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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

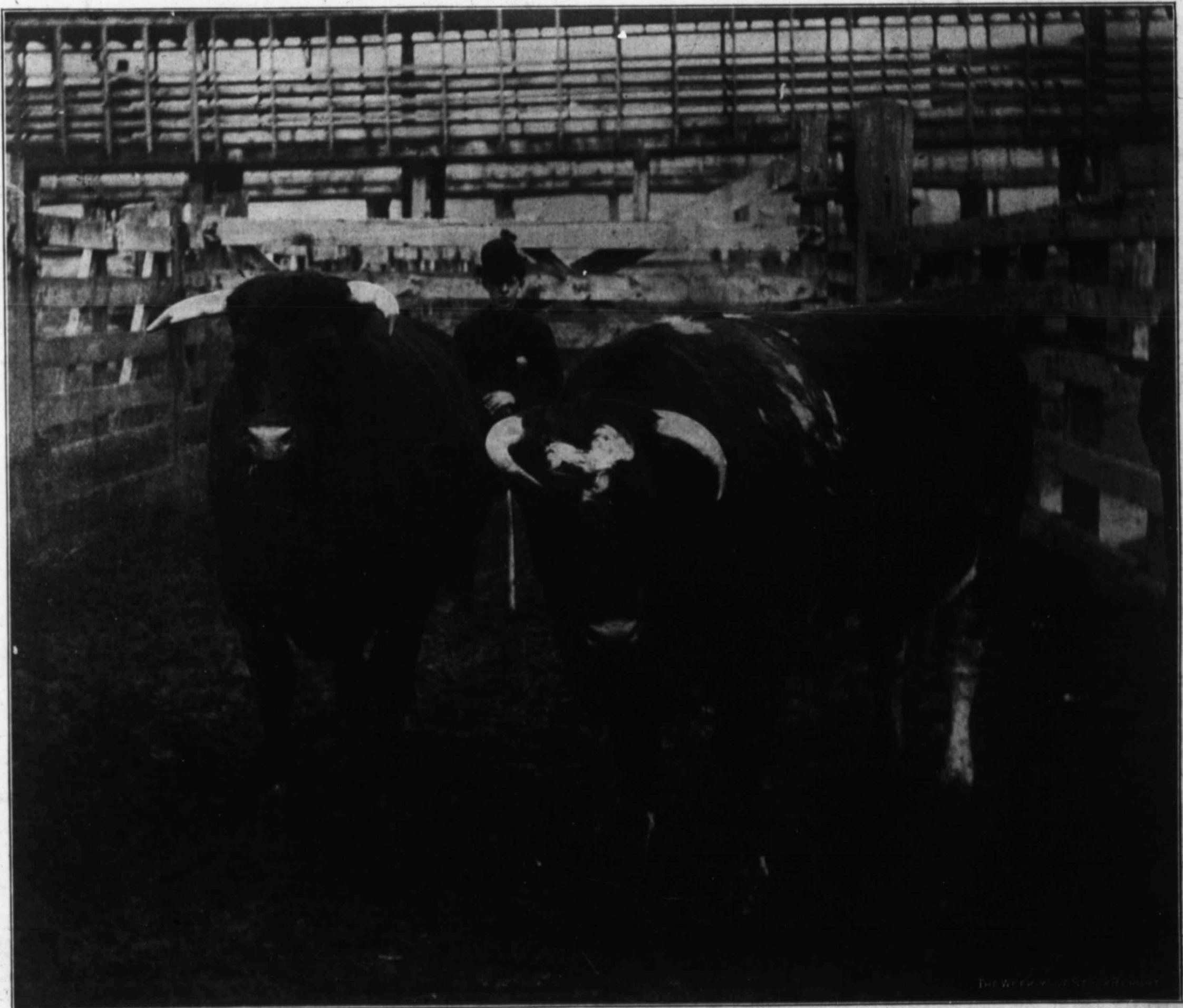


AND FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, JULY 1, 1908

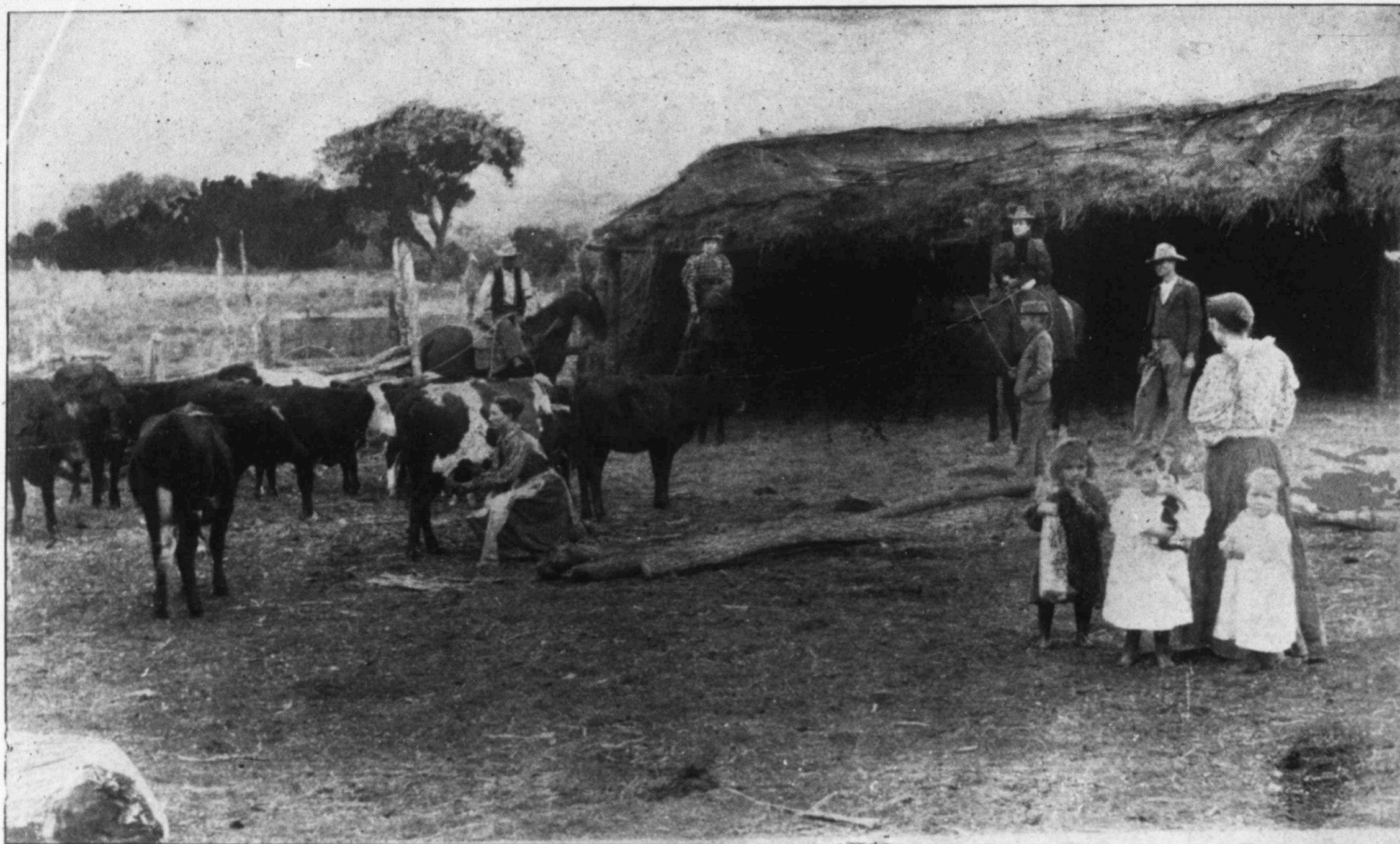
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DAIRYING IN OKLAHOMA TEN YEARS AGO.

THE COLLEGE AND THE FARM.

The Higher Education and the Return to the Farm.

No one can deny the need of better education on the farm. We all realize the greatness of agriculture as a profession and do not want to see our boys and girls educated away from this healthful and independent life. Experience of the past has led us to believe that the college education takes the boy from the farm and, because of this experience, the farmer hesitates to give his boy this advantage in life.

Concerning many of our experiences in this short life we live, we may say, "whatever has been will be," but not so with the education afforded in our agricultural colleges. Heretofore, it has been deemed necessary to select a professional or classical man as the head of these institutions and, in consequence, the education there provided has tended toward the professional and the classical, with agriculture placed second to both. Also, in the same schools, the scale of the success of the college graduate has been measured by the "salary" rule and not by his real ability to "do things" at home. Now, our ideas of the requirements of these colleges and the men to be placed at their head have been changed. Agriculture should be first, last and all the time present in the minds of those attending the agricultural college and the men at their head should be thoroughly versed in that science and be thoroughly in harmony with it. The measurement of a man's ability is no longer to be measured by the salary he receives but by the good he may do his fellow-man and the state.

Oklahoma has the best laws governing her agricultural education of any state or nation and her agricultural college, through these laws, is bound to become one of the strongest institutions of learning in the West, if not in the country. High salaries will always be offered for

the well equipped college graduate but, with the salary item considered more of secondary importance and "the life we lead" of more consequence, the agricultural graduate will be better satisfied to put his knowledge where it can be used to best advantage on the farm. The next college year, our A. & M. College will see a man at its head who places agriculture second to none of the other sciences and who believes in the measurement of a man's worth not by the size of the salary he might command but by good he is to himself and to his fellow-man as a man and as a citizen. The boy will not be encouraged, in a course at the college, by the size of the salary he may be able to command at the completion of that course but will, instead, be aided and encouraged by the amount of improvement that he may bring about in his home state and neighborhood through the education he is receiving.

If the boy be given an interest in the farm and its products while he is putting his time and energies there, he will not be so eager to get away to town. If he can be shown the money there is to be made on the farm, he will not be so anxious to get where he can draw a salary. If he be sent to an agricultural college, such as we have in Oklahoma and with such a man as we have at the head of that institution, he will want to get on the farm and develop it to its full capacity through the knowledge he has obtained through the study of the science of agriculture. Give the boy a chance.

The Farmer and the Legislature.

The farmer's voice is now heard in Oklahoma if he will but speak: Speech is a gift when used intelligently but is of little use to the man who knows not how to handle it.

The state senators and representatives are dependent upon the farmers' vote for their places in the legislature and, if they be men either incompetent or irresponsible, they

are not worthy of that vote. Politics are a good thing when handled intelligently, but the position to which men are elected through this medium are of too much importance and mean too much to the people to allow politics to stand in the way of the election of competent men to our state positions of honor. If you don't know what your senator or representatives have done during the past session of our legislature, it is now time to post yourself and be ready to "speak" intelligently at the polls this fall.

The national representatives of the people in the various government offices are also dependent upon that same vote and should be elected only through "intelligent voting," but the agricultural interests of our state must not be forgotten in the

excitement of a national election. Remember the Board of Agriculture and State Legislators to be elected this fall and get good men to fill these places.



J. B. Queen Perry, Okla

Fine Stock, Real Estate and Townsite.

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

Subscribe for the Inspector.

OUR A. AND M. COLLEGE OPENS ITS DOORS

TO FARMERS, TO TEACHERS, TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The State Cotton School for Farmers and Cotton Graders begins **MONDAY, AUGUST 10**. Cotton Production, Marketing, Grading, Insurance, Warehousing, etc., will be provided for in two courses.

- A. COURSE FOR FARMERS, ONE WEEK**
- B. COURSE FOR COTTON GRADERS, THREE WEEKS**

Cotton Growers of Oklahoma have here the opportunity to get the benefit of all the state and federal government investigation relating to cotton.

Special attention will be given to co-operative warehousing, insurance and selling.

The experience of successful co-operative marketing enterprises by Oklahoma farmers will prove an important feature and will embrace all the leading crops of the New State.

NO TUITION, FEES OR DUES. BOARD AT LOW RATES

A six weeks summer normal for teachers will begin July 1, next. Two courses are offered:

- A. A SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.**
- B. REGULAR COURSE TO INCLUDE AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE**

Teachers will find science laboratories and field experiments at the Agricultural and Mechanical College and experienced teachers in the elements of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-Feeding and Domestic Science, now required by the constitution.

The regular nine months college course for boys and girls begins Tuesday, September 8, 1908. Regular courses include: A—Agriculture, Horticulture and Stock-Raising. B—Electrical Civil and Mechanical Engineering. C—Domestic Science and the art of Home Making. D—A Course in Applied Science.

Send for separate announcement and catalog. Write

PRESIDENT J. H. CONNELL, A. & M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

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OKLAHOMA SHIPPERS ON THE MARKETS.

G. Miller and Co. were on the St. Joseph market June 20th with four carloads of cattle.

J. A. Clifton of Red Rock was on the same market the 22nd with 3 carloads of cattle.

Jessie Johnson of Minco marketed two carloads of cattle on the St. Joseph market the 23rd.

Hall & McCune of Tyrone had a carload of cattle on the Kansas City market the 23rd.

Starr & Riggs of Claremore had a carload of hogs on the K. C. Market June 26th.

Young & Isaac of Shawnee had a carload of cattle on the quarantine division of the same market.

T. J. Welch of Ballard had a car of hogs on the K. C. market the 27th that weighed 200 pounds and sold for \$5.60.

Frank Coates of Ramona had a carload of cattle on the K. C. quarantine division June 27th.

T. C. Jones of Kaw City had a carload of cows on the same market.

Shippers on the Wichita markets were as follows:

On June 17th. D. B. Jones, of Perry, 233 hogs; F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 70 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 83 hogs; W. Risley of Blackwell, 95 hogs; S. Stewart of Arapahoe, 64 hogs; C. E. Davidson of Gage, 31 cattle.

