

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

AND OKLAHOMA FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER 15, 1908

NUMBER 37

THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

Bigger and Better Than Ever and Equal to Any State's Exhibits.

It seems that there is no end to the surprises Oklahoma has in store for her citizens and the citizens of adjoining states. Everyone attending the state fair at Oklahoma City from October 1st to 10th of course expected to see a good show for a state so young but there were few who expected Oklahoma to fully equal and, in many cases, outclass her sister states in both exhibit and attendance. To say that this fair was good is putting it very mildly for the exhibits and the entertainment provided by the fair association were as good as those provided at any state fair.

Oklahoma City hotels and rooming houses were crowded to their utmost capacity and, during the last week of the fair, it was almost impossible to secure a bed in the city. The railroad and street car service is excellent and fair and city visitors were given quick and efficient transportation at all times.

The Fair association has put over \$40,000 in buildings and improvements on these fair grounds since the show of 1907 and these improvements are noticeable as soon as one arrives in sight of the grounds. The permanent buildings as they now stand are the agricultural building, the main exhibition building, the poultry building, the amphitheatre, the swine sheds, six horse barns, the dairy barn, a restaurant building, besides many smaller in size, together with the half mile race track, feed barns etc. All of the buildings are painted white and, with the numerous tents used for booths and machinery exhibits, together with the various shows, made the grounds look like a great white city. The managers of the fair can but be congratulated upon the improvements they have made since last year and upon the success of the entire show and program for the full ten days which the fair was run.

The attendance during the entire fair was very much greater than that of last year and the expressions of pleasure and commendation as given by the visitors proved that this fair far surpassed the one of the year before. A few days during the fair were spoiled somewhat for the visitors by heavy rains and these rains also interfered greatly with several of the harness races. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, both the fair managers and the visitors expressed themselves as very well pleased with the results of this year's fair.

The agricultural exhibits were exceptionally fine although many of the counties had sent no exhibits whatever. The products shown in the agricultural building proved the worth of Oklahoma as a producer of almost every crop that can be grown



within four hundred miles of her boundary lines in any direction.

The poultry exhibit was very good, the poultry building being well filled with birds from every section of the state and some from neighboring states. Though some of the birds shown in this contest were not in especially good condition for exhibition purposes, it being a little early for some which had not fully feathered after moulting, the birds, taken as a whole, were of excellent breeding and quality.

The beef cattle showing was not what it should be in Oklahoma, although the deficiency was altogether in quantity and not in quality. Only four breeds were shown:—Short-horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways. Each breed was well represented in type and quality, but every one interested in the live stock industry of Oklahoma should push a little and see that our state gets more of these "money makers" on our farms.

The dairy exhibit of cows was confined to but one breed this year, but this breed was as well, if not better, represented than it has been in any other state in the Union, with but one or two exceptions. There were 110 entries of Jerseys in this show and every one shown was of excellent quality and a good type of the breed, with a continued increase in this class of animals in our state we can certainly hope to attain the highest honors as an agricultural and a dairy

state. One exhibitor of Holsteins would have carried off several dollars worth of prizes at the fair this year, but we hardly think the same will be true another year.

The horse exhibit was one of the best ever held in Oklahoma even though quality alone should be considered. The exhibitors at this show would be sure of winning ribbons at our greatest national or international horse shows. Especial reference is here made to the draft class and most especially the Percherons. The showing in this class was not confined to Oklahoma breeders alone but it was a noticeable fact that the most of the prizes were won by them.

The swine department showing was one of the best ever brought together in any state. There were 745 head of swine in this show and every one of them was of excellent quality. The breeds represented were: Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Essex, O. I. C.'s, Chester Whites, Hampshires and Duroc Jerseys and each breed was represented by some of the best animals of its class. The contest for prizes was close in every breed, though the Essex and the Hampshire breeds gave the judge the least work because least in numbers. Of this much all present were certain, the winners at the Oklahoma State fair would, in almost any instance, carry off the same blue ribbon in any show of its kind in the country. Everyone was well pleased with the swine exhibit and the prizes as awarded. In

a few instances the ribbons were carried off by exhibitors outside the state but, in every instance, these men had a fight for their money and the breeders of Oklahoma can feel assured that, although somewhat less in numbers our swine takes a place with any of them in quality and conformation to type.

A few sheep were shown but in no case was there a contest for place as each breeder had a different breed of sheep. The animals were, however, of excellent quality and worthy of careful consideration by the farmers of this state. It is to be hoped that another year will see several Oklahoma exhibitors of sheep at our fair.

Breeders of farm animals could not make the usual complaint concerning the differences in prizes offered in the races and those offered for winners in exhibition contests. Though the races did receive more, the amounts were much less than is usual for the same and, since the men taking the most stock in the fair association are men interested in these races, the breeder and exhibitor of farm stock cannot feel that he has been "stung" after such treatment as he received at our fair this year.

Taken all in all, the Oklahoma State Fair was, this year, one of the greatest educational fairs or exhibits ever shown in this state. No man who attended this fair could

(Continued on Page Two.)

SELECTING SEED CORN.

Oklahoma Agriculture Experiment Station; Press Bulletin No. 162.

Indian corn is a crop which should receive some study at this season of the year. Although seed corn in Oklahoma has ample time to cure thoroughly during the autumn months, and is therefore not subject to injury by early frosts, this fact should not prevent the grower devoting some attention to the selection of desirable material for his own plantings. The yield of grain per acre is frequently reduced quite perceptibly by an imperfect stand. In some seasons this condition is brought about by unfavorable weather, or the stand may fall below the average on account of insect pests. Proper methods of cultivation will assist in controlling the supply of soil moisture, and a systematic rotation offers an avenue of escape from insects which multiply rapidly in fields where corn is grown continuously. There is, however, another important reason which can be offered in explanation for the "poor set," and we must observe that the agent may be regulated by the growers at will. Poor seed is the cause. If every corn grower could be induced to spend a few days in selecting first grade material from the field, and would take the trouble to test these seed ears for the purpose of determining their germinating power, the total increase in output from the farms of this state would surprise even the most conservative student of agricultural economics. While it is true that the yield per acre may be increased through the application of liberal amounts of farmyard manure, and while further increases may be secured by giving the best known culture treatment, it is also true that the selection of good seed strongly assists the grower in reaching the same goal. The first two factors may be neglected at this season of the year, but if seed corn selection is overlooked, our efforts to bring about improvement by the methods indicated may not secure the returns which we anticipate. Good seed corn should be selected now.

The plant is the unit of selection. In compiling a list of desirable characteristics for the guidance of the amateur the productive power of the individual plant must be given a prominent rating. Plants which have power to transmit the quality of high yield per acre to their progeny are much more desirable than individuals which are decidedly poor pro-

ducers, and this is one reason why the plant itself should be studied before the ears are set aside for use. Unless the selections are made in the field just as the crop is ready for the knife, and unless these selected individuals are tested side by side the following season, we have no method of ascertaining the productive qualities of a given plant, nor can we compare the yield of this individual with yields obtained from other selections. While we believe that the details of the test work must be developed by the scientific, much can be gained by selecting at a period when the important features of the stalk are in evidence. It has been proven by field investigations that the location of the ear on the stalk can be changed merely by careful selections; thus Oklahoma growers may find it desirable to produce corn which bears its seed at a comparatively low or medium height in order to obviate excessive lodging. Selections which include a study of the plant will assist in bringing about greater uniformity in the latter product.

For the most part the corn stalks have remained in the field for several weeks beyond the ripening stage, hence the quality and condition of the ear will determine whether it ought to be classified with the exhibition or special lots. If the corn is snapped from the stalk as it stands in the field, a small box should be fastened at the side or rear end of the wagon so that selected ears may not be mutilated in shoveling or otherwise in handling the general crop. The selected material ought to be stored in a room out of the reach of mice and rats. A moderately cool room is preferable to a warm room most especially in sections where the grain moth has commenced to work on the seed. On some farms the corn crop is cut and placed in shock and after the stalks have cured fully, the corn is husked from the shock. Special ears can be marked by leaving a few husks attached and in case they are to be used for seed the husk may serve a useful purpose as a means of suspending the ears in pairs or in a braided bunch from a pole or hook. Seed corn may also be cured by placing it on wire racks or it can be hung on a specially devised post on which a large number of protruding spikes are securely arranged. Corn which is perfectly dry at the time of harvest, and is kept in this condition during the winter months, will give a higher germination test than corn which has received improper treat-

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A corn score card has been devised for the purpose of directing the attention of the student to the characteristics of the ear which might otherwise be overlooked. Many of these items have possibly no direct relation to the productive capacity of the type, but indirectly they aid in securing ears which are similar in size, shape, color, and indentation. If the race or variety is not pure, one can purify his type by selection. The color markings on the grain, or the color of the cob are determining factors with reference to the purity of a given strain. Tip or butt kernels which are usually irregular in size may give as good returns when planted side by side with the more uniform kernels which are found on the central part of the ear; but if greater uniformity in size and shape of the kernel can be obtained through selection than the grower will not be compelled to reject large quantities of these kernels at the planting season. Rough kernels prevent the corn planter from doing regular work. Kernel shape, space between rows, and the market condition of sample are points which should receive some attention.

(Continued from Page One.)

come away without having learned something. There was something to learn on every hand and always some one on hand to explain the new methods and inventions shown. The managers of the fair kept everything in excellent shape and no complaint was heard at any time concerning the work or the treatment received on the ground. This fair deserves the hearty support of every man, especially the ones interested in the livestock industry, and the fair should be patronized and attended by every farmer in the state as there are but few educational institutions of more value to the raisers and breeders of stock.

Hogs are a little off this fall but just watch the man that has these animals this time next year.

Read the advertisements. The Inspector is trying to help you to get what you need on the farm. Always mention The Inspector when writing advertisers.

Improved Breeders' Meeting.

As per the notice previously given, the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association met on the fair grounds at Oklahoma City on the night of October 7th.

The meeting was called to order by the president and the minutes of the previous meeting read after which the conditions and regulations governing the show and sale to be held at Enid in February were brought up for discussion. It was decided that only purebred animals will be allowed in this sale under the head of "purebreds," all others being designated as grades in the catalogs and by the auctioneer crying the sale. Also, no male grade animals will be allowed in the sale excepting in the racing harness and saddle horses.

Mr. F. S. Kirk was elected sale manager for this sale and is given full control except that the number of animals each exhibitor is to be allowed in the sale is to be decided by the board of directors together with the sale manager.

The association hopes to keep all culls out of this sale and make it a high grade and purebred dispersion sale for the farmers of the state. The object of this association is to improve the livestock of the state and the sale is one of the means of accomplishing this end. Watch for this sale and don't fail to attend it. Come prepared to better your livestock conditions.

National Irrigation Congress.

The sixteenth annual irrigation congress, held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week attracted almost world-wide interest. Delegates were present from nearly all the European countries. There were over two thousand delegates.

Products of irrigated lands were shown in a big exposition for which the government has provided a fund of \$30,000. This display is said to be the best of the kind ever made in the United States. Visitors also had the opportunity of inspecting two of the largest arid land reclamation projects in the country, the Rio Hondo and the Carlsbad projects. Work has been commenced at Elephant Butte in the Rio Grande valley, whereby 220,000 acres of land will be supplied with water. The annual territorial fair was held during the week, with good displays in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture.

The National Reclamation act, became a law June 17, 1902, on which day President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the act. Since that date operations under the act have been carried on energetically by the reclamation service. In the service are employed more than 400 skilled engineers and more than 10,000 men and 5,000 mules and horses are engaged in the construction of great irrigation systems in various parts of arid and semi-arid America.



A KINGFISHER COUNTY ORCHARD.

FEEDING VALUE OF CORN.

Don't Sell Your Inferior Grain for a Song—Feed It.

The feeding value of inferior grades of corn is usually underestimated by the farmer who finds a lot of it on his hands. Consequently he often sells it at a sacrifice price to some neighboring stockman, whose experience has taught him that such corn is better than it looks. This is true of light-weight corn, which has matured too early by reason of drouth, and it is true of soft frost bitten ears. The former is low in starch and oil, having been halted in its growth before the storing of these substances was completed; but the protein is there in nearly normal amounts so that the proportion of protein to other nutrients is greater than in sound corn.

The composition, therefore, is more nearly like that of oats, and it is my experience that the feeding of such corn gives results quite similar to those which follow the feeding of the cattle is toward growth of frame and muscle rather than fattening and finishing, although the gain in weight is satisfactory.

Good Gains on Frosted Corn.

