

THE LIVE STOCK



INSPECTOR

AND FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, AUGUST 15, 1908

NUMBER 33

IT MAY BE POSTPONED.

Annual Meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association May Be Held In February.

Owing to the fact that the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' association will hold its big show at Enid next February, as usual, and the uncertainty of the convention hall, live stock pavilion and show ring to be built in Enid being finished by December, it is probable that the next annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock association will be postponed until February. No action to this effect has been taken by the directors of the Association, but the desirability of holding the two meetings at the same time will doubtless result in such a move. Many stock raisers are members of both associations, and the holding of both at the same time and place, as was done last year, would make it very convenient.

The outlook for the live stock industry in Oklahoma is good, and the next big show should easily surpass any of the previous events. The evident shortage of the corn crop will have a tendency to cause everybody to keep within hailing distance of the shore, and there will probably be very little plunging. This does not mean, however, that the work of stocking up Oklahoma farms and ranches with good stock and grading up the herds already established will not continue. The movement now on in the new state will not stop until Oklahoma stands in the front rank of producers of the best cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry. Prospects for stockmen were never better, all things considered. The demand for pure bred stock is on a rapid increase. The farmer is paying more and more attention to the quality of his herds, and he is beginning to re-

ject everything but the best. All these things indicate that the interest in the next annual meetings of the two great live stock associations of Oklahoma will cause an unusually large attendance.

One Cause of High Beef.
So far this year compared with

the population increasing and the production of beef decreasing the question naturally arises how much higher meat is going to go. If commercial and industrial conditions were as prosperous as at this time last year there is no telling what prices we would have to pay for beefsteak.

BETTER CROP PROSPECTS.

Good Rains Have Broken the Long Dry Period in Many Parts of the New State.

Commencing Wednesday night, August 12, heavy showers have fallen in various portions of Oklahoma, particularly in the north central part. Nearly all portions received a good soaking, with the result that the prospects for a corn crop are materially improved.

Following a spring season marked by the greatest precipitation in the history of the state, July and the first ten days of August passed with scarcely any rain, excepting in a few localities. This was a fine thing for the wheat threshers, especially as there was little wind, but it was hard on the growing corn, which had up to that time put out a vigorous growth on account of the abundant moisture. The almost total absence of wind kept the evaporation down to a minimum, however, and the corn as a consequence maintained a good color and growth, as a rule.

Much of the early corn is now made, and yields of sixty bushels per acre will not be uncommon though the average will of course be far below that figure. The very late corn is also in fair condition, and with a reasonable amount of moisture from now on will mature nicely. This is not true of badly tended corn, nor of a few localities which the rains missed, but reference is made to the state in general.

This season offers many splendid examples of the value of careful preparation of the ground and cultivation of the corn crop.



PRIZE WINNING HEREFORD BULL. (See Page 11.)

last there has been a decrease of 726,000 cattle at the six leading western markets and if other reasons were lacking that alone would account for the high price of beef. With

Photographs of live stock and farm scenes are welcomed by the Inspector, and wherever practicable they will be reproduced. If you have something good, send it in.

Don't forget the Oklahoma State Fair, which opens at Oklahoma City October 1st. Arrange to attend a part of the time at least.

TWO
THE RAISING OF LIVE STOCK ON
THE FARM.

(Address of A. E. Lovett Before the Annual Reunion of the Pioneer Settlers of Caddo County.)

Science is knowledge, co-ordinated, arranged and systematized. Art is the employment of given means to obtain a purpose. Agriculture is the science and art of the production of all plants and animals useful to man. Though one of the first of the sciences as used by man, agriculture or intelligent farming has been one of the last to be recognized as a vocation worthy of specific attention, either in our schools or among the people who follow it as their means of a living. It is not necessary that we go ten thousand miles from home to find an illustration of the great neglect which has been afforded us along educational lines in this, the greatest and best of vocations, even up to and within the last decade. The continuation of our present system of farming right here in Oklahoma is no more nor less than a continuation of a great robbery, greater than was ever perpetrated by any company or corporation in this or any other country.

I would not be considered as an anarchist, neither as a fatalist or even a pessimist, but rather as an optimist, interested especially along agricultural lines and most especially along these lines in the youngest of our United States to date—Oklahoma. I have lived in this state the greater part of my life, have attended our own agricultural and mechanical college and completed a course in agriculture in that school and have made this subject, agriculture, my special study from both a practical and a scientific standpoint. We are abusing our soil throughout the country. We can all note the difference in the yield of our crops where one grain or plant has been grown upon the same field year after year. This is best illustrated by a comparison of the yield of your first or second crops and the crop of this year or last. There is in almost every instance a gradual decrease in the production. This is simply a continual withdrawal of the plant foods from our soil and the valueless "promise" of something—some day—in return. Even though we practice rotation on our fields (which is much better than the raising of one crop year after year), we will, sooner or later, find it necessary to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers and more intelligent methods of farming to obtain a livelihood therefrom. We have no right and cannot truthfully say that the soil of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama or Georgia was not originally as productive as our own and we know that the system of farming followed in those states has brought their soil to the present condition. They awoke to a realization of the condition of their soil because they had to; we can prevent the same condition in Oklahoma only by the application of intelligent or scientific methods of farming upon our land now or in the very near future.

The continual raising of crops upon our soil can only tend toward the complete depletion of the plant foods stored in that soil by nature. As I said in the beginning, the farming methods of our people today are no more nor less than robbery. We have, all this time, been getting something for nothing (though some of us believe we have put in some mighty hard licks on that old farm for the little we have gotten out of it.) Our case may easily be compared to the case of the child who goes



A FINE BUNCH OF SHORTHORNS—THE KIND THAT BRING IN THE COIN.

to the father and begs (or asks) for ten pennies. He forthwith goes and spends this cash for little toys and nic-nacs and thinks he knows where to go to get more of those pennies for the purpose of repeating the experiments with this, that, and what-not. But the father's supply of pennies is not inexhaustible and the child must oftentimes go away with "no" instead of the coveted handful of pennies for an answer. Later in life, largely through the influence of our greatest educator—experience—the grown-up child finds that every penny obtained demands the value of that penny in return. We are, today, growing up; we are finding that our supply of "pennies" is gradually becoming less and less. In the name of all that there is good in us and for the good of all there is in good citizenship, let us of Oklahoma not wait until experience has taught us the right way to farm and to live. Truly has it been said that the farmers of our country are the back bone of the nation; let us study to strengthen that backbone that the nation may indeed be strong.

We now come to the subject of the readjustment of our farming methods to meet the immediate and the future demands of our soil. Some of us are somewhat disposed to laugh at the idea of scientific farming on the ordinary farm, more especially, I think, because we do not clearly understand the meaning of the term. Scientific farming means intelligent farming—a use of the head as well as of the hands—in which I see nothing laughable except from the fact that it makes a man's work easier and more pleasant and that it will net him larger returns for time, money and muscle expended.

We have improved our method of farming in the installment of the rotation of crops system upon our farms, but this step is not great enough to prevent a wearing out of the land in the course of time. We are improving our farms and their remunerative capacity by the planting of trees, bermuda grass and alfalfa upon them. But, we are not realizing the greatest profits from our land and are not preparing it for profitable production for our children and for generations to come except we be passing the greater part of the products of that land through good live stock to the markets. I do

not mean by this statement that it is necessary that every man should raise a certain number of horses, or cattle, or any particular class of animals, as it has been very strenuously proven in the past that, while one man may successfully raise a certain class of animals, another may fail completely in the same work. But, I do mean that we may choose one or more classes of animals for our use upon the farm (choosing those animals which appeal most to us), and, by passing the bulk of our farm crops through these to the market, almost double our income from those farm products, at the same time increasing the fertility of our soil by replacing the crops taken therefrom with the excrements and by-products of those animals.

Live stock farming, which necessarily includes crop farming, has many points in its favor. First, a waste of inferior grain and plants may be prevented. Second, the many heavy loads of grain, hay, etc., are done away with. Third, a man is less dependent upon local markets and conditions. Fourth, larger returns are realized for time, money and labor expended. Fifth, the soil is built up instead of worn out. And I might go on and mention a dozen or more advantages along the same line, but shall only add that the raising of live stock makes the life on the farm more pleasant, more interesting and more worth the living.

Now, as to the classes or kinds of live stock that we should raise upon our Oklahoma farms. Indeed, the classes that may be raised here are so many that the question would be better put if it were: "What can we not successfully raise?" Each man must, however, decide for himself in the matter of the kind of live stock he is to raise upon his farm for success in this business depends almost altogether upon the interest and feeling of the owner or feeder toward his animals. If you don't like a hog, don't spend your money on him, and the same advice applies to all classes of live stock. But, considering the profitableness of each class of our common live stock, I can hardly see how our farms can afford to do without any one of them and, when considered from the financial standpoint where a profit is to be realized, there are but few of us who cannot become thoroughly in-

terested in almost any line of work.

Look for one moment at the horse. How could we do without this animal on the farm and how many of us are there who are not interested in this class of live stock? Can any one say that there is no money in raising horses for the market? Is the profit of the business the thing at which we most hesitate in this case? In most cases, we have never even considered the subject from this standpoint at all, and, rather than go into this work even on a small scale on the farm, we are willing to go to the market or to the man who does raise these animals, and pay him from \$150 to \$250 for a three-year-old that has cost him no more than \$50 to \$75 to raise. Is he in a big trust? Is there any large corporation back of this business? Doesn't he deserve the profit which he realizes for this intelligent work? Most assuredly he deserves every cent of the money that he can get out of his animals and he should get even more, for he is an educator of his fellowman, besides furnishing him with an almost indispensable commodity on the farm at least.

Now, look at the cow. What would the country do without its milk, butter and beef? Why are these articles produced if there is no money in their production? How can the man who raises cattle afford to pay you the prices he does for your grain and hay? I tell you there is money in the cow that will produce 6,000 pounds of milk or 300 pounds of butter per year or in the steer that will weight 1200 to 1400 pounds at two years of age and we had just as well raise these animals on our farms here in Oklahoma as to sell the other fellow our grain and hay and let him make the profits from the feeding of them.

The hog is no mean individual after his story is told. When a man can raise two litters of pigs of from six to fourteen pigs per litter each year and can prepare these pigs for the market in from six to ten months time, argument against the raising of large numbers of these animals on every farm is all "foll-de-roll." This animal is dirty in its habits only because it is kept in a dirty pen and, if he is given the room he deserves, he will turn up, one of the slickest, cleanest, most paying investments

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The sheep is an animal that has thus far, been sadly neglected in Oklahoma, and one whose value is inevitably underestimated by those unacquainted with him. If any man will show me a farm with fifty or more varieties of weeds growing thereon in Oklahoma, I will point him to an animal that will eat over 90 per cent of them. If there be any here who have been almost persuaded to give up the farm work and the cultivation of the crops because of the rapid growth and deep sodding of crabgrass in the fields, I would point you to the innocent lamb and its wool-growing mother and advise an introduction of this family to your farm. With our present fertile soil and our mild climate the sheep will require but little attention throughout the entire year and the wool produced by the flock will more than pay for the little extra time required for their care and protection.

I might go on and mention several other classes of live stock and give good reasons for their introduction upon the average farm, but your wife can prove to you the worth of the poultry business, and there are, I trust, but few within reach of my voice today who would willingly do without the good old fried chicken at this season of the year, or the real roast turkey about Thanksgiving time. We are not prepared or ready to undertake the raising of the less common classes of live stock and it would be merely a waste of time to go into details along those lines.

Thus far, in this discussion, I have said nothing of the relative values of these various classes of live stock in relation to their fertilizing of the soil. By actual experiments, it has been found that the values of the manure from the different classes average about as follows per ton: Sheep, \$3.30; hogs, \$3.29; horses, \$2.21; cows, \$2.02, and chickens, \$7.07. Or, the value of the manure for a year per thousand pounds of live weight is for: Sheep, \$26.09; hogs, \$60.88; horses, \$27.74, and cows, \$29.27. In every case, nearly, if not quite, enough to pay for the feed consumed by the animals for the same length of time, and, in almost every instance, enough to replace the most of the plant foods removed from the soil in the taking of the crops from it. And, not only are these plant foods replaced, but they are replaced in an available form for the use of the next crop to be grown thereon. If you are raising cotton, so well and so good, but is there any need of putting the whole place into one crop and ultimately completely wearing out the land? I am a great believer in diversified and intensified farming. In the rotation of crops and the raising of live stock on every farm. We must come to this system sooner or later and the sooner the move is made, the sooner will we become a successful, rich and contented people and nation.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Press Bulletin No. 163, sent out by the agricultural experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college, contains the following interesting information concerning the Hessian fly:

When we realize that the habits of this insect are such that the use of proper cultural methods at the right time will largely prevent it from causing noticeable damage, it is plain that information of this sort should be in the hands of every man who has recently suffered from its ravages.

Just now the flies may be found

as small, brown, long-oval, seed-like objects about one-fifth of an inch long, lying between the sheath and the straw just above the joint, where the straw breaks over, or they may be found packed in with many of their fellows about wheat heads which never emerged from their sheaths.

At this time perhaps the most evident characteristic evidence of fly appears in the broken-down wheat straws. These stalks are usually broken rather close to the ground.

With a few exceptions the fly will remain as a quiet, brown flaxseed until next September and October, then the long-legged, gnat-like adults will emerge and lay their long oval reddish eggs lengthwise in the groves on the upper sides of the leaves of the volunteer or early-sown wheat plants. These eggs, which are just large enough to be seen with the unaided eye, soon give forth tiny reddish larvae that wriggle down inside the leaf sheath until they reach the joint. Here they rasp the tissues of the stem, feed and grow.

It is usually the central stock that is worst infested, while the tillers, many of which grow up after the flies have deposited their eggs, will be almost or entirely free. The maggots soon lose their reddish color and turn white, the majority reaching maturity and transforming into brown flaxseeds before cold weather. Thus they pass the winter, safely tucked in between the sheath and the main stem just above the joint and usually below the surface of the ground.

In the late fall the presence of the fly is indicated by the form of the plant. The stalk infested with maggots has no strong central shoot, but appears leafy and bushy. The first effect of the fly is to make the wheat tiller freely, covering the ground and giving the field a deep green color, thereby deceiving the inexperienced into thinking the prospects for wheat unusually fine. Later, if enough flies be present the deep green will be exchanged for a sickly yellow appearance, and it is then evident to everyone something is wrong.

With the coming of spring the long-legged, gnat-like flies will crawl out of the flaxseeds and fly about over the wheat, depositing eggs on the blades. (In the spring of 1908 the flies came forth in March and collected in some wheat fields in sufficient numbers to reddens the soil.) From the eggs laid at this time will come the maggots.

CAUSE FOR POOR QUALITY.

