

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Thirtieth Year
No 13 and 14

Woodward, Oklahoma, Kansas City, Missouri, October 15, 1907

50 Cents Per Year

The Value Of Cotton Improvement.

Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Circular No. 7.

One of the most important problems before the Oklahoma farmer today is the improvement of the cotton plant. No other line of work that will tend to improve farm conditions offers the possibilities that are open to the cotton producers who will take advantage of the opportunities that lie within this plant for improvement. But few cultivated plants are as susceptible of improvement through selection and breeding as is the cotton plant and yet it has received less attention perhaps during the many years it has been grown than almost any of our cultivated crops. The average farmer pays more attention to the selection of his watermelon seed than he does that of his cotton seed. Such a state of affairs ought not to be. Statistics show that the yield of lint cotton for the United States is only about 190 pounds per acre. This is just about enough to pay for cost of production under present conditions and yet it has been shown time after time that highly bred cotton, under proper conditions of soil and climate, is capable of producing as high as 1000 pounds or more of lint cotton per acre. Something is surely wrong when such a wide variation exists between the average yield and that of a few fields where selections has been practiced.

If the farmer is to realize as he should on his cotton crop, the gross income per acre must be increased. This may be done in two ways: (1) By increasing the market price of raw cotton; or (2) By increasing the yield per acre. With cotton averaging about ten cents per pound, the first methods cannot be depended upon to give permanent relief since there are factors to deal with that the farmer cannot influence to any great extent. The latter method, however, is fully within the control of the farmer and any system that will work toward the desired end should be adopted by the Oklahoma farmer at once. Smaller acreage larger yields of better cotton should be the object

sought, and in most cases it can be obtained.

There are several ways in which the yield of cotton can be increased quite materially: by the use of manures; by the use of the very best machinery and tools for cultivation by improving the mechanical condition of the soil through better tillage; and last and most important of all, by the continued selection of seed from plants that show themselves superior to their kind in those characteristics that it is desirable to perpetuate in the cotton plant.

The selection of cotton seed is a problem that each individual cotton planter must work out for himself and not until each planter does adopt some definite method of seed selection can we ever hope for anything like permanent improvement in cotton production, either in yield or quality of lint. It will not answer the purpose for the farmer to purchase well bred seed each year, for this course usually results in the seed "running out" through neglect by the time the plant has adjusted itself to its new environments, and new seed has to be purchased and the operation repeated. This process will never bring the yield or quality of cotton up to the desired standard. Each farmer must secure for himself seed of the variety that is best adapted to his particular soil, climate, and with this as the foundation stock, selection can be made according to some definite plan and the crop improved thereby each year.

The Experiment Station cannot do this work for the farmer. All it can do to determine fundamental facts that may be applied to the general improvement of the plant. The individual planter must apply these principles to his own case. The stations of the southern states have given a great deal of attention to the cotton plant. They have tested and classified varieties, tested all kinds of fertilizers, introduced new varieties and made as endless number of crosses. Perhaps the most im-

(Continued on Page 10)

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AND PURE
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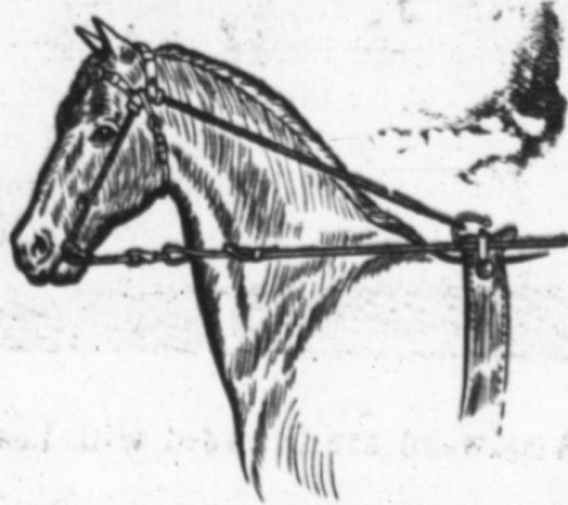
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THE Live Stock Inspector.

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

VOL 13, No. 14

WOODWARD, OKLA., OCTOBER 15, 1907.

Subscription 50 cents



Daily During the Fall Months the Streets of Woodward are Crowded with Loads of Broom Corn.

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Central Business Office

OUR LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

More and Better Live Stock.

By Prof. T. M. McDonald, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Oklahoma.

The new state of Oklahoma is destined to be one of the foremost in agricultural importance. Her possibilities have ceased to be the source of mere speculation and her future is assured. The great variety of crops that can be successfully produced within her borders is a factor which places Oklahoma in a peculiar position in that she is thereby enabled to carry on practically any phase of agricultural pursuit. Such a condition can be only appreciated by those living in parts of the United States where a dry spell during early summer may prove disastrous to the entire crop.

But in order that the prosperity which has been the lot of Oklahoma farmers may continue to exist, less of the crops ought to be sold from the farm as such and instead, they must be fed to stock and sold in the form of the finished product rather than as raw material. In this manner, much of the fertility is retained to insure the production of following crops and at the same time much better prices are usually obtained for the grain by adopting this method. If stockmen can feed our corn at a profit after paying heavy freight rates and dealers profits, can there be the slightest doubt as to the advisability of feeding the same corn to stock in Oklahoma? No matter how fertile the soil may be there comes a time, sooner or later, when it ceases to yield profitable crops to the tiller unless the fertility, which is yearly being drawn from the soil, is returned. Of course, commercial fertilizers may be used, but in ordinary farm operations it pays better to feed the crops to stock on the farm and return a large amount of the fertility to the soil in the form of barnyard manure. From many farmers in the cotton sections comes the response, "We cannot feed our cotton and must sell it." Then raise less cotton. The practice of raising only cotton cannot bring other than disastrous results to those who insist on following it. Not only does such a system rob the soil of its fertility but in addition, the farmers' children are so often kept in the cotton field when they ought to be in school and are thus deprived of the means of making of themselves capable and worthy citizens. Raise cotton if you will, but give the children a chance. To those who stop to consider, it must appear quite obvious that the new stock farmer, is the one who is to meet with the greatest success. However, it must be remembered that it is good live stock that pays. The scrub animal has had its day. Cheap grass and cheap grain made it possible to feed scrub stock at a profit, but that time is past. High priced land and keen competition have forced the man who is farming for profit improve his live stock and thus enable him to conduct a paying business on a

lower margin than was possible before such improvement began.

The most feasible method of improving our herds and flocks is by the use of a pure bred sire. It is surprising that so many still persist in using a grade and are so sure that there is no special virtue in the pure-bred animal. Of course, the mere fact that an animal is pure bred does not guarantee that such an animal is a good individual. Many pure-bred animals that are offered for sale would do great harm in an average herd, for the inferior pure-bred is worse than the inferior grade of equal individual merit, because of the fact that he is more likely to reproduce his own defects in the progeny. Pure blood usually insures the reproduction in the progeny of characteristics closely resembling those of the parent, so that the inferior pure-bred sire is likely to overcome the existing merits of the herd or flock, while the grade sire would not possess such prepotency, so that while there would be no improvement, deterioration would not be as marked or as fixed.

This law of prepotence, however, is the very one that we turn to good account in live stock improvement. Just as the inferior pure-bred animal transmits his undesirable characteristics, so the good animal transmits, with more or less certainty, his desirable qualities. The grade animal may be an excellent individual, but due to the fact that he is of mixed breeding, we cannot expect his progeny to be uniform or to possess, in any marked

degree, the desirable characteristics of the sire. Occasionally we do find a grade animal that is quite prepotent, but one is so very rare that the chance of undesirable results is too great and the man who is building up a good herd or flock cannot afford to run the risk entailed by using a grade sire, even though he may be one of special merit.

Aside from selection and breeding, feed and care have a great influence in live stock improvement. With improper management good results cannot be obtained, no matter how good the breeding may be. Feed and care have been important factors in the improvement of live stock, and in order to maintain a high standard, the flock or herd must receive plenty of suitable food and intelligent care.

Galloway Sale Oct. 18.

Prospective buyers of Galloway cattle will find it to their interest to attend the sale of Galloways that will be held during the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City.

The bulls in this offering should form a great attraction for the breeders of the corn belt and the rangeland of the west. There are several matured bulls and all the rest are well developed, heavy-boned, smooth individuals ranging in age from 18 months to two and one half years. Any of these bulls are fit to head a good herd and do heavy service.

C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, has contributed three great sons of his famous champion bull, Worthy 3d. These bulls have for their dams some of the best imported cows in Mr. Clarke's herd. They are show bulls and should find positions at the head of some of the best herds in the country. W. M. Brown and son include several exceptionally good bulls the get of

their renowned sire Chief 2d of Stanford which was the best and highest priced bull imported in 1904. Flag Staff is a yearling of great scale and quality and promises to make one of the greatest animals ever produced at Seven Oaks. O. H. Swigart has consigned two extra good bulls of his recent importation which should attract breeders that desire bulls that are bred in the purple and possess the correct Galloway individuality. Mr. Bales has put in a very massive bull of good quality which has won several first prizes at the leading shows this season. He is a son of the \$2000 bull, Macdougall 4th, of Tarbreoch, and S. M. Croft and sons are including several very large well developed sons of their celebrated show bull which is a son of this renowned Macdougall 4th, of Tarbreoch.

Several other very high class bulls have been contributed by Clelland Bros., Hechtner, Straub Bros., and E. P. Wild.