On June 18th: W. J. Linton of Kingfisher, 168 hogs; Lahoma R. M. of Lahoma, 84 hogs; A. Schneider of Lahoma, 66 hogs; Pool & Ramsey of Lahoma, 86 hogs; E. R. Hew & Co., of Perkins, 94 hogs.

On June 19th: W. F. Kelly of Woodward, 66 hogs; L. I. Lewis of Jet, 82 hogs; T. Smith of Pocasset, 146 hogs; E. A. Settle of Kingfisher 93 hogs; V. N. Noel of Jefferson, 74 hogs.

On June 20th: C. White of Edmond, 83 hogs; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 83 hogs; S. D. Williams of Thomas, 94 hogs; N. D. Williams of Fay, 86 hogs.

On June 22nd: J. P. Reed of Alva, 124 hogs; D. N. Pierce of Nash, 97 hogs; Eaton & Son of Waynoka, 97 hogs; Curtis G. Co. of Curtis, 76 hogs; W. Enlow of Mooreland, 94 hogs; Davis & Crees of Engle, 87 hogs; W. F. Kelly of Woodward, 97 hogs; J. Hastings of Woodward, 90 hogs; H. R. Padden of Geary, 76 hogs; C. A. Rollins of Peckham, 40 hogs; Lang & Lang of Hunter, 83 hogs; C. E. Davis of Helena, 87 hogs; C. A. Rollins of Peckham, 8 cattle; Taylor & Co. of Oklahoma City, 38 cattle.

On June 23rd: Slitt Bros. of Custer City 80 hogs; W. L. Mills of Arapaho, 66 hogs; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 81 hogs; W. F. Brittain of Hennessey, 77 hogs; W. Hudson of Woodward, 33 cattle; W. Jorgenson of Clinton, 64 cattle.

On June 24th: F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 89 hogs; E. Lemon of Wakita, 92 hogs; Frawley & Co. of Waynoka, 93 hogs; W. Garrison of Pond Creek, 15 hogs; H. Taylor of Ponca City, 30 cattle.

On June 25th: W. F. Kelly of Fargo, 89 hogs; W. Risley of Blackwell, 89 hogs; C. W. Curl of Brammen, 69 hogs; C. H. Morelock of Jet, 174 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 82 hogs; J. M. Tyner of Golttry, 81 hogs; J. C. Madison of Golttry, 76 hogs; W. B. Williams of Sentinel, 142 cattle; Hamilton & W. of Fairview, 20 cattle.

On June 26th: J. L. Slaughter of Gibon, 57 hogs; Burchfield & Warnock of Manchester, 190 hogs; A. W. Garber of Gibbon, 57 hogs; C. F. Hansen of Kiowa, 50 hogs;

D. L. Pierce of Nash, 64 hogs; W. F. Kelly of Woodward, 94 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer, 77 hogs; S. B. Gallron & Co. of Arapaho, 69 hogs; E. W. Johnson of Ames, 63 hogs; V. N. Noel of Jefferson, 220 hogs; J. E. Grimes of Billings, 73 hogs.

On June 27th: W. Risley of Blackwell, 89 hogs; Boquet & Co. of Mooreland, 106 hogs; W. P. Graham of Shattuck, 89 hogs; T. O. Bevins of Watonga, 76 hogs; G. W. Monyhun of Cherokee, 61 hogs; N. D. Williams of Thomas, 79 hogs.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector:

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 26

The month of June proved disastrous to the livestock interests at Kansas City, account of the prolonged flood period at this point. There were only four days of of this week, receipts amounted to practically nothing. High water all over the country prevented heavy marketing of livestock, and with the exception of sheep, prices of stock have advanced considerably during the month. Choice fed steers are at the highest point touched since 1902, and grass cattle are also selling most advantageously. One western owner here yesterday realized upwards of \$6.00 for grass steers, whereas previously in all his experience covering many years, \$4.75 was the best price he had ever obtained for similar steers. Of course, as soon as railroads begin to operate unhampered, prices on grass cattle will likely suffer some loss, which is usual at this season. Fed steers appear to be extremely scarce and will remain at a high figure. The good price being paid for dry lot steers will stimulate demand and prices for good fleshy feeders, suitable for a short course in the feed lot. The quarantine division at Kansas City has been out of commission for eighteen days, ending yesterday. Receipts there are 46 cars today, the first time since the 8th of the month. Hundreds of cars in the Osage country and other portions of Oklahoma are waiting to move, and receipts of southern cattle will be heavy after this week. The flood waters have receded to within the banks of the river at the stock yards, many feet below the danger line, but the Missouri is still high. However, no further inconvenience from flood waters is expected at this time at Kansas City. All the packing houses are about back to their normal strength, and visible effects of the flood are already scarce.

The hog market has been advancing this week, which is very comfortable to those shippers who have been held off the market for a week or two. Prices have passed the \$6 mark, good heavy hogs selling at \$6.00 to \$6.05 each of the last three days. As conditions grow more normal at the yards, supply of hogs takes on a more diversified character, and buyers have been knifing grassy and inferior southern hogs this week. Receipts for June will aggregate 228,000 head, only about 80,000 or 25 per cent. less than corresponding month last year, in spite of the disabilities under which the market labored this year. Present prices are highest that have been paid on the market since the first week of April.

Sheep and lambs made a good gain the first week of the flood here, at other points, but the market declined heavily last week, and a further loss is recorded this week, putting prices back to about where they were first of the month. Spring lambs are selling best, at \$6.00 to \$6.50, but range weathers and ewes, off the grass, go at \$3.65 to \$4.40. Total receipts for the month will aggregate 85,000, a loss of only 23 per

cent from same month last year. Arizona stuff is moving freely now, and several big shippers in Texas still have good strings to come. The northwestern movement will not start till August.

J. A. RICKART,
Livestock Correspondent.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

Taking the United States very small number of breeding hogs. Do you know The GOODS, and the ADVISING. Either one alone is a

A farm is worth twice as much as it is worth in dollars and cents.

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

Some facts to prove that we are growing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crescent Stock Food

The finest tonic, appetizer, digester and assimilator on Earth

Crescent Poultry Food

Keeps Poultry healthy and makes hens lay.

Crescent Antiseptic

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

Crescent Disinfectant

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

Crescent Stock Dip

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

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Bolton Stock and Poultry Food Depot,

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

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W. E. BOLTON,

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AMOS E. LOVETT, Associate Editor.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Under the above caption, the Enid Daily Eagle in a recent issue said:

"Enid must not forget her promise to the members of the two big live stock associations. A convention hall, or a mammoth stock show pavilion, must be erected in this city by December 1st, if the pledge is to be observed.

"The importance of making Enid the live stock center of Oklahoma cannot be overestimated. The time is rapidly coming when the live stock interests of Oklahoma will be multiplied many times in point of value in Oklahoma. In fact, the future prosperity of the entire west half of the state rests in a large measure on this industry. Oklahoma lands, as rich as they are, will be exhausted in a few years if the program of raising grain for the market is continued. The prospects for the raising of good live stock are better than ever before, and Oklahoma, especially the western half, is peculiarly adapted to the raising of domestic cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. A degree of permanent prosperity is reached in an agricultural country which is not the case where the grain markets alone are depended upon. Enid can easily make herself the rallying point and market of all the people who will push this great industry in Oklahoma in the future, but she must bestir herself.

"The city council recently passed an ordinance authorizing the calling of an election to vote bonds for the purpose of building a convention hall and sale pavilion, but Mayor Stephenson is powerless to act until after the next tax levy is made, which will be in September. This will not leave much time for the completion of the work."

One of the new agricultural colleges to be established by the state of Oklahoma should be placed far to the westward—at least as far west as the west line of Woodward county. Conditions are not the same in the Western as in the eastern parts of

the state, and the farmers of the extreme western portion are entitled to the fullest consideration. All of the western counties are fertile and productive, though the land must be handled properly, and the right kind of crops must be grown. A good experiment station in Woodward, Beaver of Texas counties would be of inestimable value.

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA.

The following word picture of alfalfa, the plant now claiming so much attention in Oklahoma, is from the pen of George L. Clothier, M. S., who has studied his subject closely in the field, the feed lot and the laboratory:

"The cultivation and feeding of alfalfa mark the highest development of our modern agriculture. Alfalfa is one of nature's choicest gifts to man. It is the preserver and the conservator of the homestead. It is peculiarly adapted to a country with a republican government, for it smiles alike on the rich and the poor. It does not fail from old age. It loves the sunshine, converting the sunbeams into gold coin in the pockets of the thrifty husbandman. It is the greatest mortgage lifter yet discovered.

"The alfalfa plant furnishes the protein to construct and prepare the brains of statesmen. It builds up the muscles and bones of the war-horse, and gives his rider sinews of iron. Alfalfa makes the hens cackle and the turkeys gobble. It induces the pigs to squeal and grunt, with satisfaction. It causes the contented cow to give pailsful of creamy milk, and the Shorthorn and whiteface steers to bawl for the feed rack. Alfalfa softens the disposition of the colt and hardens his bones and muscles. It fattens lambs as no other feed, and promotes a wool clip that is a veritable golden fleece. It compels skim-milk calves to make gains of two pounds a day. It helps the farmer to produce pork at a cent and a half a pound and beef at two cents.

"Alfalfa transforms the upland farm from a sometime waste of gullied clay bank into an undulating meadow fecund with plant-food." It drills for water, working 365 days in the year without recompense from man. The labor it performs in penetrating the subsoil is enormous. No other agricultural plant leaves the soil in such good physical condition as alfalfa. It prospers beneath the surface of the earth and brings her hidden treasures to the light of day. It takes the earth, air, moisture and sunshine, and transmutes them into nourishing feed stuff and into tints of green and purple, and into nectar and sweet perfumes, alluring the busy bees to visits of reciprocity, whereon they caress the alfalfa blossom, which, in their turn, pour out secretions of nectar fit for Jupiter to sip. It forms a partnership with the micro-organisms of the earth of which it is enabled to enrich the soil upon which it feeds. It brings gold into the farmers' purse

by processes more mysterious than the alchemy of old. The farmer with a fifty-acre meadow of alfalfa will have steady, enjoyable employment from June to October; for as soon as he has finished gathering the hay at one end of the field it will be again ready for the mower at the other. The homes surrounded by fields of alfalfa have an esthetic advantage unknown to those where the plant is not grown. The alfalfa meadow is clothed with purple and green and exhales fragrant, balmy odors throughout the growing sea-

son to be wafted-by the breezes into the adjacent farmhouses."

ALFALFA BLOAT.

The latest remedy for bloat in cattle is a proprietary preparation known to the drug trade as sal hepatica. The dose is two tablespoonsful of the salt in a pint of water to be given as soon as the bloat is discovered and relief will come in a few minutes. As a general rule the cows thus treated do not bloat again.

Mention the Inspector in answering ads.

The Book of ALFALFA

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

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

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

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

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

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

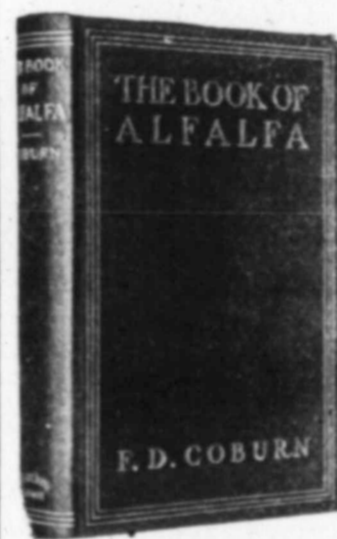
The book is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages (6 1/2 x 9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been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

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

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

Address all orders to the

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
Enid, Oklahoma



Odds and Ends

Get the work down to a business basis and run it that way. The success of a man depends upon his business ability in any vocation.

Plan the work ahead but be sure that you can work to the plan. Plan so that you can keep steadily at it but not so that you will be rushed.

Study as you go. Read the farm papers and other literature. Ignorance of a law excuses no man; this applies to nature's laws as well as man's.

In breeding your animals, always breed up and never down. We are destined to be one of the leading livestock states in the union and the man with the improved strains is the one who will make the big money.

Drag the road with a "King" drag and then drag it again. After each rain, repeat the process. You will be surprised at the great difference in the condition of that road in a very short time and ever afterward.

Again we say, interest the boy in the farm and in the work. Don't expect him to toil from morning till night every day with only his board and clothes as recompense. You wouldn't do it yourself. An interest in the crops and stock is more encouraging than a salary too.

Remember the cotton school to be held at Stillwater at the same time of the meeting of the Board and the election of the new members and arrange your work so that you can be there. It will be time and money well spent and you can take a good look at our Agricultural college while there.

Cultivate. Cultivate. Cultivate. Kill out the weeds but remember that the moisture can be retained in the soil by the same cultivation if done judiciously and continually. A packed soil robs the crop of its water supply and smothers it besides, preventing the much needed air to reach the roots.

Notice how the animals seek the shady portions of the pasture. A few more trees would make it more comfortable and add much to the value of the farm. We had just as well have a small forest on every farm in Oklahoma as not. Later, if they are not wanted as trees, they will make good posts for fence.

Well. The wheat is all in the shock and we have a lot more of it than we thought possible after the very wet spell of the past month. The next move is the threshing of the grain and, unless this can be done within a very short time, it will pay to take a few days off and stack the whole of it. There is no money to be made in letting the grain rot in the shock.

Notice the date of the Institute to be held this month and make it a point to be there. The delegate to be elected at each of these meetings is to have a voice in the election of the members of the Board of Agriculture at Stillwater in August and should be the best farmer in the county in every case. The Oklahoma farmers' business is in farmers' hands and it is now up to them to show that they are interested and can handle that business.

