak Postals Are Held.

From twenty-five to thirty postal cards are sent from the Wichita office to the dead letter office every day.

Most people seem to be ignorant of the rules relating to post cards. The old rules were so abused by all manners of freakish cards that the authorities were compelled to amend the laws.

The new ruling says that "all cards with glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel upon them, except when inclosed in envelopes are unavailable. The largest part of the cards held are of this variety. A number of obscene cards are sent to the dead letter office. Uncle Sam is rather strict on moral questions too and cards that do not seem suggestive to some are quick to offend him. Another ruling of the post office department is that a post card must be approximately the same shape and quality as the government card. This makes a leather or wooden card merchandise and not a postal. This has caused some confusion also. A leather card can be sent for one cent if it does not contain a message upon it. In that case it becomes first class matter and must bear a two cent stamp.

The joker who has been sending lemons and other vegetables through the mails has been stopped, too. Lemons are classed as being injurious to the mail and are thrown away.

Very few of the stores selling postals warn their customers as to what kind are unavailable.

Lands Released From Withdrawal.

Tracts of land aggregating nearly one million acres in the National forests in Washington, Oregon, California and Wyoming have just been released from temporary withdrawal by the interior department, at the request of the forest service. This action was taken in order to re-adjust the boundaries of the National forests so as to include only land chiefly valuable for forest purposes. The tracts just released in the states named will be open to settlement late in July and to entry a month later.

The releases which have just been made include 133,120 acres of land adjacent to the San Jacinto National forest, San Diego county Cal; 247,280 adjoining the Washington National forest; 98,560 acres adjacent to the Mt. Rainier National forest in Cowlitz Clarke and Skamania counties, Washington; 28,440 acres adjacent to the Medicine Bow National forest in Wyoming and Colorado, and 478,760 acres adjacent to the Cascade and Heppner National forests in Morrow, Umatilla, and Grand counties, Oregon.

Scattered all through the National forests are many agricultural lands, mostly small and narrow and more or less isolated, so that their elimination is impracticable. Settlement is encouraged in these lands, which are open to homesteaders under the Act of June 11, 1906.

Valuable Weeds.

It is not a matter of common knowledge, says the Technical World Magazine, that some of the weeds "infesting" the land will produce the crude drugs which today, in large part, are obtained by importation from abroad. Alice Henkel, an assistant of the government's plant industry bureau, says that the roots, leaves and flowers of several of the weed species regarded as plagues in United States are gathered in Europe, and not only for commodities there, but supply to a considerable extent the demands of foreign lands.

There are weeds in this country against which extermination laws have been passed which hold in their leaves stems or roots medicinal properties which have a value in the work of preserving the health of the nation. It is possible in ridding the country of weeds in order that crops may be grown, to make of the up-rooted "pests" a source of income. Moreover, it is possible to maintain upon land given over as worthless for crop growing purposes a weed plantation, which after the harvest, will prove itself to be not less profitable than some of the tilled fields.

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive. 37 tf

A Political Hyena.

The Sand Creek correspondent to the Supply Republican hands Williams a boquet as follows:

"There was a good attendance at District 127 Sunday school last Sunday, Mr. Wingo, Superintendent. All went along as pleasant as a golden summer until E. R. Williams, the third district misrepresentative, butted in and asked to talk on temperance, but he soon drifted into a dirty political rut, a result, no doubt, of a guilty conscience of being the only man whose actions before the county boundary committee had to be investigated. He stigmatized the public press a set of liars on the so-called constitution. (Nice talk that before the little children of a Sunday school.) He cautioned the people to watch out, as money would be used even with the precinct committeemen, (perhaps he has a tip from Cockle Burr Bill and was referring to his own party committeemen.) He showed up a bad case of sour grapes, and his political harangue was an insult to an intelligent audience. He claimed the pressmen lied, because they had not read that thing of a constitution. Which conclusively shows that he was a party to the conspiracy not to file that document as the law required, purposely to keep the people ignorant of its infamous contents. A man wearing the clerical robes is in little business going around butting in on Sunday schools in order to get an audience to get rid of some of his political "Tommy rot." He should come out for office again if he thinks he is so popular, and see where he will land on the coast of Buffalo. He failed to tell this good people that the counties comprising old Greer county cast 2567 votes and are allowed five and a half representatives in the legislature on a basis of 466 votes for each, while Oklahoma county with her 7900 votes is allowed two and a half representatives, one for each 3100 votes, thus taking the strength of seven votes in one county to equal one vote in another. He did not explain the five mill levy, how they do not believe in taxing to educate the poor children,—to put it plain it was simply both insulting and disgusting to this community to be imposed on as they were last Sunday—by a political proselite.

This office does fine job printing.

A Correction.