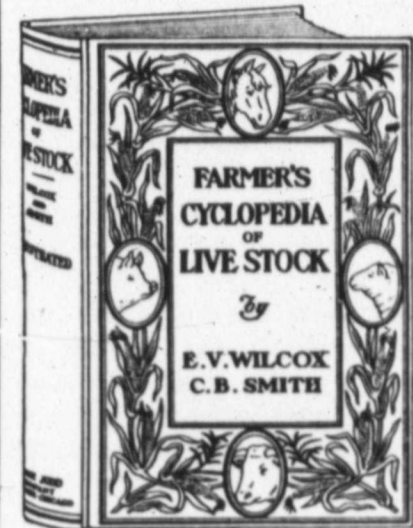
Deteriorated quality of hogs on markets during the summer and early fall months is not uncommon. Ordinarily this is traceable to disease, fear of disease and drouth in scattered localities. This year, however, it is corn price and prospect that is forcing in large supplies of immature light hogs.—St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal.

FUTURE FOR HOGS.

Hog raisers appear to be little exercised over recent maneuverings on the part of the big packers to squeeze the values out of the markets. Conditions have been abnormal in all live stock markets since the gamblers' panic upset things early in November. The keen eye of the big packer told him that corn prices would be at high water mark and remain so until a bumper crop shall be in sight. He seizes the opportunity to load up on low-priced hogs. He certainly sized the situation up to the letter, and the streams of hogs going marketward have put him on easy street.

The Most Important Work of Its Kind Ever Published
Farmer's Cyclopedia of Live Stock

This is a new book treating of the whole subject of animal industry. It gives in one volume a clear, concise, accurate account of the world's knowledge to date of every phase of live stock farming. Animal industry in America is an enormous business. The subject has heretofore never been adequately and concisely treated in a single volume. Some vital phases of it have always been neglected. This volume treats animal industry as a rounded whole and from many standpoints not previously touched upon. This has been made necessary by our advancing knowledge of the subject along all lines,



by the recent enactment of national laws regulating the transportation of animals, the handling and curing and sale of meats and the control of certain contagious animal diseases of national importance.

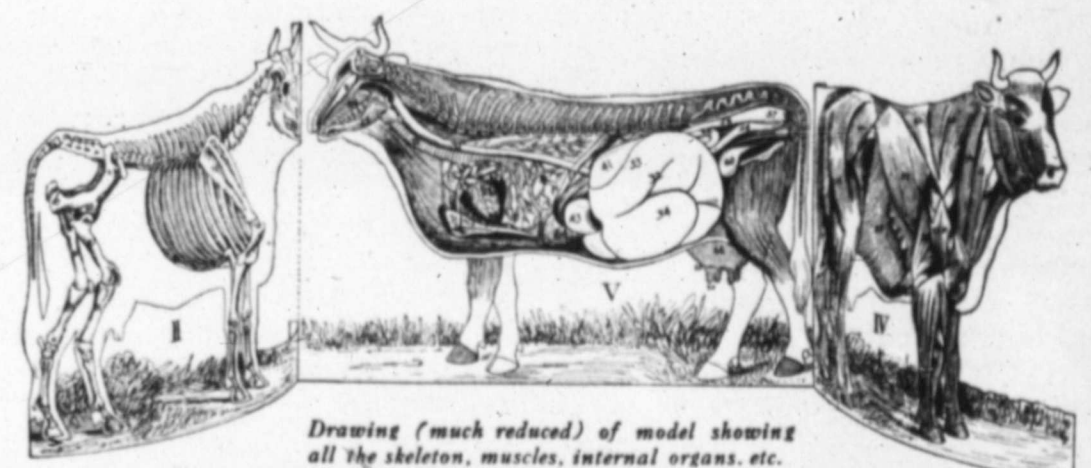
Every Stockman, Farmer, Teacher or Student will find this work of great practical value. In it the actual farmer finds guidance for improved practice. The intending stock-raiser finds help in deciding his line of operations. The teacher finds a basis for his lectures and other class room work in Animal Industry. The student readily finds what is known and problems for future study. The general public finds reliable information on the methods of feeding, breeding and care of farm animals, the treatment of animal diseases, the preparation and curing of meats, and the animal products, dairy, farming and all the business features of the stock industry.

A SURVEY OF ITS CONTENTS.

- The following is a table of contents which gives a list of subjects treated in this great work.
- I. History, Anatomy and Physiology and Breeding of Domestic Animals.
 - II. Principles of Stock Feeding.
 - III. Diseases of Animals.
 - IV. Business Aspects of Stock Farming.
 - V. Animal Products.
 - VI. Horses and Mules.
 - VII. The Beef Cattle Industry.
 - VIII. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Farming.
 - IX. Swine.
 - X. Sheep and Cattle.
 - XI. Poultry.
 - XII. Other Useful Animals.

COLORING PLATES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

A marked feature of this work is the exclusive character of its many superb illustrations. The book contains a series of anatomical and physiological models especially prepared for this volume at great cost; these appear here for the first time. The models are entirely new, and are original, authoritative and comprehensive. They add the knowledge which has heretofore been omitted from books of this character, the very information most sought. They will therefore prove of greatest value to everyone—teacher, student, stockman, farmer or general reader.



Drawing (much reduced) of model showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc. in their relative positions. The model when opened to the fullest extent measures 21 x 7 inches and folds up into a flat compass measuring only 7 x 5 inches.

The models show in detail the exact location and appearance of all the muscles, bones, arteries, veins, internal organs and external conformation of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. They are lithographed in colors on heavy, serviceable paper, the whole arranged to fold flat and compact when the volume is closed. Each model is an exact representation of the structure of the animal illustrated, and the various flaps are intended to fold one upon the other in the order shown in nature, the deeper details becoming visible only when all the outer layers have been in their proper turn exposed. Each flap is printed on both sides, each side representing a different anatomical feature. The models are accomplished by an elaborate explanatory key to provide the reader with the requisite knowledge of their successful manipulation.

These models occupy a field peculiarly their own; their merits cannot be adequately described because nothing has yet appeared in our live stock literature with which to compare them.

In addition there are about 500 magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, many of them full-page plates, in all the various phases of animal industry, especially of the different breeds.

WORK ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL INDEXED.

The work here offered is fresh in every detail, and so thoroughly indexed under common and scientific names that every topic can be easily found. It contains 768 royal octavo pages (9 1/2 x 7 inches). Beautifully printed on superior paper, type large, clear and easily read, and the bindings are all that the most fastidious would possibly desire.

Introductory Offer The price at which the book is here offered is low for a work of this character and is made possible only by printing in large editions, which the popularity of this volume is sure to warrant.

Half Morocco, with cloth sides and leather corners, very sumptuous... \$5.50
Cloth, handsome and durable, gold stamping... 4.50

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
ENID, OKLAHOMA

But there will be another chapter to this business and the level-headed hog man will take part in the making of it. The country will run short on hogs the first we know, and right now is the time to be flurging it that way. Hogs are the last things to be

dispensed with on the average farm. It is safe to figure that way always and act accordingly.—Western Swine Breeder.

Honor bright, now isn't the Inspector worth the money?

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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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.

Notice how well the Bermuda grass holds up during the dry weather? Better get a start in it next year.

How about that alfalfa land? Have you kept the weeds down, and will it be in good shape for seeding in September?

The warm breezes which were wafted over Oklahoma on August 10th reminded old timers of some of the earlier years.

It is declared by many financiers that panics clear the financial skies. That being the case, the sky ought to be tolerably clear now.

If one of those big rains which the weather man "threw in" for good measure in June could have been withheld until July 20, the corn crop would have shown up better.

Coburn's Book of Alfalfa is the greatest work on that great forage crop in existence. The Inspector sells it. Price, with a year's subscription to the Inspector, \$2.50—the price of the book alone.

One of the biggest revivals ever pulled off in Oklahoma commenced on the 13th. It was non-sectarian, but the form of baptism used was sprinkling. Several billion corn stalks, more or less, felt the spirit of the revival, all taking a good grip on that newer and better life which in this instance means from thirty to sixty bushels per.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is now in better condition than ever before, and it offers all the advantages to be had in any school of its class. As an institution of higher learning for both sexes it takes high rank among the schools of the west. It is intensely practical in all lines, and the young man or woman who completes a course there is unusually well equipped for the battle of life. Read the advertisement of the College in this number of the Inspector, and send for a catalogue.

The prospect of a short corn crop and consequent high prices has caused the market for feeders to lag all summer, with little prospect at this time of any material improvement. The Drovers' Telegram sums it up like this: The general demand for this season has been unusually light, particularly light for the weighty kinds of feeders, such as would be

suitable to go into the feedlots on short notice after the grass season is over. In the last two weeks the trade has been light in all kinds, but light weight stockers have had the call over weighty feeders. Sellers find it much easier to sell light weight stockers at the prevailing prices than feeders which require full feeding this fall. Some of the large operators are thinking seriously what effect this situation will have on the future supply of beef steers, unless there is a better demand for weighty feeders later in the season. Some of the leading commission men predict a big shortage in the fall and winter supply of fed cattle in the west.

Farm Boys Sticking to It.

Recently the United States government placed \$20,000 in the hands of well known advertising agents to spend in advertising for recruits for the navy. The agents decided that they would use a part of the appropriation in agricultural papers and did so. Parties who wanted to know the result of such advertising made inquiring of 1,000 young men who responded to the government's advertising and were accepted for service. They found that very few of them came from the farm. And they figured that while every man secured through advertising in magazines and city papers cost the government \$3.50, every one secured through agricultural papers cost it \$65. Evidently it will not pay Uncle Sam to advertise for sailors in agricultural papers. This is not the fault of these papers for they are of course good advertising mediums for the right lines of business; but it is due to the fact that farmers' sons have so much better opportunities at home than the navy can offer them. Men who are out of work or are working for only enough to keep them in

MARVELOUS BLUEGRASS.

(John J. Ingalls.)

Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic, become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

cities are the ones who will join the navies, and it is needless to advertise for recruits among people who are busy at better paid work than naval service. Farmers' sons are not going to the cities in such numbers as they were. Many have realized that they have good opportunities at home; and a good many, too, have recently had the benefit of a few object lessons in the shape of "busted" city men going or returning to the country. The problem of keeping the boys on the farms is not nearly so acute as it used to be.—Exchange.

The average egg production throughout the United States is

17.02 dozen per capita per year. In Massachusetts 4.61 dozen eggs are produced per capita annually, while in Minnesota 32.98 dozen eggs per capita, in North Dakota 23.31, South Dakota 43.55, Nebraska 38.58, Iowa 44.64, Wisconsin 22.35, Illinois 17.92, Kansas 49.09. The Sunflower state has the honor of having more chickens per capita than any state in the Union, and Kansans are justified in crowing over it—and planting more sunflowers, for chickens love sunflowers.

DAGGETT CALF WEANER guaranteed to wean or money back. CALF WEANER COMPANY, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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

Je-ru-se-lem! Ain't it hot? Just look at the old thermometer!

Wonder if the animals won't need a better barn next winter? Better buy the lumber now, even if we haven't time to build. Noticed the price of lumber lately?

Take a little longer time out at noon now since the harvesting and threshing are over and begin planning the work for the fall and winter so that you can keep busy and not be rushed either.

Don't worry. Everythink always has come out all right and always will. Worry will do you more harm in one week than hard work can in three months. Straighten up, brighten up and be a man.

Don't neglect the stock you intend taking to the shows. Provide plenty of shade and water and give them every attention this hot weather. Right now is the time you must do your effective work to win the blue ribbon.

Now is a good time to see about the machinery which has just completed its season's service. If sheds are available store all the machinery possible in out of the weather. Grease the cultivator shovels, replace lost bolts, etc. In short, be sure that next season will find you ready to work without delay.

Notice the dates of your county and state fairs and stock shows and help to make them what they should be. It is not necessary to go and spend all of your money at these fairs to make them a success. Push the live stock and agricultural end and stick to them.

Remember the boys and help them to plan a way to take a course in our agricultural and mechanical college. Maybe you have succeeded without this training, but you could have done it easier if you had had it. Let the boys try the two years' course, anyway.

Alfalfa is the one crop which on every farm should be produced in sufficient abundance to permit liberal feeding to all the live stock on the farm. The value of alfalfa is important alike to hogs, cattle, horses, sheep and poultry, and is a feed of as much importance in the summer as in the winter. An increase in the alfalfa acreage will increase the income from the live stock and will also increase the capacity of the farm for maintaining live stock.

Read this issue of the Inspector over carefully and then sit down and write us a letter or post card telling us what you didn't find and what you like about it. Hand the paper to your neighbor and point out its best points to him. Let the Inspector hear from you anyway.

While attending the fairs this year it will be well to pay special attention to a study of the best types of each of the several classes of live stock. The farmer is not in a position to improve his stock unless he knows, when he sees it, the desirable type of hog, cow, or horse. In judging live stock there are two faculties which require especial development, observation and judg-

ment. The first depends upon the eye, which must see quickly and accurately. When the best type has been recognized by the eye and formed in the mind, it is then but another step to render a correct judgment as to the animal's value for breeding purposes.

All these years it has been generally supposed that the cactus that grew out on the arid plains of parts of Texas was a useless plant. At the recent meeting of the Texas Dairyman's Association the address of Dr. David Griffith of the United States department of agriculture on the "Yield and Uses of the Cactus Plant," was one of the features of the convention. Dr. Griffith stated that during a period of three years he had grown an average of 23 tons of cactus per acre, which contained sufficient feeding value to supply a dairy cow with all the roughness she needed for one year. He reviewed the value of lands in every county where it is possible to grow all the roughage necessary for a cow on an acre and said that any land where this is possible is worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre. This declaration was very interesting to land owners in West and Southwest Texas who are buying such land at \$10 to \$15 per acre and less.

RIDDLES.

Why do they hitch white horses to wagons? To pull them along.

Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? First it is cradled, then thrashed and afterwards becomes the flower of the family.

What is the difference between an old feather bed and a tramp? One is hard up; the other is soft down.

Why is a motorman like the contents of a freight vessel? They both make the cargo.

Why is a person who tells falsehoods like a person deeply in debt? Because he has great liabilities.

Why is a hen immortal? Because her son never sets.

What is a good thing to part with? A comb.

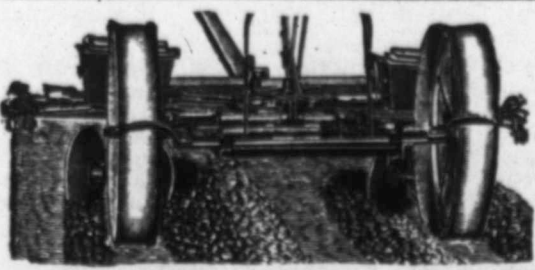
Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On the head.

In what place did the cock crow so loud that everybody heard him? In the ark.

Why is a woman deformed when she is mending her stockings? Because her hands are where her feet should be.

What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison? One can not see to go; the other can not go to sea.

What is the difference between a jailer and a jeweler? One watches cells; the other sells watches.