Soft, frost bitten corn, excepting its high per centage of water, compares favorably in composition with sound corn, and its feeding value depends chiefly upon the amount of moisture it contains. In 1896 and 1902, when large areas of corn were damaged by early frosts, professional cattle feeders were able to buy at their own prices, below 10 cents a bushel in many cases, all the corn they could use, and in most cases it was found that the steers fed out with as good gains as in normal years. It is not to be inferred that the highest finish can be put on choice or fancy feeders with soft, watery corn, but it is a fact that medium and good grades of cattle can be made about as thick and ripe as the market demands of these grades on a ration of soft and even moldy corn such as the crop of 1896. Combined with hay at its present low price it should be the means of producing beef at very low cost. Let unsound corn, therefore, be reckoned at its true value.

The class and grade of cattle best adapted to the circumstances is the most important matter to be decided by the farmer who proposes to convert his damaged crop into beef. Those who have to buy feeders will find that the prevailing cheap hay, plentiful grass and high-priced corn of this season generally favor the handling of yearlings rather than calves or two or three-year-olds, because they have the greatest capacity for utilizing a carse ration to good advantage. The farmer is fortunate who can buy in his own neighborhood native yearlings suitable for breeding, but most buyers will have to look to one of the markets.

Quality of Feeders Important.

Quality or breeding is the essential point in cattle of yearling age whether they be natives or western range cattle. They should be started on feed while grazing on fall pasture, stubble or stalk fields, together with the best available roughage. They cannot be fattened most profitably under eight or ten months, and an effort to crowd them more rapidly will give disappointing results. Let ten or twelve pounds of shelled corn per steer be the upper limit during the winter. Regulate the ration so as to keep the cattle growing fast and fattening somewhat. A 600 or 700-pound steer started in October should weight 300 pounds more before the



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OKLAHOMA CORN.

opening of the next grazing season. They may then be full fed on grass for the July market or grazed over summer with little or no grain and fattened in the fall. This proposition, of course, requires pasture and a supply of good roughage like clover hay. It would be advisable only where a part of the corn crop matures sufficiently so that it can be kept over winter.

Buying Feeders This Fall.

Supposing that a large amount of badly damaged corn must be disposed of in a short time, or that pasture or leguminous hay is lacking, the most suitable cattle to select are usually either heavy, fleshy feeders or some kind of thin, butcher stock. Whenever medium or good grade, 1100 to 1200-pound three-year-old

feeders can be bought at feeder prices they are the most profitable cattle that can be fattened; and they are difficult to find in the country, and can seldom be bought at conservative rates at the large markets. They must be thrifty, and not previously burnt out with corn. They can be fattened in 90 to 120 days according to their condition and age. They may be started on shock or snapped corn, and should be on full feed after about three weeks.

Various kinds of butcher stock—cows, helpers, bulls and low grade steers—will also be handled in large numbers this fall by experienced cattle feeders who wish to make a quick turn. Such cattle are especially suited to the man who is located near a large market, or who can pick up



MORE OF THESE WILL PAY.

mixed lots of cattle cheaply in his own neighborhood. Little capital is required and such cattle can be handled with less care than any other class. For instance, a field of corn that is scarcely worth husking may be harvested by turning the cattle into it, gradually, of course, until they are on full feed. High prices of milch cows renders the butcher stock proposition unusually safe at present, in view of the good returns that can be secured from cows or heifers that prove to be in calf. Some skill and experience in trading are necessary in order to buy cattle of this class worth the money.

Best Method of Feeding.

As to methods of feeding immature corn, it may be said that on general principles the simplest methods should be used; that is, the greatest profit is usually made by feeding it as shock fodder, snapped or husked ear corn. The silo, also is undoubtedly one of the most effective means of extracting the full value out of such a crop as we are considering. Cutting damaged corn for fodder has an advantage over snapping and husking, in that it keeps better in that condition. The degree of softness and the percentage of water contained must be considered in determining the way in which the crop shall be fed.

It is now settled that grinding ear corn does not pay ordinarily, even though corn is high and though no hogs follow the cattle. Shock corn is best fed by stringing it out on the ground in a dry year, keeping the hogs out until the cattle are through eating. Feed half a shock a day to a carload of steers at first, increasing up to the amount desired at the rate of one or two stalks a day per steer. Nitrogenous concentrates like cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, gluten meal and gluten feed may be profitably fed considering the price of corn. They are most effectively used when leguminous roughages, clover, alfalfa, cowpea hay, etc., cannot be obtained, as they take the place of such roughages to some extent; and wherever corn stalks, timothy hay or straw must be depended upon, the by-products named can usually be fed with profit.

We need more sheep in Oklahoma and adjoining states. Too few farmers realize their value on the farm. They are destroyers of weeds, kill out the crab grass and grow the wool at scarcely any expense to their owner. Try a few.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

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Communications are solicited from practical stockmen and farmers. Names and addresses must accompany all communications, although they need not necessarily be published.

Photographs of stock and farm scenes are gladly received, and will be reproduced if of general interest, and clear enough to make satisfactory plates.

Questions—Subscribers are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of agricultural work, and will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. We do not answer questions for those who are not subscribers. When writing for information, always give name and postoffice address, and enclose a two-cent stamp.

We have heard that the "early bird" is also a good layer. If this is true, why not scare them all off the roost early in the morning?

The sympathy of Oklahoma and the entire prosperous southwest goes out to those drouth-stricken regions in Pennsylvania where the total absence of rainfall for a period of over two months caused a complete failure of crops. It is an actual fact that in some sections farmers who were so fortunate as to possess deep wells hauled water to towns and sold it for as high as ten cents a gallon.

It is stated that some of the railroads are contemplating farming their rights of way. It is strange that this has not been done before. With the growing scarcity of land, there is no reason why millions of acres, much of it composed of the most fertile soil in the country, should lie idle and remain a breeding place for noxious weeds, the seed of which find their way to the adjoining farms. A great proportion of the rights of way of all railroads could be placed in condition to farm with little expense, and the ease with which the products of such lands could be transported to market is evident. Also, where the soil required building up, unsightly manure heaps in the towns could be quickly and easily hauled out, with profit to both town and country. And then instead of an unsightly and unending view of ditches, piles of dirt, rocks and refuse, the railroads could give a practical demonstration of the possibilities of the regions traversed by them.

"Missouri needs all her corn," remarks an exchange from the "show me" state. And there are other states in Missouri's fix.

It has proven the unlucky seventh year for corn, all right. Every seventh year for the past half century has produced a short corn crop.

And now for the big annual meeting and show of the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' association at Enid in February. It is not too early to begin planning. Preparations are being made for the greatest livestock gathering in the history of Oklahoma. The regular annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be held at the same time and place.

The breeding of live stock does not get the serious thought from the farmer which it demands. Raising stock is one thing and breeding stock is another. The addition of a calf, colt or a lamb to the herd is regarded on many farms as of very ordinary importance, but on farms where high class, pure bred live stock is reared, the addition of a young animal to the herd creates almost as much interest as the birth of an additional member to a family. In the case of the ordinary calf or colt there is little or no interest manifested as to the future of the animal. If the calf or colt is pure bred, its daily growth to maturity is watched with anxiety. If it is a heifer calf that is dropped the interest is so great at the time that it is difficult to wait until the calf becomes a cow in order that it may be known how much of an improvement she is over her mother in milk production. If a colt, the farmer can hardly wait until it is old enough to drive in order that he may determine what speed it will make on the track. When good stock is introduced on the farm there immediately becomes attached an interest which is not shown in scrub stock. It is this interest and sentiment which have resulted in producing some of the world's record breakers, and the interest doesn't fail to appeal to any man who endeavors to improve the live stock on his farm. This is one of the advantages of breeding good animals. This is one of the things which makes farming and live stock husbandry entertaining, instructive, and profitable and removes the old time drudgery.

OKLAHOMA AT OMAHA.

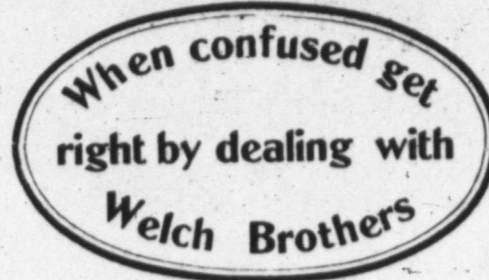
Judging from the corn exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, this state stands a good show for some of the large prizes offered at the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., in December.

Our fathers have much to learn in the art of choosing and preparing ears of corn for a corn judging contest even after they have raised the prize winning specimen. Of course there are comparatively few men in Oklahoma who are raising this grade of corn and every man in the state can learn more of corn breeding and raising than he knows at the present time.

The thing for every man interested in corn improvement to do is to select his best, take it to this exposition and then see wherein he has made a mistake. The improvement of our corn means millions of dollars to our farmers and while we are working so hard on the improvement of our live stock is it not a good plan to increase the yield of the crops fed the animals through the same course—judicial and intelligent selection and breeding?

Every corn breeder in Oklahoma should enter his best corn in this great contest and then see wherein his specimens were weak, if he does not get first prize. The prizes are well worth trying for and the lessons to be learned are well worth the expense of entering the contest and attending the show. It is to be hoped that our state will be well represented at Omaha. Let us all get busy, now.

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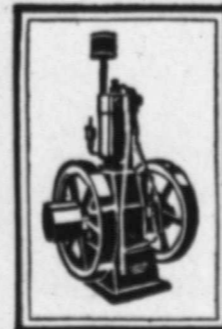
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These engines are reliable and efficient. They will easily supply power for corn shelling, feed-grinding, ensilage cutting, turning the fanning mill, operating the cream separator, and other dairy machines—and a dozen other things besides. They supply adequate, untiring, inexpensive power for everything that man or horse can do and for many they cannot do.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine installed outside the barn door or within the barn means a power house on the farm.

Horse power and man power can be applied only to certain tasks. I. H. C. gas engine power may be used for every other duty about the farm. There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

They are money makers and money savers. They lighten both expense and labor. They afford a short cut to success and prosperity.

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

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of the most excellent features. They are built in:—

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It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogs and particulars, or write the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

Odds and Ends

Frost is the order of the day. Protect the stock.

It takes money to buy feed and feed to make animals. Keep nothing but the best and the money is yours.

Lumber is not as cheap as it was in August but the stock must have shelter and the man who did not buy while it was cheap is loser just that much. Don't let the stock stand out this winter.

Shelter and feed are directly related in the care of the animals. A warm barn or shed will save its cost in feed in a very few winters. And then, how much better the animals feel and look.

Pure bred hogs are selling cheap this fall. Just watch the men who buy at these sales and see what you might have done. The common hog will be worth the present price paid for some of the best pure bred within ten months' time. Just watch the pure bred.

Those who missed the Oklahoma State Fair this year missed a great deal. The best of every class and breed was shown and the success of the exhibitors was an inspiration to all visitors interested in the various classes of livestock. Many states were represented in the judging contests but Oklahoma carried off the honors in almost every instance.

There is money to be made this fall by the man who simply follows the pure bred sales, especially the hog sales. Although there is a shortage in hogs, there are too few who are willing to feed them feed at present prices and the man who does get the good animals and carry them through will surely coin the money in the summer and fall of 1909.

The Oklahoma State Fair was great. The next event of the kind of special interest to breeders in this section of the country is the big live stock show and sale to be held at Enid February 22 to 27 under the auspices of the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association. This livestock show promises to be one of the best ever held in the state and the sale will prove to our neighbors and farmers what can be made of pure bred and grade stock when controlled by an organization interested in its improvement.

If is high time that we begin planning for our county institutes to be held this winter. The board of agriculture is able to do a good deal along this line but they must have the hearty support of the farmers to make the institutes a success. If you have any questions to ask or suggestions to make now is the time to get busy and say a word to the board.

We are all interested in the Farmers Institute work of this state and the Inspector stands ready to help in the work in any way possible. Any questions or suggestions sent to the Inspector will receive immediate attention and the good words will be spread far and wide. When a school, complete in itself, is brought to our very door without cost, surely we should take enough interest to help it along for better results.

And, while we are talking of education, let us not forget our boys and girls. The older ones who have completed the common school course are ready for a college course and should attend our agricultural and mechanical college, our university or one of our normals at least two years. The younger ones should be taught more of the farm life along with the common school branches and for the present, very much depends upon the interest the teacher is taking in this phase of the work. Keep posted.

HENS LOSE A HALF-CENT.

Small Supply of Peaches, Prices Up—Tomatoes Firmer.

Hens were quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower on produce exchange today. The supply was large, while the demand called chiefly for smaller poultry. Springs and broilers were not quotably changed.