In a recent article in this paper entitled, "Hard Nuts to Crack" quoted from Ed Marchant's paper, the language used was wrong and not in accord with the printed copy of the constitution shown us by F. C. Ward of Tangier. Instead of saying "The legislature shall have the power to release or extinguish or to authorize the releasing or extinguishing in whole or in part, the indebtedness, obligations or liabilities of any corporation or individual to the state, or any county or any other municipal corporation thereof;" The word "not" should be inserted so as to read: "The legislature shall not have power etc."

The correction is our voluntary act and should have been made at once. Lack of time is our only excuse therefor. But it is yet ample time to right the matter in the mind of every reader of this paper. The NEWS will always tote fair, hence this confession of error.

We aim to get every thing right, but errors are sometimes bound to occur.

John B. Eastburn To Be Manager.

Geo. Josephie, the New York handler of broom corn and manufacturers' supplies, and who also has a branch at Woodward, Okla., to which he gives his personal attention, has issued the following announcement:

"It takes pleasure in announcing that I have secured the services of Mr. John B. Eastburn of Philadelphia, as manager and salesman—a gentleman connected with the broom business for the past 40 years as a broom corn buyer and manufacturer whose experience and ability are so well known, that there is very little to be added. This is done in anticipation of a large increase in the volume of this business, owing to the fact that I will personally spend most of my time among the growers, thereby enabling the trade to purchase at the very closest market prices.

"I have secured the building No. 513 Washington street, New York City, one block north of Canal street, for a broom corn warehouse, exclusively, from June 1, 1907."

Dry Farming in New Mexico.

All of the operations of dry farming cluster around two important features namely, the formation of a capacious

water storage reservoir, and the conservation of the soil moisture until the season of the year when the crop can make the best use of it. The soil must be loosened up by deep plowing so as to permit the rain and melting snow to penetrate it, not a single drop being allowed to run away over the surface to be evaporated and lost. Should the soil be left rough after plowing, a large surface will be exposed to the air which will result in the loss of much soil moisture. Leveling the ground at once after plowing will result in the least amount of surface exposure to the dessicating power of the air and wind. Very much less moisture will be lost from a smooth surface than from a rough surface. Furthermore, pulverizing the surface retards the movement toward the surface of the moisture in the deeper layers of the soil. Surface cultivation must be continued at frequent intervals, not only until the crop is planted but also for some time thereafter, even with the cereals. By deep plowing and level, thorough timely cultivation we may hope to succeed; without them we are sure to fail.

Dry farming requires strict attention to detail, and every operation must be performed at the proper time and in the right manner. Neglect is intolerable, and it makes not the least difference whatever whether the neglect is a result of ignorance or of carelessness. There is only one road to success in dry farming, and that is, to know the underlying principles governing tillage and unhesitatingly to practice methods, which by repeated trials, have demonstrated their soundness. The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station has just published Bulletin No. 61 entitled, "Dry Farming in New Mexico." This bulletin deals with dry farming methods and recites some results obtained by dry farming in New Mexico.—J. J. Vernon, in New Mexico Press Bulletin.

Feeding Wormy Corn.

A Nebraska reader asks if there is any danger in feeding wormy corn to horses. He has been told that such corn may cause serious trouble.

Some authorities claim that mouldy and wormy corn, if fed in too great quantities to horse will cause "staggers" Dr. Schoenleber, state veterinarian of Kansas, says that such corn produces inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and assists in breaking down the nerve tissues. The symptoms of the disease are apparent blindness, usually a trembling of the muscles and a tendency to turn in a circle. The animal staggers when it walks, is very easily excited and the least irritation of the skin often causes violent kicking. As the disease continues, the animals loses flesh and finally becomes extremely weak.

Sometimes the afflicted animals will eat anything offered them, A handful of shelled corn will be swallowed without chewing, but after a certain stage of the disease the animal is unable to swallow at all. Dr. Schoenleber says that infected animals usually die within a week.

Treatment is very unsatisfactory. At the first appearance of the trouble the mouldy or wormy corn should be replaced with good, bright, clean oats

Woodward Produce Markets.

As furnished by H. B. Greer dealer in fresh and salt meat, ice and groceries. Buyer of hides, poultry, butter, eggs, and general farm products. Corrected weekly.