It is disgusting these days to hear a man talk of the conveniences of city life over the farm life. The same conveniences, in almost every instance, may be enjoyed on the farm and at a much less expense if we will but get busy and fix them up. Water, toilet, telephones, automobiles, good roads, schools; what do you want? Fix the farm and buildings up and you have a heaven all your own.

Get more livestock on the farm. Not a bushel of grain should leave the Oklahoma farm except through first class cream and butter and good fat hogs, cattle and sheep. The corn, wheat, etc. are worth just as much to you for this purpose as they are to the other fellow and the fertilizer left on the farm after the stock are sold will amply repay you for the extra trouble, above the increased profits realized.

How do you like the Inspector? Does it come up to your standard as a livestock paper? We should like to hear from you as to your views of the paper and solicit correspondence and queries from every reader. We want news and items from every section of the country for each department of livestock and for general farm news. If you ask us any questions that we cannot answer, we will refer them to some one that can.

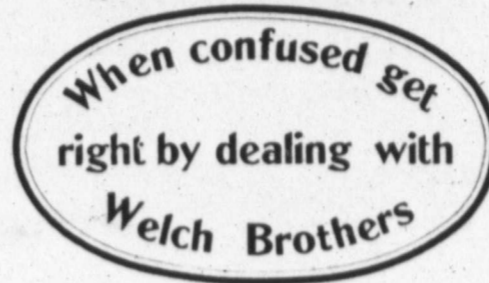
Going to town to work, boys? What for? Stop and figure a little before you do it. Read up all of the farm papers you can get your hands on, get books on agriculture and study them, attend every farmer's institute and make the old farm hum; then see if there is not more on the farm than in any old town for you. Save your money and try a year at the A. & M. college. Thousands fail where one succeeds in town and this statement may be reversed when applied to the farm.

The excessive rains have beaten the ground down solid and the crops will soon be suffering for water if the field is not thoroughly cultivated right away. Now is the very time we must not forget that dust mulch sermon. Tons of water are leaving the soil through the uncultivated surface every day and the way to stop it is by loosening the surface. There is now enough water in the soil for the full development of the crop but thorough and persistent cultivation are required to keep it there.

If you haven't something on the place that will make a big showing at the fairs and livestock shows this fall and winter, get it. It pays to advertise in any business and the winning of prizes at these contests is one of the best advertisements for your farm and its products. Every farm in Oklahoma should be represented in these shows and all should take an interest in them as they are one of the best methods of the farmer's getting together to compare notes.

Oklahoma will soon be in the front rank as a swine state. She already stands eleventh in order according to the number raised, with 1,588,000 head. And the quality is getting to be the best, the improvement of no other class of stock having received so much attention of late. Oklahoma farmers are going to have the best there is, and it will pay reliable breeders of that class of stuff to get in touch with our farmers through the columns of the Live Stock Inspector, the Oklahoma farmers' official live stock paper.

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DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Handling the Bull.

The beef and the dairy breeds differ greatly in temperament and the care and handling which each should receive must differ accordingly. Because of the character of their development, the beef animals are slow and calm in temperament and the males are seldom vicious or unruly. On the other hand, the dairy breeds are of a more nervous and energetic temperament and the males, though seldom vicious if handled properly, are nervous, restless and irritable and not so to be trusted, requiring careful handling at all times.

Out of our old range customs and because of the beefy bulls there used, we have become negligent and careless of the temperament of the male bovine when cornered or placed in a small lot. Even with the beef breeds, it is not advisable to trust the bull loose except in a strong well built lot and the man who handles him should be ready at all times to protect himself should the animal become suddenly vicious or unruly. The dairy bull should be considered dangerous and so handled at all times. With the least irritation or vexation he is liable to become unmanageable and dangerous.

The taming and training of the bull should begin in early calf-hood, the main point in view being to prevent him from realizing his strength and the amount of damage that he might do and to cause him to recognize man as his master at all times. We should never "play" with the young bull as in this he soon learns his strength. Halter break him from the first and never let him get the start of you when leading. When he becomes strong enough that he might pull away with the halter, place a ring in his nose and use an extra rope or strap on it so that if he does start you can bring him to time easily.

As the bull becomes older, we must use more care in his handling for safety. Always be prepared for his becoming cross. Never turn him loose except in a strong lot and teach him obedience regularly. The safest plan in leading him is with the staff-and-snap in addition to the lead strap as, in this way, you can keep him from near you while leading. Be sure that the staff, snap ring and strap or rope are strong and secure.

All animals require a certain amount of exercise for best health and breeding results, and the bull is not an exception. In older dairy states this animal gets his exercise through working a tread power for running the cream separator, the churn or the feed cutter each day. He may be turned in a lot or pasture away from the cows if the fences are made secure enough to prevent him from becoming breachy. Some sort of exercise should be afforded him every day both to keep him in condition and to insure his "making good" as a breeder.

A man who is afraid of the "critter" has no business handling him but there is no need of any man's risking his life in this handling when few precautions beforehand will prevent accidents and fatalities later. A few thoughts along this line may lower the number of narrow escapes and the number of broken bones for the man handling the bull.

If you like the Inspector, tell us. If not, give us your reasons.

DEHORNING CALVES.

Many farmers who are growing the horned breed of cattle, and have good and sufficient reasons for so doing, nevertheless would like very much to get rid of the horns without using the handsaw or clippers. Horns belong to a past age, when the animal was without the protection of man and had to defend itself against all comers and goers. They are not necessary now.

For many years past farmers have dehorned their calves with the minimum of pain and at the same time secured a much better poll than by the use of the saw or clippers. They simply take a stick of caustic potash, put it in a goose quill or something which will hold it firmly, allowing one end to project just a little. When the calf is two or three days old they moisten the caustic slightly and run the stick over the bud or incipient horn while yet under the skin until it becomes highly inflamed, but not enough to draw blood. The stick should be only slightly moistened, as otherwise the caustic will run down over the skin and cause unnecessary pain. Don't moisten it by putting it on the end of your tongue, and be careful not to let it come in contact with your hands.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Why beat the cow for kicking into the pail of milk? Guess if you were bothered with the flies as she is, you would kick some, too.

See that the cows have clean, fresh water every day. This hot weather calls for lots of water and it is much more palatable cool and fresh than otherwise.

Don't expect a scrub cow to net a large profit on the farm. There is money to be made in good stock of all kinds but lots of it to be lost in scrub cows.

Flies are mighty bothersome about the cow lots these days. Get a good fly preparation and use it on the animals. Only frogs, toads and spiders like to see a fly coming their way.

Warm weather calls for better care of the milk and every speck of dirt this season of the year means millions of putrefaction and other germs in a few hours time. Be clean and keep the milk and cream clean.

TEST YOUR COWS.

(By Prof. Samuel E. Barnes, of the University of Tennessee Experiment Station.)

The dairy business is one that requires as much careful attention as any other business. The proprietor of a dairy should know how much profit each and every cow is producing. Why should he feed and milk a cow that does not produce an ample profit? Why should he keep twenty cows instead of ten when the profit is the same? The only reason for a man's doing this is that he does not know which cows are the poor ones and which are the profitable ones. Some men in the United States have been induced to keep careful records of their herds for the past six months, and just as a practical illustration a few of their figures are given below.

One man who has kept a record of his herd of fourteen cows during the last six months has increased his net

profits from \$47.30 to \$122.82 per month, an increase of over 100 per cent. This was done by culling out the poor milkers and feeding according to the amount of milk produced. Before the records began he fed all the cows the same; consequently some cows consumed more food than they could pay for.

There are two others who are keeping the same number of cows (20 in number), feeding the same kinds of food, and selling milk in the same city. Note the difference in results:

One of these herds produced during a test of six months an average per month for the 20 cows of 5,926 lbs. of milk, or only 296 lbs. milk for each cow per month.

The average of butterfat for the 20 cows per month was 283½ lbs., or only 14 1-10 lbs. per cow per month.

The other herd produced during the six months' test an average per month for the 20 cows of 10,679 lbs. of milk, or 534 lbs. of milk for each cow per month.

The average of butterfat for these 20 cows per month was 548 lbs., or 27 2-5 lbs., per cow per month.

Figuring these products at 32 cents per pound for butterfat, and 20 cents per cwt. for skimmilk, the first herd would have a gross month-

ly income of \$192.00, or a profit of \$63.03 after the cost of feed was deducted. The other herd would have a monthly income of \$195.45, or a profit of \$145.55. This man makes more in one month than the other makes in two.

The first man has an annual net income of \$756.36, while the last man clears \$1,756.60. Does it pay to keep records? The individuality of the cow must be considered if a success is to be made in the dairy business. This does not mean a lot of worthless effort, but simply doing a little extra work for a large amount of extra pay. Anyone would be willing to put in an extra hour each day for the sake of doubling his salary. Why not do it?

The herds mentioned above are grade herds, and were fed on silage, pea hay, cotton seed meal and brewers grains. The profits shown indicate the amount left after deducting the cost of feed; the labor being offset by the value of the manure and the increased value of the herd: The cost of feed for the first herd was about \$38.97 per month. For the last herd it was about \$49.94 per month.

Why is a careless boy like a hen? Because he can seldom find anything where he laid it yesterday.

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WHAT SHALL WE PLANT?

Press Bulletin No. 158 of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

Wet weather has prevailed throughout Oklahoma during the past four weeks; and as a result of this excessive precipitation, farmers have not been able to make their regular plantings of kaffir, sorghum and cowpeas at the proper time. Furthermore, many of our upland fields have been washed to such an extent that replanting will be imperative; while the overflow on the bottom lands has not only washed the soil and thereby moved particles to such an extent that extensive areas which were planted early in the spring are now barren, but the standing water has also acted as a destructive agency and very many of these fields remain without a vestige of green material. Several days must elapse before these fields can be cultivated and when the soil becomes firm the grower may wish to secure some information with regard to the time that various crops ought to be planted. Late maturing crops should be planted immediately; crops which mature in a comparatively short period can be planted from the 1st to the middle of July.

Cotton.—Late planting in the case of this crop is not desirable, but it is interesting to note that the Experiment Station has secured fair returns in eastern Oklahoma by planting cotton seed as late as the 9th of July. The crop in question was grown during the year 1903, and as several varieties were used in this test it was possible to obtain some valuable data concerning the respective strains. The field used for the above work was given thorough cultivation prior to planting, and the seeding was done on July 9th as indicated. Our best variety in this list gave a yield of 800.5 pounds of seed cotton per acre; the second variety gave a return of 664.8 pounds of seed cotton per acre; while the third made a yield of 499.9 pounds of seed cotton. Early planting will give much better results one season with another than late planting; however, unfavorable weather conditions interfere with our plans at times and late planting is necessary under such conditions. It will not be a safe proposition to plant extensive areas at this season of the year, but in many cotton fields there are small sections on which the

crop has failed to make a showing, and as the stand over the remaining portion of the field is comparatively good, we believe that it will pay to replant the smaller areas, provided the work can be done immediately.

Mexican June Corn.—In 1904 the Experiment Station planted Mexican June Corn on three different dates. The first planting was made on May 7th; the second, on May 25th; and the 3rd, on June 8th; thus, we have yields for three periods, the third planting being about one month later than the first. The soil was wet and cold during the early part of May; consequently, a poor stand was secured with the first planting. More seed was put in on this plot on June 6th for the purpose of thickening up the stand. The crop was harvested on the 16th of September and the respective plots gave the following yields per acre: Early, 32.8 bushels; medium, 33.0 bushels; and late, 39.0 bushels. It will be observed that the late planting gave the highest yield of grain per acre, but the yield of fodder was somewhat lower in this case than the yields which were reported in connection with the other planting. June corn can be planted in rows forty-two inches apart, and the crop should be given the same treatment as ordinary field corn.

Kafir.—This crop ought to be planted before the first of July. During the season of 1904 our Kafir corn crop on a special rotation series was destroyed on two successive occasions by chinch bugs, and as a matter of course it was late in the season when the third lot of seed was placed in the soil. The seed was planted on the 13th of July, and the crop was given good cultivation during the early stages of growth. Two of the plots under consideration received manure at varying intervals, while the remaining plots received no manure or fertilizer whatever. The crop in these plots was harvested the 4th of November; however, the plants on all plots were frosted somewhat before cutting. The Kafir corn on the manured ground was more mature than the Kafir plants on the unmanured ground. A yield of 21.6 bushels of grain was obtained on the former area, while the latter area gave a return of 8.1 bushels of seed. The yield of fodder amounted to 3.7 tons per acre in the one case and three tons in the other. Kafir makes its best growth when planted in rows thirty-six to forty inches apart and the plants may be thinned to a stand

of one plant every six inches in the row. Good cultivation ought to be given.

Sorghum.—The following information is taken from Press Bulletin No. 146: The sorghum plant is well adapted to our warm climate, and it is known to exhibit a certain degree of drowth resistance, hence the crop can be grown successfully even in the semi-arid portions of the state. The seed should be sown upon a well prepared seed bed, preferably in rows twenty-four to 36 inches apart. This method of planting gives the grower an opportunity to cultivate the crop, especially during the three or four weeks subsequent to seeding. The casual observer may contend that as good or better results can be secured where broadcast seeding is practised; however, experience at this station appears to warrant us in making the statement that forage crops should be planted in such a manner as to permit cultivation. This fact holds good even in the more favorable seasons, and much better results can be obtained in the drier years by giving thorough tillage. It is a well known fact that moisture escapes quite readily from the surface of an uncultivated field, but if the soil is stirred to a depth of two or three inches, a surface mulch is formed and the upward movement of soil moisture is checked. Tillage aids, not only in the conservation of soil moisture, but this process is also a potent factor in the eradication of weeds. Fields that are given careful cultivation, while the crop is still small, are comparatively free from weeds at the close of the season. The dense shade produced by a good crop of sorghum is instrumental as well in shutting out the sun's rays, and incidentally aids in holding objectionable plants in check.