There was no change in eggs. The receipts were liberal and losses are decreasing. The demand for local consumption was active and a steady undertone prevailed. Nothing was sold on call.

Packing stock butter continues steady. Several barrels were offered at 17c, but no bids over 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c were made. Creamery was in light demand on call. Receipts were moderate and of fair quality.

The supply of peaches was small today, indicating the approaching end of the season. Elbertas were scarce and brought 70@80c per half-bushel basket, or 10@15c higher than yesterday. The demand was liberal. Most of the supply was made up of small, speckled peaches. These were selling readily at slightly firmer prices. Damson plums were not quotably changed. The supply was moderate. Grapes were in good demand at firm prices. Watermelons were barely steady. Nearly all the cantaloupe supply consisted of Ordway and Burrel Gems in flat crates. Prices were unchanged. Apples were steady. Some of the fancy stock is being stored.

Tomatoes were higher, ranging from 35@50c per half-bushel basket. Cooler weather is responsible for smaller supplies. There was a strong Saturday demand. Cucumbers were slightly firmer, selling on a range of \$1@1.25 per bushel. Potatoes ruled steady. The offering was of fair volume and the request was moderate. Other vegetables were not quotably changed.

The following quotations on poultry, butter, eggs and cheese are made by this exchange and are the net returns to shippers:

Butter—Steady. Packing stock, 16c, grease butter, 4c; creamery extras, 23c; creamery firsts, 21c; creamery seconds 19c.

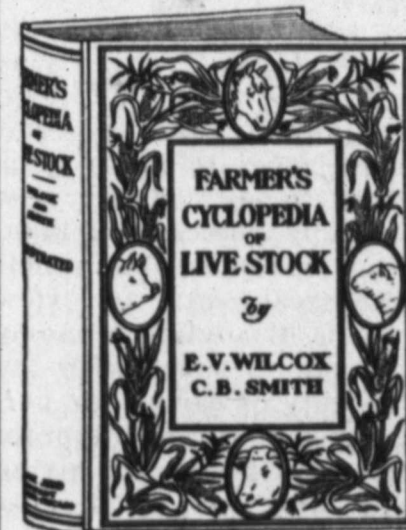
THE DUST BATH.

With dust four inches deep on the roads the middle of September it is difficult to realize that in two months Mother Earth may be frozen hard and the wallowing place in the poultry yard be a thing of the past. Get the dust bath ready now. Procure a good sized box, place where the sun will shine on it and permit the hens to get a dust and sun bath at the same time, then fill it with mellow earth. Last year we filled our boxes with the earth thrown up by gophers and we never had a bath which seemed to suit the hens so well. Road dust will do if you can't get anything better, but we prefer clean, mellow earth. Sufficient carbolic acid or other strong smelling

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.



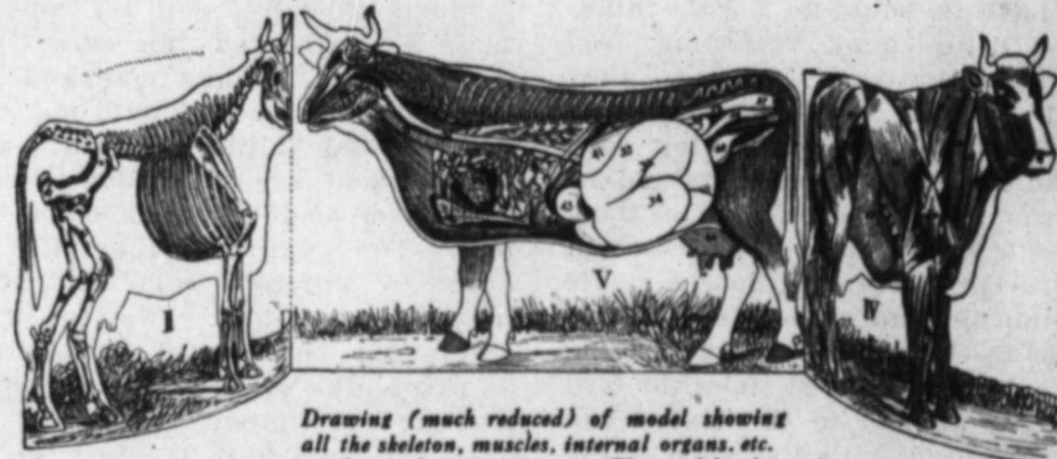
A SURVEY OF ITS CONTENTS.

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.	VII The Beef Cattle Industry.
II. Principles of Stock Feeding.	VIII Dairy Cattle and Dairy Farming
III. Diseases of Animals.	IX Swine.
IV. Business Aspects of Stock Farming	X Sheep and Cattle.
V. Animal Products.	XI Poultry.
VI. Horses and Mules.	XII Other Useful Animals.

COLOR 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 accompanied 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 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

disinfectant in the earth will assist in ridding the birds of lice. A good dust bath is better than pounds of lice powder if the hens are not infested with lice before they get the

bath. If they are already overrun with lice treat them with powder or by using the liquid first. Once rid of their tormenters, they will keep themselves free.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

CAREFUL MILKING.

Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could speak, they would probably intimate that a few lessons in the gentle art would not be out of order. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she were badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does this is usually not comfortable, and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows her satisfaction. These are the men whose methods should be studied. They never shout at, strike or otherwise illtreat their cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of the teats gently no matter how much of a hurry they may be in, and begin to draw the milk without pressing too hard for they know they are touching her at a tender point. Then they keep steadily at it until the last drop is out. There is no excuse for having a kicking cow in the herd. The kicking cow is almost always made so by her attendant. If a cow is handled before she comes in so as to become familiar with her attendant, and has been kindly treated there will probably be no trouble. It is my opinion that in nine cases out of ten, where there is trouble of this kind, it serves the attendant right to get a good kicking. I think if all milkers would do a little thinking, a little sound reasoning, and investigate matters a little, they would probably find, sore teats a common cause for a kicking cow. Instead of using the much talked-of straps or ropes, I should advise them to use a good remedy. One which has proven effectual without a single exception is simply clean lard. About fifteen or twenty minutes before the cow is milked the first time, the lard should be applied to the teats and when through milking wipe the teats perfectly dry with a soft dry cloth and apply the lard again. This was usually found necessary for about five or six milkings. Many milkers have the bad habit of wetting their fingers when milking and when the teats of young cows are left in this condition, especially in winter time, they get sore. On the other hand, lard heals or takes away the soreness that is so natural, caused by the action of rough, hard hands upon the teats that are not accustomed to the milking process. I once visited a farm where they had a fine young Holstein cow which had just freshened for the first time. The milker and the poor animal had gone through most everything during the first three milkings. The cow had no means of expressing her sufferings except with kicks and the owner, although a kind intelligent person, could not think of other methods to apply except what he had used so often with other cows—tying her with straps or ropes. He decided then to let her keep the calf, as it seemed an impossibility to milk her. It was then that I happened to have my attention called to it, so I told him of our method which at that time we had tried only with three or four young cows. He laughed at me when I suggested that I would apply the lard myself. But the poor cow's teats were now so

sore she would not even let the calf touch her. With considerable patting and rubbing and kind words I had the satisfaction of getting the lard applied, and the still greater satisfaction of seeing the cow stand perfectly still a short time afterwards to the great astonishment of those present.

The cow is a creature of habits, and upon the attendant depends the formation of these habits. The more regular they are the more work she will do in the dairy. Teach the young boys to be kind to the cows, to feed them properly, and do everything in their power to make them contented and happy. The true dairy cow usually possesses a highly nervous temperament, that rebels against harsh treatment. In view of this fact it is ill advised economy for the dairyman to share with the farm dog the duty of caring for her, for if he does, she will in all probability even up with him by giving an ever diminishing quantity of milk. Gentle treatment is about as important as good feeding and must be the practice of dairymen if they expect to succeed.—A. F. S., Neb.

THE DAIRY COW AT HER BEST

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during the fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum products depends upon her constitution, strength and the care with which she is fed and managed.

A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one-tenth to two-tenths of one per cent in the average fat content for each year until the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows.

Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do other cows after a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter again increases, both as regards dry matter and the digestible component of the feed.

A good milk of exceptional strength kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer until her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.—Breeders' Special.

JUDGING THE DAIRY COW.

I am often asked if it is safe to depend on the points of excellence as indicated in score card judging when we buy dairy cows. It should be. That is what the boys at college learn to a nicety, but how many of

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Courses of instruction offered: (a) Agricultural; (b) Engineering, mechanical, electrical, civil; (c) Applied Science, chemistry, botany, zoology, etc. (d) Science and Literature; (e) Domestic Economy; (f) Business. Special studies, including free music, for young women.

Faculty elected from the best universities and colleges; Military discipline under U. S. Army officer; well equipped class rooms, laboratories and shops; herds of fine stock; \$20,000 to be expended in new Boy's Dormitory, and \$62,000 Women's Building.

A State Institution of Higher Learning for Both Men and Women

Why educate your boy or girl in another state when Oklahoma offers her youth every facility at a smaller cost.

NO TUITION EXPENSES LOW WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

J. H. CONNELL, President, Stillwater, Okla

them come back and hunt up and score up a dairy herd on which their future income depends? Speak up, boys, and let us hear how that scoring business panned out on the dollar side.

The score card advocates claim that their method is the only one of real value in pointing out and instructing others in the desirable and undesirable peculiarities of the animal in question. Occasionally we find an individual who is a natural judge, an artist in fact, who has a clear-cut ideal to compare with, and the score card is merely a vehicle to convey the animal's shortcomings to the uninitiated. The man who is not thus gifted uses the score card in a mechanical, bungling way that hinders his own as well as others' understanding.

The serious trouble is that the score card is likely to magnify the insignificance and not give prominence enough to matters of vital importance. One hundred points represent the ideal. After using up on the horns tail and escutcheon 10 to 12 points, and 20 to 30 more on the parts of little more significance in lines of practical dairy production there is left a scant supply on the really essential parts of the animal.

Horns, tail and escutcheon may have signified something to the animal before domestication, or they may now signify something to the fellow who has a market for fancy points, but the dehorned, detailed, de-escutcheoned cow will make as much milk as she will with these fancy appendages. A round barrel and a straight back count for ten points, but the cow with a record of 500 lbs. of butter possesses neither.

When you go out to buy that business cow, try to forget about the neat, curved horns, long, slim tail, and the color and make-up of switch, color of tongue and circle about eyes and other fancy figment colors and minor details, but have in your mind's eye a cow that is strong in these essentials—good digestive capacity, vitality of good lung and heart capacity, and action, great nerve force and a complete mammary outfit to enable her to produce the milk and allow us to draw it with a degree of satisfaction.

Mouth, teeth, jaws and abdomen are concerned in digestion. The depth and capacity of the chest and the activity of the vital functions indicate strong vitality. The large, bright eye, alert expression, the neat

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muscle and lack of useless tissue indicate nerve force. Large milk veins and wells, a large udder well held up to the body, with some tissue about it, and four substantial teats well set apart, constitute the mammary outfit. Pay for these essentials when you buy a cow; and if you can get the nice appendages in the bargain, take them every time, as the fool fellow who wants to buy her of you later will look at those only and she will sell better.—Lighty, in National Stockman.

Modern Silo Construction.

The farmers of the corn belt are coming to realize more and more the value of silage as a cheap, succulent feed. For dairy cows it is almost indispensable. Experiments at various stations show that it may also be used successfully for fattening steers, sheep and even hogs. To aid farmers in selecting the type of silo best adapted to their conditions the Iowa experiment station has made a thorough investigation of silo construction and published the results in bulletin No. 100.

This bulletin gives, in condensed form, the advantages and disadvantages of all the various types of silos together with practical hints on their construction. Profuse illustrations aid in making the meaning clear. It is a pamphlet that will be valuable to any farmer or dairyman who is contemplating the erection of a silo. The bulletin is for free distribution for the farmers of the state. Address, C. F. Curtis, Director Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

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GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture
Press Bulletin No. 7, Oct. 1.

The inquiries submitted to the corps of crop correspondents of this department for the month ending September 25, 1908, covered six questions proper, bearing on the comparative production of corn, forage crops and broom corn for the season of 1908, as compared with a full crop; Question No. 2 and No. 3a, had reference to the growing conditions of cotton on September 25, and the proportion of the cotton picked up to September 25. Question No. 4 related particularly to the production of broom corn this season as compared with a full crop, also the proportion of the crop harvested and thrashed on September 25, and the merchantable condition at that time, Question No. 5 related to the growing condition of alfalfa on September 25, and question No. 6 had reference to the fall plowing that was completed up to September 25. This information is compiled from 324 reports of individual correspondents, representing practically that many townships.