Hens & pullets	6 cts per pound
Springs & broilers	5 " " "
Turkeys, not wanted	7 " " "
Ducks full feathered	5 " " "
Ducks young	5 " " "
Geese full feathered	6 " " "
Roosters old	10 " each
Bull hides	2c less than others
Green salted hides	7 " per pound
" hides not salted	6 " " "
Butter for shipping	12 " " "
Butter first class	15 " " "
Cabbage retail	4 " " "
Eggs	9 " " dozen
Egg cases, empty	30 cts
Cream C. T. Wells	23
Fresh meats	
Sirloin steak	17 " " pound
Round steak	15 " " "
Chuck steak	10 " " "
Broiling Meat	6 " " "
Porter House	12 1/2 " " "
Ice in hundred pound lots	50 cts
Ice in smaller quantities	60 " "
Ice in ton lots	40 " "
Apples	2 00 cts per bushel
Potatoes	90 " " "
Oats	40 " " "
Corn	47 " " "
Wheat, 59 test	90 " " "
Kaffir corn	48 " " "
Cane seed	\$1 50 per cwt
Choice self working	\$60-65 per ton
Good self working	50-60 " "
Medium self working	40-50 " "
Slightly damaged	30-40 " "
Badly damaged	20-30 " "
Fancy shed cured whisk	65-80 " "
Cotton No. 1	2.65 " "
" " 2	2.00-240 " "
Horse hides	\$1.00 to \$1.75
Cattle	
Cows	\$3.25-3.50 per cwt
Heifers	3.25-3.50 " "
Steers	3.75-4.25 " "
Large year calves	3.00-3.50 " "
Hogs	5.25 " "

Wyatt & Parson will buy hogs at 110 under the K. C. price except on days of shipment when they will pay 15c of K. C. price.

and the horse fed a liberal amount of laxative foods, such as bran mashes, to which have been added a liberal amount of oil meal. A half pint dose of Epsom salts should also be given if the bowels fail to act freely.

Merely by chance, on last Sunday forenoon there gathered a group of old timers in Woodward, without a single "new" man present, on the corner near the Post Office. This fact seldom occurs now here in our busy city, where the newer element now so largely predominates. The men present were, Geo. Alexander, Buck Walsh, Jim Monahan, Steve H. Morgan, Cas Herod, D. H. Patton, Gene Hall, Jim Spurlock, Lige Roberts, E. Coombes, John Gober, E. B. Roll, H. Hopkins, Sherman Smith, Geo. Christmas, Dad Nall and the writer of this item, eighteen in all, whose residence here dates from the day of the opening or soon afterward.



DON'T GIVE UP.

If you tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

Though young birds in flying, fall,
Still their wings grow stronger;
And the next time they can keep
Up a little longer.

Though the sturdy oak has known
Many a blast that bowed her,
She has risen again, and grown
Loftier and prouder.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat,
That's the test that tries you!
—Phoebe Carv.



ROOMS FOR CHILDREN.

I believe one way to keep young people from leaving the farm is to give them more to attach them to their home on the farm. I think every child as soon as he is old enough to appreciate it, should have a room of his own. If this is not possible let two of them room together, but let that room be considered their own, to do with as they please. It will be easy to train them to use the privilege right. There is no need worrying about the litter or untidiness. It belongs to the children, and it is not your providence to straighten it up and keep it in order. Apple pie order in the house drives many people from home. Why not in this instance at least, let the children have a place for the innumerable things that interest them? Every child has some hobby. He may be making a collection of butterflies, or it may be that he is picking up odd stones. Whatever it is give him a place to keep his treasures. They may be rubbish to you, but remember that you were once a child and you looked upon them differently. Much can be done toward cultivating a child's better nature by helping him to furnish this room. You have no idea what good influences can be derived from this alone. Some rooms are not comfortable in the winter. Winter does not last a whole year however, and this need not be an excuse. There are several months when the child can enjoy his own room even if there is no way of keeping it warm in the cold weather. In all probability, your sleeping rooms are not warm but you use them just the same. Why not let the boys and girls keep their rooms throughout the year, using them in the winter time for sleeping and in the summer for anything they like. Think it over and see if it does not appeal to you as a good thing. It is certainly a good way to attach a child to his home.

SHE LOVED HER MINISTER.

A village clergyman has this choice bit among his annals. One day he was summoned in haste by Mrs. Johnson, who had been taken suddenly ill. He went in some wonder, because she was not of his parish, and known to be devoted to her own minister, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

While he was waiting in the sitting room before seeing the sick woman he beguiled the time by talking to her daughter.

"I am very pleased to know your mother thought of me in her illness," he said. "Is Mr. Hopkins away?"

The lady looked unfeigningly shocked. "No," she said. "Oh no! But we are afraid it's something infectious, and we didn't like to run any risks."

NICE HANDS.

Can a girl do house-work on the farm and keep nice hands and a good complexion? Of course she can. She need not have any coarser hands than the girl who does such things in the city, and countless girls are doing them every day. I do not think it necessary or advisable for women to lug pails of swill to the hogs or carry heavy loads of wood or water. Such things do more than spoil our hands. They injure our health. It is one of our rights to have them done for us. I also believe the men should tend the calves and garden. But it won't hurt us any to do a little outside work. I have raked the yard many a time and it never hurt me. I would rather take care of the flowers than not, but my hands are not coarse. There is a lot of senseless talk about this white hand and good complexion business. Let's be reasonable.