These bulls are all well and are in fine shape to place at the head of a good herd of cows in the corn belt or on the ranges of the west. The offering comprises the best bunch of bulls individually or from a breeding standpoint that has been included in any sale held under the auspices of the American Breeders Association in recent years.

Remember the date and for further information and catalogs address, Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange Avenue Chicago.

The Father of Alfalfa.

Harrison Parkman, the "father of alfalfa," in the United States, is dead. If ever a benefactor lived, this man belonged to that class.

He brought the first seed ever planted in this country from South America, and in that simple act made habitable millions of acres of arid land, which, without this splendid forage crop of the irrigated districts, would perhaps today be deserts.

He is a greater man for America than he who discovered gold in California. He ranks higher as a benefactor of the race than the man who opened up the golden trail to Alaska.

The Kimberly mines dwarf into insignificance when compared to the results of his homely deed.

Let us picture Woodward county without her alfalfa. Let us go back to the sagebrush era. Let us try to picture in our fancy, the entire irrigated west, without its alfalfa fields.

If you can picture such a condition you can estimate in a small way what this humble man has done for the United States.

And yet he passed out unnoticed. But his monument grows on a million verdant acres in Oklahoma.

All persons desiring to grow alfalfa should send and get a copy of Coburn's Great Book of Alfalfa and study it closely. It will save money, time and hard work to everyone. Price only \$2 and worth far more to anyone. On sale by The Live Stock Inspector Woodward Okla.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Have you something to sell? Do you want to buy or exchange? THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS is going to install a classified advertising department in its issue of December 1st.

This department will occupy a very prominent place in the paper. This is the most satisfactory way the small advertiser has of reaching the people at the least possible cost. In order to make this a great inducement we will make an introductory price of only 10 cents per line nonpareil (the same size type as in the example given below). No display type will be permitted. For example:

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. Cost only 1/2c per dozen to pack. Write for circular. Mrs. B. F. Wilcoxen, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

The above advertisement would be put under the head of Poultry and Produce, and would cost you but 50cts per insertion. If you are inexperienced in this line write us a letter explaining fully the proposition you wish advertised in this department and state the number of lines you wish to have and we will have an experienced ad writer fix it up for you in the best possible way for the amount of space you have. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cts.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS
Woodward, Oklahoma

THE
DAIRY
DEPARTMENT

Important Factors in Good Dairying.

Dairy is the system of farming that will maintain the fertility of the farm without the use of high-priced fertilizers. For two reasons does dairy maintain the land. First, because in butter there is almost no plant food of value and, second, because 90 per cent of all the grain feeds purchased for the cow, as well as 90 per cent of all food raised on the farm and fed to the cow, is returned to the farm. With barnyard manure and an occasional crop of clover the land will remain productive indefinitely. Did you ever stop to think that whenever you sell wheat or corn or oats and get one dollar you sell about thirty cents of your farm, and that when you get one dollar by selling butter you sell less than one half cent's worth of soil?

The land owner who makes his money selling the soil fertility and in ten or fifty years leave the farm worn out is not a farmer, but a soil robber. He holds the same relation to the soil that a timber thief does to our forests. The tillers of the soil in the future will find that their fathers have not been kind to them; that they have inherited barren patches. We should dairy them, because there is present money and future for the farm in it. Like every other great industry progressive dairying is fast demonstrating the fact that only those who familiarize themselves with each detail pertaining to their vocation succeed.

It is often the dairy farmer's that unwillingness to face his own errors that stand between him and success. He does not like to give old customs for new, but prefers to trudge along in the same old track rather than take the trouble to familiarize himself with new methods and apply them in his business. Often we see a farmer who realizes from sixty to seventy dollars a year from each cow in his herd, while his neighbor receives but little more than half that amount. The conditions of soil and climate are practically the same in both cases, yet one farmer becomes richer while the other grows poorer. You may wonder why this is, but the reason is easy enough to understand. One exercises a wider range of knowledge in the management and is determined to have the best that study and experience can give, the other is content to take whatever comes so long as he does not have to think for it. Dairying has been and is bringing many benefits to the American farmer. It is enriching his soil, rendering it more productive and thereby adding to the money value of his farm. It is a plain fact that the basis of improved dairying is selected of cows. Every farmer who is engaged in or expects to be engaged in dairying must remember that no matter how well fortified he may be against the difficulties with which the dairy farmer must contend, if his

cows are of an inferior grade much of his labor is thrown away.

It would be a great advantage to a community if the farmers could come together and decline on some breed that would be adapted to their needs, then co-operate in the purchase of pure-bred sires for breeding their herds. A cow that comes in from September to November, according to my experience, will make 10 per cent more butter in the year on the same amount of care than if she came fresh in March, April or May. There are a number of reasons for that. Cows that come in early spring will give a good flow of milk when put on grass. They will give a good flow of milk through June, but when the feed begins to shorten and the heat of summer comes and the flies annoy them, they will certainly shrink one-half and you cannot get them back. They have given you a good flow for perhaps four or five months in a year, and will give a small amount, say, from twelve to fifteen pounds a day, clear along into the winter. They will give you that almost half the year. But if a cow comes fresh in September when you have plenty of green grass and feed of all kinds, you can keep that cow up to that full flow, and when she comes to the barn give her good feed, as we dairymen do in the winter time, and she will hold that flow right up until April.

It is astonishing how these cows will run clear through the winter for five months. If they are in a condition to start in at twenty to twenty-five pounds a day they will hold that right through the winter. They will give a good flow of milk from September to April. They will shrink somewhat, but when they get out to grass they will give you a fairly good flow through June and the period when they are dry comes in the heat of summer with flies and scarcity of grass, and when you are busy about your work, cutting hay, etc. Dry them off and they will rest through the summer season and will certainly give you 10 per cent more than the same feed will produce if you have them come in in the spring, and your care and trouble comes when you can attend to them a great deal better.

As to the matter of grain, it usually pays to start the cows on a grain ration nearly. On most of the farms corn is plentiful and thus is liable to be fed a little too heavily. It should be used in connection with oats or barley, ground, or mill feed of some kind. These foods are milk making in character and their use will not only keep up the milk flow, but will bring the animal in good condition before winter. A ration composed of half bran and half oats, or even bran and corn, half and half, will give good results if it is fed to the right kind of cows. The amount, of course, depends upon a number of factors and should be left entirely to the one who

does the feeding. It is possible to feed this kind of ration to a poor cow in wasteful quantities, while even a good cow might consume more than will be profitable. There is no sense in pouring unlimited quantities of high-priced feed into an old cow that is nearing the end of her lactation period, while in the case of a cow that is fresh there is less danger of being wasteful in the use of milk-making foods. One thing should be kept in mind by every man who keeps dairy cows, namely, that if they are allowed to shrink in their milk at any time it is impossible to bring them back to their maximum milk flow in the same lactation period.—J. P. Fletcher in *The Homestead*.

If you expect good returns your cows must be kept in good condition.

The selection of feed is important but the selection of the cow is more important; because the quality of the milk depends more on the constitutional characteristics of the cow than the kind of feed.

If the butter comes soft and white, try this method next time: Set the churn in a tub of cold water and the agitation of the cream will cool it evenly and sufficiently to cause butter to come in grains. This method is for those having no ice and but a small quantity of cream to churn.

Showing the amount of fat actually in the milk does not indicate how much of it the butter maker can get out. It may be very rich in fat but the butter globbles be so small that they will not perfectly separate from the milk nor churn into butter. The churn therefore remains the only satisfactory test for milk to be devoted to butter making. It is the amount of fat, creaming and churning will get out of the milk which determines its value which it actually contains.

What boy on the farm, or what man brought up there, does not recall the trial to patience and the backache caused by the refusal of the butter to come? After working the churn dasher up and down for an hour or more with no signs of any butter, the farm boy usually makes a solemn vow in his own mind that when he grows up he will never use any butter if it takes all the joys out of life to gather it in the churn. People yet have trouble of this kind, but with modern appliances far less than formerly. If all the conditions are right butter should come in about forty minutes. Some of the reasons why it takes longer than this may be: Too much cream in the churn. Cream too cold. Cream too thin, or it may be so thick that it whips, and so stick on the sides of the churn and really does not churn at all, even when churn is revolved. The cream from cows long in lactation churns harder than from fresh cows. The churn may be revolved too fast, so carrying the cream over and over with the churn. First see that the cream is ripe. Then have it at right temperature. Revolve the churn regularly so that the cream may have the greatest fall from side to side of the churn. With above conditions butter should come in not to exceed forty or fifty minutes, and sometimes even in less time.

The milker should be clean and his clothes likewise. Brush the udder just before milking and wipe with a clean

cloth or sponge. Milk quietly, quickly and thoroughly. Throw away into the gutter the first few streams from each teat. This milk is very watery, of very little value and is quite apt to injure the remainder of the milk. Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Drain the milk through a clean flannel cloth, or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler it is the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting. Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze.

Producing Cream.

J. C. Kendall, Kansas State Dairy Commissioner.

The production of cream offers to the farmer an opportunity to back up other farm operations with a business that will supply sure and regular returns. It will enable him to make cash purchases and reap the advantage of such business methods. The farmers that keep dairy cows has a market—yes, a good market right at his door—for the roughage produced on the farm. Keeping dairy cows and selling cream is a strong incentive and furnishes the means for keeping chickens, hogs, and raising more live stock, which in turn encourages the diversifying of crops and better systems of crop rotation. Dairy farming, especially where butter is made or cream is sold, tends to improve the soil. A ton of butter sold from the farm removes less than fifty cents worth of the soil fertility, while a ton of wheat removes over eighty dollars and fifty cents worth of the soil fertility of the farm.