The weather conditions for the month of September have been, in the main, very seasonable. In some sections rainfall has been too frequent for the best development of the cotton crop, while in wheat growing sections the rains have occurred at opportune times to greatly aid in the fall plowing. Fall seeding of wheat appears, on the whole, to be somewhat late. This is occasioned, we believe, by the fact that the September rains have been excellent for fall seeding of alfalfa and that such large acreage of alfalfa will be sown this fall that the sowing of wheat has been retarded.

On the night of September 27 a light frost occurred over the entire state, with the minimum temperature ranging from 36 to 41 degrees. It appears to be the general consensus of opinion that this has not materially damaged the corn, but on the other hand benefitted it, in that the growth will be retarded and the energy of the plant will be spent in ripening the fruit.

Tracing the general conditions throughout the growing season of 1908 in Oklahoma, they have been all that could be asked for, and farmers appear to have taken advantage of every opportunity to better their crops. With the season starting out as exceedingly wet, with farm work very much retarded and crops having had to be replanted several times, the prospects in Oklahoma were not so very bright, but the rain ceased and farm work progressed as rapidly as possible, and with local showers at opportune times throughout the season, Oklahoma's crop production will not be materially below normal.

Conclusions.

The remarks from the several correspondents indicate that farm work is well advanced. Labor appears in most sections to be plentiful, and the harvesting of the corn and cotton will soon be under way. The comparative production of corn for the year 1908, as compared with a full crop, is shown by the returns to be 72.0 per cent; the growing condition of cotton on September 25 is 67.7 per cent, a decrease of but 2 per cent over the previous month. This can be attributed to the cotton boll weevil and the cotton boll worm as doing 2 per cent damage. In many sections the rainfall has been so frequent and the plant has been making such rapid progress that it is not fruiting well, and in many sections bolls are rotting. Much depends up-

on the frost date. As indicated by the returns, less than 1 per cent of the cotton crop has been picked up to September 25. The production of compea seed is 80.4 per cent, as compared with a full crop; cowpea forage is 83.7 per cent; Kafir corn grain is 77.4 per cent; Kafir corn forage is 78.3 per cent; milo maize is 76.8 per cent; broom corn 73.4 per cent, with 66.9 per cent of the crop harvested and thrashed; and had a merchantable condition on September 25 of 73.7 per cent. The growing condition of alfalfa on this date is 81.3 per cent and 40.2 per cent of the fall plowing has been completed up to September 25.

Insect Injury to Cotton.

All reports indicate that the injury to cotton, by both the boll weevil and the boll worm, has not been decreased to any appreciable extent. On the other hand, it has been rather increased, the boll weevil extending its ravages to the east, while the boll worm is extending its ravages to the north and west. In recent editorials from Prof. W. D. Hunter, he agitated the idea of the early destruction of stalks. Of course, this applies more particularly to the extreme southern portion of the cotton area, where cotton picking is well under way and, in a measure, is completed. Yet, even in our own cotton section, the early destruction of stalks by plowing them under so as to prevent the hibernation of the weevil, will materially check its ravages during the coming season. Not only plowing under cotton stalks, but all other growth of weeds, brush, etc., will greatly aid in the destruction of this insect.

October Crop Report.

Attention is hereby called to the fact that we will not issue a crop report for the month of October. We are suspending the operation of the October crop report on account of the compilation of the assessors' returns now being received at this office, also on account of the growing season having expired and all that remains of practical information to the public on the 1908 crops will be covered in our November report, and will have particular reference to the average yield of corn and the estimated production in this state of cotton and other farm products.

We hop that all correspondents will bear in mind the importance of making the November report a thoroughly reliable one, because the estimated production of the various crops will depend upon this report entirely. Particular attention is now called to the production of cotton this year will not bear the same relation to the acreage as heretofore for the reason that some of our best cotton land is not producing this crop this season, due to the excessive spring rains and overflow.

Texas Fever.

The prevention of Texas fever and the eradication of the Texas fever tick in this state is one of the most important phases of the work of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture. It is considered that one of the most effective methods of eradicating the tick, aside from the successful enforcement of quarantine regulations, is the education of farmers and stock raisers. Attention, therefore, is especially called to Bulletin No. 81, issued by the Experiment Station, located at Stillwater, and written by Dr. L. L. Lewis, Veterinarian and Bacteriologist, and is an able composition on the life history of the Texas fever tick, the cause and effect of the fever and its prevention, together with an able discussion of quarantine regulations and the value of Oklahoma farmers by

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Enid, Okla.

having their firms placed above the line.

Mr. G. T. Bryan, a member of the Board of Agriculture from the third district and Superintendent of the Live Stock Inspection of this state, has just returned from an interstate meeting of Live Stock Sanitary boards, held at Washington, D. C., where ways and means were discussed as to the most feasible method for the successful eradication of the tick. Most states where quarantine work is being carried on will not be allowed an open season, while Oklahoma, on account of the successful operation of the tick eradication work in this state, and because the winter shipments of cattle almost demand an open season, will not be denied this privilege.

Oklahoma is, perhaps, assisting the federal government in the tick eradication work as willingly as any other state in the Union, and it well behooves the farmers and stockmen of this state to consider this eradication work, and co-operate with this department and the state legislature in handling this work successfully. It is dollars and cents in the pockets of the farmers to have their cattle placed above the line. These points are ably discussed in the Experiment Station bulletin referred to, which bulletin may be had by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station, at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

A Hard Problem.

"I married a widow who, had a grown daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my daughter and married her. Thus my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter being my father's wife, be-

100 INVESTED NOW In Cuyuna Range Minnesota Iron Lands gives you a chance to Double, Treble and more on your investment. Recent developments of ore deposits, heavy options for leases and the organization of mine companies for work on this celebrated range all point to renewed activity in Minnesota.

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came my stepmother. Soon after this distressing complication arose my wife presented me with a son. This son was my father's brother-in-law and my own uncle, since he was a brother of my stepmother. My father's wife also became the mother of a boy. He was, of course, my brother and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. Also my wife was a grandmother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at once. At the same time, as the husband of a person's grandmother is the person's grandfather, I am my own grandfather."

In building the poultry house make the roosts about one or two feet from the ground. Then there will be no danger of bumble-foot.



Dripping Springs on W. L. McClung's Farm, Near Thomas, Oklahoma. (Courtesy Bronson & Nichols.)

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No Change of Balance of
LESS SCALES MADE Scales, old or new, correct after 40 Years. Proof Safe for Valuable Pills, Shellers, etc. Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

THE FARM HORSE

EVOLUTION OF THE PERCHEON.

Percheon horses are noted the world over for their general excellence as draft horses. This breed originated in the district of Perche in the southern part of Normandy, France. The home of these animals abounds in nutritious grasses and pure water. The Percheon of the present day is part Arabalan stock. According to history when the French defeated the Saracens in 732, A. D., they used the Arabain horses to cross with Percheron mares. It is this cross that has developed a fine breed of farm animals. In order to preserve this valuable breed the French government established studs and bought the best specimens of the breeds, giving their services to farmers at nominal figures. The government also offered prizes at agricultural shows and inaugurated a system of inspection and licensing stallions that prohibited using unsound animals for breeding purposes.

It was not until 1883 that Percheon horses were recognized by the French government under that name, this noble steed having been previously called Norman or Percheron. The first volume of the American stud book was published as Percheron-Norman, but now the French draft horse is classified in stud books fair and exposition schedules as Percheron.

A potential factor that has contributed in evolving the Percheron horse to his present degree of perfection is government supervision and subsidizing the best stallions. Every colt reserved for breeding is inspected by the government and if his quality is superior he is approved and placed on the subsidy list at \$75 to \$150 per annum as long as he stands for public service. If sound and of average quality the young stallion is authorized but not subsidized. If the animal is imperfect or unsound he is condemned. It is the rigid veterinary inspection that has eliminated unsoundness from the Percheron horse wherever introduced. His attributes of intelligence, docility, courage and endurance may be equaled but not surpassed by other draft breeds, and wherever used for heavy teaming he has given satisfaction.

PROFITABLE HORSE TYPES.

The most profitable types of horses for farmers to raise is discussed by Prof. Kydd of the Ontario agricultural college, in a recent bulletin. He says there are four distinct types of farm bred horses: (1) heavy draft; (2) carriage; (3) roadsters; (4) saddle horses. There is no special markets for other types. As profit earners they should probably be given rank in the order named. Breeding of trotters by farmers cannot be too strictly discouraged. Attempts to do so have nearly always resulted in financial ruin.

The following are good reasons for making the draft horse our choice; (1) The draft horse earn their keep at an earlier period than others; (2) if the draft horses should have a spot or blemish it does not materially reduce his market value; (3) any farmer can easily and properly break draft horses and fit them for market while the proper training for carriage horses amounts to a science; (4) in the case of heavy horses, there are no excessive profits for the middleman. Heavy draft horses are

valued highly in foreign and western markets, and there is practically no limit to those markets.—Farmers' Advocate.

HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Draft Horses Exhibited Were Exceptional in Quality—Awards Given.

Massive animals from all parts of the country were shown, many of which are famous everywhere. A great showing of Percherons was made, this breed being the most numerous among the displays. The awards were:

Percheron.
Stallion 4 years or over—First, W. G. Moore, Oklahoma City; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co., Oklahoma City; third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, Mark Butterton, Yukon; third, Mark Butterton, Yukon.

Stallion under 1 year—First, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare 4 years or over—First, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.; third, C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.

Mare, 3 years and under 4—First, C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; third, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Mare 2 years and under 3—First and second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.; third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare 1 year and under 2—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; third, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.

Mare under 1 year—First, C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.; A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Bred by Exhibitor.
Stallion over 3 years—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, Mark Butterton, Yukon, Okla.

Stallion under 3 years—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Mare over 3 years—First, second and third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Mare over 3 years—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; third, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.

Get of One Sire.
Four animals either sex—First, second and third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Produce of One Mare.
Two animals either sex—First, second and third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Grand Display.
Four best animals—First, second and third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Three best mares—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.; third, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.

Special Prizes by American Percheron Society.
Best American bred stallion—First, Walker Bros., Glencoe, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Best American bred mare—First, C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Champion stallion—First, Walker Bros., Glencoe, Okla.; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Champion mare—First, C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Best 3 mares—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Best three American bred mares—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Best stallion and four mares—First, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Best stallion and four mares bred and owned by the exhibitor—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Four animals get of one sire—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Two animals produce of one mare—First, second and third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Best stallion bred by exhibitor—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Best mare bred by exhibitor—First and second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Draft Horses in Harness.
Single mare or gelding under 1750—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, D. H. Johnson, Oklahoma City.

Pair mares or geldings under 3200—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, D. H. Johnson, Oklahoma City.

Pair mares or geldings over 3200—First, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Champion.
Champion stallion—Stull Bros., Diana, Ill.
Champion mare—C. N. Hare, Enid, Okla.

Grade Horses.
Stallion 4 years or over—First, J. W.

HAPPY SYMBOL, NO. 43410

By Symboler—2.09½, 1st Dam Elinor W. Medium, the dam of two, By Major Medium No. 2151. 2nd Dam Lucy by Riley Medium No. 2150, 2.10 1-4. Dam of Flash W. 2 17 1-4 and others. 3rd Dam Betsey by Winchip 2.18 1-4 by Robert McGregor. Giving Happy Symbol a double cross to the great Happy Medium No. 400, the Sire of Nancy Hanks 2.04, the Dam of Admiral Dewey 2.04 3-4, Lord Roberts 2.07 1-4, etc.

Happy Symbol is a handsome black 2 year old colt, and with but little training has stepped a half in 1.12 1-4, last eighth in 17 1-2 seconds.

Will be limited to 10 choice mares for fall breeding
Service Fee \$25.00

CLOWORTH STOCK FARM
1 1-2 miles north of University
Enid, Oklahoma.

W. F. GROVES

Ramsey, Oklahoma City; second, W. S. Fairies, Denison, Texas.
Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, N. P. Willis, Trousdale, Okla.
Stallion 1 year and under 2—First, E. J. Rockefeller, Oklahoma City; A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Stallion under 1 year—First and second, Mark Butterton, Yukon, Okla.; third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare 4 years or over—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare 3 years and under 4—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare 2 years and under 3—First, Mark Butterton, Yukon, Okla.; second, E. J. Rockefeller, Oklahoma City; third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.
Mare under 1 year—First, Mark Butterton, Yukon, Okla.; second, E. J. Rockefeller, Oklahoma City; third, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

The exhibition of jacks and jennets and mules at the state fair was extraordinarily good. The large number of entries were judged their standing being as follows:

Jack, four years or over—First, C. W. Long, Payson, Okla.; second, W. S. Fairies, Denison, Texas.