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Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day.
Works on any planter.
Write for circulars and prices.
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Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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Controlling interest in a prosperous department store corporation, carrying good salary. A fine opportunity for a young man. Also, a fine residence, modern improvements, both gas and electricity, steam heat. Three other houses, good location, paying investments, all in a hustling Pennsylvania town. Reasons for selling, broken health. Will exchange for good improved city property, merchandise or improved ranch in non-overflowing section. Address E. B. Carner, Elm-dale, Kansas. 8-15-2t

The California Fruit Products company of Colton, California, will mail three colored souvenir post cards free to anyone who will write them, and also to any friends whose name and address you may enclose.

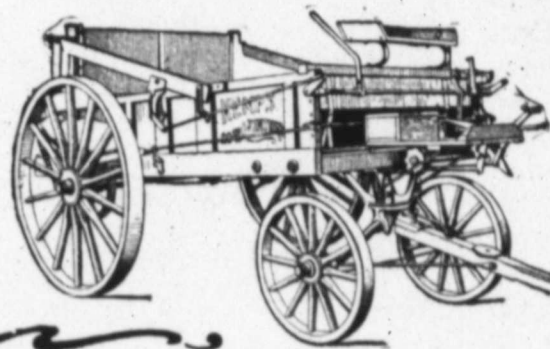
FOR SALE.

Registered Shorthorn bull calf, out of F. S. Kirk's Ruby Scotch Boy. Will bring \$100.00 or more at Stock Show. Belongs to town man, who will take \$45.00 for him. J. W. Benton, Enid, Okla.

The Inspector wants agents.

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WITH AN

I. H. C.

MANURE SPREADER

THE best of all fertilizers is barnyard manure. It is your duty to apply it on the land, so that you will get the most out of it, and avoid the necessity of buying expensive commercial fertilizers.

You can make every load of manure you have go twice as far, by spreading it with one of these strong, durable, right working I. H. C. spreaders.

Kemp 20th Century (Return Apron Spreader).

Cloverleaf (Endless Apron Spreader).

Corn King (Return Apron Spreader).

If you have upwards of a hundred loads of manure to spread, any one of these machines will more than pay for itself the first season.

The spreader will do this by enabling you to cover more ground with the same manure, by getting a better stand of grain or grass, by doing your soil more

permanent good, and by greatly decreasing the labor of manure handling.

With an I. H. C. spreader, the work of hauling out and spreading manure is reduced just about one-half, and it is made agreeable work instead of a job to be dreaded and postponed as long as possible every year.

Any way you look at it, an I. H. C. spreader is a good investment.

Should you not make such an investment this year?

Every I. H. C. spreader is made so simple, strong and durable, that, with reasonable care, it will last you your lifetime.

The International agent in your town will supply you with catalog and all information you desire concerning the I. H. C. spreader he handles. Or if you prefer, write for catalogs, colored hangers, etc., direct to the home office.

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NO TUITION - EXPENSES LOW - WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

J. H. CONNELL, President, Stillwater, Okla

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Don't forget to clean the vessels used in feeding and watering the calves this hot weather.

Stringy or ropy milk is caused very often by drinking stagnant water. Give the cows good, cool water to drink.

Now is a good time to buy the additions for your dairy herd. Buy only the best even if the number must be less. Your success in the business depends a great deal on your cows.

Cleanliness about the dairy and its products are more necessary at this season of the year than at any other. Keep both the animals and the milk absolutely clean.

Clean milking is not only advisable but necessary to profitable success in dairying. Any amount of milk left in the udder not only tends to dry off the animal but is practically lost. Every ounce of milk that can possibly be obtained should be drawn at each milking, either by the old method of stripping or the newer one of manipulation which is now commonly in vogue. Manipulation of the udder of young heifers greatly assists in the development of their milk veins and finally in an increased production of milk. It seems reasonable to believe, then, that the manipulation of the udder during lactation will increase the secretions of milk and add much to the total yield.

Milking Machine Improved.

Dairymen the world over will be interested in learning that Mr. Gillies of Victoria, whose name is bracketed in the patented name of the Lawrence-Kennedy-Gillies milking machine, has greatly improved it, and has placed the new brand in use. It is altogether different in its method of extracting the milk, and the inventor claims that his machine only requires half the driving power necessary for the old one, which will be a great consideration to the small man. Besides that, the upkeep has been largely reduced by the adoption of a simple and durable teat cup, the inflations of which only cost one-third those now in use. With a view to making the machine strong, simple and durable, the inventor has introduced radical changes. After a year's trial, not one cow in a herd went off in her milk as a consequence of the machine. The strain on the teat is obviated under the new plan and all sizes of teats can be operated upon. The machine is so designed that the old pulsators can have the necessary improvements made at a nominal cost. *—Hoard's Dairyman.*

W. W. Marple, now of Chicago but formerly of Kansas, and who has done as much as any other man to promote dairying in Kansas, states a fact very tersely: "A milch cow pays her board every day. You have to kill the steer to get his board. A milch cow is valuable while alive, a steer is no good good until he is dead. A live milch cow is better than a dead steer. Floods and tornadoes and hail storms and early frosts are all contingencies which may affect the grain crops, but the dairy cow with her crop of milk is immune against them all."

Success Or Failure in Dairying.

There are two reasons for failure in any business: lack of adaption,

and lack of application. Some men have a natural love for certain businesses, while others can adapt themselves to a variety of duties and can do many things well, because of their power of adaption. Men who have a desire to engage in the dairy business should to take some of the principal dairy papers, get the bulletins from the different state experiment stations, read them carefully, and learn in a few months from the experience of others what it would, if left to their own resources, require years to acquire, and thus avoid many mistakes which lead to failure. Love of knowledge and love of business are two fundamental principles of success. The dairy business is increasing each year. Many men engage in the production of milk for cities, ice cream parlors, or domestic use, or produce cream for creameries or milk for cheese factories. They may also manufacture butter on the farm, which, if properly handled should sell for fancy prices in many of our towns and cities. *—Breeder's Journal.*

MODEL DAIRIES.

It is Planned to Have Pure Meat for Chicago Babies.

It is proposed to establish near Chicago a model milk farm for the benefit of babies, says the Live Stock World. It is no wonder when 10,007 children under 5 years old died in Chicago in 1907, and when the best health authorities in the country assert that from 10 to 30 per cent of infant mortality is due to impure milk.

It is not the commissioner's object to establish a model dairy for the general public. He only designs to furnish milk for infants, and not even for all infants. The model dairy is to furnish milk for the babies of a small section of the city nearest to it. The reason for this is that the plan is designed to be experimental. That is, the effect of pure milk on the death rate of infants is to be determined by a comparison of the section receiving this milk with the rest of the city.

The model dairy is, however, to be educational also. When its results are found to be valuable there will naturally arise an interest in its methods. Not only will dairymen study these methods, but a powerful public sentiment will be developed which will constrain them to adopt, to some extent at least, similar methods in their own dairies. The model dairy will, therefore, be an object lesson, the educational value of which must be very great.

There are already in the neighborhood of Chicago five or six dairies, which are referred to as model dairies, but they are not governed by the rules of the health department and cannot be used in the experimental or educational manner that is proposed.

Hogs and Time.

A Northerner riding through West Virginia came up with a mountaineer leisurely driving a herd of hogs.

"Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider.

"Out to pasture to fatten 'em a bit."

"Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten them on grass? Up where I came from we pen them up and feed them on corn. It saves a lot of time."

"Hell! What's time to a hawg?" Everybody's.

Auction Bulletin

The Inspector carries this column as special breeders information. No charge is made to our patrons. Claim your fall and winter sale dates, and send them to us, in the form given below.

Shorthorns.
Sept. 28—Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kansas.
Nov. 25—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.
Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kas.

Poland Chinas.
Sept. 7—A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kas.
Sept. 10—Bred sows, S. W. Hill, Lahoma, Oklahoma

Sept. 10—Leslie McCormick and Porter at Vandalla, Mo.
Sept. 11—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
Sept. 12—Ed McDaniel, Parsons, Kas.
Sept. 22—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
Sept. 23—Knorpp Bros., Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Sept. 26—J. A. Jenkins, Conway Spgs., Kansas.
Sept. 28—W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosedale, Missouri.

Sept. 30—B. H. Colbert, Tishomingo, Oklahoma.
Sept. 30—W. E. Ramer & Sons, Shelbyville, Ind.

Oct. 2—J. M. Divinia, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 3—Andrews Stock Farm, Kearney, Missouri.

Oct. 3—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 3—Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kas.
Oct. 5—L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kas.
Oct. 6—Jos. M. Baier, Elmo, Kas.
Oct. 10—H. H. Harshaw, at Harrisonville, Mo.

Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 10—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kas.
Oct. 10—Crawford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.

Oct. 12—Andrew Johns, Rosedale, Mo.
Oct. 12—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15—W. R. Webb, Bendina, Kas.
Oct. 15—G. E. Hayden & Son, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

Oct. 16—G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 17—Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kas.
Oct. 17—F. C. Royston, Canute, Okla.
Oct. 17—J. F. Burnham, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kas.
Oct. 19—Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kansas.

Oct. 19—Michael & Johnson, Erie, Kas.
Oct. 20—L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kas.
Oct. 20—J. L. Darst, Huron, Kas.
Oct. 23—S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 23—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kas.
Oct. 26—Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Missouri.

Oct. 27—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kansas.
Oct. 27—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
Oct. 28—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Missouri.

Oct. 29—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
Oct. 29—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kas.
Oct. 31—J. B. Hamilton, Spickard, Mo.
Nov. 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas.
Nov. 6—J. E. Summers & Sons, Clifton Hill, Mo.
Nov. 7—Dave Stayton, Blue Springs, Missouri.

Nov. 10—Aytch L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.
Nov. 10—Harshaw & Charters, Butler, Missouri.
Nov. 10—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kansas.

Nov. 12—Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kansas.
Nov. 12—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Nov. 13—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kansas.
Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy and S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kas.
Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kas.
Nov. 16—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Missouri.

Nov. 19—Leyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
Nov. 20—Sensintaffar Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 24—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kansas.
Nov. 26—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Nov. 28—C. T. Coats, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 5—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kas.
Dec. 7—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kas.
Feb. 18—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kas.
Feb. 25—Harshaw & Charters, Butler, Missouri.

Duroc Jerseys.
Sept. 11—C. A. Wright, Rosedale, Mo.
Oct. 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kas.
Oct. 7—J. F. Staudt, Ottawa, Kas.
Oct. 8—H. R. Gingrich, Wellsville, Kas.
Oct. 9—C. R. Green, Springhill, Kas.
Oct. 20—Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 21—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kas.
Oct. 28—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kas.
Oct. 29—G. W. Colwell, Sumnerfield, Kansas.

Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kas.
Oct. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kas.
Nov. 20—A. S. Aitken, Parsons, Kas.
Nov. 21—Lant Bros., Parsons, Kas.
Jan 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kas.
Feb. 1—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kas.
Feb. 2—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kas.
Feb. 3—Jno. W. Jones & Sons, Concordia, Kas.
Feb. 4—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kas.
Feb. 5—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kas.
Feb. 6—G. M. Hammond and K. A. C., Manhattan, Kas.
Feb. 9—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kas.
Feb. 10—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kansas.
Feb. 18—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Emporia, Kas.

Berkshires.
Aug. 20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Missouri.

Missouri.
Aug. 21—Missouri Berkshire Association, Moberly, Mo.
Aug. 22—C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kas.
Oct. 15—American Royal, Kansas City.
Oct. 17—A. C. Dugan, Blackwell, Ok.
Oct. 27—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.
O. I. C.
Dec. 10—S. Y. Artz, Larned, Kas.
Percherons.
Feb. 16—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kansas.

COTTON A MONEY CROP.

Fleecy Staple Brings in the Coin All Right.

The earning power of an acre of land is a point of view from which the annual income of the country's wealth is seldom considered," says the Wall Street Journal. "An acre of corn, for instance, has for the past seven years averaged from \$10 to \$12; an acre of wheat has ranged from \$9 to about the same maximum as corn. The average value per acre of oats, based on farm prices on December 1, has been fairly constant at \$10 an acre, while the yield of cotton, counting 200 pounds an acre, has ranged from \$1 to \$24. Comparison of cotton yields with grain yields suggests an apparent reason why it is so hard to get the cotton farmer to give up that crop to less productive ones. The problem of determining the uses of land is not, however, so simple. Soil and climate have more to do with the matter than any other factor. It is these that determine how much corn, wheat, oats and cotton may be grown. They regulate the supply side of the market more than anything else, and jointly labor and capital are essential factors in measuring the commercial supply. The facts as to earning power by acreage for the United States are indicated in the following table of crop acreage and value for 1907:

Corn, 99,931,000 acres; value, \$1,336,901,000; average, \$13.4.
Wheat, 45,211,000 acres; value, \$554,437,000; average, \$12.2.
Oats, 31,837,000 acres; value, \$334,568,000; average, \$15.1.
Cotton, 32,060,000 acres; value, \$700,956,000; average, 21.2.
Total, 209,039,000 acres; value, \$2,926,862,000; average, \$14.0.

This area of 209,039,000 acres covers approximately half of the total improved farm acreage of the United States. It yielded in these four crops nearly \$300,000,000 in 1907, and the average yield of an acre was \$14. In a crude way this average represents the earning power of the better half of the farm lands under cultivation in the United States. The crops are by all odds the greater source of farm wealth. If the vegetable products of the farm be roughly estimated at \$5,000,000,000, the animal products would probably make 50 per cent more, or a total of \$7,500,000,000 under the existing level of prices.

* W. M. McCoy, Guthrie, Ok- *
* lahoma, writes The Inspec- *
* tor: "You get out a good *
* paper, and one to be appre- *
* ciated. I read it with inter- *
* est." *

Texas Lands

TEXAS REALITY JOURNAL gives reliable information on entire state of Texas; don't buy farms or business property until you read it. Three months subscription 25c.

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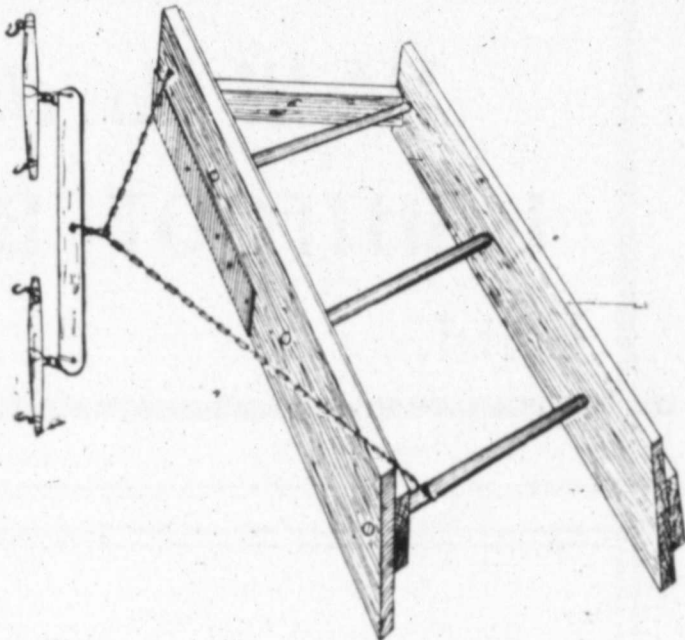
THE SPLIT-LOG ROAD DRAG.