Besides furnishing a market for roughage and paying good market prices for the products of the farm, about eighty per cent of the manual value of the crop can be returned to the land. The farmer often makes the mistake of not keeping enough cows to warrant his giving the proper care to the animals or the products from the dairy. One man should milk a dozen or fifteen cows, and every farmer can keep this number with very little trouble and expense, and they should bring in three hundred fifty to four hundred dollars profit from the sale of cream leaving out of account entirely other advantages.

Points in a Good Cow.

The poem printed herewith is reproduced from the *Farmers' Magazine* of 1825, and represents the ideal cow of that day:

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn,
She's clean in her jaws and full in her chin,
She's heavy in flank and wide in her loin,
She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, with never a hump;
She's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs,
She's light in her neck and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin—
She's a grazer's without and a butcher's within.

OUR
Poultry
Department

Edited by MRS. F. B. WILCOXEN, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

It is not too late to collect leaves for scratching purposes. Leaves make the very best material for this purpose and can be had for the trouble of gathering. They should be raked when dry, and stored away, feed the grain in this litter. Some of the leaves may be green enough so that the birds will eat them for "filling." This will do no harm and will satisfy a craving of the birds. There is always more or less waste in the garden that can be raked up and used for the filling up the pens of the laying stock. Vines, weeds of all kinds, corn husks—all these should be made profitable to the owner of poultry.

November nights are cold. The birds feel the chill of the dampness more than they will the dry air of zero nights in mid-winter. Open up the house in the heat of mid day that fresh air be abundant and the birds remain unheated. The cooler their houses are at noon the less the birds will notice the cold of nights. Close up the house as night comes on preventing the entire loss of surplus heat, but never so close as to stop some change of air all night long. The secret of a dry house is to have the breathed air pass out fast enough to remove all products of respiration. A little of the moisture may freeze on the roof boards but it will be swept out in the airing of the daytime. The cloth covered sash or door has done much to solve the problem of how to get a dry house.

Are your hens paying their way? How much profit are your poultry making you?

Dry feeding is becoming more or less popular, but I still feed one feed a day that consists of boiled grains and vegetables, never feed sloppy mash, meat and salt can be added to this mixture. A proper amount of salt aids in the digestion of the food, salt keeps the fowls strong and healthy.

Regularity in feeding is important. Have regular hours for this work, don't get into careless "slipshod" habits of management which result in nothing but failure.

To keep the hens in laying condition is the aim of every poultry raiser during the winter months when a full egg basket means so much.

There is but little profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices obtained.

If success fails to crown your first attempt don't become discouraged and give up the work, if you will persevere in the work you have begun you will surely succeed.

Build your poultry houses comfortable and convenient, not fancy, for that is a waste of money and a chicken don't appreciate it; leave that for the rich fancier.

Did you ever stop to think that

there is "no dull season" in the poultry field?

I have received a number of inquiries concerning a cure for colds and first stages of roup. Here is the best remedy I know of and it is easily used. After the fowls have gone to roost put some live coals in a kettle, throw on a hand full of sulphur, pour on this about three ounces of carbolic acid. Be careful not to breathe the fumes. Shut the door at once and leave till morning. Once is sufficient to kill all germs.

The bad flavor of eggs is often due to something the hen has eaten

Keep the drinking vessels clean and sweet and see that the fowls have a generous supply of clean water at all times. Water becomes stagnant and unhealthy very soon and is the source of many of the diseases that attack the fowls and chicks.

The results of over crowding are or ought to be sufficient to prevent any right thinking person from practicing and propagating the abuse. In the first place it is an act of cruelty to the fowls, and whether this overcrowding takes place in the hen house or in the runs, the results are equally disastrous, as birds kept in such unnatural conditions cannot be other than diseased, and neither they nor their eggs are fit for consumption. And yet when we come to think of it, who can say how many thousands of such eggs and poultry find their way into the markets every year?

The success of the poultry business as compared with other enterprises, is by far greater at the present time, say nothing of the pleasure and good health one gets in caring for the poultry where all the work is handled systematically.

There are little things in the poultry business, of minor importance, apparently, that if neglected will change success into a failure. There is no other live stock business wherein punctuality and eternal vigilance are so necessary as in the rearing of poultry.

The subject of feeding requires much thought and study, good results may be obtained from many different methods. There are differences of opinion as to the amount of feed used and the number of times a day that fowls are fed. What would be good advice for one might not be alright for another, one can surely form some opinion after a little thought and experience whether his chickens have had sufficient to eat or not, if feeding at a gain or loss.

Those who keep more than one variety of fowls should keep each breed entirely by itself. It is a detriment to the business generally for customers to hatch out cross-breed chicks from supposed thorough eggs.

There is more actual profit in a

small flock of fowls well cared for than in a flock so large that it is impossible to take proper care of them. Taking care of a large flock of fowls is not a child's play by any means. Better start now to weed out the flock dispose of every bird that does not promise to pay a profit next winter keeping those of course, that are wanted for breeding purposes next spring. Unless valuable as a show specimen, do not keep a bird a day after it has permanently ceased to pay a profit.

Attend to giving plenty of fresh water. Next to pure air water is the cheapest thing we can supply our poultry. Do not forget that must be supplied in order to get eggs. Reduce the drinking part of the hen's ration and the egg yield will soon be reduced. On cold mornings add a little hot water to the bird's drinking water and let it be put into a clean dish. Clean water, fresh water, cool water in summer and warm water in winter, help the filling of the egg basket.

No one who is a fancier ought to lose sight of the utility qualities of his birds that are bred for fancy. It may be necessary to lose some minor characteristic, but major ones should be well husbanded. In reading some of the poultry papers we are led to believe there is a great chasm, an impenetrable gulf, between the fancier and the utility breeder. What is needed is more fanciers who fancy they can see many things in the production of the utility fowl for its good. Let these follow their fancy and the days of the "dung" will soon be numbered.

There is a difference in the white and the stay white feathers that are so much sought after in some of the white breeds. The way to get the everlasting white feathers is to breed from fowls that have white feathers when the mating begins.

Quick sales make poultry profitable, waiting for a market is a risk.

New healthy blood infused in the stock will mean a better physical condition of the offspring.

Pure Air.

Pure air is something that is very essential to all animals, and the more of it the better it will be for all depending upon it. In the poultry business there is as much room for it as in any other business. In far too many poultry houses the air is so poisoned by gasses arising from the droppings improperly managed that but little good can come from the efforts put forth, no matter how much they may be according to what is right outside of pure air. When we speak of pure air we mean pure air and not draughts of air, for they are good for nothing that breathes. Draughts of air are very different from plenty of pure air—mild circulating air. This is the secret of the whole air business and the sooner we come to know this the better it will be for all concerned. Ventilation is a very good thing if it is properly done and is all wrong if it is done in a manner that will prove injurious. I have studied the problem up one side and down the other and have finally discarded all kinds of new fangled devices in my poultry house. In the summer time I have the doors

and windows both open in such a manner that draughts of air cannot blow directly on the roosts and they are managed to exclude varmin, but not pure air. In winter when the chickens are scratching in the scratching room for a part of their breakfast the roosting apartments are thrown open, cleaned and made as sweet as it is possible to make them. Then the doors are closed and all is ready for the flock to return again. I feel like saying that it is impossible to have too much fresh air. Any person, animal, or fowl that breathes air cannot get too much pure air. This being the case, why circumscribe them and deprive them of this essential?

Woodward Produce Market.

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.

Hides, for green,	5½c per pound
Hides, green salt,	6½c " "
Hides, dry,	10c " "
Eggs	18½c per doz.
Butter, fresh,	20c per pound
Hens	7c " "
Springs	8c " "
Cocks (old)	10c each
Turkeys	7c per pound

Broom Corn

Choice selfworking	70.00 to 75.00
Good selfworking	60.00 to 70.00
Medium	60.00
Slightly damaged	50.00
Badly damaged	20.00 to 35.00
Fancy shed cured wisk	75.00 to 90.00
Cane Seed	80c per cwt
Corn, old	48c per bus.
Corn, ear, new	35c " "
Wheat	92c " "
Kaffir	40c " "
Oats	46c " "
Barley	40c " "
Apples	1.50 " "
Potatoes	90c " "

Cattle

Cows and Heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Steers	3.25 to 4.00
Hogs	5.60
Hogs Stock	6.00 to 6.50
Pigs	6.00 to 8.00
Alfalfa per cwt	10.00
Persimmon Creek hay	8.00
Prairie Hay	5.00

Home and Farm, of Louisville, Ky., is sending during the next three months a colored reproduction of the famous picture "The Fortune Teller" to every subscriber who requests it.

During the months of November, December and January, we will send a New Years calendar handsomely illustrated, the finest results of modern printing. We mention this to you to interest you in this combination offer. The Inspector and above paper for the price of one 50c.

Save The Chicks! It don't pay to go to the trouble of hatching little chicks unless you can keep them alive and growing. Crescent Poultry Food is especially designed for this purpose. For Sale at News Office. 6t

THE SWINE Department

Thrift in Hogs.