WORTH KNOWING.

You can make a faded dress perfectly white by washing it in boiling cream of tartar water.

A small clam or thin edged mussel shell will be found an excellent thing with which to scrape pots and kettles.

Rub graft stains with molasses and they will come out without difficulty in the ordinary wash.

If you thoroughly heat your potatoes on top of the stove, turning them once they will bake much more quickly when placed in the oven.

Mud stains can be removed from silk, if the spots are rubbed with a bit of flannel. If stubborn rub with a piece of linen, wet with alcohol.

A holder fastened to the dress belt by a long tape, while at work in the kitchen, is always at hand and will save many steps and not a few burns.

Potatoes will boil more quickly if two kettles of boiling water are prepared, one of which is poured over the vegetables and after a moment the potatoes are placed in the other kettle. By this method the boiling begins at once.

Holding Their Own.

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana last summer. It was a hot, blistering day and the men longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town. A raucher rode past.

Wm Elmore, Frank Cooper, J. B. Ryan. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880

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- American Royal Live Stock Show. Kansas City, Oct. 14-19, 1907.
- International Galloway Show. Chicago, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1907.
- Southwestern Stock Show. Enid, Okla., Jan. 1908.
- Western Stock Show. Denver Jan. 20-25, 1908.
- Fort Worth Live Stock Show. Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 1908.

"Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?"
"Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher. Another long hour dragged by, and another rancher was encountered.
"How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly.
"Oh, a good two miles."
A weary half hour longer of marching, and then a third rancher.
"Hey, how far's the next town?"
"Not far," was the encouraging answer. "only about two miles."
"Well," sighed an optimistic sergeant, "thank God, we're holding our own, anyhow!"

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The Proposal.

A very shy fellow was Dusky Sam, As slow of talk as a typical clam.

He couldn't talk love to his Angeline Tho his love grew as fast as Jonah's gourd vine,

So he brought the telephone to his aid

To assist in wooing the modest maid. "Miss Angeline is dat you?" he called.

"Yas, dis is Angeline. Dis me."

"I des wanter say dat—I—loves you—Miss Angeline," "Yas" "Does you love me too?"

"Yas, yas; of co's I loves my beau Say, what's de reason you want to know?"

"Oh—hol' de wire. Will you marry me? True?"

"Yas, co's I will. Who is you?"

—New York Times.

What is the Soil.

"If you were ask to name the most important of mineral substances, you would doubtless hesitate for a moment and weigh the respective merits of iron and the precious metals. Only after some consideration, probably, would it occur to you," says Henry Smith Williams in Appleton's for June, "That these highly useful substances have insignificant value as compared with that familiar mixture of ground-up minerals which we call the soil.

"Man could make shift to live and even in a measure to progress without glass or cement or metals; but his very life depends upon the little film of triturated rock that is spread over the surface of the globe in the form of earth. The constituents of this are metamorphosed in the form into the substance of plants, and ultimately into the tissues of man himself.

"Properly to understand the matter however, it must be comprehended that the soil is no important part of the earth's structure, except from a strictly human standpoint. At best it is only a little film of material frayed off from the jacket called the earth's crust. To a giant of such size that the earth were to him what an apple is to us, the soil would be no more than the bloom of the peach. With his handkerchief he could wipe off the films of water that we call oceans, like so much dew; and polish off the soil as we rub the bloom from an apple, clear down to the rock foundations, without changing appreciably the size or weight of his toy. To scrape away the entire crust of the earth (so far as known to us) would be but to remove an infinitesimal shell; and the total bulk of air and oceans aggregates only seven percent of that shell. Yet the oceans cover three fifths of the earth's surface, and as measured in human terms, are some miles in depth. How then, shall we estimate the insignificance of that little powdering of soil, only a few feet in thickness, that is dusted over the remaining two-fifths of the earth's surface?"

Slowly Getting Right.

A Kansas daily, that helped start the University of Kansas off in its green bug bunco game by publishing

a story from Lawrence telling of the wonderful things Professor Hunter would do to the bugs, is slowly getting right. But it comes hard. In a recent issue, it said: This parasitic fight against the green bug will amount to about as much as Don Quixote's bluff on the windmill. Of course mosquitoes can be exterminated by catching them one at a time and pulling off their wings, or by chloroforming them or by feeding them to spiders. That force of scientists connected with the United States agricultural department if they believe what they talk, are a mighty ignorant lot."