Jack, three years and under four—First, Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla.; second, M. G. Allison, Lexington, Okla.

Jack, two years and under three—First, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.; second, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.

Jack, one year and under two—First, M. Gooch, Guthrie, Okla.; second, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.

Jack under one year—First, Evans Bros. & Southmayde, Chandler, Okla.; second, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.

Jack and five of his colts—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, C. W. Long, Payson, Okla.

Jennet four years or over—First, Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla.; second, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.

Jennet, two years and under three—First, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.; second, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.

Jennet, one year and under two—First, Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla.; second, Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla.

Jennet and five of her colts—First, Garee & Garee, Noble, Okla.; second, J. H. Rhodes, Yukon, Okla.

Mule, three years and under four—First, M. G. Allison, Lexington, Okla.; second, M. G. Allison, Lexington, Okla.

Mule, one year and under two—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Mule, under one year—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, G. H. Hughes, Navina, Okla.

Best mule, any age—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, M. G. Allison, Lexington, Okla.

Pair mules, one year and under two, in harness—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City; second, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

Five mules—First, A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City.

PURE SEED INVESTIGATIONS.

Since the publication of Bulletin No. 88 of Iowa Experiment Station on "Vitality, Adulteration and Impurities of Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy Seed" a large amount of important work has been done along these lines, especially from the stand point of purity and vitality. The high price of agricultural seeds during the past year has made it especially important that buyers be sure of obtaining pure seed with a high percentage of vitality. The passage of the Pure Seed Law has been a long step in the right direction but there is still a large amount of seed sold that is far below standard. The results of the latest investigations in this line have been published in Bulletin No. 99 of the Iowa Experiment Station, which will be furnished free upon application to the director, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, at Ames, Iowa.

Percheron Horses Mammoth Jacks

Prize Winning Percheron Stallions and Mares for Sale. The Best of Breeding and All Acclimated.

If you want to buy a good mare in foal, a filly or a stallion, it will pay to see me, and don't forget that I sell more Jacks than any man in Oklahoma.

Call on or write me.

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Oklahoma City.

COL. J. MATHIS

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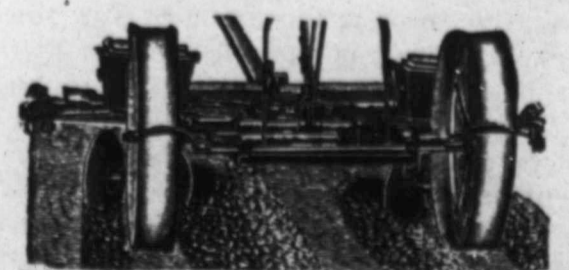
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OPENER Will increase the yield of Corn, Cane
Cotton 25 per cent.
Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day.
Works on any planter.
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WINDBREAKS FOR FARMS.

Uncle Sam's tree planting and farm experts have just undertaken a practical and scientific study of the use and effect of timber windbreaks and shelterbelts in the agricultural regions of fourteen Western states. This is the first time in this country that a study of this much discussed question has been undertaken over a wide region under one plan for the purpose of collecting data for the benefit of the agriculturists who are developing the western plains. At present windbreaks are planted haphazard, one kind here, another there. If one kind is better than another, the government experts think that fact ought to be known, and it is believed that the study about to be undertaken will settle the question once for all. It will at least collect such facts never before brought together.

The work will be done by the United States forest service. In some states the agricultural experiment stations will co-operate in the studies, and in these cases the forest service will provide the necessary apparatus, and the other expenses will be shared half and half by the government and experiment stations. The investigations will be taken up in five states this year and extended to the other nine as rapidly as the investigations are completed. Four of the states in which the study will be made this year are Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas. The fifth will be either Minnesota, North Dakota or Iowa. Ultimately the investigations will cover Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California, Washington and Idaho.

The sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the west are well known. Blowing strongly across the unobstructed plants, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly so in the lower portion of the central plains region, and in years of unusually low rainfall. Here the winds most to be feared blow from the southwest or south. In the northern prairie region the former is exposed to the hot "Chinook" wind, which sweeps down from the Canadian mountains. This either dries out growing crops or, if it prevails before the danger of killing frosts is past, causes loss through urging vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great injury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men, and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground. This is true from Canada almost to the gulf.

In southern California dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mohave desert with destructive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield of unprotected fields to almost nothing. Windbreaks of eucalyptus and Monterey cypress, now in such common use to protect orange groves and orchards, long ago convinced possessors of highly valuable irrigated land of the value of tree planting for protection purposes.

But there are two sides to the windbreak question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of Osage orange, for instance, are a nuisance. Others cite figures to show positive benefit. Mr. Morris Thompson, who lives near Downs, Kansas, gives his yield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cotton woods as six bushels per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About fifteen acres are benefitted in this way. It is highly improbable that the wind-



AN OKLAHOMA PEAR ORCHARD.

break occupies sufficient land to offset this benefit.

An Illinois farmer sums up his observations upon this matter thus: "My experience is that now, in cold and stormy winters, wheat protected by timber belts yield full crops, while fields not protected yield only one-third of a crop. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we never had any wheat killed by winter frosts, and every year a full crop of peaches, which is now rare. At that time we had plenty of timber around our fields and orchards, now cleared away."

The forest service proposes to find out just when and how much windbreaks increase the yield of crops. To carry out the plans, much technical work will be necessary. Instruments will be used to measure heat and cold, moisture and dryness, both above and below ground; to register the force of the wind near the windbreaks and some distance away; to measure light intensity, and take note of the effects of shade; to register frost at different distances from the trees, and to keep account of the effect of the windbreaks on the snow which covers the ground to leeward in winter. Many other measurements and tests will be made and elaborate data will be collected by experts who will have charge of the study.

Many disputed questions will thus be settled and the data gathered will be placed at the disposal of the farmers who desire it. Doubtless rows of trees between fields sometimes do more harm than good, by casting shade and abstracting water from the soil. They may also increase the danger from frost, since the movement of the air lessens that danger. The forest service will study all sorts of conditions, including the relative value of windbreaks consisting of a single row of trees, and shelterbelts, made up of a number of such rows. A windbreak is usually planted for protection alone—a shelterbelt for both protection and the growing of timber.

Corn will be the crop studied behind the windbreak this year. Trustworthy conclusions can not be obtained by comparing results from different crops. Each crop makes its own demand upon the soil, so that what would destroy one might do

little harm to another. Corn is a particularly good crop to experiment with because it is easily injured by hot, dry winds, will not stand shading and is very sensitive to frost.

DOES IT PAY?

There is no crop demanding the attention of the farmer today that is so clearly observed in all its relations of feed value and commercial demands as corn. The wheat and the oats have their places in the commercial markets of the country, yet they come and pass by with comparatively little attention compared with the interest in corn.

The great feeding industry of the country depends almost entirely on corn. If the corn crop proves a full and bounteous one, then the cattle, sheep and swine owner figures on feeding his stock and thus market his corn as a better price than the grain market is justified in paying him. This system of grain market through the feed yard on the farm has been the most acceptable disposition of the corn crop and has been the means of great profit with the farmer.

There has at last developed a condition of hog and corn on the general market of the country that has prompted the corn raiser to stop and think what he had best do. The price of corn seems to be high and no very good prospect of it being lower. On the other hand, the prospect is for a shortage of hogs and no prospect for the hog to be cheaper; in fact everything points to higher prices for the pork hog. If the corn raiser stops raising hogs the source of supply is touched and prices must go higher or the demand for this class of meat must greatly decrease. It cannot decrease unless there is some substitute offered. There is practically no substitute for pork. It fills a place in the meat supply of the country that no other article fills; therefore it is reasonably certain that pork prices will soon be on the ascending scale and keep at a point where it will be a better paying business than now for the grower and feeder.

With the average farmer it looks a little risky to feed hogs corn at a price above 50 cents per bushel. This price seems like picking up half-dollars pretty fast, and it is done with

little labor compared to the lengthened-out feeding season of the usual growing and fattening of the crop of hogs. Again, the average farmer is on easy street and can afford to sell his corn or keep it in the crib, just as he likes. The situation is a peculiar one with the corn-growing farmer occupying the point of vantage.

All this time and through all this condition of uncertainty it cannot be denied that corn raising is a profitable industry. In the corn belt country there is no crop that offers greater advantages of point than the lands devoted to corn. There is now a great opportunity for the farmer who is situated so as to exert a little extra effort in corn growing. It is a paying crop, feed it or sell it.—*Twentieth Century Farmer.*

DAKOTA'S IMMENSITY.

Sir Thomas Lipton, at a dinner in Chicago, in praising America's bigness, said

I once heard a Dakotan talk about the big farms they have out there.

"We have some sizable farms," he said, thoughtfully. "Yes, sir; pretty sizable; I've seen a man on one of our big farms start out in the spring and plow a straight furrow till fall. Then he turned around and harvested back."

"Wonderful," said I.

"On our Dakota farms," he went on, "it's the usual thing to send young married couples out to milk the cows. Their children bring home the milk."

"Wonderful," I repeated.

"Once," he said, "I saw a Dakota farmer's family prostrated with grief. The women were weeping, the dogs were barking, the children were squalling, and the tears ran down the man's face as he got his twenty mule team and drove off."

"When was he going?" said I.

"He was going half way across the farm to feed the pigs," said the Dakotan.

"Did he ever get back?" I asked.

"It ain't time for him yet," was the reply.

Many poultrymen are loud in their praises of alfalfa, chopped up with hot water poured over it, as a winter feed.

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SWINE DEPARTMENT

NOW IS TIME TO BUY HOGS.

The depression in the purebred hog business is generally conceded. There are several causes for the present condition, but we are not going to discuss any of them. To do so would bring out the causes as we see them, some of which are handicapped by many of the largest and oldest breeders in the country while others are condemned by some and championed by others. There is a difference of opinion on all the reasons that have been responsible for bringing about the present low prices of breeding stock.

One class says it is the high prices and fictitious values that are responsible for conditions. Another declares it is the scarcity of feed and the present high price of corn that causes the porker as a breeding animal to sell so low, while others give other causes for it.

There is probably no one cause for the existing conditions. The business of breeding pedigreed stock of all kinds meets its years of low prices and depressed business. The hog breeders cannot be exempt.

Not many years ago when the writer first began his work as fieldman we remember the Hereford cattle industry was riding the top wave of prosperity. Yearling calves were driven in the sale ring and in less time than it takes to write this sentence they would sell for \$200 to \$500. The same calf today would not bring more than \$75 in any sale ring with bidding slow. A little later back Shorthorns were selling for high money and not a few brought fabulous prices which ruined the men who bought them. Shorthorn cattle have for years been slowly and gradually coming to their own and are today perhaps in stronger demand than they have been for years. They are not at fictitious value and will not reach such for years.

There is no use to say that there is no money in the breeding business. Men have built monuments of success at it and left a name envied by all men who are in earnest about improving the breed of their choice. The pure bred hog business will continue and right now while there is not so much excitement about it the breed will receive its greatest improvement. Men who are really breeders in truth will not slacken their energies, but we will go on and when the atmosphere is cleared up new breeders will begin to want to found herds. It is then that they will have to pay for what they buy for the men who have struggled through the times of depression will not let the products of their years of hard labor go for a song. Nor will they have to do so.

We are as much like sheep in this respect as anything to be compared to. When everybody wants a thing the people are going to have it regardless of cost. Start a few to buying pure bred hogs and selling them at high prices and all of us want in on the ground floor. Let us all begin selling and everybody wants to sell and here is one of the principal reasons why the pure bred hog market is low at the present time. Such high prices have been maintained that there have been few buyers. The breeders are stocked up. The outlet must come through new men who believe in the pure bred, but who cannot afford to pay long prices for them. The prices are now down

where everybody can buy and buy good ones at that and there has not been a better time than now to get a stock of pure bred hogs that will give a greater income than the grade and scrub you are now keeping. Breeders are selling many animals way below their value and the wise ones will not sit back and let their farms become depleted of one of the most profitable and fastest money-making of all man's domestic animals, the hog.

We look for new blood to get into the breeding business. The sale season is just opening and we believe we will see men around the sale ring the coming season we have never seen before, and they will be buyers.

Surely there has never been a time when one could buy pure bred hogs as now. We believe progressive men will see it as we do and profit by it. You who have watched the sale reports for the last year are requested to compare them with the reports as they are published this year. It is our opinion that many strange names will appear in the reports of sales the coming season.