Cowpeas.—The cowpea plant will mature in seventy-five to ninety days, and the crop can be planted as late as the 15th of July. Generally speaking the peas are planted in rows from thirty to thirty-six inches apart. It is not advisable to space the rows less than thirty inches apart, because it is much more difficult to cultivate the crop thoroughly where the rows are narrow. Thorough cultivation during the early stages of growth will assist the plants in making a vigorous start. The cowpea is an important forage crop and it should be given a place on every Oklahoma farm.

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Here is the point. Too many of our farmers are breeding their mares to horses entirely out of their class because that horse happens to have brought about favorable results in his get through crossing on mares in his class. The crossing of a hundred-dollar New Foundland dog on a scrub greyhound is no more absurd than some of the crosses made by unthinking men with horses. We have, in Oklahoma, good types of almost all classes of horses but, through the present careless manner of breeding, we are gradually developing horses that can be classed only as "mixtures."

If we have good draft animals, let's breed to good, sound draft horses, but if our stock will make better drivers and roadsters, go a mile farther and obtain service from a horse in their class. Breeding the heavy draft horse on the pony is the longest way round for obtaining desired results. The large, clumsy, leggy pony is worth less than the lighter, active mother of that individual. In years past, we of this state have been partly excusable for our practices in the breeding of our horses because better sires were practically out of our reach, both literally and financially. Now, all classes of sires are within our reach and we are not excusable for raising horses belonging to no class.

As we stated at the beginning of this article, there is money to be made in raising any class of horses. The price of the horse will continue high indefinitely. But, we should not be satisfied except with the best animals in whatsoever class we are raising and with the top prices paid for animals in that class. Our home market calls most for the light draft horse for use on our farms. The townsmen will pay good prices for fast and showy drivers. The city wants the heavy draft horse for pulling its heavy loads and the stylish, showy coach horse for their carriages. There is a big demand for every class of horse if the horse is strictly in that class.

Study the requirements of the class of horse in which you are most interested, use only mares conforming to or tending toward these requirements and obtain service from the best horse possible in the class. With these preparations and precautions you can double your money on every colt or horse sold off the farm.

PADLOCK MEMORANDUM.

The animals are yours. Yes, and your friends. Consider their condition and treat them kindly.

Let the horses drink often this hot weather. It is hard to do without the necessities of life when we know not the reason for it.

Man, to be successful, must have six senses, rather than five: Hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling, feeling and common horse sense.

Don't leave the poor horse to stand in the hot sun tied with a short hitch strap. How would you like to have your head and hands tied fast in the same place. The sun itself is bad enough and the flies are "horrid."

YEAST TREATMENT FOR COWS AND MARES.

We have received several inquiries lately for the yeast treatment for aborting and non-breeding cows and mares. The original formula as recommended by Dr. Peters for cows is as follows:

In cows that have aborted the placenta or afterbirth should be removed immediately, or as soon as possible. The entire vagina is then irrigated with a luke-warm 3 per cent solution of permanganate of potash. Then the solution of yeast is injected into the vagina, which solution is prepared as follows: The ordinary compressed yeast is used. One cake is dissolved in a teacupful of water and allowed to stand to ferment. To this ferment is added from a pint to a pint and a half of water. This is injected into the vagina, and it has a tendency to stop the discharge from the vagina better than any chemical that has so far been used. It has also the great advantage that it does not produce irritation which may occur by the use of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. It has also been used with very good success in cows affected with leucorrhoea. A few injections usually stop the discharge. It is now being tried on cows that are called perpetual bullers and cows that are seemingly sterile. The same treatment is used, namely, first the vagina is washed out with a solution of soap and water and then the yeast solution is used.

The philosophy of the yeast treatment is that in many cases of sterility in both mares and cows the failure to breed is due to an acid condition of the vagina and the yeast corrects this acid conditions. The yeast should be mixed to a paste with water and allowed to stand 12 hours in a warm place, then add a pint of luke-warm freshly boiled water and let it stand another 12 hours. Prepare this twenty-four hours before the cow is expected to come in heat and use it as soon as she comes in heat. Breed her just as she is going out of heat. Several of our readers have tried this with good results in the case of both non-breeding mares and cows. It is safe to use and worthy of trial, but of course will be beneficial only in the cases where sterility is due to the acid conditions above mentioned.—Wallaces Farmer.

Error is a great deal worse than ignorance. It is better to know nothing than to know what isn't true.

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

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PROBLEM OF SOIL FERTILITY.

To the Inspector:

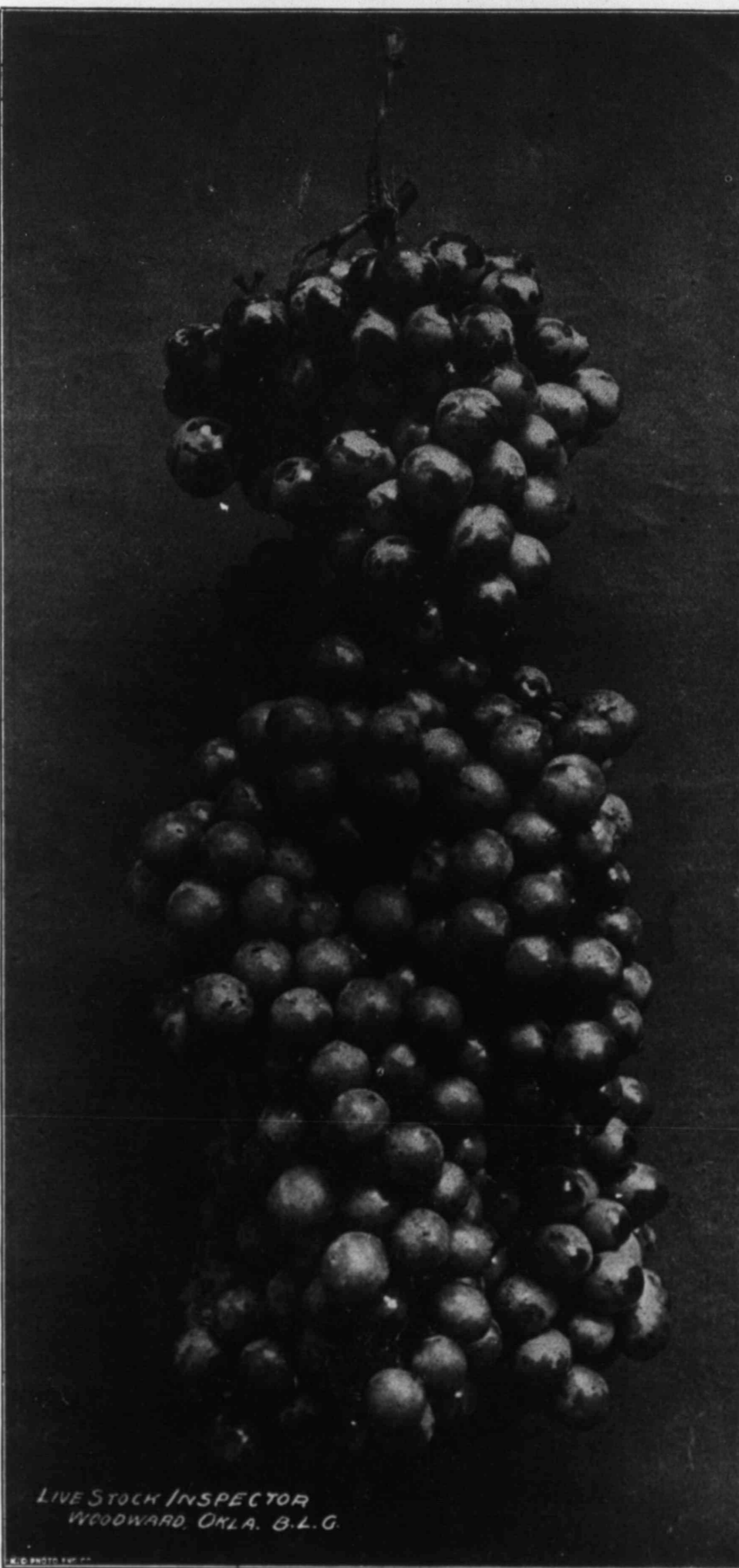
In the former article we promised to give some results of experiments in soil culture, proven by chemical analysis; but being called from home cannot refer to the reports of various experiment stations to enable us to give correct figures, and will have to defer that interesting matter until next issue. In fact we will be under the necessity of making this article of rather a rambling character.

It has not been an uncommon thing for settlers in prairie countries to find and locate on land which looked like it could not fail in producing a splendid growth of vegetation of any kind, and yet, when the ground was plowed and planted to wheat, corn, oats or other cereals, would produce only a dwarf, stunted growth of stalk, and perhaps a small amount of grain. This, too, in a season when there was sufficient moisture to produce a strong growth of stalk. Now, such a result need not and should not condemn the land, nor the climate. It may be that such apparently good looking soil may contain enough nitrogen for half a dozen crops, enough phosphoric acid for twice or thrice as many crops, and enough potash for a hundred crops, and yet none of it be available for plant growth. But it is more than likely that it is only one or two of these substances that are not in a condition to be available or possibly the absence of nitrogen which causes the stunted growth of the plants. Keep in mind that the absence of either one of these substances will as certainly prevent the perfect growth of plants of any kind, as if any two or all of them were deficient. In land of this description there is almost certain to be plenty of potash and phosphoric acid, but most probably a deficiency of nitrogen.

In the short grass country of the west it is almost certain that the available plant food—especially phosphoric acid and nitrogen—has been partly exhausted by the hundreds of crops of grass which have grown, died and dried up and been blown away, or consumed by fire and the ashes blown into the ravines or streams and carried away. Each one of these grass crops has been taken enough of all three substances to perfect its growth, and in five cases out of six some of them have been returned to the soil. Consequently plant growth must be dwarfed.

In all such cases the application of even a small amount of a fertilizer containing (approximately) ten to fifteen per cent of potash, eight to ten per cent of phosphoric acid, and five to eight per cent of nitrogen will put these substances in a condition to become available that is, soluble. In making such application of fertilizer the potash should be applied in fall or winter, and phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the spring.

In order that a farmer may grow perfect crops he must notice critically the deficiencies in plant growth of this year's crop, and apply the kind of fertilizer material to remedy the defects in next year's crop. Keep in mind, then, that without some nitrogen there can be no plant life, and when there is an excess of it, the plant will be watery and weak. Phosphoric acid is the health of the plant, and if deficient there will be a spindling growth of straw. Potash forms a large proportion of all plants, and without it there can be no full development of plant or seed, but an excess will not hurt the plant or seed, as the plant seems to take up only what is needed, leaving the



LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR
WOODWARD, OKLA. B. L. G.

THIS IS THE WAY THEY GROW IN OKLAHOMA.

balance, no matter how much, dormant in the soil, ready for the next crop.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that where the soil contains the element of plant food in a condition that it is not soluble (available), the application of small amounts of fertilizer continue the same substance in an available condition serves the purpose of livening up, or putting life into the some dormant substances in the soil. The application of farm yard manure will, if enough is applied, cure these defects in time, but it is slow in its work, and there is never enough is applied, cure these defects in time, but it is slow in its work, and there is never enough manure made on the farm to put all the plant food that has been taken out by a crop to put any great per cent back into it. Therefore it becomes necessary to use condensed fertilizer's to supply the deficiency.

I. S. D.

Beaver, Okla.

The Fort Worth Market For Hogs.

A representative of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company made the Inspector a pleasant call last week and spoke many encouraging words for the paper. He, however, said that the report as to the condition of the stock yards at Fort Worth during the recent floods is altogether incorrect as these yards were not flooded at any time. Newspapers all over the country reported that these yards were flooded and many head of stock lost and we are glad to learn that this is a mistake.

The demand for hogs on the market at Fort Worth is far above the supply and this representative is in Oklahoma for the purpose of developing a hog trade for that market. In this connection he says:

'For every load of hogs killed at Fort Worth there is shipped into the territory of which Fort Worth is the distributing centre, fifteen

loads of finished pork products. This will give the hog raisers an idea of the hogs needed at that market.'

VALUE OF BREEDING STOCK.

This question is ever present with the intending purchaser of pure bred stock—what can I afford to pay for a pure bred sire? The question must be answered from two standpoints, that of the breeders of pure stock and that of the producer of beef or pork. We are not in favor of the so-called "boom prices" or speculative values, but we do believe the owner of a high class herd of pure bred stock can pay a long price for an animal to head that herd. How long a price depends upon a number of things—the real breeding value of the would be purchase, the breeding and reputation of the herd and the individuality of the "man behind the gun."

The breeder's business is more or less speculative, not so much in what his product will bring but in what his product will be. If he gets a sire that crosses well with his females, if the product is up to the standard, he is almost absolutely sure of a ready sale at remunerative prices—prices that will easily justify his paying the "long price" for his sire. There always has been and probably always will be a strong demand for the "best" in all the breeds—a demand that compels high prices.

From the farmers' or meat producers' standpoint the situation is very different. There is no speculation in his operations, barring fluctuations in the market. His operations involve a cold blooded business proposition—a dollars and cents proposition. We believe, by reason of the easy fleshing, quick-maturing tendencies of the "pure-bred," that the get of a pure bred bull of any of the beef breeds will sell on the market from \$3 to \$5 more at the yearling age than the get of a "scrub" bull from the same cows. A bull should fertilize 60 cows, and figuring the profit on each calf at \$4, we have a profit on one year's operations of \$240, a nice return on a fairly good price for the bull. While the farmer could not profitably invest \$5000 in a Choice Goods, he could afford to pay from \$200 to \$500 for one of his good sons. For the same reasons we believe that on an average the get of a good pure bred boar will net the producer \$1.00 per head more at nine months of age than pigs by a "scrub" boar out of the same sows. In the two farrowing seasons a boar should easily produce 150 pigs. This would give a handsome return on the usual investment for the boar. The producer could not profitably pay \$10,000 for a Meddler 2d or an Impudence, but he could pay \$50 to \$100 for one of their good sons.