The last part is the very funny part. It was a "scientist" at the Kansas State University that started the foolishness. Following their usual custom of trying to swipe everything in sight, the "scientists" of the United States department of agriculture fell in later and got their feet wet. But it would be too much to expect a Kansas newspaper to own up to all the facts about a Kansas mistake, especially when there was some one else to blame it. Let us leave to the "scientists" of the U. S. department of agriculture to discover the wonderful things hereafter, and insist that the employes of our state educational institutions stick to facts and avoid bunco.

The Corn Bread Issue.

Bent Murdock instructed his agricultural editor to ask every third caller at the office the other day if he liked corn bread. Eighty-seven men came in and the corn bread question was fired at thirty of them. Nineteen men said they liked corn bread, but in order to get the women folks to bake it they had to start a riot. Four men said their daughters objected to corn bread because it didn't harmonize with other things on the table. One man said his daughter took painting lessons and after having painted all the plates, pots and kettles on the place they objected to corn bread because they couldn't paint it. One man who came in with his wife said he didn't like corn bread, sorghum nor buttermilk. He was afraid to say anything else. The wife said she fed corn meal to the chickens, the buttermilk to the pigs, while she hadn't time to go to the cellar for sorghum every time the old man wanted it. The daughters in two families take music lessons and they declare there is no harmony in corn bread. And so it goes. Down trodden man gets no corn bread and the world is an uproar and it ought to be—K. C. Journal.

All Sinners.

Genevieve's father occupied the pulpit. "Let him who is without sin among you, be first to cast a stone," he chose for a text.

Genevieve listened earnestly to the ensuing discourse. At the close of the service her mother tried in vain to dislodge her from the ministerial pew. Genevieve stood her ground till the rest of the congregation had passed out, then she looked up with a sigh of relief

"Well" she said, "I guess they've all sinned. Anyhow, nobody threw it."

The Elmhirst

F. HULETT, Prop.

The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle.

Fine Sample Rooms.

Amarillo, Tex.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE,

Opposite Union Depot,

THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock

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Yards,

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Deleware Hotel

CATTLEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

140 Rooms. 50 Rooms with Bath.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Long & Evans, Props.

Carey Hotel

Wichita, Kan.



\$2.50 and \$3.50 per day

Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

HUMPHREYS & BAYFIELD, Props.

5000 Telegraphers NEEDED

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

Learn Telegraphy AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators at 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 vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

THE

Morse School of Telegraphy.

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(Please mention this paper)

INVESTIGATION, PROOF

The Double Eagle Gold Mining Co.
Has Nothing to Hide.

Its Officers Are Kansas City Business
Men of High Reputation and
Good Standing.

Owing to the fact that the United States government has stopped the selling of the stock of several mining companies, a certain amount of discredit is reflected on all concerns that are offering stock for sale. The fact that a few irresponsible men are selling this kind of stock should not be taken as an indication that all concerns are of this nature. There are false prophets in religion, yet this does not disconcert the millions of believers.

A few days ago an inquiry was received by The Drivers' Telegram of Kansas City, as to the standing and merits of the Double Eagle Gold Mining company, which has been advertising in this paper. The publishers do not doubt the legitimacy of this proposition. They think so much of it that one member of the firm has become a stockholder. But to show their readers that this proposition is one of the best on the market and that it is one for the consideration of the conservative investor, the publishers went to the trouble of securing information about the Double Eagle Gold Mining company, from disinterested people, men on the ground who are undoubtedly in a position to know of what they are writing. Two letters from Telluride, Colo., the location of the mining company are published in part herewith.

Telluride, Colo., Apr. 20, 1907.

Dear Sir:—

The Double Eagle Gold Mining Co.'s property consists of 12 claims in the Bridal Veil Basin near here. The total acreage is in excess of 130 acres. As far as I know there is no incumbrance or indebtedness on same. Joining this company's property are the famous smuggler Union, Liberty Bell, Tomboy, Nellie and Camp Bird mines. These companies earned upward of \$4,500,000 last year for their stock holders. If the Double Eagle is managed properly and I have every reason to believe it will be, it will pay better than any of the above mentioned mines as its ores assay far greater values than any of the foregoing.

Very little can be learned about the development plans of the company but from the preparations going on about the property it appears that the officers are planning to open up on a big scale. The Double Eagle is one of the best situated mines in Bridal Veil basin and before another year rolls around it is expected that the croakers who say there is no pay ore outside of Marshall basin will be again obliged to extend their limits.

Owing to the lay of the land on the eastern side of Bridal Veil basin the tunnel on the Double Eagle occupies a peculiarly commanding position and is the key to all the properties upon that side. Through this avenue which has penetrated the mountain to a distance of almost 2,000 feet all the riches of the mountain can be drained.