There is a peculiarity in the growing of young hogs that is always worth something to the man who recognizes it and acts accordingly. Let the pig once lose his thrift and become "stunted" and he is about the hardest thing to get going again that walks on four legs. With the pig thrift is a sort of habit. When he is half way starved for a period his digestive tract has gone undeveloped, and he can never respond to a good ration after that as can the pig that has been kept eating the things that he should eat and in proper quantities.

For instance, take the ordinary litter of ten big, fine, even pigs. They may all look alike in size and vigor to begin with. If there are not a sufficient number of good teats to go around, then the storage will show up a number of runts. Every pig will be just as good as the opportunity ahead of him will permit. Some pigs are born runts. That is from a lack of equal opportunity with the others before farrowing time. But these pigs that are made runts from sheer lack of nourishment after being farrowed can never be brought up to the standard of their fellows. It is not in them. They have lost the power to digest and assimilate. It is history that never fails to repeat itself. The same thing holds true at any stage of the pig's growth.

We once had a litter of eight fine pigs developed to the full up to weaning time. We sent them away from the sow to a man who put them on dry corn and water. They went to sticks instanter. In two months from that time there was absolutely no prospect for ever making decent looking hogs out of that litter of pigs. It is a simple matter to relegate the hog to razor-back condition. It is easy going down grade. When you are on a high level, stay there.

One of the Piggles Troubles

The young pig will not live long before it will be troubled with worms. Some are not troubled to any extent and others are badly affected. A loss of appetite, dead appearances of the coat and a general unthrifty condition are striking symptoms. The diarrhoea that often appears in pigs of from six to twelve weeks old is almost always caused by worms, and when they are destroyed the trouble disappears at once. Worms are the cause of more troubles in pig and young hogs than is often supposed. They get sick and die and we call it something else, when the truth is that worms did it. For treatment we have found nothing better than santonina. Take one ounce, dissolve in warm water, mix with slop and feed to seventy-five or a hundred head of pigs, depending on the age. Feed it the first thing in the morning and repeat the dose in three or four days.—H. J.

Small Houses Best.

I have had lots of experience with pigs in little houses and big houses, and with stoves. Now I use no stoves and no big houses. I did not find any advantage in farrowing houses. They always get too cold. It is hard to keep artificial heat even. Water is a keep five or six sows and litters together it is hard to keep them all warm and not get them stirred up. One in a place is a good deal better than the other way. With a small house covered with straw except a door on the south side, with wings on each side of it so that when the door is open the breeze cannot get in, you will have better luck and the heat of the sow will be warmth enough in the house. They will get plenty of air and sunshine from the door. With houses like this I have had sows farrow seven or eight pigs in the cold weather and be all right.—W. L. Swallow.

The Winter Hog House.

It is not particularly cold yet, but winter is coming, at least, we have every reason to believe it is. The man who is going to do the best with his hogs is going to be all ready for cold weather before it arrives. If you haven't a hog house it is time to build one now. If you have one, and it needs repairing, repair it now. If you cannot do anything else build a straw shed for the hogs. At least furnish them something which will provide protection during the winter months. There are many things that are more desirable than the straw shed but at the same time the straw shed is more desirable than the lee side of a high board fence. The farmer who has a straw stack in the barnyard and still lets his hogs go exposed to the weather is not courting profits.

University Pigs.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Wisconsin has been receiving many inquiries concerning their crop of Berkshire pigs. Many of these are the get of Star Masterpiece 2d, the boar which the University recently sold for \$1,000. During the past week this same animal was sold at public auction for \$5,500, the record breaking price for a hog of any age or breed. Expert judges pronounce him the greatest individual in the hog family. Their judgment has been sustained by this remarkable sale. Three hogs of this strain have been shipped to Pennsylvania and Kansas points. Representing from the University attended the sale of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, where a fancy Berkshire boar pig was purchased to add to the University herd. This remarkable animal, Majoritic Baron 3d when combined with Star Masterpiece blood is expected to give phenomenal results.

Scours.

Scours is one of the most common destructive of all the pig disorders. There are various causes for it and fully as many remedies. A sudden change to damp weather, wet and foul nests, over-feeding the sow, a sudden change of feed or feeding something sour are some of the more common causes. Our remedy is to reduce the sow's feed. If an old sow, feed less slop and more dry feed. Feed her some parched corn burnt flour, soda, copperas or lime water. In our own work when a pronounced case appears we first clean the nests thoroughly, then apply air slacked lime and give fresh bedding. Then reduce the sow's feed and give her a teaspoonful of lime or copperas. In cases where the trouble seems to originate with the sow, we feed her soda or burnt flour or parched corn. In obstinate cases, those that will not yield to the usual treatment, we administer directly to the pig, a dose of from three to five drops of laudanum.—Harvey Johnson.

LUMBERMEN PLEAD GUILTY.

One Wichita Concern Must Pay a \$2,000 Fine.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 26.—Four well known lumber companies pleaded to indictments charging a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act in the district court at Pond Creek today, and were fined \$2,000 each and costs. The companies are the Minnetonka Lumber company, the F. A. Ansdan Lumber

company, of Wichita, Kan., the Globe Lumber company, of Kansas City, and the Crowell Lumber company, of Alva.

These are the first convictions under the federal anti-trust act in Oklahoma. United States Attorney John Embrey personally supervised the prosecution of the cases. Though these are the first convictions, indictments have been returned against several other lumber companies at Guthrie and at Newkirk. These cases are still pending in the Courts.

The cases tried at Pond Creek were on indictments returned at Alva in Woods County district court. They were taken to Pond Creek on a change of venue.—Eagle.

SWEET POTATOES

Jersey Yellow is a Fancy Variety and a Good Keeper.

For a number of Vineland fancy sweet potatoes have brought top price in New York. The sandy soils in this vicinity, when a 10 per cent potash fertilizer is applied, produces bright yellow sweet potatoes the shape and size of the potatoes grown on sandy soil depend mostly on the variety, but quite largely on the season or condition of the soil. A rich garden soil will produce a large crop, but not "fancy" sweet potatoes. Some years only a few set, and these grow large. Shape, size, color and quality, and especially color, are very important items. It is usual among the best growers to save some small potatoes for seed, selecting from hills that show no disease and bear potatoes of the desired shape.

The American Boy

A Profuse,ly Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

Without Question the Most Entertaining and Practical Magazine in the World for Young Americans.

COVERS IN COLORS.
36 Pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal.

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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

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

Address all orders.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

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

The Farmers' Union of Travis county, Texas, will hold their cotton this year for 15 cents.

The Oklahoman says that milk has gotten so high in Oklahoma City that the cream can't rise to the top.

"Knolledge is very glib at making truisms, but experience is the author of all the fasting precepts."—Josh Billings.

It is even being intimated now that the raise in the price of milk is attributed to the dairymen taking advantage of Oklahoma adopting the Prohibition Clause.

Talk about the beauty of the Italian skies, the grandeur of a California golden sunset—read this from the pen of the editor of the Oklahoman: An Oklahoma autumn is a page from paradise. The green and gold of its shimmering, hazy days is something not to be duplicated in the whole world.

As help becomes scarce on the farm it is necessary for the farmer to use more horses and machinery. As long as the number of farm hands decreases the demand for horses and machinery will increase. With an increasing demand for horses there will be less horses to sell and consequently those sold will command a higher price. Keep on raising good draft colts.

At the Jamestown Exposition Oklahoma again demonstrated superiority when the cowboys from the "101" ranch simply outclassed the team picked from the United States army in polo game. An army captain was the referee and he attempted to defend the defeated army boys by saying that the result was due to the superiority of the cowboy's ponies, but Zach Miller called him on this and offered to change or let them choose the horses. Bluffs don't go with the sons of Oklahoma.

Bananas in Nevada.

The New York Herald is responsible for the following from Reno, Nevada: "Report is current that a number of Goldfield capitalists and promoters have organized a wealthy syndicate for the purpose of establishing the banana industry in the country surrounding the great gold camp. The idea of the new company is to use the Joshua trees, a species of cactus which abound in that vicinity, for the production of the fruit. The agricultural and horticultural experts of the United States government, as well as those connected with the leading universities and agricultural colleges of the country, have been conducting experiments in grafting and the budding of trees for several years with this in mind. This science has so far progressed now that the bananas can be grafted upon the Joshua trees."

Stick to One Type.

It will not pay to keep too great a variety of animals and fowls on the farm. We mean by this too many different breeds, comments the Wisconsin Agriculturist. For they are liable to become mixed and breed characteristics lost. Cross-breeding does not pay, as it is not productive of a desirable type of any thing. Purity of breeds and the desirable qualities that have been produced after years of effort are lost in the mingling of breeds. We sometimes see all colors and shapes in the barnyard and poultry yard, and it does not speak well for the general thrift and prosperity of the owner. Such a combination lacks uniformity of type and lack of purpose on the part of the owner. Keep less in number and of high quality should be the aim of every farmer. We call to mind a young Wisconsin farmer who has but eighty acres of land, but whose cattle, while not numerous, are all pure bred. His hogs are all pure bred, and even the chickens are pure bred. This young man will do less hard work and have more money at the end of the next ten years than any man who keeps stock of indefinite value and who skims over many more acres annually.

Personal Prejudice Don't Go.