How to Build and How to Use This Cheap but Extremely Effective Tool.

One of the latest publications issued by the office of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture treats of the split-log drag, an implement which numerous experiments have conclusively shown to be the greatest possible boon to keep earth roads smooth and passable. Because of its simplicity, its efficiency and its cheapness, both in construction and operation, it is destined to come more and more into general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. At the present time there are approximately 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States. Some of the most important of these roads will eventually be improved with stone, gravel, and other materials. Many others which are equally important cannot be so improved on account of lack of funds or suitable materials, while still others will not require such treatment because of the light traffic to which they are subjected. For these reasons the majority of our roads must be maintained as earth roads for many years to come. This must be done by inexpensive methods and the split-log drag will be powerful aid if economy is the criterion demanded. In the construction of this implement, care should be taken to make it so light that one man can lift it with ease, a light drag responding more readily to various methods of hitching than a heavy one, as well as to the shifting of the position of the operator. The best material for a split log drag is a dry red cedar log, though red elm and walnut are excellent, and box elder, soft maple, or even willow are superior to oak, hickory, or ash. The log should be between seven and ten feet long and from ten to twelve inches in diameter at the butt end. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. In the front slab four inches from the end which is to drag in the middle of the road bore a two inch hole which is to receive a cross stake. At a distance of twenty-two inches from the other end of the front slab, locate the center for another cross stake. The hole for the middle stake will be on a line connecting and half way between the two. Then place the back slab in position and from the end which is to drag in the middle of the road measure twenty inches for the center of one cross stake and six inches from the other end locate the center of the opposite stake. The hole for the center stake should be located half way between the two. All these holes should be carefully bored perpendicular, or at right angles to the face of the split log. If these directions are followed it will be found that when the holes of the front and back slabs are brought opposite each other, one end of the back slab will be sixteen inches nearer the center of the roadway than the front one. That gives what is known as "set back." The stakes, which are thirty inches long, will hold the slabs this distance apart. When the stakes have been firmly wedged into their sockets, a brace about two inches thick and

onally to them at the ditch end of the drag. A cleated board is placed between the slabs and across the stakes for the driver to stand on. By many it is deemed the best to place a strip of iron along the lower face of the front slab for a cutting blade and to prevent the drag from wearing. The drag may be fastened to the doubletree by means of a trace chain. The chain should be wrapped around the left hand or rear stake and passed over the front slab. Raising the chain at this end of the slab permits the earth to drift past the face of the drag. The other end of the chain should be passed through a hole in the opposite end of the front slab and held by a pin passed through a link.

For ordinary purposes, the hitch should be so made that the unloaded drag will follow the team at an angle of about 45 degrees. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right hand wheel



THE PLANK DRAG.

track or rut the full length of the portion to be dragged, and made to return in the same manner over the other half of the roadway. Such treatment will move the earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level.

The best results have been obtained by dragging roads once each way after each heavy rain. In some cases, however, one dragging every three or four weeks has been found sufficient to keep a road in good condition.

When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does its best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted, the drag should be used once when the ground is soft and slushy. This is particularly applicable before a cold spell in winter, when it is possible to so prepare the surface that it will freeze smooth.

Not infrequently conditions are met which may be overcome by a slight change in the manner of hitching. Shortening the chain tends to lift the front slab and make the cutting slight, while a longer hitch causes the front slab to sink more deeply into the earth and act on the principle of a plow.

If a farrow of earth is to be moved, the doubletree should be attached so close to the ditch end of the drag, and the driver should stand with one foot on the extreme forward end of the front slab.

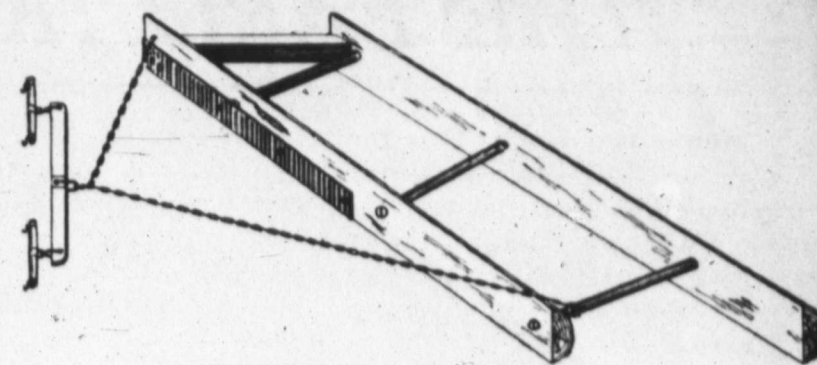
Conditions are so varied in different localities, however, that it is quite impossible to lay down specific rules. Certain sections of a roadway will require more attention than others, because of steep grades, wet

weather, springs, soil conditions, exposure to sun and wind, washes, etc. There is one condition, however, to which special attention should be given. Clay roads under persistent draggings frequently become too high in the center. This may be corrected by dragging the earth toward the center of the road twice and away from it once.

There is no question as to the economy of this road making implement, either in first cost or in operation. In six counties in Kansas in 1906 the cost of maintaining ordinary earth roads, without the aid of the split-log drag, averaged \$42.50 a mile. These figures were furnished by Prof. W. C. Hoad of the University of Kansas, who secured them from official records of the counties.

Some figures furnished by F. P. Sanborn and R. H. Aishton, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, have revealed the wonders of this simple device. Mr. Sanborn said: "The least expense per mile per annum for split log dragging was \$1.50, the greatest a little over \$6, and the average expense per mile for five and one half

miles a little over \$3. I have lived



THE SPLIT LOG DRAG.

along this road all my life and never in forty years have I seen it freer from mud and dust, despite the fact that during the season we have experienced the extremes of weather conditions."

The testimony of Mr. Aishton is equally strong. Learning that a township in Iowa had been making an investigation of the split log drag and had been experimenting with it for a year on twenty-eight miles of highway, he sent an agent to secure information. It was reported that although the town board had paid the cost of making the drags and of hiring men to operate them, the total expense for one year averaged but \$2.40 per mile, and the roads were reported to have been "like a race track" the greater portion of the year.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA.

Alfalfa should be cut when not more than one tenth of the plants have come to bloom. Cut at this early stage, the yield of hay for the season will be much greater than if the alfalfa is cut near maturity, and every pound of hay secured will be worth more for feed.

At the Kansas experiment station, a strip through a field of alfalfa was cut when one tenth was in bloom, another strip was cut after full bloom had past. The strip cut early was nearly ready to cut the second time when that cut after full bloom was being harvested the first time. The strip cut early grew vigorously through the season and made three cuttings and a good aftermath. The strip cut after full bloom gave a low yield the first cutting and did not grow sufficiently to yield a good second cutting. Early cuttings seem to invigorate the plant.

The late cutting of the first crop seems to injure the plant more than at any other time, and we have found it profitable to cut alfalfa the first time as soon as one tenth was in bloom, even though the weather was bad and we knew that the crop would spoil in curing. The increased yield from succeeding cuttings over that cut late much more than makes up for the loss of the first crop.

Successful clover growers, the first time they grow alfalfa, often ruin the stand, so that it has to be plowed up, by waiting to cut until it reaches the stage at which clover is usually cut.

The great value of alfalfa is the large amount of protien it contains

—that material in feed that is absolutely necessary for the formation of blood, lean meat, and milk. The higher the protien in alfalfa the more valuable the crop. The chemical department of this station found the effect of cutting alfalfa at different stages as follows:

	Protein Per Cent.
One tenth in bloom	17.5
One half in bloom	17.2
In full bloom	14.4

The Colorado experiment station found the effect of cutting alfalfa as follows:

	Protein Per Cent.
Coming in bloom	18.5
Half in bloom	14.6
In full bloom	12.9

The Utah experiment station for five years cut alfalfa at different stages of maturity and fed the crop in producing beef. The average production per year per acre was as follows:

	Hay tons	Beef pounds
In first bloom	5.35	706
In full bloom	4.90	562
Half blooms fallen	4.55	490

These experiments, made in three states—Kansas, Colorado and Utah—prove that alfalfa cut in the first bloom will give the greatest yield and feeding value. The leaves of alfalfa contain more than three times as much protein as the stems, a ton of alfalfa leaves containing as much protein as 2,800 pounds of bran. Every care should be taken in curing alfalfa to save the leaves.—Kansas Agricultural College Bulletin.

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RNAL

THE FARM HORSE

What the Horse Can Do.

Traction force of a horse when working eight hours a day on a well made road—walking at the rate of two and a half miles per hour—is given as 150 pounds.

Traction force of a horse when working a lift, or horseman, with intervals of rest between each movement, the day's work not to exceed six hours, is 600 pounds.

Traction force when horse is walking in a circle of thirty feet—milling work for eight hours per day at a pace of two miles per hour—is 100 pounds.

A horse can exert a force horizontally at a dead pull—400 pounds.

A horse can carry on his back a distance of twenty miles per day on a well made road without exertion, from 250 to 300 pounds.

The horsepower adopted as a unit in estimating the force of a steam engine is 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in one minute, an amount of force which few horses could perform for any length of time.

Paddock Memoranda.

To breed a grade to a grade is a step backward.

A high-stepping horse rarely has a low head.

One seldom sees a quick, sprightly stepper that stumbles.

Surplus flesh is a hindrance to a horse that has to work.

To get a perfect draft horse the sire and dam must be such.

To get the best work from the teams they must be fed right.

There are more farm horses killed by fast driving than by hard work.

Nothing will spoil a spirited horse quicker than the whip and an ill-tempered driver.

There is no work on the farm that a good team cannot do to a better advantage than a poor one.

The best possible condition any horse can be in is when he is able to do the greatest amount of work in his line.

When a filly is growthy and sound in every particular she may be bred at two years of age without any danger of injuring her growth.

There is a loss of available income in raising any kind of stock which is devoid of good quality, but this is especially true of horses.

The intrinsic value of a horse may be anything, while the commercial value is always what you can get for him when placed upon the market.

The more gentle and quiet you can keep colts from the time they are foaled up to the time they are old enough to work the better.

It is just as equally absurd to expect a fine bodied, well developed horse from a starved, hide-bound and stunted colt, as it is to expect much service from a horse with defective feet.

Burning ruins the wall of the hoof so that it will not retain the shoe so long, besides rendering it so brittle that a heavy strain upon it will cause it to break.

If the horse flags, and his legs become unsteady, unhitch at once, put cold water on his head and on the back of his neck and rub with coarse cloths. If near a drug store inject forty or more grains of quinine. Sponge his mouth with cold water.

Never dose a healthy horse. All he needs is good care and good feed. The good care includes, of course,

regular exercise. It is just as bad for a horse to be all the time taking medicine as it is for a man. Do not do it.

ENFORCEMENT OF TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

To the Inspector:

Some of the live stock-carrying railroads of the west have been assuring shippers, so the Department of Agriculture has been informed, that the department does not intend to enforce one of the most important provisions of the twenty-eight hour law regarding the resting of live stock in transit. Agents of the department have been quoted as saying that if provision were made to feed and water live stock in the cars the department would regard this as a substantial compliance with the law and would not insist that the stock should also be rested en route.

Such statements are absolute misrepresentations, for the department has no authority to modify the act of congress in question, but intends to enforce every provision of the law. The statute requires, in general, that stock should be unloaded at the end of twenty-eight hours for feed, water and five hours of rest it was feared, however, that this requirement might be onerous upon stock carrying roads, and exception was provided in the law that if stock were carried in the cars in which they could and actually did have proper feed, water, space, and opportunity to rest, they need not be unloaded.

Contracts are now being made for the fall movement of live stock from the west, and the matter is, consequently, of present interest to both the railroads and the shippers. Copies of the law may be had on application to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

A. D. MELVIN,

Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

LEADING WESTERN LIVE STOCK SHOWS FOR 1908.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, J. C. Simpson, secretary, Aug. 24.
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, W. R. Mellor, secretary, Aug. 31.
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, E. W. Randall, secretary, Aug. 31.
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, A. G. Watson, secretary, Sept. 14.
Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Ia., F. L. Wirick, secretary, Sept. 7.
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Sept. 14.
Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, South St. Joseph, Mo., M. B. Irwin, secretary, Sept. 21.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill., J. K. Dickerson, secretary, Sept. 28.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, H. Overholser, secretary, Oct. 1.
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, John T. Stinson, secretary, Oct. 5.
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, A. M. Thompson, secretary, Oct. 12.
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, B. H. Heide, secretary, Nov. 30.

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COMMON MISTAKES IN BREEDING

By George H. Clover,
Ft. Collins, Colo.

Mr. Editor—We are annually paying tribute to the genius and foresight of European stock breeders to the extent of several million dollars. We go to Scotland for the Clydesdale horse, to France for the Percheron and the French Coach, and to England for the Shire, etc. This in itself is not so bad, provided we make the best use of these breeds after we get them. No country on earth has better natural conditions for making and perfecting high-class breeds of live stock than this, and yet it is a fact that aside from the American trotting horse and a breed or two of pigs and chickens, we have never produced in the entire history of this country one single pure breed of live-stock.

We go across the water and pay thousands of dollars for pure bred sires, bring them over here, and thoughtlessly mate them with mares of every known breed without even a thought of purity of blood or the ultimate establishing of pure breeds at home. All sorts of crosses have been made in this way and the result is that we have a heterogeneous mixture, lacking in uniformity, and a large percentage of them without merit.

As a result again of this foolish practice we have a superabundance of horses without any particular qualities of excellence which go on the market as general purpose horses and command the lowest prices in every market. Such males as these should never be used for breeding purposes, as they lack in prepotency, or power to transmit their desirable characteristics to their offspring. The mares may be profitably bred, but always with the view of grading up by successive top crossing with pure bred sires of the same breed. Five such crosses are supposed practically to obliterate the native blood, and according to some of the stud books, produce what is known as pure bred horses.

In general our farmers are quite particular about the breed and points of excellence of the horse used as sire, but the mistake has been in not persisting in using sires of one breed and of equal excellence until purity of blood, a greater degree of prepotency, and a uniform excellence of offspring are secured.

United States Meats in Indies.

American packing house products are finding a constantly growing market in the West Indies. During the last year there was imported into the island of Trinidad 6,976,103 pounds of meat, consisting of barreled beef and pork, sausage, dried and canned meats. Of this amount

the American share totaled 6,236,998 pounds, consisting principally of canned beef and pork, smoked ham and bacon, etc. Of the 1,889,000 pounds of lard and lard compound imported 95 per cent came from the United States. The sale of American oleomargarine increased 13 per cent, the United States having supplied 200,000 pounds. All the hewn and sawn timber comes from the United States. About 10,000,000 feet was imported last year, which came principally from the Gulf states.

An Effective Bloat Remedy.

Mr. Editor—One of the most effectual remedies that I have ever tried for alfalfa bloat in cattle is to mix one ounce spirits of ammonia in one quart of water and administer. I have never failed to relieve the patient in ten minutes time with this remedy. A half-pint of castor oil may be added for constitutional results. If every farmer will keep this remedy on hand there will be no need to report any fatalities from alfalfa bloat.—E. D. Smith, Cedar-edge, Colo.