Manager J. H. Litchfield after an experience of nearly 20 years in the



O. L. Chase
St. Louis, Mo.

I Am the Paint Man

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

I Guarantee Freight Charges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My \$100.00 Cash Guarantee

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

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

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

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

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

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

district is confident that it is one of the biggest things in the country. Mr. Litchfield has had a number of flattering offers to take charge of other properties in this district, but so far as is known has not given them serious consideration owing to his great expectations for the Double Eagle.

Business and mining men at this place do not hesitate to speak of the Double Eagle property very favorably and this alone should be sufficient evidence to enable the company to dispose of all the stock as it must be remembered that these men are on the ground and are thoroughly acquainted with the property.

(Signed) Louis Monchiaudo.

Telluride Colo., Feb. 22, 1907.

Major F. C. Vincent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir: I have no hesitancy in recommending the Double Eagle Gold Mining company properties. Like all undertakings, it takes money to start, and this is no exception to the rule. Have known its manager for 20 years, and if his plans carry out, should make it as valuable as any of our properties in the district. From its location, I think it a favorable mining undertaking. If you would come and see these properties yourself and compare them with our present large operated properties at same development stage, I think that would settle it satisfactory to you. A personal investigation would satisfy and couldn't depreciate the property any.

Yours very truly,

W. B. Van Atta.

Mr. Van Atta is one of the leading merchants of Telluride, having been in business there since 1883.

Further particulars concerning the Double Eagle Mine can be had by addressing Col. F. C. Vincent Gibraltar bldg., Kansas City Mo.

Credit System Goes.

Kansas City, May 13.—"I would hate to hang up a sign 'marriage licenses strictly cash,' but I am afraid I'll have to."

A couple had just left the office of Van B. Prather, probate judge of Wyandotte county, as he addressed these remarks to his clerk.

"Another credit marriage?" asked the clerk.

Bright Side Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Poland China Swine

AND PURE

Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens

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

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

U. H. SHULL.

MULVANE, KANSAS.

R. D. J. No. 2

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.

GET ONTO THE

Live Stock Inspector

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

"Yes, bridegroom short of funds and I hated to see the girl disappointed, so I tied them up, reckon I was foolish to do it too," answered the judge.

"It beats all how many people come here and have not the money to pay for the license. Not long ago a man got a license on credit and three weeks after when the preacher returned the marriage certificate, I found the man was also married on credit. We are both waiting yet man the man to settle."—Beacon.

U. S. Representative Mann of Illinois, is absent-minded—so much so that it bothers him a great deal.

"I can't explain it," he told Representative Boutelle, "but it worries me a great deal."

"Oh, you're not absent-minded," Boutelle said. "An absent-minded man is one who thinks he has left his watch at home and then pulls it out of his pocket to see if has time enough to go home and get it."

Kansas City Markets.

Special to Live Stock Inspector.

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 10 — Although the cattle supply last week was 45,000 head which is very liberal for this season, the market held up strong all week, with the exception of slight decline on medium to common she stuff, for which the outlet is small at this time. Packers were forced to fill orders with steers, and the good demand enabled salesmen to secure advances of 15 to 25 cents before the close of the week. Independent buyers took all the desirable cows and heifers at about steady prices, but the lower grades were slow to move. Bulls remained firm, calves advanced a quarter, stockers and feeders sold strong, under the stimulation of packer buyers taking all that had any kill to them, although demand from the country is small. The supply today is 9000 head including nearly 3000 grass cattle in the quarantine division. The proportion of fed steers is not as heavy today as it was last week, and the market on steers is strong to 10 higher, cows steady to strong. A string of branded steers sold at \$6.20, and numerous sales were at \$5.75 to \$6.10 and bulk of steers at \$5.50 and upwards. Nebraska steers that sold at \$5.00 last week brought \$6.10 today. Good heifers sell at \$4.25 to \$5.50, cows \$3.75 to \$5.00, feeders \$4.25 to \$5.15, bulls \$3.40 to \$5.00, veals \$5.00 to \$7.00, stockers \$3.75 to \$5.00. Packers still refuse to buy cows and heifers except subject to post mortem inspection, and the country is standing solid against this proposition. There are only a very few cases of defection as the largest packing house here was able to secure only 85 head of she stuff all of last week.

More than 81,000 hogs were received here last week, yet the market made only a net loss of 6 cents per cwt. The run is 10,000 today, market weak to 5 lower, buyers counting on heavy supplies to morrow. A moderate supply later in the week will result in higher prices, as all hands are buying freely, one packing house here imported 2000 hogs from another market last week in addition to the large number secured here. Light hogs sold today at \$6.10 to \$6.20, medium weights \$6.05 to \$6.15 heavy hogs \$6.00 to \$6.10 pigs generally in without sorting, stags and rough cows out at 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. less than loads. Quality runs good, and no reports of shortage are received from any locality.