It must not be inferred that we recommend the using, for breeding purposes, of every male that is eligible to registry. Far from that. What we do recommend in this matter is the castration of fully 30 per cent of the bull calves and 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the boar pigs. If the breeders would adopt this rule, they would be in a position, with these steers and barrows, to give their neighbors an object lesson in beef and pork production that would go a long way in helping the farmer answer the question, "What can I afford to pay for a pure bred sire?"—Breeders Special.

When you answer an advertisement in the Inspector, tell them where you saw it.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

THE VALUE OF THE BOAR.

How much can you afford to pay for a boar? That depends. For instance, you have from three to twelve good registered brood sows. The expense to you of breeding them to an inferior boar will be the difference in value between your good sows and an equal number of scrubs of unknown worth. You can afford to pay more for the boar than the above difference. Suppose you have a bunch of scrub brood sows and want to improve the herd. A good boar will add at least a dollar a head to the value of every pig you raise. Figure it out yourself on the basis of the number of pigs you expect to raise. Suppose you have a good bunch of grade sows and want to raise gilts from them for breeding purposes. You can afford to pay for the boar, in proportion to what those gilts when matured will be worth to you as brood sows. Suppose you have selected a type of hog to raise, have one or more sows of that type on hand and want to preserve and possibly improve it. Positively there is no way of knowing what you can afford to pay for the right boar if you can find him, for to make a mistake here is to lose at one stroke all you have accomplished as a breeder up to that time. You are a great deal more apt to make a mistake in choosing the kind of a boar you need than in paying too much for him. Then, suppose you are a breeder. The price you can afford to pay for a boar depends upon the other breeders who are your customers, and the amount of patronage you may reasonably expect to receive from them in case you produce breeding or show animals to their liking. Then, again, suppose you hanker after fellowship with the "hot air" gang—but for heaven's sake, let us not suppose you will do so foolish a thing. Cut it out—mark it off the map of your intentions—banish it from the realm of your desires before it ruins you, as it has so many others.

It has always seemed to the writer that in choosing a type of swine, the place where they are to be raised ought to be taken into consideration. If you have a large farm with lots of woods or alfalfa pasture and in a location where regular crops are reasonably certain, and you finish off the hogs behind cattle, a hog of extra large frame and late finishing quality ought to be a very profitable type. On the other hand such animals in a small enclosure or pasture, in a location where crops are so uncertain that one must figure on marketing the swine the same year they are farrowed, would not be profitable. For these conditions, the medium, mellow, quick maturing kind ought to be the most profitable. As to bacon or lard types, it depends on whether you are going to try to create a market for a special production, or sell on the ordinary fat hog market. Study your location and your market, and then choose a type of hog that will most easily and economically adapt itself to the situation.

As to the business of raising hogs to sell as breeders, a man who first had his failure, but later a gratifying success, says:

"As long as one breeder will be capable of producing better hogs than another there will always be a market for choice hogs of good

breeding. The business will continue to grow because of the demand for good swine. Fancy swine breeding is on as firm footing as the breeding of high class cattle and horses. It will always be a business wherein the small farmer as well as the stockman must be interested. Breeding enterprises where brains are the largest part of the capital stock will always be successful. It is the man and not his money that will make the work a paying investment. Good stock to begin with is essential. Paying a good price for a top hog that comes from a line of winners and winner producers is but investing in another breeder's brains and skill. Buyers there be in plenty for the very tops of the breeds. It is the poor stuff that is a drug on the market. Begin carefully, yet securely, work conscientiously, and learn from the experience of others."

The other day several teams came in loaded with hogs, all in tight boxes. All were very warm and one was pulled out dead. The price of that hog would have paid the bill for panel racks for all the wagons. It is safer, too, to get up and get hogs well on the way to the station in the early morning, besides having cool wagons to haul in.—Mail and Breeze.

This department would like to have a photograph of your hog house and yards, showing arrangements for handling pigs and breeding stuff.

SUMMER FEED FOR HOGS.

(N. A. Clapp, Michigan.)

When hogs are kept it is a good plan to produce as much of the feed for them right there on the farm as possible. All want to make pork as cheaply as they can, and the feed raised on the farm is, as a rule, cheaper than commercial feeds. But there are exceptions to the rule, and the man who holds himself to a rule, regardless of conditions, makes a mistake.

Experiments have proven what we have found by experience to be true, that the table waste and skim milk and cornmeal constitute a feed for hogs running to pasture that make the most rapid gains for the cost of feed of anything yet found. It is not necessary to stop to theorize in regard to the matter. It is sufficient to know that such things are a fact.

But the question comes up to the kind of pasture that furnishes the best feed. It has been proven again and again that alfalfa makes the best feed, with June clover a close second. In the absence of clover blue grass makes the next best pasture. When none of the clovers or grasses are available it is far better to sow rape than to compel pigs to go without any green forage.

The man who gets lopsided and keeps his hogs either on green forage alone, or on grain alone, makes a mistake. Experience has shown us that hogs can live on forage and make some gain, but do not make the gains rapid enough to make the venture a satisfactory one. Hogs may make rapid gains on a grain diet alone, but it is too expensive. The man who uses both forage and grain makes a rapid gain at a low cost, provided the feeds are well balanced. Hogs fed on both forage and grain make a better quality of meat than if either are fed alone. The

forage helps to make bone and muscle, and the grain helps to add the fat. The skim milk, buttermilk, dishwater and whey promote growth, and all help to make cheap pork, if fed in connection with the other feeds. They also help to improve the quality of meat.

POLAND CHINA HOGS AS MONEY MAKERS.

To the Inspector:

There is no livestock kept on the farm that will give as quick and profitable returns for the time and money spent in their care as the Poland China hogs. I mean the improved, up-to-date type of Poland Chinas. There is a type of hog that bears this name which has made little improvement over their wild brothers, but take the lard hog for a money maker because he is easy to fatten and grows fast. He is a good rustler and a hearty eater. He fills all of the requirements of the market both as a lard and as a meat hog. His flesh is tender and sweet and the meat, being laid on with streaks of fat, is the most desirable and best table meat.

But where the Poland Chinas shine is in the paying for their keep, besides buying for their owners the necessities of life with a few luxuries thrown in. Truly, the man who depends on the one crop system of farming for livelihood is on the road to failure and, just as truly, the man who breeds and feeds good hogs is

on the road to success. Give me the reliable Poland Chinas.

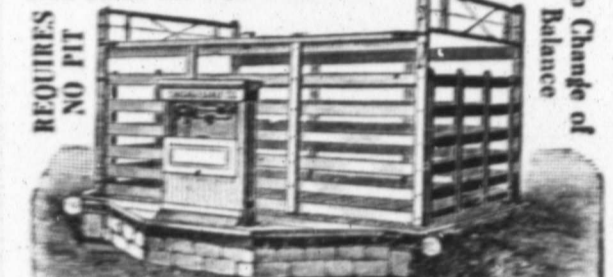
J. R. S.

Hutner, Okla.

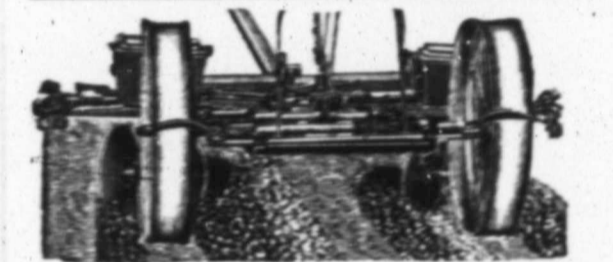
Have any of our readers tried feeding ground alfalfa sprinkled with corn meal or any ground grain as a mash? We would like to hear from you.

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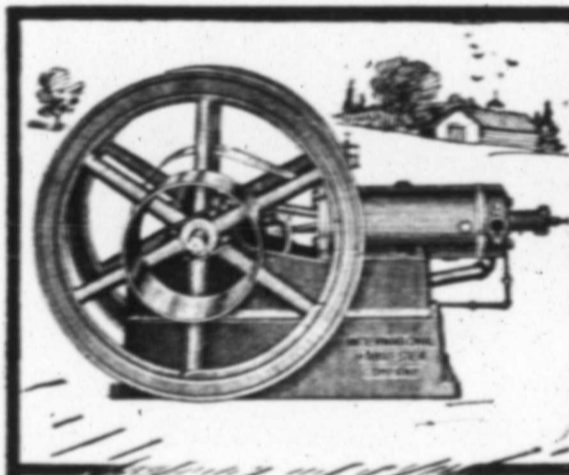


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Write for circulars and prices.
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FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

It will shell the corn, grind feed, cut ensilage, turn the fanning mill, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

I. H. C. engines, being so simple, so efficient, so dependable, and furnishing abundant power at so little cost, have

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(Incorporated)

A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

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

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

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

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

They are built in—
VERTICAL, 2 and 3-Horse Power.
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Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

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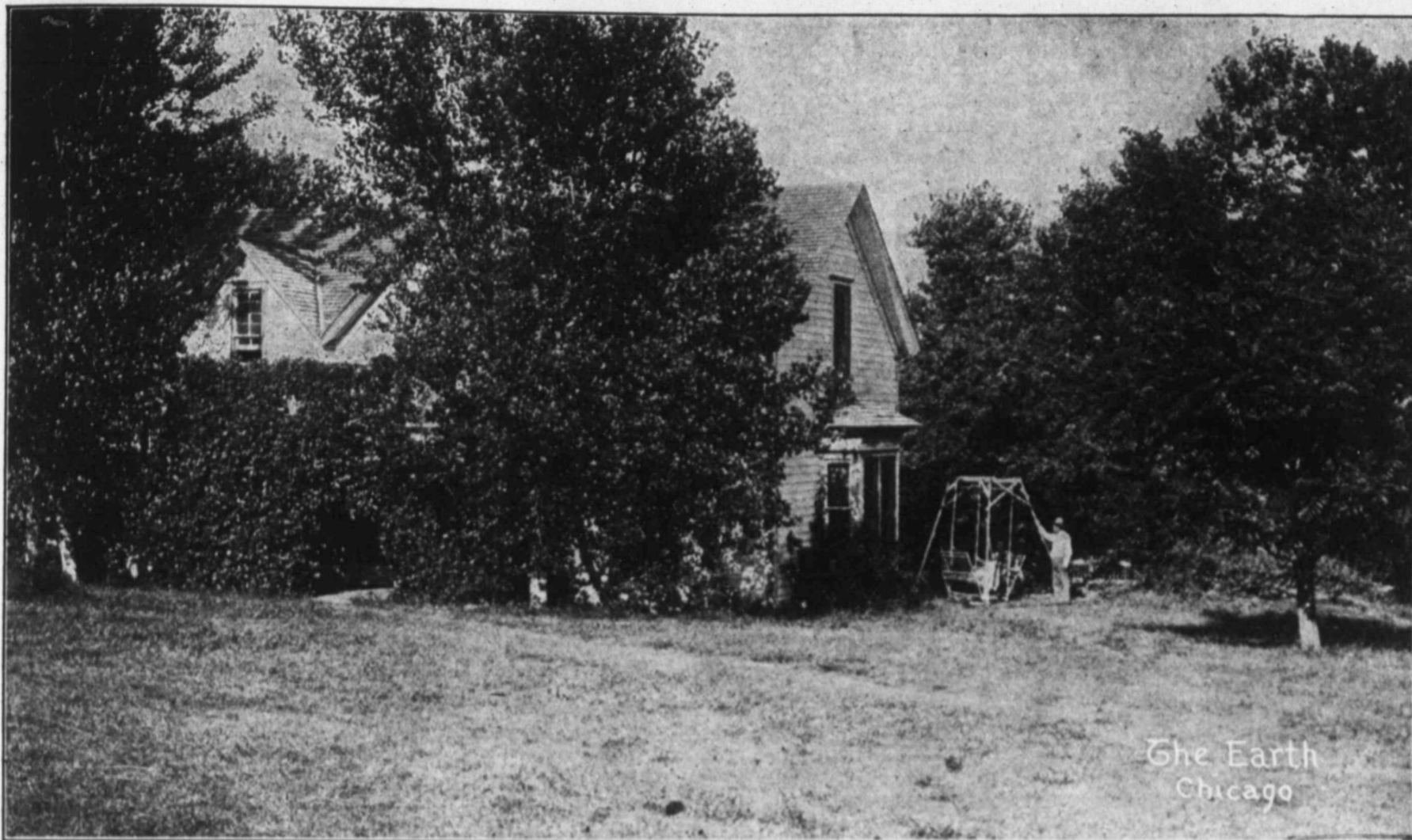
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The Earth
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FARM HOME IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY, PANHANDLE OF TEXAS.

THE CATTLE TICK.

Means of Eradicating This Pest.

The destruction of the Texas fever tick is the first step necessary to secure a free cattle market. Certain portions of Oklahoma are below the federal quarantine line and it will be necessary to get rid of the tick before such portions of the state can be placed above the line. This is not an impossible task, as it has been accomplished in other states and it will not be long in Oklahoma until the greater portion of the state will not be restricted in its cattle business by any quarantine line.

It is not a difficult matter to rid a farm of ticks if the work is begun at the proper time and is carefully looked after. If the stockman would for one season look carefully after this matter he would not have any further trouble. The tick is a parasite and will not develop except when attached to some animal. By greasing or handpicking the cattle, any farmer, with the few head of cattle usually kept on the farm, can rid his stock of ticks. But if the work is going to be done at all it must be well done. Not a single tick should be allowed to mature and fall to the ground. By beginning now and destroying all of the ticks on the cattle, and then go over them every two weeks until October or November and one can clean up their farm or pasture.