It needs to be demonstrated now and then to some of our federal officials that right and justice rank above personal prejudice, and when a man like Lewis, the noted St. Louis publisher, comes forth and, in an open fight, shows them that his rights are not continually to be trampled on it arouses no small degree of interest. Commenting on this Charles W. Browne in Up-to-Date Farming has the following: The postoffice department has finally decided that publishers have some rights that are not dependent upon the whim of the postmaster general. For some time the department has been claiming the right to cut any paper cut of the mails that did not exactly suit the postmaster general or his subordinates. They tried the game on Lewis, publisher of the Woman's Magazine and Farm Journal of St. Louis, and the Woman's National Daily. Lewis developed into a scrapper and the fight has raged merrily for a year or two. The government busted up the banking scheme Lewis had, and issued a fraud order against him that denied him the privileges of the mails. It kept detectives on his trail for months and made his life a nightmare, but Lewis didn't know when he was licked and the consequences are that he isn't likely to know, for he isn't. The department says he will be treated with fairness hereafter. The truth is that when a publication complies with the law, the postmaster general has no more business to crowd it out of the mails than has the postmaster at "Pumpkinville."

An Indian Philosopher.

Quannah Parker, a Cherokee chief, seeing ice being manufactured on a hot day, remarked:

"White man smart, smarter than God." "Why do you think so?" inquired his attendant.

"God he make ice in winter when we don't need it. White man make it in summer, when we want it to keep cool. He heap big."

Many of the unfortunate and miserable criminals and delinquents of the world, whom we spurn with hatred and disdain, owe their weakness to heredity. Very, very many of our characteristics and mental forces come to us impaired by shortsighted or ignorant ancestors. How important then, to make the surroundings of the mothers of men pleasant and elevating.

Owes A Living.

It is among men who try to get a living by shift or trick of laziness that we hear the familiar words, "the world owes me a living." A loafer who never did a useful thing in his life, who dresses at the expense of his tailor and drinks at the expense of his friends, always insists that the world owes him a living, and declares his intention to secure the debt. We should like to know how it is that a man who owes the world for every mouthful he ever ate and every garment he ever put on, should be so heavy a creditor in account with the world. The world owes him nothing but a very rough coffin and a retired and otherwise useless place to put it in. The world owes a living to those who are not able to earn one, to children, to the sick, to the disabled and the aged; to all who in the course of nature, or by force of circumstances, are dependent. And it was mainly for the supply of the wants of these that men were endowed with the power to produce more than enough for themselves. To a genuine shirk the world owes nothing.

If the present life is of no consequence, and if the life beyond what we call death is the only existence worth while, why waste our time raising wheat and corn, building houses and making clothing which serve only to prolong the existence and keep us the longer from the real life? A little common sense injected into every-day affairs would dictate that we make the best possible use of the present and not neglect that which we know from the evidence of our own senses to be of present importance. No teacher of future bliss allows his enthusiasm to disattach him from the good things that he can get at the present time. No theologian short lives himself to hurry into the better beyond. And why, in the name of all that's sane, shouldn't the earth-born expend a reasonable amount of energy in the effort to make this old world a decent place to live so long as we are here? Just keep your eye on the smooth trader who is ever ready to pay you a high seat in the good time coming as compensation for your degradation and misery here. Use your head.—Ex.

WORK

Work is the cure for headaches,
Work is the cure for grief;
Work brings a benediction,
Healing beyond belief,
Work drives the disappointments
Back where the shadows lurk—
Nothing can break your spirit
If you can only work.

Work, then, while life is in you,
Work all its ills away;
Work for the goal you long for,
Work for the brighter day,
Life brings to all its wormwood,
Bitterest to its shirk,
Yet in this world of trouble
Blessed are they that work.
—Kansas City Star.

Sociability.

Hawthorne in his diary, make record of a day wherein he resolved to peak to no human soul. He went to the village, got his mail at the post office, returned, and triumphantly records the fact that he spoke to no man. Is it any wonder that with all his genius, Hawthorne was melancholy and essentially, an unhappy man? How much wiser and better the opposite course. Think of how much happiness you convey to others by kindly notice and a cheerful conversation. Think how much sunshine and sociability it lets back into your own soul. Who does not feel more cheerful and contented for receiving a polite bow, a genial "good morning" a hearty shake of the hand! Who does not make himself the happier by these little expressions of fellow-feeling and good will? Silence and stiff, unbending reserve are especially selfish and essentially vulgar. The generous and polite man has a pleasant recognition and cheerful word for all he meets. He scatters sunbeams wherever he goes. He paves the path of others with smiles. He makes society seem genial and the world delightful to those who else would find them cold, selfish and forlorn. And what he gives is at a tithe of what he receives. Be social, then, wherever you go, and wrap your lightest words in tones that are sweet and a spirit that is genial.

Tree Planting—Spring or Fall.

The question of tree planting in beginning to be considered by many people who have recently come to the state, if one may judge by number of inquiries which are being received at the Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins.

In many of the eastern states, fall planting of both large and small fruits is much in favor. There are several reasons for this preference, the most important being that there is little or no danger of either trees or soil becoming dried out during the winter. Then, in many locations, spring rains prevent early working of the soil, so that it is often late before planting can be begun. But if the planting is done in the fall, some of the plants may become partially established, and, as the wet weather in spring is favorable to growth, the fall planted trees have a great advantage.

Under Colorado conditions quite the reverse is usually true. A few peo-

ple have success with fall planting, but they are the exception.

Our fall weather is usually very dry and, many of the ditches do not supply late water, consequently fall planted trees usually experience adverse conditions from the start. Then the following winter weather is equally trying. The prevailing weather is dry, with occasional drying winds. The cold nights, with a rise of temperature of 40 degrees or more the following noon, is equally trying to newly planted trees.

In the colder fruit sections many trees are killed by "dry freezing", as it is termed. This occurs with established trees when the ground freezes to such a depth that root action is practically stopped. Moisture is given off by the tree tops during winter as well as in summer, though not to such an extent. When the ground is frozen, no water can be taken in by roots and the tops become so dry that many of the plant's cells are killed. Such trees may appear all right in the spring and may bloom and the leaves may grow to nearly normal size. If the trees reach this stage, they usually die suddenly, seemingly in a day.

Fall planted trees do not have the advantage of an established root system to supply the moisture lost by evaporation, consequently they are much more susceptible to injury during winter. It is not necessary for the ground to be frozen in order to bring about this condition in fall set plants, so freezing dry may occur in any locality.

The above are a few of the reasons why it is not usually profitable to plant in the fall in Colorado.

And the prospective tree planter who is unfamiliar with Colorado conditions will, in this respect at least, find it to his advantage to follow the custom of the most successful orchardists.—W. Paddock.

Tough Beefsteak.

A remark was inadvertently overheard the other day in one of Fort Collins' prominent hotels, which was in substance that, while this meat inspection might be all right, the beefsteak was as tough as ever. Meat inspection guarantees that every animal shall be healthy, and the meat fit for food; it does not guarantee that all animals killed shall furnish juicy meat.

The question is often asked: Why do we have so much better meat in the East than in we do in the West? The difference is easily explained: In the East the range conditions do not exist; the animals are fed and kept growing every day from their birth. In Colorado, range conditions largely prevail. It is either a feast or a famine; animals thrive on the rich, nutritious grasses of the western ranges during the summer, and in the winter, in most cases, are allowed to shrink. An animal that has once become poor will never make good juicy beefsteak afterwards, no matter how fat he may be at the time of killing. This is the secret of tender beef and the reason why we do not get good meat in this western country, where the live stock business is one of the cardinal industries.

This complaint about tough beef

steak is as old as civilization in the West. It is bound to continue more or less until farmers learn that there is more money in baby beef, and in keeping the calves growing every day from the time they are born until they are a year and a half old, and then selling them for the market. In this way, the producer profits by the growth of the early life of the animal. The profit in feeding an animal gradually increases until the steer is a year and a half old. In fact, there is very little if any money in the small additional growth of the animal after this age. The matter of tough beef is up to the producer, and not to the food inspector.—George H. Glover, D. V. S.

American Royal Shorthorn Sale.

Stockmen who will visit the American Royal Live Stock show next month will have an opportunity of attending a sale of high-class Shorthorns which will be held Thursday, October 17th, under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. This offering comprises 55 head of choice cattle that were selected from some of the best herds of the central states. In individual merit this offering will be found to be very desirable, while the breeding is excellent, at least three-fourths being Scotch. This sale will afford a rare opportunity to select choice herd bulls, while the cows and heifers will furnish the foundations for other good, profitable herds.

The consignors to the sale are as follows: C. E. Leonard & Son, who offer the produce of Lavander Viscount; S. C. Hanna, who contributes four excellent daughters of Imp. Collynie; T. J. Wornall and Sons, who offer the produce of Imp. Conqueror; N. H. Gentry contributes the produce of Victorious; H. C. Duncan and W. A. Betteridge each offer five Scotch cows; Abram Renick contributes produce of The Professor; T. C. Tomason & Sons of Gallant Knight; and H. E. Hayes of Lord Banff 2d; Harriman Bros. send a Choice Goods heifer and an excellent bull; J. E. Stodder contributes one bull and a good show heifer. Other contributors are W. R. Wilson, A. F. Graves, Fred Cowley, Carpenter and Ross, Case & Newell, G. A. Betteridge, A. W. Barker, W. P. Harned, Guilford Dudley and The Glancys.

For catalog of sale write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Influence of the Theater.

The theater is a tremendous engine in our civilization.

The extent to which it enters into the lives of the people is shown by the crowds at the playhouses—there must be not far from 250,000 persons in the New York theaters every evening.

The influence of such an institution cannot be neutral.