The Common-Sense Hog.

After all, swine-breeders should keep in mind the common-sense hog, that the practical every-day farmer, who cares more about types than breeds, and more about form than pedigree, needs, must have, and in the end will have. The farmer, as a rule, does not care whether the hog wears red, white, or black hair; whether his ears hang down, or stand up, whether it has swirls and curls, or combs its hair straight. What he wants first, is an animal with constitution; and any system of breeding, whether inbreeding or outbreeding, whether straight, crooked or otherwise, that enfeebles the constitution is the kind of breeding the farmer does not want in his herd. To closely inbreed or line-breed merely for the development of some particular unimportant marking, curl in the tail or droop of ear, at the same time weakening the constitution or dwarfing the size, is to tread on dangerous ground.

The farmer does not care either for hogs "bred in the purple." He is not particular whether the great grandsire of his stock sold for one, three or five thousand dollars. His chief interest is in this: What breed or type of hogs, for the care and feed it is practicable for me in my situation to give them, will yield the largest return in pork and money? He is furthermore interested in having hogs as nearly immune from disease as possible, and to this end he wants those with vigorous constitutions; pigs that will fight each other for



THE PEN THAT WON THE BERKSHIRE CUP AT OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR. OWNED BY A. C. DUGAN, PECKHAM, OK. (See Field Notes.)

ALLEN, ROBERTSON & COMPANY KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



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LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

the best before they are a day old, even if doing so leads to the vice of stealing later. He does not hold his pigs amenable to the code of morals enunciated in the sermon on the Mount. The common-sense hog must be a greedy fellow, and more or less of a hustler on occasion. He must not be an animated lard keg, a gob of fat, nor a fastidious loafer, to be fed on dainties. He must not be delicate or a mincing eater, but growthy, vigorous, healthy, and as good a looker as possible, consistent with the sterling swine virtues mentioned. Breeders of any breed can produce this type if they will.—F. D. Coburn.

SUPPLY OF HUMUS IN SOIL.

The more we study the soil the more we realize the importance of having it well supplied with humus. Prof. Harry Snyder, of the Minnesota experiment station, in a recent address, has this to say about it:

"In soils which have been under long cultivation as in the continuous production of wheat, corn or other crops, where the land is continually under the plow, there is a deficiency of vegetable matter, because there has been no return in crop residues, while all of the time there has been a constant decay and loss of the soil's original stock of vegetable matter. When a grain crop is raised, it will be found to produce larger yields than before being in meadow or pasture. This is simply because the soil has had a chance to recuperate, and the vegetable matter produced by the decay of the crop residue of meadow and pasture has acted upon the soil, liberating new stores of plant food and causing the soil to have renewed crop producing power.

"In nearly all prairie soils there is a large amount of plant food which is not in the most active condition, but which can be made suitable for the food of crops by the chemical action brought about from the decay of the vegetable matter in the soil. Meadow and pasture are of particular importance in maintaining fertility because they supply vegetable matter and humus to the soil. This is valuable in many ways, as enabling the soil to retain a larger amount of water, preventing the evil effects of drought, binding the soil particles so that the denuding effects of heavy wind storms are, in part, prevented, changing the physical texture of the soil so that it is more suitable for crop production as well as promoting a series of chemical changes which result in the liberation of plant food."—Hoard's Dairyman.



AN OKLAHOMA WHEAT FIELD.

IMMUNIZING WITH BOVOVACINE.

How Bovine Tuberculosis May Be Successfully Combated, as Told by a Representative of C. Bischof & Co.

(Dr. C. W. McPherson, in Jersey Bulletin.)

Not until the discovery of Bovovaccine by the eminent German scientist, Prof. Von Behring, have we been able to combat the disease of bovine tuberculosis successfully. Prof. Von Behring found that by treating healthy animals with a culture of living tubercular bacilli of human origin, an immunity against the disease would be produced. Briefly the methods is this:

A culture of human tubercular bacilli, so treated as to mitigate or attenuate their virulence, is dried and put up in vials containing 5 I. E. and 20 I. E., the letters I. E. standing for "immunizing units." One unit is the amount that is to be injected into the system of one animal at the first inoculation. We find it takes about three months for the system to absorb the unit injected. At the end of that time an injection five times as great as the first is made.

On the day of the inoculation the contents of as many vials as will be needed for the vaccination are rubbed up with a pestle in a mortar with sterilized water, and this emulsion is diluted until each unit is contained in two cubic centimeters of the emulsion.

The animals are prepared for vaccination by having the hair clipped over the jugular vein near the base of the neck, and the area washed with a 2 per cent. Lavisol solution. The bottle containing Bovovaccine emulsion, having been placed in water at blood temperature, is shaken, and the desired amount is drawn up in a hypodermic syringe, which has first been sterilized; the syringe is held point up until all the air is ex-

pelled; it is then held in a warm salt solution, and the needle thrust into the jugular vein of the animal.

To do this two assistants hold the calf, standing at its right side; the one in front holds its head, turning it upward and to the right over his thigh. The operator compresses the jugular vein with his left thumb until the return blood from the head being obstructed in its flow, causes a swelling in front of the thumb. Into this swelling the needle is thrust at an angle of 45 degrees, and when it has properly entered the vein the blood will flow freely through it. Then an assistant hands the barrel of the syringe to the operator, who joins it to the needle, and with steady pressure forces the emulsion into the circulation. The syringe with needle is at once withdrawn, and the skin over the puncture rubbed with an antiseptic solution. The syringe is then rinsed and the operation repeated on the next calf.

After the second inoculation it requires six to eight months for the system to absorb the injected germs, and until the germs are all-absorbed the animal will be sensitive to tubercular injection. At the end of that time they are considered immune from tuberculosis, and may be placed with safety among infected cattle. In fact we have found that the contact of immunized animals with tubercular cattle or kept in infected areas, even strengthens the immunity. The use of Bovovaccine seems to improve the general condition of the animal, less food is required and better results obtained either from feeders, breeders or dairy cattle.

The animals that are eligible for this vaccination should be under three months of age; older ones up to a year are treated provided upon applying the tuberculin test they show no response. A certain percentage of success has been attained with animals up to three years of

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age, but no guarantee can be given that such animals shall acquire sufficient immunity. Even if there is incipient tuberculosis, there is a tendency to cure, or arrest such disease, and the acquirement of immunity against future infection. For this reason it is not necessary to test animals under three months of age.

Three or four months after the second vaccination the immunity acquired is so strong that if a dose of virulent tubercle-bacilli be increased to ten times greater than the surely fatal dose for an unvaccinated animal, the germs will be destroyed and form no lesions. This is a sensational test for efficacy of the Bovovaccine.

The oldest animals that have been Bovovaccinated in this country are now about five and a half years of age, and we know that the immunity will last for that time. From reports from other countries that were first to use the method, we have every reason to think the immunity will last a natural lifetime. In the eastern states the method has been successfully introduced into many of the larger herds, also tested by a number of Experiment Stations.

DO YOU HEAR WELL?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually good news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.



Mrs. C. Lidecka, 238 12th Ave. Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than Eyeglasses.

This new invention [U. S. Patent No. 763-575] renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, ear drums, tubes, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an

astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

What Three Business Men Say.

The Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and large in hearing qualities makes it preferable to any I have tried, and I believe I have tried all of them. M. W. HOYT, Wholesale grocer, Michigan Ave. & River St., Chicago. I got so deaf I could not hear with my speaking tube and was advised to try the Electrophone. After fifteen years of deafness discomfort and worry, I now hear perfectly at church and concerts. W. R. UTLEY, Sales Manager, S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

I have now used your Electrophone over a year and know that it is a first-class, scientific hearing device. Without it people have to shout directly in my ear to make me hear. With it I can hear distinctly when spoken to in an ordinary tone. Best of all, it has stopped my head noises, which were a terrible aggravation. LEWIS W. MAY, Cashier, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offered and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can.)

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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.

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ALFALFA, THE CROP WHICH IS ADDING SO IMMENSELY TO THE WEALTH OF OKLAHOMA.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

TURKEYS.

Hints on Selecting and Buying Breeding Stock.

The application of principles that insure success among breeders of fine animals, will doubtless be of equal importance in the production of turkeys. The breeders of Short Horn cattle would hardly insure success if immature, sickly degenerated stock, run out by injudicious breeding and poor feeding, was their only available material.

It is wonderfully surprising in this day and age how many who attempt to raise turkeys pay so little attention to their breeding stock. Only last week, a lady told us that last spring she bought a trio of turkeys as she supposed, but they were so young they could not tell the sexes and one of the "hens" turned out to be a "gobbler." The "hen-gobbler" had died and the other hen's eggs did not hatch, and they were very much disappointed with turkey culture, and were going to try geese next season. In a great many respects we attribute our success to carefully selecting the best for breeding stock for generations. The hereditary influence of such selection is of great value, not only for size, shape and markings, but strength, health and vigor as well.

Our experience is that a hen turkey from three to four years old and even older, gives the strongest and largest young, yet we know many who continue to kill off the young hens after breeding them for one year. To breed from immature or poor specimens is to violate one of the first laws of nature, and the repeated selection of inferior birds for a number of generations makes this inferiority hereditary. The future stock almost entirely depends on the parent birds or ancestors. If strong, healthy birds are used for breeding their off-springs will be like them and amply repay the extra expense. The best are none too good and are the cheapest. The infusion of new blood is very important to make a success. Many a promising flock have become deteriorated and "run out" simply by carelessly inbreeding. The same breeding stock can be kept for a number of seasons but when pullets are kept for breeding it is economy to purchase a new tom.

Experience has proven that it is a great deal better to buy breeding stock in the fall or early winter. They become accustomed to their new surroundings and are more contented at breeding season.

Most people do not know that turkeys get homesick. When taken away from their companions they often fret and worry and do not care to eat well. Last spring one of our customers lost their male bird in the very midst of the breeding season and wrote us to send her another one. We selected as strong and as active a tom as we had on the farm but she wrote he was not doing well. She said he stood off by himself and would not take up with his companions. We have not the least doubt but what this tom was homesick. It is always best to get them acquainted with their new environments before they are needed.

There is a great demand for breeding stock at the present time as turkeys are scarce and prices on the market are comparatively high.

MRS. J. E. GRAY.

Preparing for the Poultry Show.

It is not too early to begin preparations for the season's shows. With the competition of our present day shows it is impossible to go out the night before the show, take them into town and carry off the best prizes. Preparation for the show must begin early and continue late if the coveted ribbons are to be won.

The first important step is to choose from the flock twice the number of birds you expect to enter, and give them special care from now on. Rid them of lice, put them in clean, roomy quarters, with the sexes entirely removed from one another. If a group of males are out of sight of the females there will be no fighting.

Give these chosen few all the tidbits from the table, supply them with grit, granulated bone, a variety of grains, fresh water three times a day, and a big dust bath. Put at least eight inches of litter on the floor, make your birds work for their living, but see that they are well paid for their time. Make the roosts broad and low, and above all, avoid crowding.

At least once very two weeks treat the birds for lice, dusting them thoroughly with good lice powder that will not discolor the feathers.

From time to time look each bird over for false feathers. Call it faking if you like to remove all colored feathers from fowls, but it is customary to do this, and the judge who finds off-colored feathers on an exhibition bird censures the owner for carelessness and lack of preparation.

In the show room preparation counts for as much as quality. Handle the birds frequently. As often as possible pick them up and pose them on a box until they learn to take the attitude you wish. Have a coop resembling an exhibition coop in the house, and as the date for the show approaches train each bird in the coop once a day. A coop-shy bird never does his owner justice.

The final choice of birds should be carefully made. Do not choose them as they stand in the house. Put each bird in the coop and choose the ones that appear best there. Of two birds of equal quality as regards points, choose the one that carries itself most proudly. Get male birds with a swagger; a cowering, apologetic looking male has no business in the show room whatever his quality may deserve.

The breeder who gets his bird not only up to weight but up to size, the breeder who keeps his birds vigorous and in the pink of condition, who handles them till they become fearless, is the man who will the prizes.

A full egg basket a fat pocket-book.

Start with the breed of your choice and stick to it.

Any amount of good food can't make a pure-bred fowl.

Decayed animal food causes worms, limberneck and like diseases.

Select large hens for breeders if you want large size in the progeny.

Fowls should have green food in order to lay well during the

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

winter.

You can't afford to keep a hen that does not pay her board in eggs.

Bees do not tolerate drones. Why should you do so among your poultry?

If you haven't room for all the hens that you have, you had better dispose of some of them.