The tick question means a great deal to southern farmers, as it has cost them a lot of money, and as long as we have infected pastures the tick will continue to cost the farmer a good portion of the profits of his cattle business. The tick is largely responsible for the poor grades of cattle common on the farms of the infected area. It is risky to buy high priced cattle from the north and turn them on infected pastures. We cannot grade up the dairy herds as rapidly as we otherwise would on account of the possible loss of high priced stock with Texas fever. With the tick out of Oklahoma, the dairy business, and cattle raising in general, would become immensely profitable, as well bred cattle could be placed on every farm without danger of loss from fever.

Greasing cattle with a mop or brush is the cheapest and easiest

manner of getting rid of the ticks where only a few cattle are to be handled. The fully developed ticks should be picked off and put into a can of oil or burned. Grease the cattle once a week at the start or until they are free from ticks, then once every two weeks as long as you can find young ticks on them. Crude oil is one of the cheapest and best remedies, or a mixture of kerosene and crude oil in equal parts to which is added sulphur to each two gallons of the mixture. Thoroughly rub the oil on the legs and under parts of the body and especially on all parts of the body where ticks are usually found.

If the pastures of the farm are so arranged that one portion of the pastures can be kept idle during the summer and fall or the fall and winter the ticks will all die out on the pasture not in use. If all stock of every kind is kept out of a pasture from July 1st until December 1st or from September 1st until April 1st of the following year, all ticks will be destroyed in the unused pasture.

If a pasture is to be divided, two fences should be run across so as to leave a lane about ten feet wide between the used and unused pastures. All grass and rubbish on this lane should be burned at the end of the season. Before putting any cattle on the clean pasture they should be examined for ticks. A little carelessness here will put ticks into the clean pastures and nothing whatever will have been gained by the trouble.

Begin now to clean up the cattle; see that no ticks mature and drop off to lay eggs, and by doing the work thoroughly for the remainder of the season all infection can be destroyed. Townships and counties should take up the work in earnest, every farmer see that his cattle are looked after and by January 1st every county that goes into the work in earnest could be free from infection and could have the privilege of an unrestricted market for their cattle. To be above the quarantine line means a great deal to the live stock interests of a community and in order to get above the line it is abso-

lutely necessary to get rid of the cattle tick. L. L. LEWIS.

TRAP THE GOPHERS.

Last year my father's eighty-acre farm was covered with gopher mounds. Father offered my brother and myself ten cents a scalp for every gopher we could catch on the farm. We got four small steel traps and dug down into the runways and set the traps, covering the openings with boards and dirt to exclude the light. We did not have very good luck at first, but soon learned by experience that it was a mistake to cover the holes over tight. There should be a small hole left to let in a little light, then the gopher will soon come to investigate and if the trap is properly set you are almost sure to get him. We caught every gopher on the farm and a few on the edge of the fields adjoining. As one gopher will throw up a number of mounds, the work of cleaning a field with traps is not so big a job as one might think. Father gave us thirty cents for every ground hog we could catch on the farm, and we caught eight last year, besides a great many gophers. Uncle Henry, strychnine is a dangerous thing to have on the place. I think steel traps, and industrious boys to handle them, are much better. I am nine years old and my brother is seven.—Emery Deaver, in Wallace's Farmer.

TOP CATTLE \$8.25.

G. H. Wight Markets 45 Steers at \$130.50 Per Head.

A new top on fat cattle was made on the Kansas City market June 24, by G. H. Wight of Antelope, Kas., who marketed 45 head of Shorthorn and Hereford steers at \$8.25. As they averaged 1,582 pounds, they brought right at \$130.50 a head, or a total for the lot of \$5,772.50, a pretty large sum for a small drove of cattle. Mr. Wight has often topped this market, as he is a noted feeder. He owns a farm of 3,200 acres, and carries on farming as well as cattle feeding on a scientific plan.

Don't take the office-seeker's word for it. Read up and keep up.

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POULTRY DEPARTMENT

FEEDING FOR EARLY EGGS.

The Department of Poultry Husbandry, Ithaca, New York, has issued a bulletin on four methods of feeding pullets for early egg production.

Pen 1, forced, received a grain mixture morning and night in the litter and wet mash at noon.

Pen 2, forced, received the grain mixture morning and night in the litter and dry mash in a hopper open at all times.

Pen 3, retarded, received grain morning, noon and night in litter and beef scrap once a day in a trough.

Pen 4, retarded, received grain mixture and beef scrap in a hopper open at all times. The pullets in all four pens had grit, oyster shell, and water always before them, and were given mangel beets and cut green bone at intervals during the period of confinement.

The findings drawn from the data of this experiment are as follows:

1. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.

3. Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets.

4. Forced pullets produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets.

5. Forced pullets gave better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.

6. Forced pullets made a greater percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.

7. Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.

8. Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.

9. Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.

10. Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.

11. Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets.

12. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than wet mash.

13. Wet mash and grain-fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry mash and grain-fed pullets.

14. Wet mash and grain-fed pullets produced slightly larger eggs of slightly better fertility, and showed less broodiness than dry mash and grain-fed pullets.

15. Dry mash and grain-fed pullets laid eggs of good size at an earlier period than wet mash and grain-fed pullets.

16. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets.

17. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain.

18. Pullets fed on grain were more inclined to develop bad habits than those having a mash.

19. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter.

20. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay.

21. Prolificacy made but slight difference in weight of hen and weight of eggs.

22. The most prolific pullets did not always lay earliest.

23. Pullets did not as a rule lay while molting.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES.

The two most popular breeds of poultry in this country today are Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. And they seem certain to maintain their supremacy over other breeds in popularity. They are American breeds, and they meet the American demand for a utility fowl. This is not to say that they are the best of all breeds. But as to their popularity there can be no question. Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are the two varieties most—numerously represented at most winter poultry shows. The Rhode Island Reds, however, pushed them closely during the past season. Probably more White Wyandottes are exhibited every winter than of any other variety, but in spite of this fact the Barred Rock is the most popular variety in this country. As many White Wyandottes may be in the hands of farmers, but on the farms the Barred Rock is far in the lead. The difference between the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes is not clearly understood by all poultry raisers. To many the only apparent difference in type is that the Plymouth Rock has a single comb, while the Wyandotte has a rose comb, but the types of these two breeds are quite unlike that is, when they are bred true to proper form.

The Plymouth Rock is about a pound larger, the weights being as follows: Cock 9 1-2 pounds; cockerel, 8; hen, 7 1-2; pullet, 6 1-2. In Wyandottes, the weights are, cocks, 8 1-2 pounds; cockerel, 7 1-2; hen, 6 1-2; pullet, 5 1-2. The difference in size is not great but there is a material difference. Some prefer one of these sizes, some the other.

In shape the differences are notable. In a word it may be said that "medium" describes the Plymouth Rock. The Rock has a medium sized comb, medium length of back, medium length of leg, medium length of body, medium length of tail. The Wyandottes is "broad and short" in the various sections. The constant effort of the breeders is to keep the two breeds from closely resembling each other in type.

Both breeds are beautiful. The medium type Barred Rock, graceful in carriage, neither down on the ground nor up on stilts is surely a beautiful bird, and so is the short, round, broad Wyandotte.

Of the Plymouth Rocks there are the following varieties recognized as Standards: Barred, White, Buff, while the following varieties make up the Wyandottes: Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver, Penciled, Columbian.—Ex.

JUNE AND JULY CHICKS.

Some poultry raisers regard the hatching season as over about this time of year. R. V. Hicks says in Poultry Culture that when it comes to raising chickens for farm or home use, the June and July chicks are certainly the cheapest ones to raise. It is perhaps true that mites and lice are a little worse in the summer than spring and the growing chicks must be watched for them every week or two and lice powders and liquid lice killers used frequently. It is also true that shade must be provided and fresh water kept constantly handy. But are not these extra cares more than met by the quick growth and freedom from cold rainy weather? To a new breeder

who wishes to get new blood or anyone wishing to make a start with pure bred poultry, now is a good time. Nearly all breeders offer special low rates for eggs from now on, generally about half price, also, many offer the breeding stock used the past season for sale.—Ex.

The writer just "took off" an incubator hatch where all but six of the fertile eggs produced a good chick. Can you beat that? Tell us something about your incubator experience.

MITES IN THE HEN HOUSE.

A subscriber writes: "How can I clean my hen houses and chicken coops of mites?"

If it can be procured, saturate nest boxes, roosts, etc., with crude oil, making sure that rough places, cracks, crevices, etc., are wet with the oil. Or if you have mutton tallow, make a tallow with which to paint the roosts as with the crude oil. The tallow holds the smell of the oil, and prevents rapid evaporation.

The season for preserving eggs is near at hand. Considering the requirements of the new pure food law, you would better let them go for what you can get while they are fresh. But if you must preserve them, here is the water glass method. It is claimed by some that eggs cared for in this way will keep in very good condition for nearly a year.

A wooden, porcelain or stone vessel, water boiled and cooled and strictly fresh eggs to begin with, are the requisites. As the eggs are gathered, put them in the vessel, standing them with the small end down, and put as many down at once as possible. Then to ten quarts of the boiled and cooled water add one quart of water glass (or in that proportion, stir well, and pour this over the eggs, which it should completely cover. The eggs should at all times be completely submerged in the solution; if evaporation takes place, more of the solution must be added. The solution forms a coating which renders the shell air-tight. The fresh eggs may be added to the solution as they are gathered, keeping them always under water. In some instances, the mixture has been known to coagulate, and now and then one of the eggs, on being broken, is found with the yolk seemingly cooked fast to the white on one side; but the general testimony seems to be in favor of this preservative above all others, especially for home use. After being put into the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be set away in a cool, dark place and covered, to keep out any trash. It is claimed that eggs preserved in this way are much superior to storage eggs, with no unnatural taste or taint about them, and that they "beat up" about as well as fresh ones.

The water glass is cheap—about fifty cents a gallon and most druggists keep it, either in liquid form, or powder, and the druggist should be able to tell how to reduce the dry form to the liquid.

POKE ROOT FOR CHOLERA.

H. H. Derr, of Arkansas City, Kas. writes to the Mail and Breeze as follows:

"Common poke root boiled down to a strong tea and added to the drinking water in the proportion of 1 cup to an ordinary pailful will cure chicken cholera and nine cases out of 10 of hog cholera. If the poke root is grated raw and a lump the size of a hulled walnut is given to a

cow twice a day for a few days it will cure any case of garget."

Take care of the chicks. What's the use of hatching five hundred and then turning them out with senseless old hens to drag to death through the wet weeds and grass? Put the hen in a coop with a lath or wire run, and keep her there! It's a little tough on the hen, but the extra per cent of chicks raised to weaning time will pay you well. The writer has followed this plan, and out of six hundred chicks, about half of which are now weaned, has not lost a dozen.

Texas Lands

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BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

THE SPALDING STOCK FARM

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AMERICAN BRED GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale at what he is worth

Also Some

SHORTHORNS

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

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed

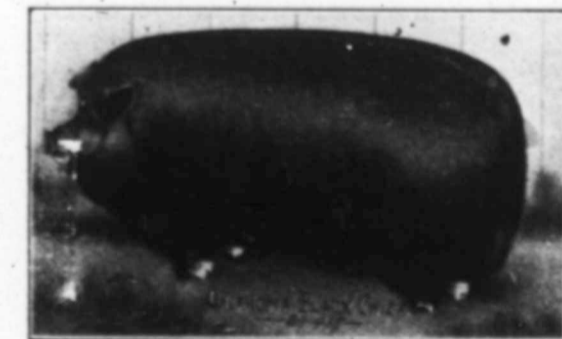
I have the choicest strain of this magnificent breed, having won a majority of premiums wherever shown. Four firsts and four seconds at the Big Center Poultry Show, held at Enid, in January, 1907. Will sell eggs for the balance of the season at

\$1.50 per 15 eggs

Also have a few

CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE

Oklahoma Director for Partridge
Wyandotte Club of America
W. P. LIGHTFOOT, Enid, Oklahoma



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

J. R. SPARKS, HUNTER, OKLA.

PROFITABLE POLANDS

CRAWFORD & DRUMMOND
NORTON, KANSAS

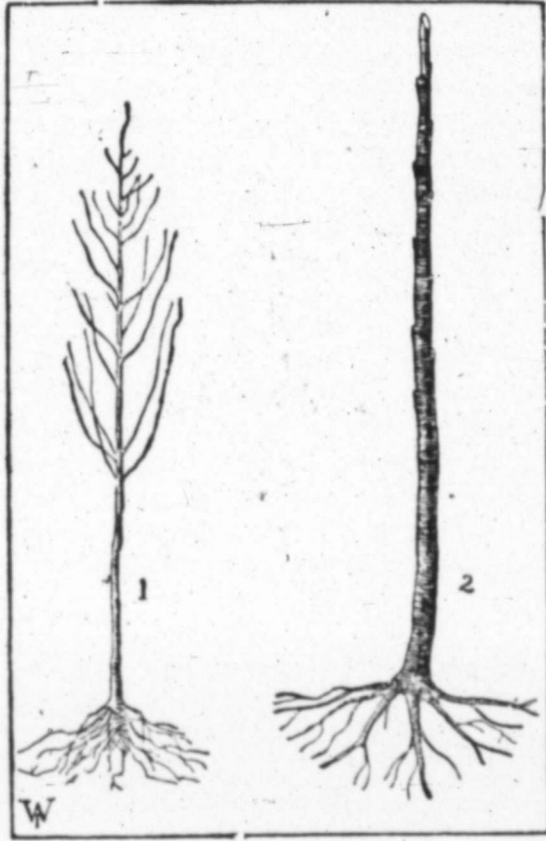
The big smooth kind. Line bred Chief Perfection 2nd boars, and big sows, the combination that produces the kind you all want—That's our combination. Seventy-five pigs to price you for fall delivery. Write us.