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

Samuel Addler and Miss Essie F. Smith, both of LeMar, Iowa, were here this week and paid the NEWS office a pleasant call. Miss Smith purchased a choice quarter of land near Tangier last week and Mr. Addler will invest before returning to Iowa. They think Woodward county is superior in any respect to anything they had ever seen and think of coming here to live in the near future. Miss Smith is now superintendent of a hospital at home and may engage in similar work here soon.



Summer Tourists Chicago and St. Louis. Round trip tickets will be sold to Chicago at \$32.25 for round trip and St. Louis at \$24.55 daily, June 1 to Sept. 30 1907. Limited to return Oct. 31, 1907.

Special Excursion to City of Mexico on June 1st to 15th inclusive, and June 20th to July 12th inclusive. One fare for round trip. Stop over both directions. Ask agent about it.

Special Summer Tourist Rates to points in Canada, June to Sept. One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, also to points in New England states. Ask ticket agent about it.

Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming on sale June 1st to Sept. 30. Final return limit Oct. 31st 1907. Rates and all information furnished upon application.

Summer Tourist Rates to all points on Pacific coast on sale June 1st to Sept. 15th with liberal stop over privileges enroute with side trips to all points of interest. Final return limit Oct. 31st.

National Education Association, Los Angeles July 8th to 12th. One fare for round trip via direct routes. Stop over allowed on going passage prior to Sept. 10th. Tickets on sale June 22 to July 5 1907.

Jamestown Exposition April 26th to Nov. 30th. Tickets on sale April 26th to Nov. 30th, 1907. Ask ticket agent for rates and limits.

Summer Tourists Rates to all points south and southeast to southern resorts. Rates and full information furnished by ticket agent.

E. S. GUNN, City Passenger Agent.

New Time Card

Denver, Enid & Gulf

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

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms at Kansas City.

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

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

DURING AND AUGUST

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

JUNE 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

JULY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

THE DENVER ROAD

WILL CARRY THOUSANDS OF WISE ONES TO "COOL COLORADO"

WILL YOU BE AMONG THEM? IF NOT NOW'S THE TIME TO PLAN! WHY NOT? TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR FRIENDS! G.P.A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

ADDRESS TO
F. C. Graves Seed Co.
Dept. X. Des Moines, Ia.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

SHIP TO Hopkins, Kiely & Co.

Kansas City Stock Yards

Write for free market reports and any other information desired.

G. W. Spencer of Woodward, Cattle Salesman

DON'T SELL YOUR EGGS.

When they are cheap. Pack them with my new method—will keep two years and be as fresh as new laid eggs. No special place requires to store them. Cost only 1-2 c per dozen to pack them.

Write Me for Circular.

MRS. B. P. Wilcox, Fort Des Moines, Ia

MINING, OIL AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Will sell American De Forest pfd \$1.25, common \$.65, Mansfield M. & S. \$13, Nevada Commonwealth \$06, Uncle Sam Oil \$05, Wellington Mines \$12, Gt Westn Oil \$12. Will buy German American Coffee, Pluma B. H., Bidwell Elect. Submit me your wants and offerings on any stock you are interested in.

PHIL MACINE,
Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Wait for the Wind!

Pump when you want the water

THE days of sailing vessels are past.

Commerce is no longer dependent on the wind.

And the day of windmills for pumping water is about to go, too.

There's a better way, now. An easy, sure and cheap way to pump when you want the water.

That way is with a **Famous Pumping Engine** which will pump water for you at a cost of about 4c an hour. It is always ready. No trouble, no danger. Just close the little switch, open the fuel valve, and off it goes—pumping.

The engine and equipment together with gasoline tank are mounted on one base, which is provided with handles so that the entire outfit may be easily moved about from place to place. By detaching the walking beam from the pump, and using belt from fly-wheel pulley, the engine

may be used to run various small machines, such as cream separator, feedmill, fanning mill, churn, butter worker, grindstone, washing machine, etc., etc.

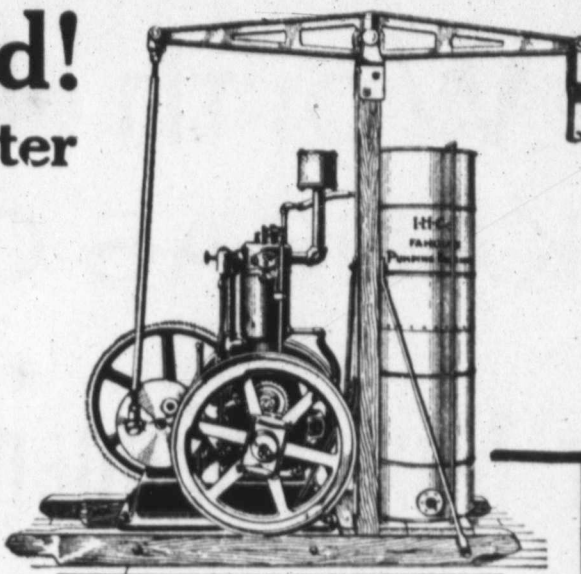
The walking beam can readily be attached to any pump of standard make.