It must be either good or bad. Whether it is one or the other depends of course upon the play and the individual.

I should say that on the whole the lesson of the theater has a permanent influence for good.—Wm. D. Howells.

**WOODWARD COUNTY
FARMERS INSTITUTE**
TUESDAY NOV. 5, 1907.
At the County Court House in Woodward.
PREMIUMS OFFERED:

CORN			
Yellow	\$3.00	White	\$3.00
"	2.00	"	2.00
"	1.00	"	1.00
WHEAT			
Winter Hard			\$2.00
"			1.00
COTTON			
Best staple, one pound picked and not ginned			\$2.00
Second			1.00
OATS			
Best sample, any variety			\$2.00
Second			1.00
BROOM CORN			
Best sample, any variety			\$2.00
Second			2.00
Third			1.00
BUTTER			
Best pound butter			\$2.00
Second			1.00

PROGRAM

Annual address—Pres. F. C. Ward.
 Report of secretary—W. E. Bolton.
 Appointment of judges to avoid premiums on exhibit.
 Election of officers for ensuing year.
 Address—Corn Cultivation and Selection of Seed.—A. Newbury.
 Address—Fruit Growing in Woodward County.—Farrington.
 Address—Broom Corn Culture.—W. W. Webb.
 Address—Wheat and When to Sow it Here for Best Results.—Rev. Bridges.
 Address—Dairying for Profit.—Edward Shy.
 Discussion of each.
 Address—Good Roads—S. B. Lanue.
 Topic presented at close of each address, by all present.
 Secretary C. F. McNabb has been invited to be present and address the meeting. Every farmer in Woodward county is especially interested and is invited to attend. Exhibits for premiums offered, open to all without charge.
 Meeting begins at 10 o'clock sharp
 F. C. WARD, Pres.
 W. E. BOLTON, Secretary.

The Value Of Cotton Improvement.

(Continued from Front Page)

Important thing they have done as far as the planter is concerned is the classification of types and the information they have given on the qualifications that go to make up a good plant in each type. The study of the methods of combating cotton insects is another place where the stations have been of great service to the planter, but it devolves upon the farmer to make use of this information or it will be of no benefit to him. The mere fact of having knowledge of these things will be of no profit unless he learns to turn the knowledge to some advantage to himself.

Every farmer should have a seed breeding plot of his own so isolated from the general field that the possibilities of crossing would be reduced to the minimum. On this breeding plot, constant selection can be made and a higher standard of perfection reached each year. A person passing through a cotton field can readily see a variation in the type of plants. This is true even in fields of highly bred cotton and it is due to this tendency towards variation that such rapid progress can be made in breeding. Two plants may grow side by side having equal opportunities and one yield two hundred fine bolls and the other but ten. It is the elimination of these unfavorable plants from a field that gives the farmer a chance to improve his crop and all such plants should be removed before the blooming period when there will be a chance for the intermingling of pollen.

A great many Oklahoma farmers are contemplating the adoption of the breeding plot method of improvement but at the outset they are confronted with the difficulty of getting the selected seed ginned in such a way as to insure its being kept pure. It is the object of this circular to urge upon the ginner of the state the great advantage, not only to the farmers, but to themselves, of offering assistance possible in this work. Seed selection cannot be made of much value to the planter unless he can be assured of being able to gin his selections in such a way as to keep them free from other seed. In many cases it has been impossible for the planter to get his own seed back from the gin. Under such conditions cotton breeding is impossible. The ginner levies tribute upon every pound of cotton that the farmer raises, hence in-

creased yield and better quality is of great importance to him.

There are several ways in which ginner may be of service to planters in the effort they are making to breed up their cotton. It is possible for them to be of great assistance in the selection of proper varieties for planting, and in the securing of seed that is known to be reliable, at reasonable prices. After this preliminary work has been accomplished, the ginner should so arrange their machinery selected cotton may be ginned without fear of mixing. The ginning of this material may be deferred until after the busy season, and it interferes in no way with the regular work of the gin.

There are on the market a number of excellent gins of small size, ranging from ten to thirty saws, that could be installed in the average gin at small cost and operated with the power already at hand. These gins are built for the purpose of ginning selected seed and are readily cleaned and easily handled. One of the small gins put in for the use of farmers would be a profitable investment for every ginner and would do more than any other one thing to encourage the cotton planter to take an interest in the improvement of his seed. The yield of cotton on the Oklahoma farm should be doubled in the next five years and in order to accomplish this the acreage must be increased and every one in any way connected with the industry must do his share toward helping to better the conditions under which cotton is grown. It will be but a matter of a few years until the Mexican cottonboll weevil will have spread over all of the cotton growing sections of Oklahoma, and when this time comes it will be necessary to modify our system of cotton growing to some extent. The old slip-shod ways will have to give way to more scientific methods if the growing of cotton is to be a profitable business. This year 9 per cent of the late cotton was destroyed by the weevil in the southern part of Indian Territory and this condition will prevail over all of Oklahoma in a very few years. Early maturing varieties and better culture are about the only remedies. These things pay whether we have weevil or not so let us begin to put them into practice at once.

The Full Meaning of The Prohibition Provisions.

The Oklahoma Times-Journal has the following explanation of the prohibition provision in the constitution: There is no person in the state who should not read the prohibitory law, and there are very many who might find it to their advantage to read it with care many times.

"The first thing that will attract attention will be the fact that selling, bartering giving away, or in any way disposing of liquors, advertising to sell or to give away, is forbidden. It will be noted that the removal, even, of liquor from one point in the state to any other point is forbidden. For each offense a fine of \$50 and thirty days in jail is to be assessed.

The reader will find that dispensaries under the regulation of the state are to be arranged for, one in

each town of not less than 2,000 people and in counties where there is no town of 2,000 inhabitants one dispensary shall be established in each such county.

Further on he reads that liquor can be obtained only on the prescription of a physician, and, he sees severe penalties for violation of the law by physician or state agent.

Again, the careful reader notes that the law goes into effect the day the state is declared admitted to the Union and that the law is enforceable in the courts.

No liquor can be sold except by a state agent and there can be but one of these in a town of 2,000 people, and there can be no agency in a smaller town in a county, provided there is a town of 2,000 or more people in the county.

The law will allow one dispensary in Oklahoma City, but Edmond and other towns of the county must come

to Oklahoma City for liquors. The great thinly populated counties can have but one dispensary. Perhaps this is why the delegates made so many small counties.

While the law destroys saloons the day the state is admitted, the legislature must meet before liquors can be sold under the new plan. This leaves a period of at least twenty days in which liquors cannot be sold for any purpose. This will be a heavy strain on some of the old toppers.

The fact that dispensaries cannot be established at more places is wrong and will often work hardship, provided liquors are useful under any circumstance. Not even denatured alcohol can be handled by any other than the agent authorized to do so by the state. Those who imagine they can go to any druggist and get liquor should carefully read the following section from the prohibitory clause:

"Provided, that the legislature may provide by law for one agency under the supervision of the state in each incorporated town of not less than 2,000 population in the state; and if there

be no incorporated town of 2,000 population in any county in this state, such county shall be entitled to have one such agency, for the sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes; and for the sale, for industrial purposes, of which shall have been denatured by some process approved by the United States commissioner of internal revenue; and for the sale of alcohol for scientific purposes to such scientific institutions, universities and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States; and for the sale of such liquors to any apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond, in a sum not less than \$1,000, conditioned none such liquors shall be used or disposed of for any purposes other than the compounding of prescriptions of other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the state shall constitute prima facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section."

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT

Good Night.

The children are weary of play
And close to their mother they creep;
Their faces as fair as the May,
Their eye lids now heavy with sleep
They were up with the peep of the sun
And chasing away the bright hours,
But now all their frolics are done
They droop like the first the first
morning flowers.
There is only one wish in each breast,
One desire hidden deep in each heart,
To be petted, and praised, and car-
ressed,
Ere to dream on, they trusting de-
part.
They look in their mother's fond eyes
And after her murmur a prayer,
While over them bend the soft skies
And sweet is the cool evening air.
They know mother love is secure
As they wait in their garments of
white
To give her their kisses so pure
And answer her tender good-night.
—Ruth Raymond.

"Push, Don't Knock!"

Upon a door I saw a sign;
I cried: "A motto! And it's mine!"
A wiser thing I never saw—
No Median or Persian law
Should be more rigidly enforced
Than this from verbiage divorced—
Its logic firm as any rock—
"Push,—Don't knock."

'Twas simply meant to guide the hand
Of those who wished to sit or stand
Within the unassuming door
This weight of sermonry that bore
'Twas never meant to teach or preach,
But just to place in easy reach
The ear of him who dealt in stock—
"Push—don't knock."

But what a guide for life was that—
Strong, philosophical and pat;
How safe a chart for you and me
While cruising o'er life's restless sea,
Push, always push, with goal in view,
Don't knock—avoid the hammer crew;
This rule will save you many a shock,
"Push—don't knock."

When on the door I see the sign,
I say: "Great motto, you are mine!"
No stronger sermon ever fell
From human lips; no sage could tell
The hothead youth more nearly how
To point away his vessel's prow;
There are no wiser words in stock,
"Push—don't knock."
—Baltimore American.

Too often it occurs during the win-
ter months that the windows in the
bed room are shut down tight and the
house is shut up all around for fear of
taking cold. This a great mistake
and that should be corrected. It gives
no chance whatever for the air to
change, and the same air is often
breathed over several times. It is a
great deal better to leave a window
slightly raised and provide the extra
covering needed.—Ruth Cowgill in
Kansas Farmer.