One way to have a good winter supply of eggs is to preserve them in either lime water or water-glass.

A new use has been found for the incubator. In winter, it is hard to keep a batch of dough at the proper temperature. The incubator does this without trouble.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector: Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 12, 1908.—Cattle this week 97,000, last week 76,000, same week last year 81,500. Prices were 10 to 20c lower first two days this week on grass cattle, and 15 to 30 lower on fed stuff, but since Wednesday some strength has been noted, because of reduced supplies. A few prime steers brought \$7.30 this week, but fed steers are very scarce, only a moderate number of steers during the week above \$6.00. Grass steers range from \$3.30 to \$5.35; good weight Colorado steers \$3.85 to \$4.35, grass cows \$2.75 to \$3.50, a few heifers \$3.75, top cows \$4.00, heifers \$5.25, bulls from \$2.25 to \$3.50, calves \$3.75 to \$7.00. Eight thousand quarantines were included, ten to twenty lower, steers at \$2.90 to \$4.25. Stockers and feeders are steady for the best, medium to common grades 10 to 25 lower, stockers \$3.00 to \$4.25, feeders \$3.50 to \$4.75, country buying heaviest of the season.

Hogs this week, 82,900, last week 90,800, same week last year 43,100. Prices declined regularly all week until yesterday when some strength developed, market opened higher today, but closed weak and lower, account of receipts running 6000 above the estimate for today. Prices are 30 to 40 cents below a week ago, pigs steady with last week, top hogs today \$6.45, bulk \$5.85 to \$6.35, pigs \$3.75 to \$5.25. Traders predict continued decline in the price.

Sheep this week 54,700, last week 54,000, same week last year 58,300. Strong prices were paid first two days this week, but market is off 10 to 15 cents since middle of the week. Lambs to killers are worth \$5.60 to \$6.00, yearlings \$4.25 to \$4.50, weathers and ewes \$4.00 to \$4.25. Feeding grades are 10 to 15 higher than a week ago. Lambs \$4.50 to \$4.85, weathers and yearlings \$3.50 to \$4.00 breeding ewes \$3.50 to \$4.50. Decreasing proportion of desirable killing stock is basis of recent strength in that class.

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

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Inspector Sale Ring

Advertisements inserted in this column for the low price of one cent a word, one time. Three times for two cents a word. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—Good farm a few miles from Enid. Only \$5,000 for 160 acres. Splendid alfalfa land. Address Alfalfa, care Inspector, and deal direct with owner.

FOR SALE—Or trade; bookkeeping and business forms course in the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. Will consider cow or hogs in trade. Address W. G., care Inspector.

ALFALFA seed. Best grades. Lowest prizes. Z. K. Johnson & Son, Enid, Ok.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorn bull calf. Worth \$100, but belongs to a town man, who has no use for him, and will take \$45. J. W. Benton, Enid, Okla.

Texas lands. Write or see Lightfoot Bros., Enid, Okla.

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.

Texas lands. Texas Realty Journal gives reliable information. Three months for 25 cents. Beaumont, Texas.

120 acres 4 miles from railroad, 60 acres in cultivation, 7-room house, good barn, well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, good orchard and small fruit; 6 acres alfalfa; Price \$6,500. Hundreds of acres of eastern and western Kansas land at \$10 per acre; 15,000 acres of Texas land near Beaumont at \$5 per acre; Address Box 323 Enid, Ok.

THE QUAIL.

The farmer should regard the quail as one of his most valuable assets. "He is the gleaner who never reaps, who guards the growing crops, who glories over a bounteous yield, yet is content to watch and wait for those lost grains which fall to him by right." These birds are good stubble feeders, gathering in weed seed, waste grain, and insects. They also eat a few wild berries, rose hips, and the like. Included in their diet of animal food are large numbers of ill-tasting insects that are usually rejected by other birds.

Among these insects are the potato beetle, the cucumber beetle and the chinch bug. In the stomach of a single quail has been found 10,000 pigweed seeds, in another 1,000 ragweed seeds; in another 5,000 pigeon grass seeds; in another 100 potato beetles, and so on. Because of their food habits, and also because of their cheerful disposition and this beauty, quails should be protected and encouraged every where. They should be fed in rough wintry weather, especially if there is snow on the ground. Neglect of this may result in all the quails in a locality perishing in a particularly bad storm. Patches or strips of cane, Kafir corn, popcorn and the like should be left standing in the fields for them. Some farmers sow strips of sorghum at edge of "draws" or just outside the stock yards for food and protection of quails.

BREEDING HOGS.

When hogs are properly managed they can be made to bring two litters of pigs each year; one about September and another about March or April, depending, of course, on the time of breeding them. When pigs are born in winter I find it very necessary to have dry, warm quarters, but after they are a few days old they should be put in a dry pen connected with a sunny yard.

When the sows have the proper care and attention before the pigs are farrowed the pigs will usually be strong and vigorous and will not need any assistance in getting to the teat; it is sometimes necessary, however, and when it is necessary it should be done easily and with caution. Feeding sows for breeding purposes should be done carefully.

If they have grass or other pasture I do not feed very much grain, especially corn, until the pigs are born. Then I begin by giving a little of slop made with bran and middlings with the addition of some crushed corn, and gradually increase until I have a full feed, after which I give all they will eat of roots, slop and corn, still letting them remain on pasture all winter or as long as the pasture is good.

A sow is good for breeding purposes much longer than is usually supposed. I find that there is a great mistake made by many farmers. They will breed from all the young sows they have and in a few years at most they will let the old sows go and breed from the young ones. I think about the greatest trouble with many is that when sows become old they also become mean and are hard to control. This, however, can be avoided when they are never allowed to have their way, always keep them inside and be with them often and they will not know anything about getting out.

After the pigs are farrowed everything that will make for development should be provided for the young pigs as when they are not fed and sheltered properly they become stunted, and a stunted pig is an unprofitable pig. I always sow rye for my sows and pigs to run on during the nice days of winter and find by so doing that they can make good use of it, while being fed some good growing feed, and they are ready to go out on the pasture in the spring and with the feed make a good growth for the following market, which they should be prepared for either in the spring or the following fall.

Pigs that are born in September have a much better chance for development than those born in the cold winter months, or at least this has been my experience, and they are weaned so that the sows can be bred for spring farrowing which would not be the case were they to farrow in the middle of winter. This I find to be a great advantage in securing two litters of paying pigs. When pigs are born in winter—if two litters are raised—one must be raised in mid-summer and as the weather is very hot I do not like to raise them at that time.

The weaning of young pigs is a job that is sometimes more or less slighted; some seem to think that they can just be taken from the sow and kept away and receive the usual treatment and that is all that is necessary to make them grow and develop. This however, is not the case. When pigs are weaned and are expected to make a good profitable growth they will require quite a bit more care and better feeding than they received while running with the sow. The sow might not be given much milk at the time of weaning, but what she is giving will have its effect on the little ones, in the way of keeping their bowels in condition. When they are taken from the sow they should be changed gradually and not too abruptly, in order to prevent troubles which arise from a change of diet. They will need more feed than when running with the sow, and should not be fed too much at a time.

When I wean my pigs from the sow I find that she should not receive the same feeding that she received while suckling the pigs. She will not require as heavy feeding, and food that is not so milk-producing. I do not mean, however, to advocate letting her get poorer; but, rather, I want her to get in good condition so when breeding time comes again she will be in shape for service. I never breed a sow when she is thin in flesh, as I do not think that the pigs are as good as when the sow is in fair flesh. I have too often seen men breeding sows that were very thin, and as a usual thing she will

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40 Head Consisting of Choice Brood Sows, open Gilts and Boar pigs, sired by such boars as HAVE RUN, CHIEF PERFECTION 2nd, ANCHOR, WHITE SOX, KEEP SAKE, KEEP ON, MEDDLER, TATTLER, PERFECTION E. L., E. L. 2nd, and others out of well bred SOWS.

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Auctioneers

bring a litter of pigs lacking in vitality, the very quality which they should have.

Hogs that are developing a frame, and hogs that are being prepared for the market should receive entirely different attention and feeding. I often see a bunch of hogs that are just picked up on the farm as they run. They may be in very good flesh perhaps running on pasture and re-

ceiving a little feeding, but are rather growing instead of fattening.

YOUNG MEN WANTED for the United States navy, ages 17 to 35. For information call on or write the Navy Recruiting Officer, rooms 427-8 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., fourth floor, Enid, Oklahoma.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Dispersion of the Fashionably bred, Long Established, Prize winning, Producing Allendale Herd of

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

At the farm near Gas, Allen County, Kansas. **Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1908**

One hundred and thirty-five head are catalogued, consisting of twenty bulls and one hundred and fifteen cows and heifers besides calves at foot with dams. The richest array of Trojan-Ericas and Prides, the get of imported sires, the produce of imported dams, ever seen in an American auction, are listed; and there are also Blackbirds, Lady Idas, Queen Mothers, Coquettes, Minas, Westertown Roses, Fyvie Flowers, Brucehill Violets and other champion producing strains, upon the females of which families we have used more high class, highly bred imported bulls, than have been in service in any other herd in America. There are daughters of Imp. Pacific 34821, Imp. Elburg 34804, Imp. Elberfield 34799, Imp. Monitor of Glamis 34816 and Imp. Conqueror of Aberlour 34794.

We made our first importation in 1878 and founded in America the first herd of the breed. The animals composing this importation were prize winners in Scotland, were afterwards prize winners in America, and their descendants are among the leading prize winners of the present day. We have added fresh blood by various importations since, representing the bluest and most fashionable blood of Scotland.

Both members of our firm were born in Aberdeenshire, had practical experience with the breed in its native land which has enabled us to achieve splendid results in America, and there is a sentiment attaching to the business which causes us to deeply regret this dispersion; it must however be made and after thirty years of continued prosperity—a record we believe never before equalled by the founders and first improvers of any other breed in America—we ask your presence at this remarkable event.

Purchasers to the extent of \$300 will have their car fare refunded.

Send for catalogue which gives full information concerning how to reach the farm, and be sure to attend the dispersion of this historic, highly bred herd.

**Col. Silas Igo
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ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props.
GAS, ALLEN COUNTY, KAS.
W. G. McGavock, Sale Manager.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Field Notes

A. J. Henthorn of Oklahoma City proved the worth of his herd of Percherons in the winnings of this herd at the Oklahoma State Fair. A study of the report of the draft horses at the fair shows Mr. Henthorn as winner of seven of the eleven blue ribbons offered by the Percheron society, a silver cup valued at \$100, three gold medals, a diploma and every dollar offered by the Percheron society. There were forty-eight Percherons entered in this contest, twenty of which belonged to Mr. Henthorn, he winning seventeen out of the twenty-eight blue ribbons on Percherons, including all of the best herd prizes except one. Mr. Henthorn is justly proud of his herd and his winnings and is offering some of his best animals for sale. Notice his advertisement on another page and write him your wants in this line.

Geo. W. Miller of Kildare, Okla., took off his share of the winnings with his Berkshires at the state fair and only needed to bring a few of his best to do it. He has several of the same type as took the prizes at the fair for sale and even a few of those carrying off the prizes will go if buyers want them. Every one of his animals show the results of intelligent and careful attention and he has a right to be proud of the animals of his own breeding as they are all good ones. Lovers of the Berkshire should give him their patronage and they will not be disappointed. Notice his ad. on another page.

Those interested in Jersey cattle should write at once to E. Bracht of Oklahoma City as he has some of the winners at the state fair for sale at reasonable prices and many others of the same breed at prices anyone should afford. No one should expect to buy well bred purebred animals at scrub prices for it cannot be done but you will find Mr. Bracht's prices very low, considering the quality of his animals. Notice his ad. on another page.

Raisers and breeders of the Duroc-ersey swine must not miss the ad. of Garce & Garce of Noble, Okla., in this issue. They proved the worth of their animals at the state fair last week and these animals are just as good for the market and for breeding as they are for show. A few of their winnings were as follows:—1st aged boar, Red Ranger; 1st senior yearling, Gold Tip Notcher; 1st senior boar pig, Proud Notcher; 1st aged herd; 2nd aged sow, and 2nd senior yearling sow. Some of these winners are for sale and many others just as good will be sold this fall and winter. Notice their ad. on

another page and write them your wants.

Carl Thompson of Newkirk, is making for himself a reputation as a breeder of Berkshire swine. He won first on young herd, first in junior yearling class, junior champion and grand champion sow at the state fair last week and received many words of praise for this production. He has several animals for sale, both young and old from the best families of this breed and is offering them at prices to suit the farmer. Anyone interested in this breed should not fail to correspond with Mr. Thompson and get his prices. Notice his ad. on another page and write him at once.