RECEIPTS FROM FOREST SALES.

Each State Receives Twenty-Five Per Cent of Income From Forest Reservations.

Announcement has just been made of the amounts which each state containing national forests will receive under the new law giving 25 per cent of the gross receipts from forests to these states. The total amount to go to the states, from the receipts of the fiscal year which ended June 30, is \$447,063.79.

The amounts to go to each state or territory are:

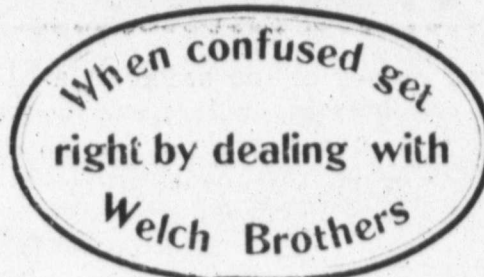
Alaska, \$2,684.78; Arizona, \$42,610.44; Arkansas, \$313.68; California, \$52,437.78; Colorado, \$50,955.67; Idaho, \$56,307.84; Kansas, \$643.55; Montana, \$75,807.41; Nebraska, \$2,349.77; Nevada, \$4,577.95; New Mexico, \$25,464.12; Oklahoma, \$554.48; Oregon, \$32,313.12; South Dakota, \$8,456.60; Utah, \$32,151.02 (including Uinta Indian refund of \$5,348.07); Washington, \$18,032.79, and Wyoming, \$41,402.38.

The law requires that this money be expended upon public roads and schools by the counties which contain national forest land. In this way the counties are compensated for the reduction of taxable area brought about by the existence of the forests.

Before this year the states have received 10 per cent of the gross receipts, but congress voted last winter to increase the amount to 25 per cent.

Mention the Inspector in answering ads.

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References—National Bank of Commerce.

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SWINE DEPARTMENT

Easy Money.

Every one is anxious to make easy money. Some try one way and some another, but a great many farmers are unsuccessful. To these I wish to offer a suggestion, which I hope some will act upon and better their condition.

To my mind, the hog offers the best opportunity for the average farmer to make easy, quick money, because the hog belongs to the farm and no farm is complete and few successful without this great money maker. He will take of the cheap things and waste of the farm and convert them into cash. I have in mind the modern pure-bred hogs. They have been bred up to a point of excellence that is hardly reached by any other live stock. Then I would say the most important thing in making a success raising hogs, either for pork or for breeding purposes, is in starting right. You cannot wring blood out of a turnip, neither can you churn butter out of water. So, in the hog raising problem, it is impossible to take the wild range or scrub hog and make a reasonable profit out of his keeping, but you can get a few pure bred hogs at a small cost over other kinds, and you can benefit by other men's labors because the best strains of hogs are bred and meet all the requirements of the market demands. Select the breed to your liking, but it might be well, before selecting your breed, to investigate what the breeds are doing, which is making the most money for the men that handle and grow them, which will make the most rapid growth for the feed consumed. A careful consideration of these points in my judgment, can end in only one decision—the selection of the Poland China hog. In him you will find all the requirements you desire, and his fame as a quick grower and money maker cannot be disputed, even by his opponents.

To a farmer who has been devoting his time and talents to raising cotton, and perhaps he may belong to the class who are simply making a living out of it, I will offer the hog as his opportunity. Let him give this a trial, using his best judgment and understanding in their management, and he will find it a pleasant as well as profitable employment. Then he will find it to his advantage to cut down his cotton acreage and to increase his corn, oats and vegetable acreage, and he will have hogs to sell the year-round instead of raising a large cotton crop, then being compelled to dump it on the market in the fall when it is cheap, so as to pay expenses and his year's living. If he had hogs and less cotton he could sell hogs along and pay cash as he went, then he could pay cotton pickers out of his hog money and hold his cotton for top prices. This, in my opinion, is the only way to bring about the much desired boon to the south—15 cent cotton.

If any man has a better or safer way I should be glad to hear from him. Let the southern farmers act on this suggestion and the south will see a wonderful change among her farming class. Where poverty and hardships are now endured, happiness, contentment and prosperity will go hand in hand. Beautiful homes will be built. Children who might have spent years in the cotton fields will be in the schools and colleges. The farmer, instead of bor-

rowing money of the banks at a high rate of interest, will have a nice bank account to draw upon, should sickness or misfortune overtake him.

J. R. SPARKS,
Hunter, Okla.

Old Sows the Best Breeders.

An experiment recently finished at the Iowa Agricultural college upholds the contention of some breeders that the best sows should be held over for breeding purposes. Many breeders make a practice of getting rid of their brood sows after they have passed the two year mark. To these this experiment should be especially interesting. The problem in the experiment was to investigate the influence of age upon the prolificacy of sows. Data was also taken as to the weight and growth of the pigs produced. A summary of the data secured as a result of these investigations showed that two year old sows farrowed 24 per cent more pigs than young sows, while old sows farrowed 30 per cent more. The weight of the pigs from two year old sows was 9 per cent larger than yearling sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent larger than from the younger sows. The pigs from the two year old sows made more rapid gain than those from the young sows, this amounting to 26 per cent. Each item here shows that the older sows farrowed more pigs per litter, heavier pigs at birth, while their pigs made a more rapid growth after birth.

Another problem taken up in connection with this experiment was the average weight of the pigs at time of birth from sows of different ages. It was found that the pigs from the yearling sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two year old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61. At the age of about six weeks pigs from each litter weighed at birth were again put on the scales, and it was found that the pigs from the yearling sows made an average daily gain of .32 pounds, while the pigs from two year old sows gained .40 pounds, there being no data given on the weight of the pigs from the old sows. This seems to give pretty convincing evidence that old sows are the most profitable.

In an address before the recent meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' association, W. J. Duffel of Claude, Tex., gave his views on the question of finishing hogs for market, a work in which he has had about 45 years' experience. Mr. Duffel said:

"It was in the last half of the nineteenth century that by scientific breeding and feeding the ideal hog for finishing was produced. He is the medium hog regardless of breed or color. One that has a broad, short head, short, stout legs, straight and wide apart, jowl heavy, back broad and arched, straight under belly line. This all means a good feeder, one that man can afford to put in time and money with. I want hogs that have been well bred from large, well matured sires and dams. It does not pay to cross breed or use grade stock. The pure straight breed is preferred to get the best results, and that is what we should all want.

"Before commencing to finish hogs for the market, I would first want those that had been raised with plenty of green pasture. I would dip them three or four times to get rid of the lice and mange. Some of the prepared coal tar dips are preferred.

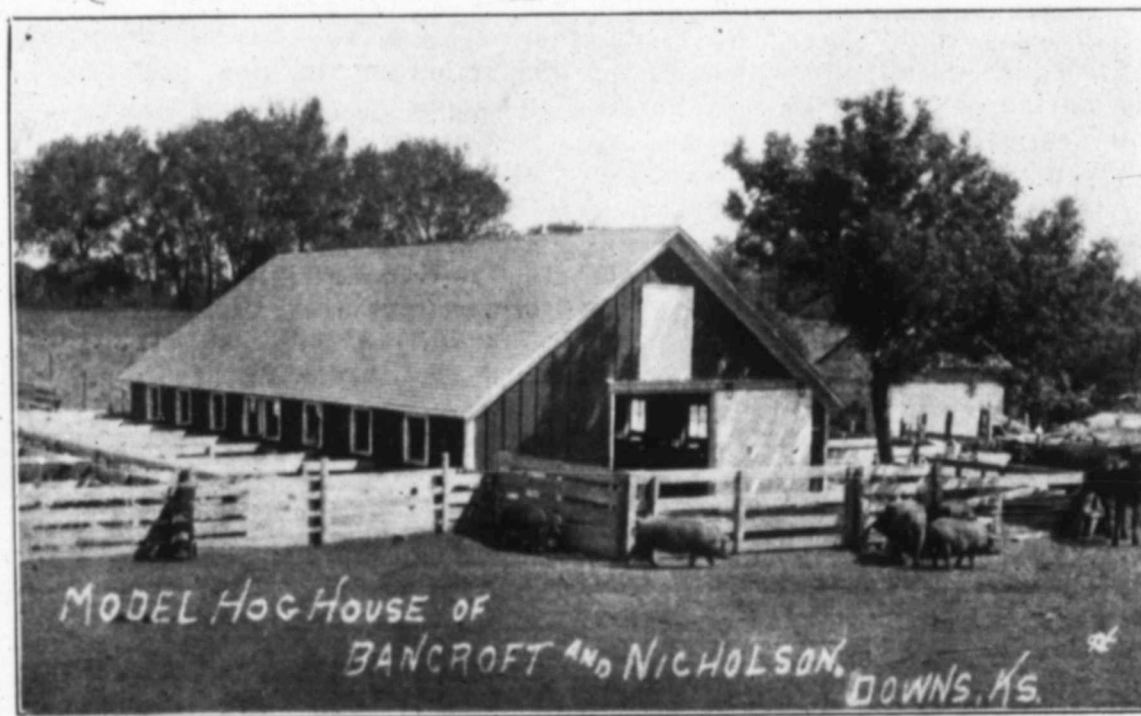
I would then give them salts and copers in order to rid them of worms and get rid of constipation. It is out of the question to feed them with anything like success until such things as I have mentioned have been carefully looked after. Then I would want plenty of good pure water, salt and ashes near them. The feeding lot should have good stalls in it. Put all the hogs in the lots at the same time. If new ones are put in occasionally it disturbs all of them, and keeps them from making satisfactory gains.

"I have experimented with every kind of feed that has been before the public for the last forty years. I don't trust it to others but attend to it myself. The last experiments I made were in January, February and the first part of March, 1908. There were about 85 head of hogs used in the experiments. Some of them were of the best breeding of pure breeds, some were crosses of the pure breeds and some were high grads. They were fed corn chops ground coarse and soaked twelve hours, with all the ear corn they would eat up clean. For each hundred pounds of live weight they were fed one half pound of packing house tankage per day. If a hog weighed two hundred pounds he should have one pound of tankage per day.

"There was a record kept of the weights at the start, and one half

pound to each one hundred pounds of live weight was about all they would make. In twenty-six to thirty days I had some of the best ones to gain one and one half pounds to each hundred pounds of weight, when they dropped down until they only gained one half pound to the hundred pounds of live weight, they were considered finished. One two year old Poland China barrow weighed 400 pounds at the commencement of the test. At the end of fifty-seven days he weighed 647 pounds. The hogs were perfectly healthy from start to finish. Part of them were sold to the citizens of the town of West, the others were sold to packing houses in Waco. They brought from 15 cents to 25 cents per hundred over the price of ordinary hogs.

"The greatest gains were made on a lot of pure bred Poland China barrows, that had corn chops and ground wheat, half and half, soaked twelve hours, and all the tankage they wanted. In this experiment they had all the ear corn they wanted. They were where they had plenty of water, a good shed and were not allowed to be disturbed by anything. One of the important points is to get them well started and they are much more easily finished. I am now located on the plains, where hogs are raised and shipped from the great alfalfa fields and are never finished."



Home of Ohio Major and 275 others of the best Duroc-Jerseys in the west, owned by D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kansas, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this number.

CAVALRY ON MARCH.

Second Regiment on Cross Country Hike to Fort Riley, Kan.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Special.—Some idea of what it will mean when the government brings 5,000 soldiers together with 3,000 cavalry and artillery horses to this city in September, was given early this week when a part of the 2d cavalry stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia., arrived here and unloaded. This detachment of the 2d cavalry came here by train and, after camping for two nights and one day, started on a march to Fort Riley, Kansas, for field maneuvers. Seventy-five cars were required to move this detachment of less than 700 men. This army train which came in over the Chicago, Great Western road, was made up of two sleepers, sixteen day coaches, three baggage cars, five box cars, eleven flat cars and thirty-eight stock cars. The arrival, unloading and pitching camp made things look like war time and drew out practically the whole city to see the soldiers.

More than five times as many men and horses have been ordered here for the military tournament to be

given here during the week of September 21-26 when every department of the service is to be represented in camp, drills and parades, while the pick of men from the service will compete for prizes in the tournament arena.

Oklahoma has a good Board of Agriculture law and a new board has just been elected to fulfill its requirements. Get busy right away and see that your county has at least one rousing farmers' institute this winter. Write the secretary of the board concerning plans for this institute right away.

 * No person owes anything *
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HEREFORD CATTLE.

Brief History of This Justly Popular Breed of Beef Producers.

(See Front Page Illustration.)

Hereford cattle, a splendid type of which is shown on the first page of this number of *The Inspector*, are supposed to be descended from some of the native cattle of Great Britain, and that they were mixed, in their earlier history, with the Devon and Sussex cow. Apparently these animals were at the outset almost a solid red. Crossing with white cattle gave white markings, which in the Herefords have developed into the well-known marks of this breed at the present time. The earlier types of Herefords were not clear white in the face, but mottled. Continued breeding up developed and fixed the popular Hereford pure white markings.

The history of the breed, according to Wilcox and Smith, is that the Herefords had become well established, and had won quite a reputation for themselves as early as 1835. They did not gain in popularity quite as fast as the Shorthorns, however, due largely to the fact that they were deficient in milk producing qualities. Then, too, there was much controversy regarding the purity of the white faced and mottled animals, resulting in retarding their distribution. But the great value of the strain soon won the Herefords a place with many of the best breeders, and they gradually increased in numbers as they developed into a separate and distinct strain. As far as is known, the first importation of Herefords into the United States was made by Henry Clay in 1817. From that time until the organization of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association in 1881, the increase of the strain was rapid and permanent. At present the Herefords are distributed about equally with the Shorthorns, being more numerous in the Mississippi Valley and westward. In the development and improvement of the vast herds in the western range districts, Hereford bulls were very largely used, with uniformly splendid results.

The Herefords are known everywhere as "good rustlers." They gain rapidly, adapt themselves to all soil, climatic and feed conditions, and are particularly noted for their ability to take care of themselves and thrive on the open range. They can be grown profitably on anything from salt grass and buffalo grass to alfalfa, blue grass and corn. They mature early, and are in every way one of the very best beef breeds. Their chief weakness is in the small milk supply, but this is accounted for by the fact that they have been bred very largely, if not altogether, for beef purposes.

In the correctly marked Hereford, the face, throat, chest, lower part of the body, legs and tip of the tail are white, all other parts being solid red, neither too light nor too dark. The skin is slightly thicker than that of the Shorthorn, but the form of the body is practically the same. The horns are longer and more spreading, the position in which they are carried being one of the characteristics of the breed.

DRY ROT OF CORN.

The Illinois experiment station has just issued a circular on dry rot of corn. The discussion of the disease is brief, but covers the subject in such a way that it offers valuable data to farmers generally who would

not only recognize the disease, but also know something of its characteristics and methods of prevention. There are several fungus diseases that go under this general name, and which caused a loss of 4 1/2 per cent of the entire corn crop of Illinois in 1906. This means a loss of 15,000,000 bushels, worth about \$5,000,000. In 1907 the loss was less than 2 per cent of the corn, or about \$2,000,000.