With the Cook.

Celery Sandwiches with Mayonnaise.
—Plain salad dressing may be used
instead of mayonnaise if desired. Chop
the white part of six hard boiled eggs
very fine and mix with them one heaping
cupful of tender celery, chopped,
or rather sliced thin. Season with
salt and then add enough dressing to
make the mixture cling together well.
Cut slices of bread into squares and
spread with the filling; press together
and arrange the sandwiches on a meat
plate covered with lettuce leaves.
These are nice for picnics and will
keep fresh a long time if damp lettuce
leaves or a damp cloth is placed both
over and underneath when placed in
in the lunch box.

Club Sandwiches.—On a thin slice
of buttered bread place a leaf or two
of cress; on this spread a little may-
onnaise or leave plain as desired. Over
this put a thin slice of chicken and one
of ham; now another cress leaf. Press
on another slice of bread, trim off the
edges and tie or wrap in paraffine pa-
per.—Anna Gallher.

Baking Hints.

A little of the outer part of orange
or lemon peel, grated over a cake be-
fore the icing is put on, will flavor the
cake all through.

If pies are allowed to remain in the
pans, in which they were baked until
cold, the under crust will be much
more crisp than if put on plates when
taken from the oven.

Never put a pan or a paper over a
cake while baking, as it is almost sure
to cause the cake to "fall." If the
oven is too hot place a vessel of cold
water therein. This will cause the
temperature in the oven to fall several
degrees.

Butter should never be melted be-
fore being added to cake mixtures, as
it will spoil the cake every time. In
cold weather it may be softened a
little, however. Always rub the but-
ter and sugar together until a cream
is formed, using for the purpose, a
cake mixer or wooden paddle.

Sponge cake and all others made
with cream instead of butter require
the addition of salt, no matter when-
ever it is mentioned in the recipe or not.
Some people are sure to forget this.
Remember to add salt to all cake mix-
tures in which butter is no an ingre-
dient. A half teaspoonful of salt to a
quart of batter is about right. The
salt contained in butter is usually suf-
ficient.

In cake baking, always use the best
brand of baking powder. Cheap bak-
ing powders are worthless. If a good
brand cannot be procured, a very sat-
isfactory powder may be made by sim-
ply mixing soda and cream of tartar to-
gether in the proportion of one part of
soda to two of cream of tartar. Take
one-fourth pound of baking soda and
one-half of pure cream of tartar, sift
together several times and place in
air tight cans for use.

To make delicious, crisp cookies,
take a quantity of pie crust made in
the usual manner, add to it some
brown sugar moistened with a little
cold coffee, a generous sprinkly of
ground cinnamon, a little soda or bak-
ing powder and enough flour to enable
you to knead well though the dough
should not be too stiff. Roll out in a
sheet about one-fourth of an inch
thick, cut with a cookie cutter and
bake in a rather hot oven. In making
pie crust if boiling water is used in-
stead of cold, for moistening the in-
gredients, the crust will be more
crisp and a little less shortening re-
quired.—Anna Gallher, Muskingum
Co., O.

Home Decorations.

Time and money are not wasted
when used to make the home and sur-
roundings, beautiful and attractive.
Environment has a very large influ-
ence upon humanity and the home is
where the child lives during the most
impressive time of his life. The char-
acter of the home will impress itself
upon the lives of the young and will
have a lasting effect upon them. It
is not too much to say then, that it
is the parents' duty to do all things
possible to make the home not only
a comfortable place, but an attractive
place. It does not require a great
deal of money to make a pretty and
pleasant home, not such an abundance
of things, but good taste and thought.
There are not many artists in this
world and only a few of us home-
makers possess the natural artistic
nature, but by observing a few rules
and giving a little thought to it we
can make the home attractive with a
very little money. A twofold blessing
comes to the housewife when she gives
her attention to making home attrac-
tive. It gives zest to her housekeeping
and inspires new interest and elevates
her tastes and ambitions. One can
not do a good thing for others and not
be benefiting oneself.

By observing how nature makes the
world beautiful, and by following a
few principals, anyone can make the
most common home attractive and rest-
ful. Simplicity is the first law of good
taste. Crowding too many things in-
to the room, placing a conglomerate lot
of bric-a-brac upon mantles and shel-
ves, using too many pictures upon the
walls makes anything but an attrac-
tive and restful room. As a rule, no-
thing should be used in decoration
to exhibit it, but to add to the har-
mony and beauty of the room. The
home should not be made a curiosity
shop or a place to display merchan-
dise. Whenever possible, combine
usefulness and beauty when buying
furnishings and decorations. Simpli-
city does away with dust lines. Mold-
ings and filigreed and grooved picture
frames, and heavily tasseled draper-
ies catch dust and make much
extra work and are unsanitary. In se-
lecting furniture, choose that which
is good of its kind. It is more satis-
factory to buy the best cane seated
chairs than a more costly upholstered
chair of a poor grade. A plain table
of good material, workmanship, and
finish is better than one poorly made
but having carved surfaces and cost-
ing even more. The comfort of the

rocking chairs should be considered in
preference to their ornamentation. Har-
mony in colors to be used in the room
is very essential to their attractiveness.
The floor covering, wall paper; and
draperies should be such that will look
well as a whole. The floor looks bet-
ter to be darker than walls and the
ceiling lighter than the side walls.
Glaring colors and large showy de-
signs should be avoided, choosing
rather modest styles. A carpet or
wall paper that is noticeable in itself,
should not be used. Take a look at
nature. The meadows and fields are
covered with the modest green green
grass, while over head, and around us
is the delicate blue. The eye wears
with a repetition of the same figure
in paper and carpet, and pictures
show to a much better advantage on a
plain, or nearly plain, back-ground.
A dark room may be made lighter by
using light paper. The yellow shades
are good for a room where light is
needed. Stripes make a room look
higher, and the use of a molding drop-
ped from the ceiling with the ceiling
paper brought down to it makes the
room seem lower.

Learn A Trade.

The value of learning a trade be-
comes more and more apparent every
day. Scarcely a week passes but some
young man is asking us to point out a
field of labor for him. With good at-
tainments perhaps, or an insatiable
desire to be at work at something
whereby an honest penny may be
turned, he finds himself landed, as it
were, at the first ebb of the tide. The
slightest recession of the waters de-
posits him on the shore among the
weeds of idleness, and unwholesome
vapors becloud his mind. There is
scarcely a man in business but has an
experience like our own; his young
friends continually envying him the
privilege of working in a well defined
field, and wishing that, like him, they
had something to strike at.

These young men are generally af-
flicted with the disease of ambition.
They want to be something more than
common, and mistaking often their
desires for the ability to satisfy them,
they flatter themselves that they are
fit for something better than the com-
mon run of humanity. Their great
fault is trying to achieve manhood
without serving an apprenticeship to
it, and they find themselves, when
they should be prepared for their life-
work, wondering what it will be, and
fretting that it does not declare itself,
and in nine cases out of ten waiting
in vain for such a call, to go into
politics, agencies, etc.

The great remedy for all this is a
trade thoroughly learned. The time
between school and twenty-one should
be spent at the carpenter's bench, in
a machine shop or at an anvil, so that
when the young man commences his
battle with life in any vocation he can
if worsted at his first attempt, turn to
his trade with confidence that his
skilled labor will at least procure him
a living, and perhaps a competence.
Time frittered away in trying to dis-
cover desirable roads to success, foots
up a considerable total on the loss
side of the balance sheet.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

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

KILLANCURE STOCK DIP.

Double in value; about half the cost. Is absolutely safe. Cures all skin diseases of cattle, sheep and hogs. Kills ticks, mites and fleas. Also excellent disinfectant. Used by all leading stockmen of Mexico, where tick and scab are hardest to control. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sample free. Emment DOCTOR'S ADVICE for the asking. **KILLANCURE STOCK DIP CO.** 307 Altman Bldg. 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 catalog. **T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.**

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kas.**

ANY BROOM CORN

If you have, send it to us. We are the largest receivers of consigned broom corn in the Central States. Liberal advances on consignments. We sell direct to broom manufacturers and cut out middleman's profit. Will net you more money than you can sell for at home. Write for our plan by which the small shipper can get an advantageous rate as the car lot shipper. Address **ST. LOUIS COMMISSION CO.** St. Louis, Mo. N. First Street.

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if you purchase now, all cash, or part time, or part trade. Grounds, one acre, well-shaded, paved street on West front, cement side walks within and without, house, modern, brick, slate roof, city and cistern water throughout, lighted with electricity heated with steam. Natural gas for fuel, street cars within 200 feet. Churches and schools in close proximity. Write **Rodolph Hatfield, 317 E-Douglas Av. WICHITA, KANSAS**

Mules For Sale.

About 50 three years old, and 30 two years old. **JOHN B. GREER, Marion, Kans.**

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY.

Stock, etc. for sale, write for my catalog of poultry and supplies. **MRS. F. WILCOXON, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.**

TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE
315 Dearborn St., Chicago.

to name were incapable of germination. Another sample was 79.3 per cent impurities, and 53.3 of the remainder valueless. Twenty-six lots tested by Professor Roberts contained an average of 44.1 per cent of impurities, including eight different kinds of foreign seeds amounting to 4.5 per cent, trash and dirt 4 per cent, and 35.8 per cent of what was really alfalfa seed was not germinable.