Farm, Field and Garden

THE PEACH.

Proper Pruning of the Top and Roots at Planting Time.
By L. C. CORBETT.

In general the peach is a stronger and more rapid grower than the apple or the pear. For that reason it is planted in the orchard at an earlier age than either. Yearling peach trees are considered more satisfactory by orchardists than older trees. These young plants are usually reduced to a single stem or whip at planting time, the head being formed from the shoots which develop along the body of the tree during the first year of its growth. It is



PEACH TREES.

[1. From the nursery. 2. Pruned for orchard planting.]

an easy matter to go over the newly planted tree and cut off such shoots as are not desired.

There will be a severe loss of root area in removing the plant from the nursery, depending upon the size and age of the plant. All mutilated or dead roots should be removed, and in cutting away roots it should be the aim to make the cut in such a manner that a smooth, clean surface is left, which, when the tree is placed in position, will come in contact with the moist soil either of the sides or bottom of the hole. With most of our ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees as little root area should be cut away as is practicable. Many of the fruit bearing plants, however, such as the apple, pear, peach, plum and grape, will stand quite severe root pruning.

Farmers Weigh Your Stock and Produce.

A short time since a farmer who fed over 100 head of 3-year-old steers saved over \$500 by weighing them when sold. Another farmer who sold 7,000 bushels of corn saved \$150.00 by weighing it on his own scales before delivering. Buyers of stock and grain are as liable to make mistakes as anyone, and it is a satisfaction to know that one is getting honest weight.

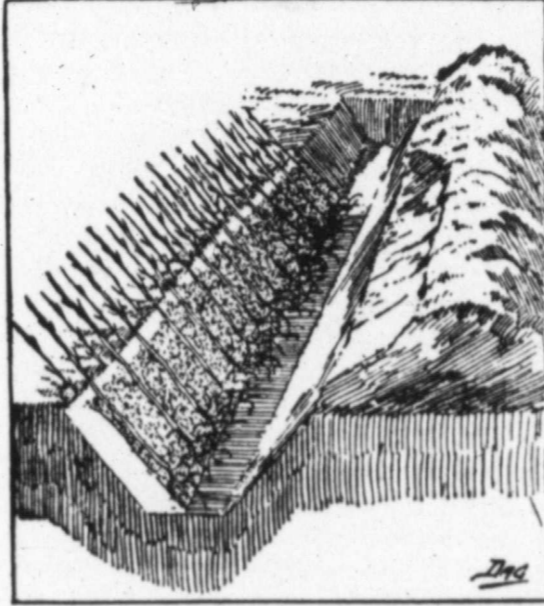
During the last fifty years the Chicago Scale Co. have furnished more scales to farmers than any other concern, and their scales have been the official scales at all Expositions, World's Fairs and large stock shows held in the west. Their prices are reasonable and they give any information wanted free.

Transplanting Forest Trees.

When a seedling or transplant is taken from the ground its roots should immediately be plunged into a vessel containing a mixture of earth and water about as thick as cream. This mixture is known as "puddle" and is one of the most important requisites for successful tree planting.

If seedlings are received from a distance the trees should be unpacked at once and their roots should be dipped into a puddle. After this the trees should be "heeled in" according to the following method until the time for planting in the field:

Dig a trench deep enough to bury the roots and part of the stems. The



HEELING IN YOUNG STOCK.

trench should run east and west, its south bank at a slope of about thirty degrees to the surface of the ground. A layer of trees should be placed in the trench on its sloping side, the tops toward the south. The roots and stems should be covered with fresh earth dug from the second trench, in which a second layer of trees is put and covered in the same way. The digging of the parallel trenches is repeated, and layers of trees are put in until all have been heeled in, as shown in the cut.

In the case of conifers care should be taken not to bury the foliage and either to choose a shady place for the young trees or to construct a shade over them with brush or laths.—Gifford Pinchot.

Injury From Spraying.

Distinguish in spraying between varieties of the apple susceptible to spray injury from bordeaux mixture and those resistant or less susceptible, advises V. P. Hedrick. Among such susceptible varieties, which must be sprayed with great care, are Baldwin, Ben Davis, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Rhode Island Greening, Twenty Ounce, Wagener, Wealthy, Yellow Newton and Yellow Transparent. Among those less susceptible are Alexander, Esopus Spitzenburg, Fall Pippin, Hubbardston, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, Red Canada, Rome, Roxbury, Tolman Sweet, Tompkins King and Yellow Bellflower.

Spring Oats and Millets.

Among the best varieties of spring oats tested at the Virginia experiment station were Silvermine, Texas Rust Proof and New White Sensation, yielding 27.18, 26.53, and 25.98 bushels per acre respectively.

Among the best varieties of millet were German, Japanese and Hungarian, yielding in 1905 and 1906 on an average 3.85, 2.80 and 2.42 tons of hay per acre respectively.

Plum Culture.

For the reason that plum culture in its main features closely parallels peach culture it will not be difficult for the peach grower to expand his efforts in this direction. He can do so intelligently and understandingly and is already prepared at most points for its conduct.

Millions of Dollars

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

We have a Proposition

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

We'll do the Rest

LIGHTFOOT BROTHERS

Enid,

Oklahoma

MR. BUSINESS MAN

When you are in position to use another stenographer or bookkeeper or the two in one, phone or write the Employment Department of the Capital City Business College, Guthrie, Okla. You will appreciate securing help that is thoroughly trained to meet the practical demands of your office. The largest business college in the state must necessarily turn out the best trained help. Our services are free to you. Give us a trial and thereby do yourself a favor and some worthy young man or woman.

The Home Page

Edited by EFFA S. LOVETT

A Happy Home.

Can we make an uncomfortable home a happy home? Yes, when we understand that happiness is a soul possession, and that the soul can be independent of houses, chairs, tables, carpets, curtains, and even of people. "From the heart are the issues of life." Let us never say "it is impossible to have a happy home where I live." There is a woman whose home is a room about five feet square, like a closet. She sits on her bed to cook as there is so little room between the bed and the stove. She goes out by the day to sew. She is always cheerful, contented and thankful. "Well," you say, "she lives alone; there is no one to fret her." Yes, but there is another who lives in a large family far from harmonious. "I wonder how she keeps so cheerful and always makes the best of things," one said. "Oh, said a boy who lived there, "she goes over the bumps as if her heart has rubber tires." So can we all do the same thing if we try hard enough, and make up our minds not to worry over all the little "bumps" that will arise in the home.

A Question of Conscience.

Whether or not two persons, one of whom is a member of the church, while the other professes no creed, will be happy in marriage is a question for serious consideration. If the indifference of the one and the devotion of the other lead to antagonism, they would much better remain unmarried. Husband and wife should be agreed in every essential of conduct and life, and opposition in religion will produce discord between themselves, while should children come it will tend to their growing up in an unhappy home.

A Dainty Pillow.

There is nothing so useful and ornamental in the parlor as a collection of nice sofa pillows. They seem to have had their most popular day about six years ago, but they are still pretty and one does not feel that their best room is quite complete without a few anyway. A dainty one is made of fine white lawn—Persian lawn is best. Take four pieces six inches square, hem them, on two sides. Join these four pieces with some pretty piece of lace insertion; the French valenies makes up very prettily. In the center of each square stamp some little design for the solid French work and eyelet—not making large eyelets as it will not hold on such sheer lawn. Work it with size "F" Pearl luster working cotton. Make a ruffle of same material, also back, and, use a colored slip underneath as a covering for the pillow. This pillow case when finished is easily laundered, always being careful to iron it on the wrong side, so as to show off the embroidery to a better advantage.

Fashion Notes.

Ribbons, ribbons, ribbons. There never was such a popular time for ribbons as now. You find them used for sashes, for trimmings, and made up into all conceivable little bows and frills and ties for the neck. Of course for the sheer dresses one usually wants a lace frill in the neck, but for the shirt-waist one needs a bow of ribbon to finish the collar decorations.

Princess and jumper suits seem to be in the lead in all costumes where a whole dress is wanted. Even in the very softest and most sheer materials, the princess makes up very nicely. But that style is not becoming to all forms. One must use judgment in selecting a way to make dresses. I hardly think it wise to make a dress in a certain way just because it is the height of fashion, regardless of its becomingness to your form.

The merry widow hats have become a little less extravagant in their wideness, for the midsummer wear.

All dresses are made in good walking length, free from the ground.

Jacket suits of linen, either white or colored, are very stylish now. One always needs a wrap in the evening when going out, and nothing is more suitable than the little linen jacket, which can be laundered easily and always looks fresh and clean.

The most popular and sensible length for infants dresses is thirty inches.

The empire dress is quite stylish for home dresses for the hot summer days. They are trimmed around the bottom and around the large collar and make a much more satisfactory dress than the old style "Mother Hubbard."

Hard Soap.

A woman who takes many prizes at the county fairs for her home made soaps makes her hard soap according to this formula: For ten pounds of soap, take five and one-half pounds of clean, unsalted grease. Lard and tallow make a good combination, or either used separately is good. Melt the grease in a kettle and cool it until it is only lukewarm. While the grease cools, dissolve a one-pound can of lye in three and one-half pints of cold water, and heat it lukewarm in an earthen or iron vessel. A good test for the grease is to have it just warm to the hand. Then pour the lukewarm lye into the grease and stir carefully until the two are thoroughly combined. If you stir them too long they will separate. The mixture is put into a wooden box lined with paper or calico, and set in a warm place for a day or two. Cut into oblong cakes with a string or wire.

Hints About the Pantry.

Now is the time, to pack eggs away for next winter. It is too late to set many eggs and the price is so low at the stores it hardly pays to try to sell very many. Use a large stone jar to pack them in. Put in a layer of coarse salt about an inch thick then a layer of eggs, with the little end down, and leave room between the eggs for a little salt, then another layer of salt, etc. Be sure to always pack the freshest eggs you have, and when the jar is full, pour melted lard over the top and put in the cellar or some equally cool place.

Have tin cans or buckets with tight lids for tea and coffee and keep them shut. Coffee loses its strength and flavor when exposed to the air, and tea often will soften and mold.

After cheese is cut, wrap it in soft brown paper and put it in tin or in stone ware.

Crusts, bits of toast, crackers, and stale slices of bread should be kept in the kitchen closet until perfectly dry; then set in a moderate

oven for an hour before crushing them with a rolling pin. Keep these crumbs in a glass jar with a close top. They are invaluable for breading chops and croquettes and for scallop dishes.

Salt cakes and hardens in damp weather. Store it in your warmest and driest pantry. In very damp weather mix a little cornstarch with that you put in the table salt-cellar.

As soon as meat is brought home, from the market, remove the paper and lay upon a clean dish near the ice, never upon it. It becomes flabby if it comes in contact with the ice. If your ice box is so arranged that you can hang up meat so that the air can circulate well around it, it will keep far better than when put on a dish. The air seems to dry the outside and form a coating which keeps in the juices.

Table butter wrapped in dampened cheesecloth squares, keeps sweet and firm. Butter made into balls for the table should be kept in a bowl of cold water in the refrigerator, and the water changed every morning.

RECIPES.

Raspberry Dumplings.

Make a dough of a quart of flour sifted with half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter chopped into bits and a pint of milk. Roll the dough out and cut into pieces about five inches square. In the middle of each of these squares put a heaping tablespoonful of raspberries, sprinkle liberally with sugar, and turn over upon them the four corners of the dough square, pinching them together in the middle. Put in the oven and bake half an hour.

Peach Trifle.

Boil together for five minutes, one cupful of sugar and one cup of water, put into this one quart of pared peaches. Stir slowly until tender. When almost cold press them through a sieve. Line a deep glass dish with stale spongecake. Spread over this the cold peach pulp. Flavor one and one-half cups of thick, sweet cream with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful each of vanilla and lemon and whip until thick and solid. Pour this into the peaches and let it stand until very cold.

Maple Sauce for Ice Cream.

Boil a pound of maple sugar with a very little water until it begins to "thread." Then stir into it a half cup of shelled English walnuts, broken, not chopped, into bits. There should be enough to make the sauce quite thick. Pour hot over vanilla ice cream.

Peanut Butter for Sandwiches.

Shell and skin freshly roasted peanuts and grind them to a fine powder. Mix to a smooth paste, with half as much butter as you have peanut powder. If the butter is rather fresh, add a little salt.

Egg and Olive Sandwiches.

Boil six eggs hard, remove the shells and chop the eggs very fine. Stone and chop 18 large olives and mix these with the minced eggs. Moisten all with a little melted butter, season to taste and mix to a moist paste. Spread on thin slices of crustless bread and press the two halves of the sandwich firmly together.

Potato Croquettes.

Work to a paste two cupful of mashed potatoes and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Season with salt and pepper and beat light with a raw egg. Form into balls or croquettes, roll into egg and then in cracker dust; let stand on ice until stiff, and fry in deep, boiling fat. Serve hot.

Weights and Measures.

I find the following table a great help in cooking, as one so often does not know just how much a half pound of butter or, a pound of sugar is by cupfuls:

"One cupfull" of flour, milk, etc., means half-pint. Two scant cupfuls of packed butter makes one pound. Two and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar, one pound. Two cupful (one pint) of water or milk make one pound. Three even cupful of Indian meal make one pound. Four even cupful of dry flour make one pound. Ten eggs of ordinary size make one pound. One gill of liquid is half a cupful. One heaping tablespoon of granulated sugar is one ounce. Two heaping tablespoonful of flour make one ounce. One tablespoonful of milk, vinegar or brandy, make one-half ounce.