The chief dry rot disease, it is stated, is known to science as *Diplodia maydis*, and it is this fungus that causes about 90 per cent of the damage by dry rot of corn. The circular thus describes the disease and its effect:

The infected ears shrivel up more or less, darken in color, and become light in weight. The kernels are also shriveled, very brittle and loosely attached to the cob. The fungus penetrates all portions of the ear, kernels, cob and husks, and produces many dark brown, two-celled spores which serve to propagate the fungus.

In the case of the *Diplodia* disease, and quite probably in that of the other forms, the fungus perpetuates itself over winter on the old diseased ears and old stalks. It is not usually difficult to find throughout the summer in old corn fields, where the disease has previously prevailed, many pieces of old corn stalks which are infected with the *Diplodia* fungus. Stalks known to be two years old have been found still producing spores. During moist periods, spores ooze from these stalks in abundance and are blown singly or in masses long distances, as has been frequently demonstrated by experiment.

The fungus does not, according to present knowledge, grow upon any other host, and upon developing corn only on the ears. Not so much is known of the other fungi here concerned, but since 90 per cent of the rot is due to *Diplodia*, less attention need be given to them. Diseased ears are fruitful sources of subsequent infection and should be removed as promptly as possible. This can be readily done, at the time of husking if not before. Keep them in a separate receptacle, and burn them as soon as practicable. In addition to this, in fields where any considerable amount of disease has been found, the stalks should also have attention, whatever crop is to follow. Something may be gained by carefully plowing them under and leaving them well covered, but burning may be required even if this is otherwise bad procedure. Such a field should not be replanted to corn for at least two years.

If the first suggestion is always followed and the others are put into practice whenever necessity demands it, these serious losses may be practically prevented.

Farmers Alive in Caddo County.

In a short visit to Caddo county a few days ago, a representative of the Inspector was greatly surprised at the development of the farms and at the large yields of the fields, as promised at this time.

Only seven years ago, this country was opened for settlement. Today it has every appearance of a country twice or three times its age. Though stock raising is thus far followed only to a very limited extent, the farmers are planning for the preservation of the present fertility of their soil by taking up this industry on a large scale.

Several different crops are raised in this county but it is, this year,

decidedly proving its worth as a corn section of the state. With one more rain in the near future, there is no doubt that the average yield of this county will exceed forty-five bushels per acre.

Most of the fields show that they

have received careful and thoughtful attention and, with the introduction of the proper number and classes of livestock upon the farms, the farmers of this county need have no fear of the wolf's appearance at their doors.



STEAM SHOVELS WORKING IN MINNESOTA IRON MINES

Big Fortunes Are Being Made In Minnesota Iron Lands

Yes. Not only big fortunes but little ones. The smaller people are getting a "show" at the great profits. Farmers, merchants, and others who have money in the iron-bearing lands of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, are getting profits in cash that exceed their fondest hopes. These iron-bearing lands are money makers for those who take out ore. They are situated in the Cuyuna Iron Range which lies along the Northern Pacific Railroad between Deerwood and Brainerd.

Northern Pacific Railroad between Duluth and Brainerd.

A Rich Strike Nearby

A short distance North of this property a prominent ore company has sunk a shaft and is now mining. In every direction drills have disclosed valuable finds of iron ore. Within 80 rods of this land drills have blocked out forty million tons of iron ore. The above ore company referred to has offered to supply us with money and take half the profits. We prefer, however, to develop it ourselves and divide the profits among those who invest with us in this valuable land. Consequently, we believe it will be an excellent opportunity for you to receive good dividends on your investment.

End of Ore in Some Old Sections

Although \$1,500,000 in dividends were distributed this year to the stockholders of only one company in Northern Minnesota, still the indications are that the iron-ore in older sections is getting scarcer and scarcer every year. New mines will have to be opened in greater numbers than before in other sections.

Your Opportunity—Our Proposition

This then is your opportunity. Many consider it the chance of a lifetime. We control a quantity of iron-bearing land in Township 46, Range 29, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. It is but 3 1/2 miles from Deerwood, a town on the

We are an organized corporation, capital \$150,000.00. The price per share is \$10.00 each. Our prospectus and other literature give full description of the property with pictures, guarantees, references, map, and everything that it is possible to put on paper which reflects an honest, straight-forward and reliable investment.

A visit to these lands will well repay you. Send for above prospectus quick, and ask us any questions if you feel inclined to. We will give you an honest, straight-forward answer.

IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,

839 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

MANUFACTURED BY

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.,

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Sold and Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed by

Bolton Stock and Poultry Food Depot,

First Door South of Postoffice.

Woodward, Okla.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The Home Stretch.

Many people are successful in hatching and raising chickens to the frying stage, then their interest flags, the half-grown birds are underfed, over-crowded, and pestered with lice, growth is at a standstill, the fowls grow in stature, but weigh no more at the end of a month of neglect than they did at the beginning. To produce good stock, either utility or fancy, the birds must be kept growing from the time they break the shells until they are matured. There must be no standing still at any stage of the game. Lack of food when the adult plumage is maturing is the cause of white feathers in some breeds and a drawback to quality in all. Any check in growth means loss. It is the home stretch, the last part of the race, which shows the quality of the fancier. To keep putting money into feed with no returns for months discourages the "weak sister." He loses heart just when he needs to brace up.

The eggs from the finest matings will produce nothing but cull chicks under cull treatment. On the average farm there is not enough feed within reach of the growing chickens, unless it is put there. We have heard the argument against feeding half-grown chickens that if horses, cows, and calves can live on pasture through the summer there is no reason why chickens should not. They will live on it, but they won't develop as they are capable of developing, they won't mature as quickly and they won't make as profitable property when they depend on a range which may be poor as they will if fed. Some people will lose a dollar rather than spend a dime. It is false economy to be economical at times. Feed the half-grown chickens you have if you must sell half of them to make the feed come out even.—Wallace's Farmer.

If you have more young stock on hand than you intend to keep over winter you had better sell at once rather than keep expecting a higher price. Chicken feed is rather high this summer and a reasonable price now is better than a little higher one later. For by selling now you avoid the risk of death and disease caused by overcrowding growing chicks. The fairs will soon be commencing and if your stock is not sold by that time, here will be a good place to dispose of them.

To Increase Weight.

I have found a method of quickly increasing the weight of spring chickens either for the market or for table use. About ten days before you wish to use or sell the chicks, confine them in a coop 4x3x2 feet. Morning, noon and night feed them and they will eat of this mixture: Use two ordinary cupsful of yellow cornmeal to the gallon, four tablespoons of tallow and the remainder oatmeal. It will be necessary to melt the tallow so that it will mix well. Add sufficient buttermilk to moisten thoroughly, but have the mixture thick enough so that the chickens will eat rather than drink the mixture.

The proper weight at which to begin this method of feeding is about one and one-fourth pounds. They take on flesh faster, eat better and are more salable at this time.

Milk-fed chickens are in great

demand at all first class hotels and restaurants. Those who have once tasted the nice and juicy milk-fed spring chicken will never go back to the common variety, if able to secure the former.—P. C. Henry, in Western Poultry Journal.

Here is a good system of feeding to produce or force moulting in order that the fowls may grow a new coat of feathers and begin their new laying season before fall weather sets in: Curtail the available food of the fowl for two weeks and begin feeding a ration rich in the elements necessary for the growth of bone and feathers. Rations carefully compounded produce astonishing results in the ability of the fowl to shed its feathers and grow a new coat and then turn turn its energy towards egg production. However, many poultry raisers make a failure of the system and condemn it. Some force the moulting so early in the season that the fowls naturally go through a second moult before fall and others probably not fully conversant with the needs of the hens in the matter of feed supply, make mistakes in that matter.—Field and Farm.

Again this has been a wet season and has diminished the crop of youngsters. Chickens will be high again next season and also the price of eggs. The fellow who has a good bunch of chicks and is able to carry them over will do a good business if he will just use a little printers' ink.

Quite a number of the fanciers have been wishing that Madame Paderewski would find time to call on them and buy a few. Never mind, boys, just get out and beat some of those high priced birds and you can sell them.

Separate the sexes. Growing cockerels mature better when raised in celibacy—make better breeders and exhibition birds.

During August it is essential to maintain strict sanitary conditions. A little disinfectant such as zenoleum pays a hundred fold. Keep the fountains, troughs and feeding utensils clean. They are often the source of contamination that will scatter disease through the entire flock.

If possible for the balance of the season give the breeding fowls their liberty. Spade or plow up the yards and plant to kale, millet, oats or rye—this will help to sweeten up the ground and get them in shape for next year.

Don't tie up your enthusiasm in moth-balls—its the little details properly attended to during the hot weather that counts in profit and prizes next winter.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the wash-bowl is to the individual. With the dust-bath the hen cleans her body: She comes as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method for ridding herself of lice. If she has free range where there is plowed ground or soft earth she will find a place to dust herself, but if confined to pens she must be provided with a place and material wherewith to dust herself. Some provide ashes of either hard or soft coal, some use dry road

dust. These are all good, though some object to the road dust because it may be filthy, but this is not necessarily so. We have noticed that the hen has a preference for a moist earth rather than for a perfectly dry ingredient. There is nothing as good as a deodorizer as mother earth. Therefore see that the yards are spaded up quite frequently so that the hens may wallow in this dirt, or go to a plowed field and haul a load of fresh earth to the poultry yard. If you will see that the hen has proper material wherewith to clean herself, she will avail herself of the means, and thus solve, in great part at least, the lice problem.—Kansas Farmer.

THE INSPECTOR'S NEW MAP.

The Inspector has a new map of Oklahoma. It is the best map of the state in existence. Besides the ordinary features of a good map, it shows the congressional districts, supreme court districts, and district court districts, all plainly marked in lines of different colors. It is an educational map of great value, enabling a man to understand the number, form and contents of his congressional, supreme court or district court district. This map is nicely mounted, tinned top and bottom, and the retail price is twenty-five cents.

Price of:
Inspector, Enid Weekly Eagle and map \$1.00
Inspector and map60
Inspector, Enid Daily Eagle and map 4.00

GARDEN CITY BUFFALO.

Bison, Catalo and Galloway Cattle Attract Sightseers.

Garden City Telegram: The Stone-Finnup feeding yards in the south part of the town has been the mecca of Garden City sightseers, as the first of the animals from the "Buffalo" Jones' ranch in the Grand Canon of Arizona arrived here and were placed in the Stone-Finnup park.

The herd includes some thirty or forty animals, including buffalo, catalo and Galloway cattle. The cattle are separated from the buffalo and catalo, and the yard in which the latter are kept has been visited by dozens of people.

The visit to the park is certainly interesting, as here are seen the buffalo different in nothing from the hardy animals that once were found by hundreds on these prairies. There are some three or four full blooded buffaloes and many more seven-eighths and three-quarter buffaloes that resemble the full bloods so much that it is difficult to tell the difference.

The catalo is a strain of animals produced by crossing the buffalo and Galloway cattle. Other strains of cattle have been crossed with Buffalo, but the best results have been procured by the cross with the Galloway. The catalo resembles both the cattle and the buffalo, but the cross attains a size much larger than either of the parents. The meat of the catalo is said to be very fine and there is a good demand for it. When the catalo gets in prime condition, it is not strange to see them that weigh a ton or more.

The animals are in good condition, considering the long trip they have just made. They are in good flesh for the most part, but they have been acting rather tired. They were driven for 200 miles across the desert on foot and for the last seventeen days they have been on the train or in stock yards. A few days rest

RED BIRD POULTRY FARM. Rose and Single-comb. RHODE ISLAND REDS At Enid, January, 1908; won state cup and 23 other prizes. In September will have eggs for hatching at \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. A few hens for sale at \$1.50 each, and cocks at \$2.00. 500 chicks from 50 cents up. Visitors always welcome.
S. A. ROGERS, Dover, Okla.

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

COL. J. MATHIS

ENID, OKLA.

Auctioneer

Cries Sales for People who want to Sell

Write or telephone me or leave orders with the Live Stock Inspector



J. B. Queen Perry, Okla.

Fine Stock, Real Estate and Town-site.

AUCTIONEER

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

Chas. Callaway

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER

ENID, OKLA.

COL. C. C. KIEL

Fine Stock Auctioneer. A thorough knowledge of Stock Pedigree. Twenty Years' Experience. Grinnell, Iowa.

30 lbs. Granulated Sugar 75c

With other groceries, which are equally as cheap. Freight paid on all merchandise East of the Rocky Mountains. Free Grocery List. Jewelry Catalogue, etc. Write today.

DEERING MERCANTILE CO.

620 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OUR DASHBOARD line holder making agents rich; every buggy owner buys; sample 25c. WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., Valdosta, Ga.

on the pasture will improve their appearance wonderfully.

Colonel Jones is planning to bring a large herd of Persian sheep to Garden City in a short time and when these come it will add materially to the interest in the park. These animals are also from a new strain, resulting from crossing a Persian sheep with the Merinoes. They are very valuable and have already attracted a great deal of attention.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

(The Live Stock Inspector has secured the services of Drs. Hunt & Branson, two of the best veterinarians in the country to edit and conduct this department. Any question that may be asked concerning the treatment of sick animals will be cheerfully answered free to subscribers of this paper. In case an immediate reply by mail is necessary enclose \$1 as a proper fee for the service. Give age, color, sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Parties who desire an answer will be required to send their names in full with their addresses. Anonymous inquiries not answered. You are requested to make free use of this column and thus assist the editors in making this one of the most interesting features of this paper. Address all communications to the Veterinary Editor.)

Last spring I bought a good bull, two years old, in good condition and apparently in good health. For the past six or eight weeks he has been coughing considerably and gradually losing flesh. The cough is short and rasping in character and I notice a slight discharge from the nostrils. Can you tell me what is the matter with the bull and whether there is danger of the rest of the herd catching it or not, as I have a valuable dairy herd and would rather sacrifice the bull than endanger my herd.

While the symptoms you give are a trifle too obscure to diagnose with absolute accuracy, the history of the case, and the symptoms mentioned would lead us to suspect tuberculosis, and since tuberculosis is a common disease among cattle, much more common, in fact, than is generally supposed, we would suggest that you at once employ a competent veterinarian, who will apply the tuberculosis test, as this is the only infallible method of diagnosing this disease. We would not test the bull alone, but would test the entire herd, as the expense of testing a number of animals is but a little greater than testing one or two. Any animals that he pronounces as being affected with tuberculosis should at once be isolated from the balance of the herd, and in the best interests of yourself, your stock and the community at large, destroy all affected animals.

In the event it should not prove to be tuberculosis your veterinarian being in a position to give the animal careful examination can diagnose the trouble and prescribe the proper treatment.

Water Seed.

Two years ago I had a fine yearling mule colt castrated by one of my neighbors. The animal did not seem to get along well from the time of the operation. After the wounds had healed, there seemed to be a permanent thickening or swelling of one side of the scrotum. This has gradually increased in size until it is often the size of two fists. Can you tell me what the trouble is and whether it can be removed without killing the colt?