One of the samples was 95.2 per cent impurities, and 4.34 per cent of the rest was not germinable. But 20.2 per cent of the seed was true to name and capable of germinating. Using this sample as an example Roberts says that "computed on the basis of the cost of standard alfalfa seed it would have taken 73.9 pounds per acre of this seed to give as much of a stand as could have been secured with 15 pounds of standard seed. To secure such a stand from the seed in question it would have necessitated the purchase of so much seed as to bring the actual cost up to \$11.92 per acre, making the actual cost \$49.26 per bushel. But this is not all: There would have been sown on the land over four million weed seeds of various species, or 105 to the square foot." Of another sample he says "the low germination per cent would have raised the cost per acre to \$5.75, besides sowing the land with 95,000 plantain seeds, 19,000 dodder seeds and 25,000 seeds of foxtail—or in all 167,000 weeds of various sorts."

Of course, as a matter of fact, where bad seed is sown the actual result is a weak, poor stand of alfalfa and a dense growth of weeds. The land has to be plowed up and reseeded, the use of the land for a year is lost, and it has become foul with weeds, many of which will be newly introduced and noxious in character.

These findings pointedly suggest that it is safe to buy seed of only a thoroughly reputable dealer or grower whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early and test them. Learn positively that it is alfalfa seed, and not something else, and that it will grow. If more than ten per cent fails to grow don't buy it, for something is wrong. Choice seed the only kind worth sowing, always commands a good price, and is worth it. The Agricultural Department at Washington, or your State Experiment Station, will test samples of seeds sent, and report on them without charge.—F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Agriculture of Kansas.

Heavy Loss in Broom Corn.

Wholesale broom corn dealers are complaining of much injury to their business by reason of the recent heavy rains which have damaged the crop, and the car storage, which is making it impossible to move the corn.

The dealers in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma are utterly unable to get cars to move the corn; consequently have filled their warehouses and piled the rest of the corn out in the open. Then came the recent heavy rains and almost ruined the corn piled outside.

It is said that there is at least \$100,000 of wet and damaged broom corn on the ground in Kansas and Oklahoma.—Kansas Commoner.

The Risks In Alfalfa Seed.

I can render alfalfa growers no better service in one brief communication than urge upon them, with emphasis, the utmost caution and painstaking in securing and sowing none but the highest quality of seed. This quality means not only seed demonstrated as ninety or more per cent germinable, but free from the adulterations and impurities likely to be found present, most frequently from carelessness or shiftlessness, but often from design, and sometimes from both. Alfalfa seed is expensive at best, and doubly or trebly so if it will not grow or carries with it trash and quantities of other seed which stock a field, a farm or a neighborhood with weed pests that interfere with or crowd out the alfalfa, displace expected profit with positive loss, and provoke profanity.

Recognizing the fact that much of the seed on sale is entirely unreliable, the Agricultural Department at Washington, and some of the more wide awake experiment stations, have been making tests to discover the defects and values of seed ordinarily found in the market, and some startling revelations are the result. The Washington investigators for example found in one pound of so called alfalfa seed on sale, 32,420 noxious weed seeds; in another 23,082, and in still another 21,848. Of the first named pound less than 59 per cent was alfalfa; less than 29 per cent was germinable, and among its impurities were 5,490 seeds of dodder—surely the devil's own invention. One pound of another lot contained only a fraction over five per cent that would grow, and of a third lot but slightly over six per cent.

The Ohio Station bought for testing fifteen different samples, a dollar's worth each. A pound from one these carried 18,144 lambs quarter or pigweed seeds, and another 6,420 seeds of crab grass and 3,325 of foxtail. Seed supposedly costing \$7.80 per bushel was when cleaned, found to have cost actually 12.74 per bushel.

The Oklahoma Station, among many samples, tested one having 60 per cent pure seed and 40 per cent impurities. Only 65 per cent was germinable. Another sample "which at first sight would be classified as good" was found to contain per pound 453 witch grass seeds, 90 plantain seeds, 151 crab grass seeds, 90 wild carrot seeds, 453 foxtail seeds and 155 Russian thistle seeds. As the official who made this test says, if twenty pounds of alfalfa seed of this grade were used to sow an acre one would have approximately to seeds of witch grass and two foxtail seeds for every ten square feet; four seeds of plantain, seven Russian thistle, and six seeds of crab grass for each hundred square feet. These would doubtless grow, and the mischief they might lead to nobody can estimate.

Among samples of "alfalfa" seed offered for sale Professor Roberts of the Kansas Experiment Station found one with more than 88 per cent of impurities and 34 different kinds of foreign seeds, and these constituted 31.5 per cent of the whole. In this lot there were also 3.8 per cent of trash and dirt, and 53 per cent of the seeds true

The Elmhirst

F. HULETT, Prop.

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\$2.50 and \$3.50 per day

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Books and Magazines

Feeding Farm Animals.

Prof. Shaw has succeeded in giving in regular and orderly sequence and in language so simple that a child can understand it, the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals. This book is intended alike for the student of the agricultural college and the farmer. It is the first attempt of the kind that has ever been made. A hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its pre-eminently valuable character. It is divided into four well defined parts.

In Part 1, the principles that relate to successful feeding which have the strength of law, are discussed. They must be observed if success is to follow. It is the first attempt that has ever been made to state the principles in a collective manner. In Part 2, type is dwelt upon not as is ordinarily done with reference to the finished animal, but to the animal to be finished or developed, and the principles that govern the feeding of foods is presented in a way that attracts to rather than repels from this difficult subject. The pre-eminently distinguishing feature of Part 3, which treats of Foods and Fodders, consists in conciseness and comprehensiveness of statements. All that is said of any one food with reference to feeding different farm animals, is stated in continuity. The method of treatment in Part 4 is unique. Its divisions are an aggregation of considerations that apply to the various phases of feeding, each of which is important, but which have not in most instances the strength of law. In all other books written on feeding, these can only be gathered inferentially and after long and varied study.

The author is certainly to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has accomplished a most practical work that has appeared on the subject of feeding farm animals. We commend it to our readers. No farmer's library will be complete without it.

THE OCTOBER AMERICAN BOY.

Pau-puk-keewis, the Mischief-Maker, is the central figure of the two-color cover of the October AMERICAN BOY, it being the third of a series of attractive Hiawatha covers this popular publication is running. The October AMERICAN BOY will delight the boys; it is full of matter of interest to grown-ups, as well. There appears the first installment of a new serial pronounced by the Editor to be the best sea story published in recent years, entitled Jimmy Jones—Pirate, by Dr. Orville Ward Owen. The first chapters of another new serial, A Boy of the Revolution, by Arthur J. Budick, also appear. Further chapters of Off the Reservation, by Edward S. Ellis, and The Boy and the Beast, by J. T. Trowbridge, and short stories entitled The Slop Brigade Saves a Washing, A Narrow Escape, Two

Schoolmasters, and Mrs. O'Shea Seeks a Job for Mickey, make a lot of good story matter. Special articles include The Fight for Peace, Gen. Grant's Love for Horses, The Florida Alligator, The Life of the Harvest Fly, The Sacred Bronze Bull, and India Rubber Roots. There are many short articles and pages filled with matter of interest to boy hobbyists along the line of athletics, stamp, coin curio collecting, photography, mechanics, and electricity, puzzles, etc. Under Chats With Big Americans for Young Americans Hugh C. Weir has an interesting account of Edward M. Morgan, postmaster of New York City. Under the title Keeping Tab on the Word, we read about Morocco, Uncle Sam's Water Police, Kit-Flying, The Pass of the Gipsy, and Newsboys Who Have Become Famous. In all there are 63 separate articles, illustrated by 56 pictures. One Dollar a year. THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., Detroit Mich.

Home and Farm, of Louisville, Ky., is sending during the next three months a colored reproduction of the famous picture "The Fortune Teller" to every subscriber who requests it. During the months of November, December and January, we will send a New Years calendar handsomely illustrated, the finest results of modern printing. We mention this to you to interest you in this combination offer. The Inspector and above paper for the price of one 50c.

Soils.

Too often we judge a book from its name before we even glance at its pages. A book on the above subject is one of those that many times gets "passed up" in this way. And in many cases they are written in a manner that only an enthusiastic geologist would be willing to spend any time with it and thus the real mission of the book is lost, as this subject particularly should be written for the farmer—the man who is to reap the benefit of such a discussion. Charles W. Burkett, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has evidently seen the value of such a discussion as he has followed an entirely different method in his book on "Soil." It is a logical discussion from the introduction to the close and at the same time every chapter is full of interest. The first several chapters of the book are devoted to the makers constituents and texture of soils, and follows this with a treatise on plants—how they feed, their elements, their method of preserving their food, and their part in soil building. In fact Mr. Burkett discusses every phase of soil building in a way that will interest anyone who has the slightest concern of this subject.

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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:

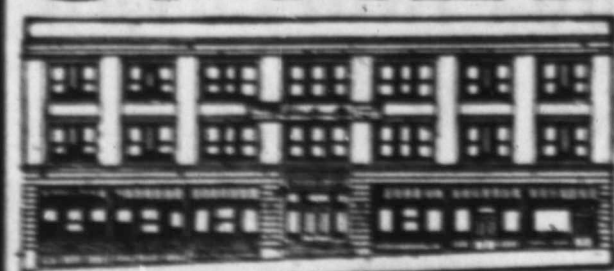
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