A pig that is poorly suckled and poorly weaned can never under ordinary circumstances mature at a profit. The hog is in the pig, and the story of his success or failure is written in the first ten weeks of his life.

A great many mistakes are made in buying show gilts for brood sows. Some of them turn out all right, but the majority of them are ruined as breeders in getting the show fat on.

Rainbows can never be seen in a bung-hole.

COL. J. MATHIS



ENID, OKLA

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People who want to
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leave orders
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ALLEN, ROBERTSON & COMPANY

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



Good People to Do Business With.

25 Years in the Trade.

KENTUCKY IS LEADER

FIRST STATE IN FIELD TO CONSERVE RESOURCES.

Surveying Party to Make Record of Existing Conditions of Timber Supply—Specific Recommendations to Be Made.

Washington.—One of the first states in the country to co-operate in a study of its forest resources and its natural water supplies, Kentucky promises to lead in the inauguration of a liberal and farsighted policy for the conservation of these natural assets.

In a short time a surveying party will start in the south mountain counties of the Blue Grass state and afoot and on horseback—each county will be traveled over and a careful record made of existing conditions of the timber supply with a view to making recommendations for private and public action for their preservation and increase.

The expense of the investigation will be borne jointly by the state board of agriculture and by the United States forest service, each appropriating \$2,000. The work was begun last year, and with a surplus of \$1,500 remaining, \$5,500 is available for the investigations this season.

Kentucky is exceptionally situated for doing pioneer work in line with the recent discussions held by the governors at the White House. Many of its large streams rise within its own borders, so the water resources can be most profitably conserved. In other commonwealths the situation is much more complicated.

In the case of the proposed Appalachian reserves, for instance, it was shown in the recent discussions in the congressional committees that the dangerous floods resulting from the gradual denudations were spread widely over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

In Kentucky, however, the relations are more intimate. There are signs that the need of the forest and water policy rapidly is coming to be appreciated by the people of the state, and that Kentucky soon will be in the forefront of the movement for the better care and protection of forests.

The general conditions of the forests of the state, whether cut over or virgin, whether burned or menaced by insect or other enemies, and especially the result of past lumbering, will be noted by those making the survey, so that specific recommendations may be made for the guidance of the owners.

A study of the timber industries will be made to discover less wasteful methods and the questions of fire protection, protection from stock, forest planting and the improvement of the stands will receive special attention.

MOISTURE IN BUTTER.

The law limiting the legal amount of moisture in butter to 16 per cent has made it imperative that some simple and accurate plan of determining the moisture content be evolved. The old methods are either inaccurate or else require expensive apparatus and a considerable knowledge of chemistry. After a great deal of study and experimentation the dairy department of the Iowa Experiment Station has worked out a method which has proven very satisfactory. By the use of this plan any creamery can with a very little practice make quick and reliable tests of the amount of moisture in

WHY IT IS SAFE TO BUY

INTERNATIONAL MACHINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And your repairs always fit.

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

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

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

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

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

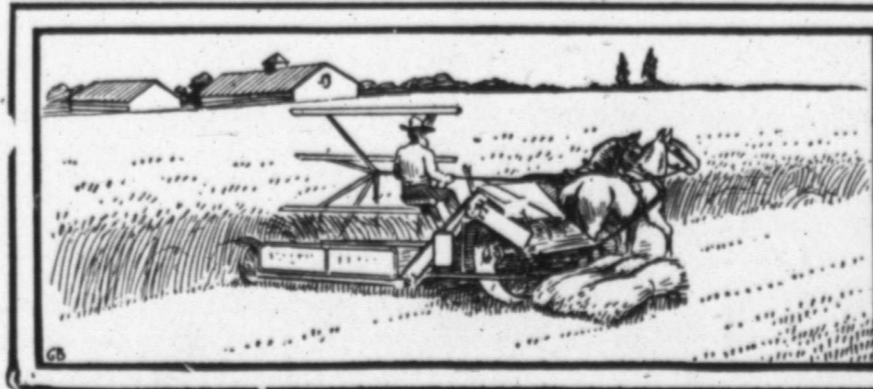
Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

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



butter. He will then be enabled to avoid exceeding the legal limit, and at the same time keep from letting the percentage of moisture run too low which detracts from both the

quality of the butter and the amount of the overrun. Bulletin No. 97, of the Iowa Experiment Station gives complete instructions for carrying out these moisture determinations.

Copies may be obtained free of charge from Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

CROSSING BUFFALO WITH THE BEEF BREEDS.

C. J. (Buffalo) Jones, Arizona.

My experiments in crossing native breeding cattle with buffalo are proving more than I had hoped for in every point except fertility. I am maintaining a good sized herd on my range in Grand Canyon game preserve of Arizona, where I arranged with the United States department of Agriculture to conduct experiments. I call my cross-breeds cataloes. I find that a bull seven-eighths cattle blood and one-eighth buffalo is fertile, and I have great hopes of the seven-eighths buffalo bull being made the same.

I believe the obstacle of fertility in females will be overcome by keeping off surplus flesh from the cows, and as to the bulls I hope to obtain more fertile stock by crossing the domestic bull on the buffalo cow and testing each bull separately. I feel sure some of the hybrid bulls are fertile, for one year they gave me ten calves, another year five, etc., but as there were fifteen or twenty bulls in the herd, I never found out which particular animals were fertile.

The cataloe takes the hardiness of the buffalo and never requires artificial food or shelter. The hybrid is quite domestic, easily handled and grows fat on very little provender. Owing to the formation of their stomachs, they digest everything readily; even the hardest and most flinty corn is never seen in their droppings. They require about one-half the feed a native cow needs to keep her in similar condition. The cataloes have fourteen ribs on one side, while the domestic cattle have only thirteen.

I find the hybrids stand considerable knocking around and long journeys to and from water. Their fur is more dense than on the buffalo and instead of shaggy shoulders, the fur is equally distributed. When crossed with Galloway or Angus, the fur becomes glossy and the luster equals that of the unplucked beaver of oter. Robes readily sell for \$200 each. The meat is delicious and the animals dress fully 50 per cent more than cattle. The heads of the bulls are praised very highly and bring good prices when mounted.

One great drawback in breeding cataloe cows is that they keep too fat to reproduce with any degree of certainty. This is especially true after they reach the age of four or five years.

Potatoes Grown Under Straw Mulch.

We called the attention of our readers some time since to an experiment being conducted at the Nebraska station, in order to determine whether it was possible by mulching to provide over a small acreage an artificial climate which would give us the quality of seed potatoes which we now secure from the extreme north.

We notice in one of our exchanges the experiences of a Tennessee farmer, stating that he had grown potatoes in this way for several years; that he gets a more uniform stand, hardier plants, and that he has potatoes in much less time by the mulch method, particularly when he grows a second crop, as they sometimes do in that climate. He states that in four experiments he secured 33 1-3, 21 1/2, 34, and 42 per cent more potatoes per acre, and of a very greatly superior quality. He also finds that potato seed grown in this way is much superior in quality to those grown by cultivation. He does not know how to account

for this, unless the mulching enables the soil to obtain an average amount of moisture and uniform temperature which enables the plant to make uniform growth and gives the tubers more vitality. He has found from several experiences that mulch-grown seed gives from one-fourth to one-third larger yields. His method is to mulch as soon as through planting, harrowing the surface down and covering to a depth of four or five inches with leaves or straw.

We are inclined to believe that there is a good deal in this, but we do not think it is due to the fact that the potato secures more moisture, but to the fact that it is kept cooler. The potato, as all our readers, know, is at its best in a reasonably cool summer climate. It is not only better in quality, other things being equal, but it has more vitality.

Now we don't suggest that our readers, put in their whole potato crop this way. They do not have straw enough for that; but if they will take enough land to grow them seed for next year, if properly cultivated there is no better use to which they can put an old straw stack, covering this limited area with a mulch of straw four to six inches deep. Very coarse manure might do as well as straw, but we would not advise manure that is decomposed. If any of

our readers don't know what to do with an old straw stack, let them try this method of growing potatoes say on a quarter or half acre. The theory is reasonable to begin with, and so far as we are able to ascertain, practice bears out the theory.

DESTROYING SMUT.

To destroy the germs of smut on oats and other seed add half a pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water, spread the seed on a barn floor and sprinkle the solution over it, making it thoroughly damp. Then shovel it into a pile and cover it with sacks or blankets for about two hours, so that the chemical may act on the grain. The grain may then be dried for future use, but it is better to sow it at once. The seed should not be so moist as to pack in the hand. Thirty gallons will treat 100 to 150 bushels of grain.—Ex.

Novel Work at the Kansas Experiment Station.

By Professor OSCAR ERF.

Investigations were carried on to construct a floor for a creamery that will be sanitary and at the same time will be comfortable and healthful to the operators. Up to the present time this has been a serious problem. Cement has been the best material to be

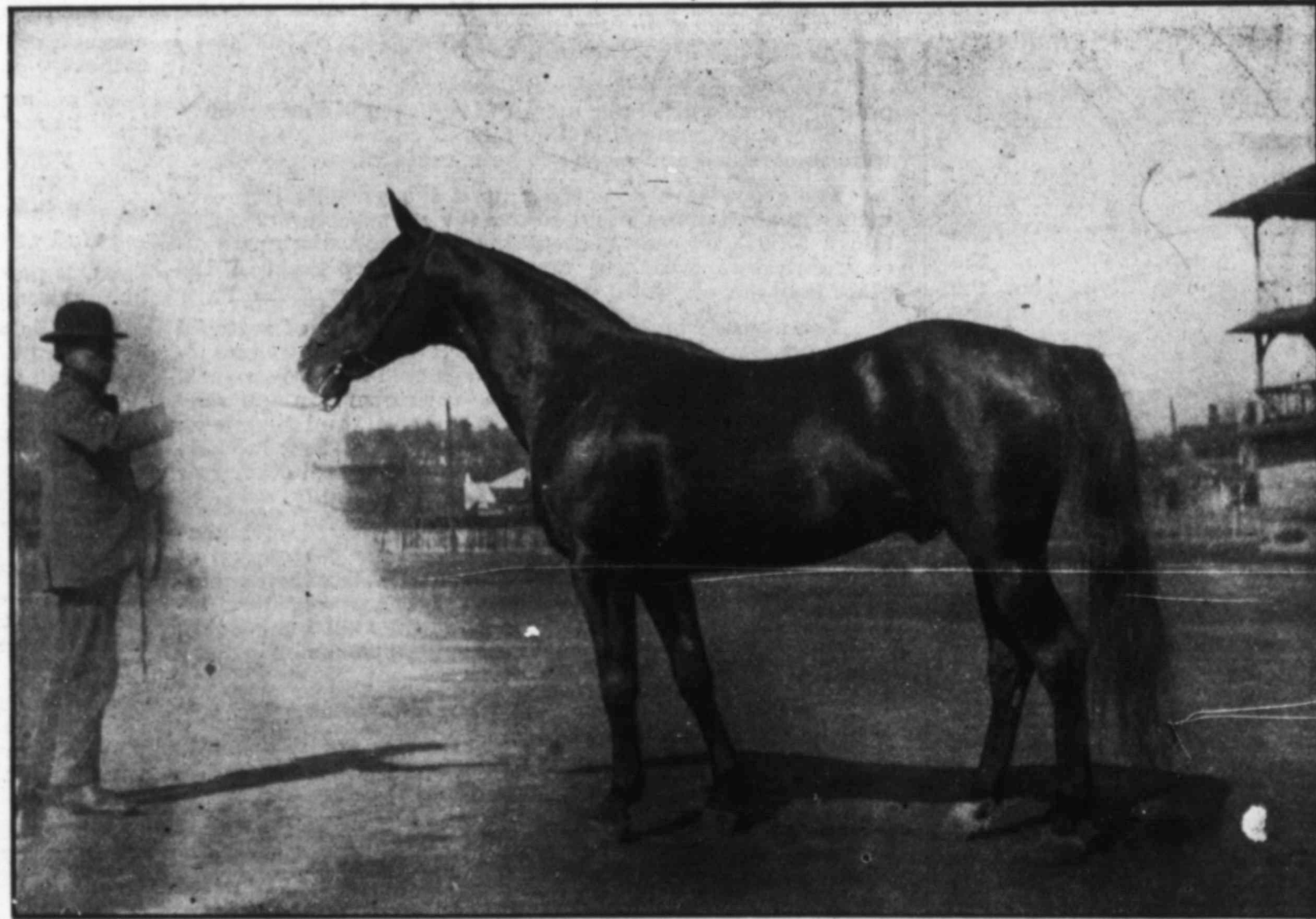
used for creamery and cheese factory floors, but they have always been cold and unhealthy to the operator. We have therefore devised a floor by which the heating is done through the cement, warming the cement and making it comfortable for the operator, at the same time raising the temperature in the room. This has been one of the most successful experiments of the past year, and the plan has proved to be very successful.

In connection with this we have made also some tests in regard to cement partitions as they should be used in creameries. We have experimented on making sinks for creameries and cheese factories out of cement. The results of these experiments will be observed later.

Insulator For Refrigerators.

The question of securing an insulator for creamery refrigerators has been taken up, and some good results have been obtained. The first experiment in this line was to use baled straw as the insulating material, cementing the bale with Portland cement on both sides. This has proved to be a very successful way of insulating icehouses and refrigerators. Cement was also used in connection with asbestos fiber and sawdust, which proved to be successful for creamery floors by mixing cement with asbestos fiber and sawdust.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

The Champion of Oklahoma**COUNCIL CHIMES****The Fastest Chimes-Mambrino King Stallion****Winning Race Record 2:07 1-2**

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

F. S. KIRK, Enid, Okla.**Council Chimes will make the season at my farm 2 1-2 miles east of Enid.**