The trouble with your mule is what the farmer usually calls water seed, a condition usually brought about at the time of castration by either an improper skin incision, or leaving the cord too long. The only treatment is surgical interference—a comparatively simple operation at the hands of an experienced operator.

Lead Poisoning in Calves.

A few days ago a number of my calves got into a shed where I had opened keg of white lead. The calves evidently mistaking it for milk, licked up a considerable quantity of the lead and shortly afterward they all became very sick. Suspecting poison from the evidence of white lead about the face and nose, there being no veterinarian within reach, I at once gave each calf a pint of milk and two raw eggs but as one of them died, and none of them seem to be doing well since the poisoning. I wondered if further treatment was possible at this late date.

Your treatment was well and good in so far as it went. We would suggest that you give each animal one drachm of potassium iodide twice daily, and every other night three ounces of epsom salts and they will



PRIZE WINNING POLANDS BELONGING TO BEN H. COLBERT, TISHOMINGO, OKLA.

Field Notes.

SALE OF HEBBARD'S POLANDS.

Prices Low Because of Scarcity of Corn and Buyers Found a Bonanza at This Sale.

A large crowd was present at G. M. Hebbard's sale at Peck, Kan., on August 6, and the prospects were good for a high priced sale had it not been for the precarious condition of the corn crop up to this time. Many good buyers were present and some were determined to buy their pick of the bunch at almost any price, well knowing the value of Meddler and his get, but the majority of the men present were doubtful of the corn supply for the coming year and, in consequence, buyers had a killing. With the corn crop assured, as it now is in most sections of the country because of rains since the sale, purchasers of these animals will easily be able to double their money if they care to sell. Mr. Hebbard says, however, that he is very

undoubtedly make a complete recovery.

Heaves.

Mare had distemper two years ago. She has been coughing since. It seems now as if she is getting the heaves. Is lime water sprinkled on hay good for such horses?

Lime water used to wet all food for a horse affected with "heaves" is useful as an antacid and corrective, but is useless where the drinking water is hard from presence of lime. Give half an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning and if cough persists add half to one ounce of glyco-heroin, two or three times daily. Do not work soon after a meal. Feed grass in summer and wetted oat straw in winter. Give no bulky food at noon.

Paralysis.

I have a two-year-old Duroc Jersey sow that has been unable to get up for two weeks. When I help her up she seems sore in her shoulders and front feet and stands on her nose and hind feet, having no use of her front legs. Her appetite is very good. She lies on her side and eats corn and drinks while I hold her up. She has seven pigs about six weeks old. Have you any knowledge of this trouble? If so, please give me your advice.

The trouble is akin to rickets and is brought on by the irritation and drain of the pigs suckling the pampered, nervous sow. The tendency to the trouble is hereditary and corn feeding helps to induce it. Stop feeding corn. Wean the pigs. Feed a light slop milk, middlings, flaxseed meal and limewater. Physic sow freely to start treatment. Rub her loins twice daily with a liniment composed of equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and raw linseed oil. Stop for a time when skin becomes irritated.

well satisfied with the sale, considering the conditions at the time of the sale.

A few of the snaps in this sale were as follows:

- Lot 1—Melodious, bought by A. W. Holland of New London, Ia. \$70.00
 - Lot 2—Goat Eyes, bought by Meigs Wade of Muskogee, Ok. 60.00
 - Lot 3—Mabel Corrector, bought by Henry Stunkle, Peck, Kan. 30.00
 - Lot 4—Idle Dream, bought by F. G. Neils, Goddard, Kan. 80.00
 - Lot 6—On Sunflower, bought by F. G. Neils, Goddard, Kan. 39.00
 - Lot 10—Cecil's Lady, bought by J. F. Smith, Eldorado, Kan. 41.00
 - Lot 11—Merry May, bought by F. G. Neils, Goddard, Kan. 80.00
 - Lot 12—Salome, bought by Meigs Wade, Muskogee, Okla. 30.00
 - Lot 13—Leta, bought by F. G. Neils, Goddard, Kan. 50.00
 - Lot 20—Luminary, bought by C. H. McAllister, Carmen, Okla. 53.00
 - Lot 29—Disko Lassie, bought by Sam Hill, Lahoma, Okla. 50.00
 - Lot 36—Mistress Mary, bought by Meigs Wade, Muskogee, Okla. 31.00
- Also, six extra good young boars were bought by Jake Jaden of Clear Water, Kan., for \$60.00.

A GREAT YEARLING.

One of the very best yearling Durocs in sight is Chief Tatarax, belonging to George M. Hammond of Manhattan, Kan. Chief Tatarax is an Ohio Chief product, and if he keeps up his present form he will make trouble for 'em all. He has come on fine, filling in weak points, and retaining a smoothness seldom seen. His spring of rib and heart and flank girth are tremendous. He stands well, has good head, clear

eye, and fine crest. His great thickness and depth make him appear short, but he measures more than sixty inches. His measurement at 14 months were: Heart girth, 69 inches; loin girth, 66; length from crown to root of tail, 60 1-2; bone, 9 1-4; weight, 675 pounds. He is without question one of the best in the west. He was sired by Ohio Chief, and is out of Kansas Queen by Brighton Wonder, the second dam being Sam's Chief by Red Chief I Am. Mr. Hammond is very fortunate in having nearly his entire pig crop sired either by Chief Tatarax or his little brother, Wonder Chief. As a lot they are even in size, type and color. Keep this great yearling in mind when figuring on a boar to head your herd. Write Mr. Hammond, mentioning the Live Stock Inspector. Chief Tatarax will be exhibited at Hutchinson and Oklahoma City this fall.

SAM W. HILL'S POLAND CHINAS.

Mr. Sam W. Hill, near Lahoma, one of the prominent hog men of Oklahoma, sends in his announcement that he will hold a public sale of hogs on September 10, including bred sows, serviceable boars and spring pigs. For several years Mr. Hill has been in the pure bred hogs business, sending hogs from his farm to nearly all parts of the state, and into adjoining states. Some of the best of the hogs in the Enid show last February were shown by Mr. Hill. Among them were his herd boars, Oklahoma Meddler, by Meddler 29939; Lahoma Sunshine, by Sunshine 36265; and Baron, all three prize winners. Farmers and breeders will find a splendid place at this sale to buy new blood lines for their herds. Arrange to attend the sale September 10.

A Special Club Offer

The Live Stock Inspector
The Enid Weekly Eagle
The Best Map of Oklahoma

ALL FOR
A DOLLAR

Or the Inspector and the Map for
Fifty cents.

If the map is to be mailed, add ten cents to cover cost of mailing.

KEEPING MILK IN SUMMER.

(Press Bulletin from Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

Nothing, not even meats, undergoes more rapid changes during the heat of summer than the products of the dairy, milk and cream. If ice cannot be obtained it is the rule to separate and feed immediately or bottle and deliver at once to customers. Cream is seldom held more than two days and often after twenty-four hours it has acquired an unpleasant odor which can be easily detected even after the cream has been churned and worked into butter. If these changes could be controlled or prevented the dairy business would be much more profitable.

It is a well known fact that where changes take place, as in the souring of milk, there is a cause, and this causal agent may be seen by the use of a powerful microscope. As to form, these causal agents are like strings of beads, like two beads touching each other, or like a lead pencil cut into short pieces. Careful experiments have demonstrated that the various changes which take place in milk, such as normal souring and the production of gas and bad odors, are due to the growth of one or more of these different forms of vegetable life called bacteria. It has also been determined that milk which contains none of these forms of vegetable life called bacteria. It has also been determined that milk which contains none of these forms, or only those which have been killed by heat, does not sour, become gassy or develop bad odors. From this we can conclude that if no bacteria are permitted to get into the milk, or if those which do gain entrance are killed by heating, there will be no difficulty in keeping the milk fresh and sweet.

It is impossible, in practical dairy work, entirely to prevent bacteria from falling into the milk, but if the following suggestions are heeded the number gaining entrance and their rate of development will be greatly lessened:

1. Do not feed dry hay or fodder at milking time, and to prevent dust from rising from the floor use the sprinkling can, for dust means bacteria.
2. Do not brush the cow just before or at the time of milking, for the dead skin and hairs carrying thousands of bacteria, will be loosened ready to drop into the pail.
3. Do not permit the cow to switch her tail over the milk pail, or she is certain to throw hundreds of bacteria into the milk at every flip.
4. Do not soak the teats or udder with milk or water so that drops fall into the pail, but moisten with a cloth for a moist surface does not readily permit bacteria to leave it.
5. Do not regard milking as a dirty task and wear old and filthy clothes, for the handling of food for human beings should be made a cleanly task.
6. Do not wash pails and cans with cold water, but scald with boiling water and steam; and by all means, avoid rinsing with cold water just before milking, for a few drops of water usually contain several thousand bacteria.
7. Do not wait to finish milking before beginning the cooling of the milk, but set the can in a tub of cold water so that each cow's milk will be cooled immediately after milking; for a high temperature causes bacteria to multiply very rapidly.

8. Do not fail to thoroughly clean and scald the parts of the separator each time it is used, for bacteria thrive in the separator slime.

The heating of milk to destroy bacteria or the use of a preservative to prevent their growth has been resorted to, but neither of these take the place of cleanliness. The first injures the quality of the milk, the second makes it dangerous to health, and is prevented by law. If it is thought that there may be a case of tuberculosis in the herd, or that it is possible for the typhoid germ to get into the milk, heating may be resorted to as a safeguard. To render milk safe from these bacterial diseases it should be heated to a temperature of 165 F. for a period of fifteen minutes. Milk obtained from tested herds under the proper sanitary conditions will, if kept at as low a temperature as possible, seldom need to be pasteurized. It is as true here as anywhere that, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It is encouraging to note the increased attention now being given by farmers to the testing of their herds by the use of the scales and the fat-test. Next in importance is the determination of the presence or absence of bacteria which cause various changes in milk, cream, and butter and bring to the producer a high or a low price for his product when placed on the market. Then the present requirement is some simple test which will reveal to the eye and nose the source of an objectionable germ. To prepare for such a test, several small bottles or vials should be boiled in water for ten minutes, then drained and stoppered with clean cotton. If these are filled with the milk to be tested and kept in a warm place for twenty-four hours, the appearance of the sample will indicate the character of the bacteria that are most active. If the milk is uncured or if it is a firm curd, mostly favorable bacteria are present; if gas bubbles are rising or there is a curd much torn by gas, it is a sign that the milk has been handled in an uncleanly manner or that there is an objectionable germ in the udder of the cow; if there are highly offensive odors being given off it is a sign that there are bacteria at work digesting the curd of the milk.

Recently a ropiness, accompanied by gas, was the result of heating some of the college milk to a temperature of 175 F. for a period of ten minutes and allowing it to stand in a warm place for about sixteen hours. A careful examination showed that this was due to the rapid growth of two different kinds of germs which are quite resistant to heat.

In a number of our eastern cities milk which is being produced under the most cleanly conditions is selling for 10 and 12 cents a quart, while ordinary milk sells for about half that amount. People in Oklahoma are giving some attention, and the interest is growing, to the need of a more sanitary milk, especially in the larger cities, and the dairymen who have their herds tested and earn the name of producing a high grade product are sure to get the higher price. Butter is being graded more closely every year and, in the future, must be made from the best quality of cream if it is to bring a fancy price in the market.

Mention the Inspector in answering ads.

Is Anyone Soliciting Subscriptions for the Inspector in Your Neighborhood?

IF NOT, SEND AND GET SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS, AND MAKE SOME READY MONEY YOURSELF

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

ALLEN, ROBERTSON & COMPANY KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



Good People to Do Business With.

25 Years in the Trade.

The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Propr.

The Best Kept Hotel

in the Panhandle

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

Blossom House

Opposite the Union Depot

BUTTER 200 YEARS OLD.

Firkin Containing Hundredweight Dog Out of Irish Bog.

Dublin, Aug. 11.—After lying buried for two centuries a firkin containing a hundred weight of butter has been dug up in Fallagherape bog, County Tyrone, by a farmer named Neely. The hoops and staves of the firkin, which was twelve feet under ground, collapsed when it was lifted up, but the butter which is pale yellow color, is in a perfect state of preservation.

CLAM IMPRISONS HERON.

Beautiful Bird Unable to Fly With Its Handicap.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 11.—Walking along the river at Beach Haven, Augustus Remaley saw a fine specimen of blue heron evidently unable to fly.

Attracted by the beautiful bird's distress, he discovered that a clam

The Stock Hotel

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri.

Delaware Hotel

Cattlemen's Headquarters

140 Rooms, 50 Rooms with Bath.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

LONG & EVANS, Props.

Carey Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN

Wichita, Kansas.



Rates: 75c and \$1.00, with Bath \$1.50 and \$2.00

Headquarters for Commercial

and Stockmen

HUMPHREYS & MOTTLE, Props.

or fresh water mussel had closed tightly about the bird's toe and held it so securely that it could not get away; while in the bird's mouth was a small fish.

BREEDING LIVESTOCK BOTH A SCIENCE AND AN ART.

By W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.

The subject of animal breeding presents one of the most interesting, and at the same time, most difficult fields of investigation open to the student of animal husbandry. We have records of systemized efforts along these lines ever since the middle of the eighteenth century, when Robert Bakewell sought to develop a mutton breed of sheep, a beef breed of cattle and a type of heavy draft horse which would be superior to those existing at that time.

Notwithstanding this fact, we are still pondering along in the dark so far as many of the principles are concerned. Animal breeding differs from animal feeding in that it takes so much longer to get definite and reliable results. Few men have patience and perseverance enough to follow any line of investigation a sufficient length of time to get reliable and helpful information. Furthermore, man's life is too short in many instances to do much unless he should start at a very early age and continue the same line during his entire life time. This is due to the large number of forces which come into operation. There are certain laws which seem to be fairly well understood, and in this connection we will confine our attention to them.

The object in breeding animals should be to produce certain well defined types which are suited to some special purpose or demand. We should use every particle of knowledge available which will in any way aid us in securing this end. This makes the systematic breeding of animals a science. It is one of the most difficult of the sciences. The term simply means knowledge systematized. The breeder of live stock who in his breeding work discovers any point or points which will be helpful to his fellow breeders can well be termed a scientist.

The animal breeder who applies the principles of breeding as worked out by the men from Bakewell down to the present day is an artist in the fullest meaning of the word. Art is simply the application of science to some desired end. The breeder of live stock is a moulder of animal form. His work is the greatest of that of all artists. He does not deal with the dead forms of material. He is concerned in the moulding and forming of living organisms. If he can by years of systematic study in the mating and care of animals produce a horse with all the parts developed and blended as to possess the style and grandeur which we sometimes see in the American gaited saddle horse, he has certainly accomplished a high art.

The Law of Like and Like.