The capacity of the engine is sufficient to insure a constant and abundant supply of water for live stock, house, and fire protection.

The **Famous Pumping Engine** will do all kinds of work, and do it well. Like all I. H. C. gasoline engines, it is simple in construction, economical in the use of fuel, easy to operate, strong and durable. Ordinary stove gasoline is used as fuel, thus providing a very economical power, and one which is always available.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in three styles and several sizes:

Vertical—2 and 3-horse power.



Horizontal, Portable and Stationary—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

If you are interested in a pumping engine or an engine of any kind as a source of farm power, it will pay you to investigate the I. H. C. line.

Call on the local agent and investigate these engines or write for catalogue.

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

CORNISH PIANOS AND ORGANS



TWO YEARS' CREDIT IF NEEDED
Simple as A B C to furnish your home with a beautiful High-Grade Cornish Piano or Organ, on a plan of payment arranged to meet your convenience. Special terms: We can satisfy any honest person and save one-half what agents and dealers charge. Everybody has the benefit of our factory prices and can buy on any terms in reason. We will ship any Piano or Organ on 30 days' trial. Freight paid—no money in advance. Goods shipped at our risk and safe delivery guaranteed. Payment commences after one month's use in your own home. We do not make or sell cheap, trashy goods, but only the old reliable Cornish Pianos and Organs. High Grade, First Class. Warranted for twenty-five years.

\$25 FIRST PAYMENT
Balance at your own convenience.

Distance is no objection. We ship promptly everywhere. We have 250,000 satisfied patrons.

If you want to buy a first-class Piano or Organ at factory cost we invite you to write to us to-day for our remarkable collection of **AIDS TO PURCHASERS.**

FREE

1. The Beautiful Cornish Album, a marvel of printing, color and design.
2. A set of colored and embossed Miniature Pianos and Organs.
3. Our unique registered reference book—5,000 names of purchasers' names and addresses—some that you know.
4. Our plan to give every purchaser 50 FREE music lessons—the most successful tuition in the world.

All these FREE if you write AT ONCE and mention this magazine.

REMEMBER!!!

We make here in our own large and complete factories in beautiful Northern New Jersey, the World-renowned Cornish American Pianos and Organs. We employ hundreds of skilled mechanics, and we build and sell at First Cost direct to the general public the finest Pianos and Organs in America. You can't get a Cornish if you don't come to us direct, and if you do we insure your satisfaction by our iron-clad bond backed up by a Million Dollars of Plant and Property.

\$5 PER MONTH
On Our Easy Payment Plan.

Don't think of buying elsewhere—Get the Cornish Plan First.



CORNISH CO. Washington, New Jersey
Established 50 Years

FOR AGENTS—AN OPPORTUNITY.

"The Old World and Its Ways."

BY

William Jennings Bryan.

NOW READY FOR SOLICITORS.

576 Imperial Octavo Pages. Over 200 Superb Engravings from photographs taken by Mr. Bryan.

Recounts his trip around the world and his visits to all nations. The greatest book of travel ever written. The people are waiting for it. The agent's harvest. **Outfit FREE**—Send fifty cents to cover mailing and handling.

THE THOMPSON PUB. CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.



Wm. E. Curtis,
Steer Salesman
FOR
Rice Brothers.
Kansas City Stock Yards

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

RICE BROTHERS.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

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

Good Sales. Prompt Returns.

The Wichita Union Stock Yards Company

WICHITA, KANS.

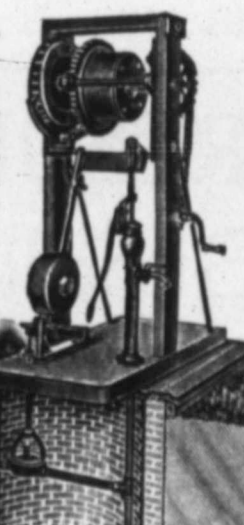
The secret of success is to ship your stock to your home market.

WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Price 25 Cents
TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE
315 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Fresh Water

Get our Automatic Pumping System to supply fresh water as needed in feed lots, barns and under pressure, in house all at same time. **No Tank; No Stagnant Water.** Great demand for machines everywhere. Agent wanted in each county. For information write or call **WESTERN PUMP & MFG. CO.** Beals Building, 9th & Wyandotte Kansas City, Mo.



FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

of the best English strains in America; forty years experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport, I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

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