J. D. Herbert of Calumet, Okla., is another breeder of Duroc-Jerseys who can supply the farmers with the best blood in the breed and that at the farmers' prices. Mr. Herbert made a good showing at the state fair and made several sales on the grounds. His animals are extra good ones and he is offering them at prices to suit the times. Take a look at his ad. and write him for descriptions and prices.

G. M. Hammond of Manhattan, Kan., was also on hand at the state fair to prove the worth of his hogs. Chief Tatarax (by Ohio Chief), who heads Mr. Hammond's herd, carried off the ribbons on first in yearling class, senior yearling champion and grand champion. This hog carried off the same prizes at the Kansas State Fair this season also. Give Mr. Hammond a trial.

A. Eifer was on hand at the fair to prove the worth of his animals and although he did not carry off as many ribbons as some of the other Poland China breeders he made the other fellows hurry some to beat him. Mr. Eifer made several sales on the grounds at good prices and everyone was pleased with his showing there. Satisfaction is guaranteed when you deal with Mr. Eifer and it will pay you to call on or write him if you want some good Poland. Notice his ad. on another page.

FAMOUS ALLENDALE HERD.

In this issue appears the advertisement of the dispersion of the Allendale herd owned by Messrs. Anderson & Findlay at Gas, Allen county, Kansas. The herd was founded in 1878 and was the first of the breed established in America. Thirty years of continued prosperity has been vouchsafed to the first importers and improvers we believe of no other breed of cattle to this country. It is the most historic herd of the breed in America. The first importation consisted of prize winners in Scotland which afterwards became prize win-

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

60 Duroc Jerseys 60

FROM

The Pioneer Herd, Ingersoll, Okla.
OCTOBER 28th.

Herd Headers

WONDER BOY, No. 45097. He by May Boy No. 29281, the first prize winner in class of Missouri Money at St. Louis World's Fair
McFARLAND'S GOLD DUST No. 52833. He by Silk Worm, No. 36911, whose dam was Dotie, grand champion sow at World's Fair.
GENERAL LEE, No. 64653. He by Duke of Fairview No. 38427, whose sire was Tip Top Notcher, Champion boar at St. Louis World's Fair

Sows by King Wonder 5th, King Wonder Rosendorff and Wonder Boy. Good champions on both sides.

Won 2nd and 3rd, boar under 6 months with 29 entries in that class; 2nd sow under 6 months and 1st and 2nd pen produced by same sow at the OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR 1908 :: ::

Both Sexes, All Ages, Sows Bred or Open.
Sale begins at 12:30

Write for Catalog.

B. F. BLUE, Ingersoll, Okla.

ners in America and subsequently importations have contained some of the most famous and richly bred animals of the breed. A glance at the list of imported sires used within recent years

and whose daughters are catalogued for the auction, will easily justify the assertion, that no such imported bulls

Continued on page 16

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.

Nov. 25—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.
Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kas.

Poland Chinas.

byville, Ind.
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 Gronniger, 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.

A. Hafer, Blackwell, Oklahoma, January 21, 1908.

M. A. Watkins, Enid, Oklahoma, February 7, 1909.

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.

Oct. 20—Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo.

Oct. 21—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kas.

Oct. 28—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kas.

Oct. 29—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kansas.

J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kansas, February 15.

D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kansas, February 16.

R. J. Sellenbarger, Woodston, Kansas, February 17.

G. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kansas, February 6, 1909.

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.

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.

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

ALFALFA DALE STOCK FARM

J. H. HERBERT, Prop. CALUMET, OKLA.
Breeder and Shipper of **Duroc Jersey Swine**
Herd headed by OKLAHOMA BUDDY, NO. 64279
Young Stock for Sale

Champion Herd DUROC JERSEYS

Our breeding stock have won more prizes at the Oklahoma State Fairs of 1907-1908 than all other Duroc Jersey herds in the state combined. Write us if you need new blood, either sex.

Garee & Garee (Noble Nurseries)
NOBLE, OKLA.

BODOCK HERD BERKSHIRES

CARL THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Herd Headed by
Baron Silver Tips 96495

Stock from the best families for sale at all times

Four miles Southwest of Newkirk,
Oklahoma, Rural Route No. 2.

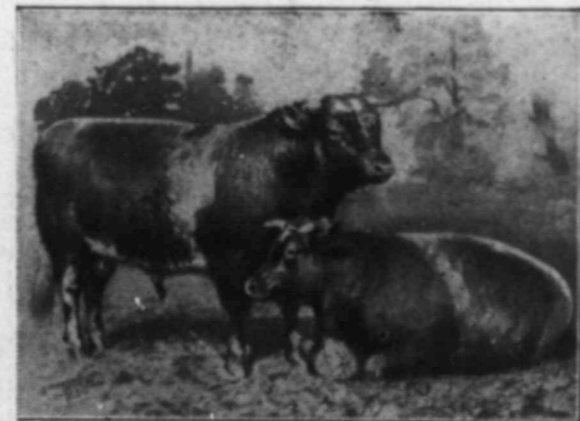
Geo. W. Miller & Sons

Kildare, Okla. Phone No. 16

BREEDERS OF BERKSHIRE HOGS

Bred Sows and Young Stock for Sale at all Times at Prices to Suit.

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



ALFALFA COUNTY STOCK FARM

Breeder of
SHORT HORN CATTLE AND DUROC HOGS
H. F. JOHNSON, Prop. Ingersoll, Okla.
R.D. No. 2. 3 miles west and 1 south of Ingersoll

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 \$15.00 per bushel. **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kas.**

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.

E. BRACHT'S JERSEY FARM

The home of the highest bred American and Island Jerseys
I have all ages, both sexes, for sale, and guarantee satisfaction. Call and see me or write me.

E. BRACHT, Phone 2418, Oklahoma City, Okla.

HERD BOARS—

Meddler 99999.
Chief On and On.
Roll in Line.

J. I ROY, Peck, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

150 Pigs by Meddler and Chief On ready to price. YOU NEED THESE KIND.

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
Grower of

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 36357 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.

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.

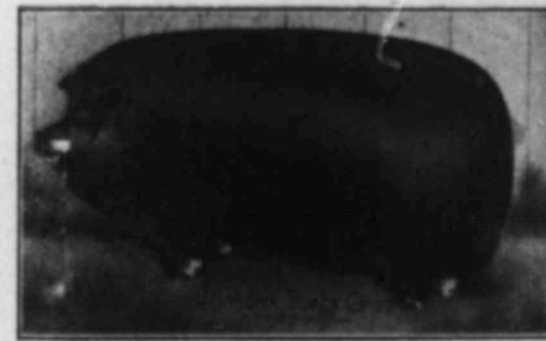
Blood Lines: Grand Chief, Impudence, Harmonizer, Keep On, Meddler, Top Chief, Perf. I Know, Chief Perf. 2nd. You can't go wrong here. Write or call.

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.



G. B. JACKSON

Breeder of

DUROC - JERSEY HOGS

Box 821

PONCA CITY, OKLA.

Watch for fall sale dates

J. R. SPARKS' POLAND CHINA SALE

AT

60 Head

HUNTER, OKLA., NOV. 12, 1908

60 Head

Beginning at 1:00 p. m.

This offering is selected from the tops of my herd and there is no better breeding in the Poland China Herd Book and but few better individuals any where. Many are show animals that can compete with any in the state.

Sows, Gilts and Young Boars sold without reserve to the Highest Bidder.

Nine head by the \$2,000 Boar, Grand Perfection.
One by the \$3,000 Boar, Grand Chief.
One by Big Corrector.

We believe it worth your time to come and see this great display of fancy hogs even if you never expect to own one.

- AUCTIONEERS
- Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kansas.
 - Col. C. K. Wilmeth, Guymon, Okla.
 - Cols. Williams & Kingery, Billings, Okla.
 - Col. J. M. Sanders, Billings, Okla.
 - Col. Geo. Cowan, Salt Fork, Okla.



One by Lahoma Sunshine.
Some great individuals by Oklahoma Black Chief and Proud Advance.

Every body invited to attend.

You will be given a hearty welcome.

TERMS: All sums under \$25.00, cash without discount. Sums of \$25 and over, a credit of nine months at 8 per cent on approved security.

Write Early for Catalogue.

Mention the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.

FIELD NOTES.

Have been used on any other herd. The herd not only assisted more than any other in the establishment of the breed in America, but among the prize winners of the present day will be found many that are descended from the herd and in their importations from time to time. Messrs. Anderson & Findlay have kept constantly adding the bluest and best blood of the British champions. Twenty bulls including some very superior stock bulls, and 115 cows and heifers are cataloged beside calves at foot with dams. A list of the families will show that the most fashionable are represented and by requesting a catalog, you can easily ascertain that no better bred ones of these particular families were ever cataloged and an inspection of the cattle will demonstrate that they possess a superior type such as can only be produced by years of breeding and constant effort along this line. The cattle will be sold in good condition of flesh, not pampered but just right for the breeder. They are well grown, of good scale and symmetry and quality is found throughout. Attention is called to the proposition to refund the railroad fare of all purchasers to the extent of \$300.00 and the catalog which gives full particulars and much information concerning the herd and how to reach the farm, will be mailed as per advertisement.

Dugan's Berkshire Sale October 31.

A. C. Dugan of Peckham will hold one of the greatest Berkshire sales ever held in Oklahoma, at Blackwell on October 31. Mr. Dugan won several of the blue ribbons and the large silver cup offered by the Berkshire society at Oklahoma City last week. Some of the winners in this show will be offered in the sale at Blackwell and the whole offering is tip top. You will notice on another page the picture of the grand champion pen owned by Mr. Dugan and also, in another place, a picture of the champion yearling boar of the breed bred and raised by its owner, Mr. Dugan. Mr. Dugan's whole herd would make a picture of the same quality and some of his best are offered in this sale. Write him for a catalog and be sure and attend the sale.

Blue's Duroc Sale Oct. 28.

B. F. Blue of Ingersoll, Okla., makes announcement of his sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs in this issue of The Inspector and Mr. Blue can certainly produce the goods for use on the farm. Mr. Blue won several ribbons at the state fair last week and his entire herd will take a place with the best of the

Duroc herds. If you like the red hog, here is your chance to get them straight from the prize winning strains. Notice the ad. of this sale and the breeding of the herd headers as there given. Both the boars and the sows are of the best breeding and Mr. Blue has them in tip top condition. Don't miss this sale and get a catalog right away. Every one is cordially invited to attend. Read his ad.

Sparks's Sale of Polands.

J. R. Sparks of Hunter, Okla., is offering the best lot of Poland Chinas in his sale of November 12th that he has ever offered the public in his sales and this statement means much. His animals are kept in the best of condition and he is offering some of the best that he has in his herd at this sale. He promises the public a sale without a cull in it and anyone knowing Mr. Sparks will tell you that his word is as good as his bond. If you want Poland Chinas you want the best and, if you want the best, it will pay you to come and have a look at the animals offered in this sale. The sale will be held in the town of Hunter so that it will not be necessary to make any drives after reaching the station. You are invited to attend this sale whether you care to buy any animals or not. Come out and meet your fellow breeders and have a good time. Farmers who want good herd headers or some good breeding stuff should not miss the sale, which will be pulled off rain or shine, cold or warm; shelter provided. Don't forget the date, notice the ad. on another page and write to Mr. Sparks for a catalog.

Sale of C. T. Coats' Polands.

Monday, October 19, is the date set for C. T. Coats' big sale of Poland Chinas and he is offering some of the best blood in the breed to the public at this time. There will be forty head to choose from and you can find some of the best bred young stuff here that there is in the Poland China breed. The sale is to be held at Cleveland and the connections to this point are good from any part of the state. Farmers and breeders interested in the best of their breed should make it a point to get out to this sale. It is now too late to get a catalog, but the good ones are there just the same and you are cordially invited to attend the sale. See the ad. on another page and get to the sale if you can.

If you are hard of hearing, investigate the Stolz Electrophone, advertised elsewhere in The Inspector. This new invention is said to be the best out.

Berkshire Sale

-AT-

Blackwell, Okla.. October 31

40 HEAD

Some of the State Fair Winners

40 HEAD

Some of the Best Blood in the country offered in this sale



We furnish the Berkshires. You set the prices. Don't miss this sale

(Champion at State Fair.)

I am offering some of my best hogs in this sale. Sows, Gilts and young Boars

Come see my herd

Write now for catalog.

Sale at Blackwell. Beginning at 12:30

A. C. Dugan, Peckham, Okla.