One of the most commonly accepted laws in animal breeding is the law that like produces like. If this were not true in a general way we would not have any guide at all in our work. Still, this law does not always hold true; in fact, it is doubtful if it ever holds true in every detail. Animals, like people, may possess many characteristics or points of similarity, yet there is always or nearly always some point of difference. It may be in color, it may be in form, it may be in disposition or one or several of a great number of other things, all of which go to make up the animal.

If the law that like produces like always held true in every detail the breeding of live stock would be a

very simple and uninteresting vocation. If such were the case, we would not have our many different breeds and types of live stock. In cattle, for instance, they would all be the same in color, form, size purpose and so on. It is the law which is working all the time, sometimes in a marked way and more often in an apparently unnoticeable manner, that like does not produce like in every detail which makes the breeding of animals difficult, interesting and one of the greatest of the sciences. It is to this law that we owe our marked improvement in the various classes of stock. It was by taking advantage of this law that Bakewell, Booth, Cruickshank and the many other noted breeders were able to accomplish their marvelous work in the field of animal breeding. If in the breeding of animals we are to accomplish anything permanent and useful, it will be done by having fixed standards or ideals of what is best, then start out and never let up until we have reached our mark. This at once emphasizes the importance of a keen eye and a good judge of stock.

It requires a most critical observer to make a good breeder. He must be a broad minded man, else he will likely get sidetracked by paying too much attention to minor points and not enough to the real purpose.

Value of Products the Measure.

In breeding all classes of live stock we must ever keep in mind that success will be valued by the actual value of the products and the profits to be derived from them. The animal is simply a machine whose duty or work is to convert raw materials into finished products. If we can, by any means or system of breeding, reduce the amount of running expenses of this machine, we have accomplished something of value in animal breeding. If we can, by any method of breeding, so perfect this machine that it will turn out a more valuable produce we have accomplished much. We cannot study this matter too carefully. We study this matter too carefully. We must always have utility for our watchword.

EVARTS OFF THE MAP.

The town of Evarts, S. D., until a few months ago the greatest cattle shipping center in the country, passed into oblivion August 1. Not even a railroad track remains to mark the place where millions of head of cattle have been cared for on their way from the great plains to eastern markets. When the Milwaukee engineers settled upon a site several miles north of Evarts for a bridge across the Missouri river the town was doomed and the exodus began. Buildings were drawn across the prairie to Glenham and Moberly. In a few days the Milwaukee will tear up its tracks leading into Evarts. That will be the finish.

TIME TO DEMONSTRATE.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: If ever there was a time when the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country had an opportunity to demonstrate their usefulness, that time is right now. In the matter of feeding stock, for instance, the experiment stations have a chance to show farmers how high priced corn can be fed to the best advantage. The old way of feeding corn will be out of the question this year. Some good substitute must be found or people will be compelled to eat a poorer grade of beef from now on.

<p>HERD BOARS—</p> <p>Meddler 99999.</p> <p>Chief On and On.</p> <p>Roll in Line.</p>	<p>J. I. ROY, Peck, Kansas.</p> <p>POLAND CHINAS.</p> <p>150 Pigs by Meddler and Chief On ready to price. YOU NEED THESE KIND.</p>
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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.

ED BOYCE
Carmen, Okla.

POLAND CHINAS
Herd Headed by OERLY'S PERFECTION.

Sows and Yearling Boars out of McAllister's

HIGH ROLLER.
Spring Pigs out of Grand March 1st. Grower of Cow Peas.

ED VORE
Dacoma, Okla.

REG. SHORTHORNS

POLAND CHINAS

Happy Frank at head of Shorthorns.

Van Chief at head of Poland.

Two choice Bull Calves now ready.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
A. HAFER, Prop.
Blackwell, Oklahoma, Route No. 3.
Red Polled Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Barred Rock Poultry.

Poland Boars: Coming On by On and On, Special Lad by Cute Special, Impudent by Impudence.

Young stock ready to move.

THE SPALDING STOCK FARM
Has a Good Four Year Old
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.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF DUROC JERSEYS
Herd headed by Ohio Major 36367 yearlings and fall boars of choice breeding. We are now ready to price spring boars and gilts, herd numbers 275 head. None but the best shipped out. Call, write or phone 420. Visitors called for at towns. Everything guaranteed as represented.
D. O. BANCROFT
Downs, Kansas.

Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$15. ing harvester at work.
NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kas.

The Inspector wants agents.

J. E. MUSSELMAN & SONS
Medford, Oklahoma.
Improved Chester White Swine, Shropshire Sheep, B. P. Rock Poultry.
Herd established in Illinois in 1890. Removed to Oklahoma in 1902.

COOL'S POLANDS
Herd headed by C's On and On Chief 46718.
A fine bunch of Spring Pigs now ready.
J. B. Cool, Route 1. . . Carmen, Okla.

J. W. REED
POLAND CHINAS.
Proud Chief No. 2, 29578—Mo. Sunshine 37994—Proud Corrector 131-415,—Bell Ringer 87691. 75 spring pigs to select from. Write your wants.
Eddy, Oklahoma.

ROBERTS' POLANDS
J. R. ROBERTS, Medford, Okla.
Blood Lines: Grand Chief, Impudence, Harmonizer, Keep On, Meddler, Top Chief, Perf. I Know, Chief Perf. 2nd. You can't go wrong here. Write or call.

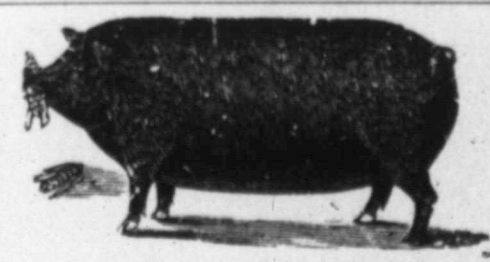
MEDDLER POLANDS

Best of Sows bred to Meddler 99999, Chief On and On, Spell Keep On, Cute Special, Perf. E. L., etc. Old and young animals of both sexes always ready to ship. Write your wants.

G. M. HIBBARD
Peck, — — — Kansas.



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.



C. B. JACKSON
Breeder of
DUROC - JERSEY HOGS
Box 821
PONCA CITY, OKLA.
Watch for fall sale dates

HAMMOND'S DUROCS The great show yearling Chief Tatarax 74239 by Ohio Chief out of a daughter of Brighton Wender heads the herd. Several prospects sired by him are offered at reasonable figures. Come and see him or write Geo. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kansas.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

A GOOD MEETING.

Annual Election of Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

The first annual election of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture was held at Stillwater on August 11th, as provided by the Board of Agriculture law which was published in full in the last issue of The Inspector. This election is important and of interest to every farmer in Oklahoma and the program presented at this meeting, outside the election itself, was well worth the expense of the trip and the time consumed in attending the meeting from the remotest corner of the state.

The new board of agriculture, whose work began immediately after their election, consists of the following members:

Dist. No.	Name	Postoffice	Term Expires
1	R. W. Lindsey	Choteau	1916
1	A. C. Cobb	Wagoner	1912
1	J. W. L. Corley	Heavener	1912
2	R. F. Wilson	Vallant	1912
2	G. T. Bryan	Perry	1919
2	Ewers White	McLoud	1909
4	Frank Ikard	Chickasha	1909
4	J. C. Elliott	Pauls Valley	1911
4	Thad Rice	Harper	1911
5	Dan Diehl	Gotebo	1912

President J. P. Connors was appointed to this position by Governor Haskell and the term of this office is the same as that of the governor, his successor to be elected in the regular state election of 1911.

Notwithstanding the lack of interest manifested by the majority of our farmers in this institute and election, there was a large number in attendance, every county excepting Jackson being represented in the meeting, and every man present was deeply interested in the valuable program rendered and in the election of our new board of agriculture. The agricultural and mechanical authorities had provided every means of convenience and comfort possible for those in attendance and the only words of praise were expressing surprise at the greatness and grandeur of the college and its work for the state and the people of Oklahoma.

Sixty of the delegates to this election convention were elected by their respective institutes or appointed by President Connors before the meeting at Stillwater and the remainder were appointed from their respective counties at this meeting. The delegate from Jackson county was not able to attend and no other representative could be found from that county so that, instead of the full number, seventy-five, only seventy-four counties were represented in the convention. The delegates, as elected or appointed before the meeting, were as follows:

County	Delegate	Postoffice
Alfalfa	O. A. Brewer	Helena
Atoka	J. H. McClendon	Atoka
Beckham	B. F. Douglas	Delhi
Blaine	A. J. Emery	Watonga
Bryan	P. Z. Harris	Durant
Caddo	T. L. Eastman	Anadarko
Canadian	T. J. Murray	El Reno
Choctaw	C. G. Baird	Grant
Cleveland	J. J. Brown	Lexington
Comanche	J. P. Ratliff	Sterling
Coal	John Crowell	Nixon
Craig	John Franklin	Estella
Creek	Jas H. Moore	Jennings
Custer	E. J. Murphy	Arapaho
Dewey	E. A. Frazee	Lenora
Ellis	H. I. Bryant	Gage
Garfield	M. A. Watkins	Enid
Garvin	S. L. Carder	Pauls Valley
Grady	Frank Ikard	Chickasha
Grant	Wm. Garrison	Pond Creek
Haskell	John Bench	Hoyt
Hughes	W. J. Johnson	Newberg
Jackson	C. O. Read	Olustee
Jefferson	G. M. Bond	Ryan
Johnston	J. L. Neely	Tishomingo
Kay	T. N. Athey	Blackwell
Kingfisher	I. J. Oder	Kingfisher
Kiowa	W. G. Woodard	Snyder
Latimer	W. A. Hobson	Wilburton
LeFlore	J. W. L. Corley	Heavener
Lincoln	E. M. Tardy	Chandler
Logan	J. A. Farquharson	Guthrie
Love	W. H. Keltner	Leon
Major	Wm. Barr	Fairview
Mayes	G. W. Mayes	Pryor Creek
McCain	J. E. Gibbons	Purcell
McIntosh	R. O. Burton	Mellette
Murray	J. W. Beard	Sulphur
Muskogee	Campbell Russell	Warner

Noble, H. L. Hutchinson Perry
 Okfuskee, T. B. Wortman Okema
 Oklahoma, E. A. Mathews Okla. City
 Osage, J. W. Williams Foraker
 Payne, W. A. Watson Stillwater
 Pawnee, A. C. Holler Maramec
 Pittsburg, Geo. W. Choate Indianola
 Pontotoc, A. W. Cope Fitzhugh
 Pottawatomie, D. N. Meeks Shawnee
 Pushmataha, W. A. Gossett Antlers
 Roger Mills, O. F. Hinds Berlin
 Seminole, W. I. Aldridge Little
 Sequoyah, Joe A. Wilson Sallisaw
 Texas, G. L. Hardesty Guyman
 Tillman, G. S. Hawkins Frederick
 Tulsa, R. Pilgrim Tulsa
 Wagoner, A. C. Cobb Wagoner
 Washington, Al. Ward Bartlesville
 Washita, G. L. Bishop Cordell
 Woods, A. S. Hankins Alva
 Woodward, J. T. Stewart Woodward

Harmony prevailed throughout the election and each delegate proved himself an earnest, honest and reliable representative of his county. Everything possible was done by every man to choose the strongest men as members of this board and, though the efforts of these representatives and of others who attended this meeting, our farmers' institutes, our agricultural and mechanical college and all of the agricultural and educational developments of our state should receive the hearty support of every man in every county in Oklahoma.

BAD TIME AT MARKETS.

Lower Prices Ruled During First Half of August.

Special to The Live Stock Inspector. Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 10, 1908.—Last week was another disappointment to cattle sellers, although the decline was only 10 to 25 cents, with some classes of thin grassy steers 25 to 40 cents lower. Well finished fed steers are scarce and hold up best. The dry hot weather has been against consumption of meat, and at the same time it demoralized the market for stockers and feeders. Heavy receipts of good weight rangers at Chicago, 18,000 of this class there last week, is another bad feature. The run here today is 18,000 head, market steady. Supply at other markets is moderate today, and rains last week, together with colder weather, has improved the demand so that the liberal supply today is being handled without any decline. Fed steers are scarce today, and the best are worth \$6.60 to \$7.00. Native grazed westerns, \$4.00 to \$5.50, good strings of smooth western cows are strong, at \$2.90 to \$3.35, while small lots of inferior natives are draggy, good fed cows up to \$4.50, and fed heifers up to \$5.75. Calves declined 25 to 50 cents last week, and as the supply today is 4,500 head, largest of the season, they are weak today, veals at \$4.50 to \$5.50, heavy calves \$3.25 to \$4.50. Fears for the corn crop last week before the rains came, almost eliminated the demand for feeders, although stock steers, 600 to 800 pounds, remained in fairly good demand. Supply of this class will be liberal from now on. Stockers bring \$3.00 to \$4.60, feeders \$3.65 to \$4.80.

Hogs receipts last week amounted to 60,000 head, augmented considerably by dry weather stuff, which incentive will be absent this week. The market declined 21 cents last week on account of liberal supplies at all points. Local prices have been above competitive points, and shippers had difficulty in getting orders here. Run today is 8,000 head, market 5 to 10 cents higher, top \$6.80, bulk \$6.40 to \$6.70. There is considerable inferior stuff included today, some of the commonest selling down around \$3.00 to \$4.00, decent pigs at \$4.75 to \$5.60.

J. A. RICKART.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

ENID BUSINESS COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED 1899

Enid, Oklahoma

BEST COURSES

BEST TEACHERS

BEST POSITIONS

The Enid Business College

guarantess to give you thorough instruction in up-to-date methods under the direct supervision of competent instructors, and to exert their best efforts in behalf of the competent pupil.

The Enid Business College

enjoys the confidence of the business men which makes it easy for them to place all their graduates. This institution stands for a high standard of commercial education, and for this reason has established a reputation that will aid you in securing a good position.

The following are the courses taught by the ENID BUSINESS COLLEGE: Commercial and Stenographic. The COMMERCIAL includes Bookkeeping, single and double entry, banking, retailing, wholesale work, commission, lumbering, etc., Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Letter Writing, Punctuation, Rapid Calculation, Spelling, Touch Typewriting, PENMANSHIP that is used in business. THE ADVANCED FACE-TO-FACE business department is unexcelled in the Southwest.

The STENOGRAPHIC department includes, PITMAN shorthand, Speed dictation, Court Reporting, Touch Typewriting, Letter Writing, Punctuation, Spelling, PENMANSHIP, Rapid Calculation, and the MODEL OFFICE DEPARTMENT WORK where you become an experienced stenographer, learning to use the Meneograph, do Carbon and Letter Press copying, Carding, Filing, etc.

The work at the ENID BUSINESS COLLEGE is conducted in a business like ATMOSPHERE which aid greatly in eliminating the awkwardness of the beginner. YOUNG MAN; YOUNG WOMAN, you cannot afford to fail to EQUIP yourself for practical life; do not delay, enter an UP-TO-DATE institution that is prepared to deliver the "goods," such is the ENID BUSINESS COLLEGE, Enid, Okla., 118-120 S. Ind. Ave.

Fall Term Opens Tuesday, September 1st

J. E. GEORGE, Principal