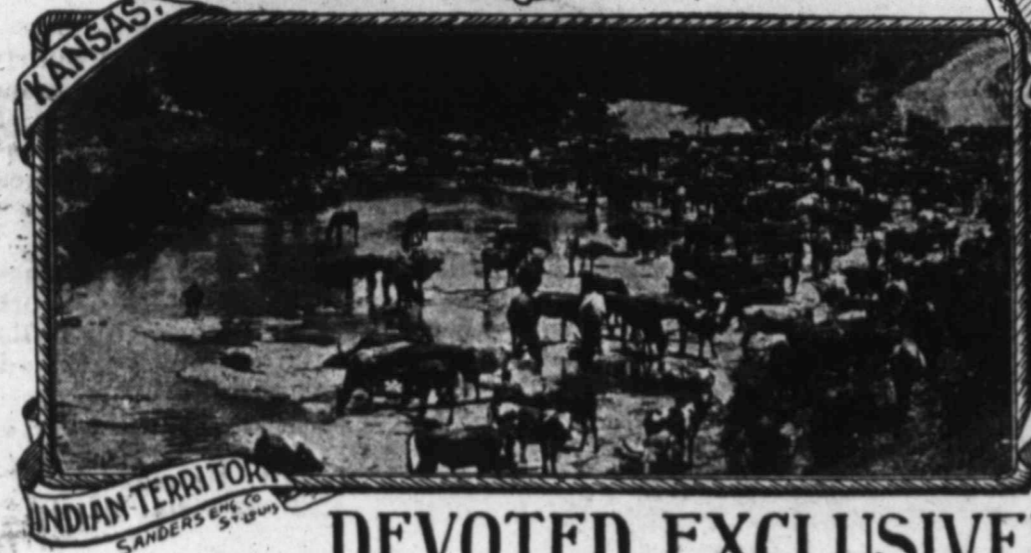


The LIVESTOCK

Historical Society



OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Ninth Year,
No 18

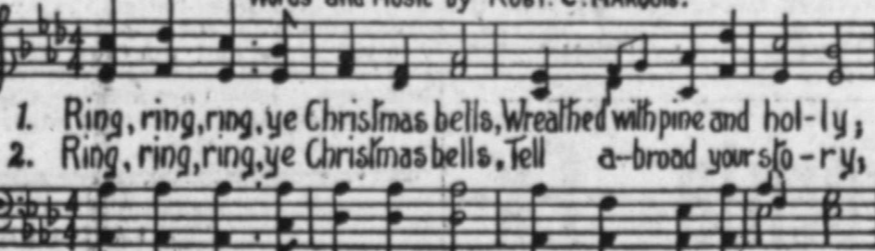
Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, December 15, 1903.

\$1 Per Year

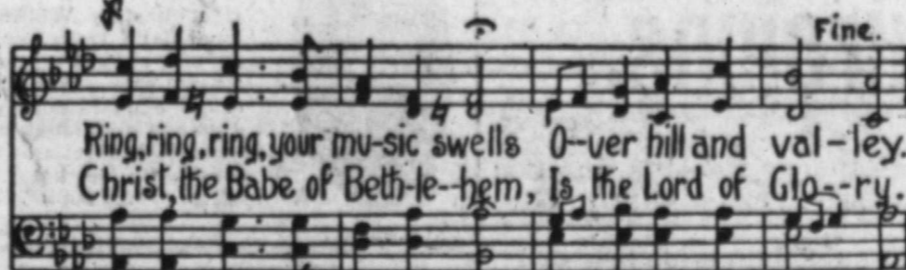


CHRISTMAS BELLS

Words and Music by ROBT. C. MARQUIS.

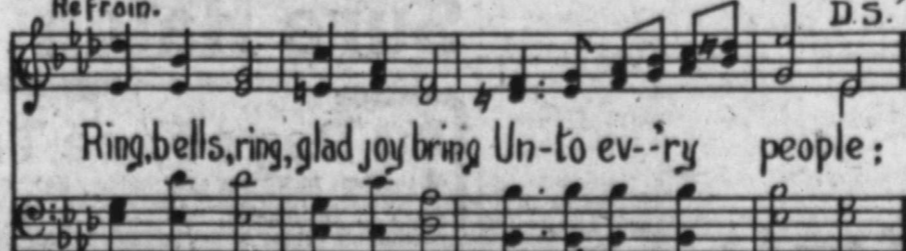


1. Ring, ring, ring, ye Christmas bells, wreathed with pine and hol-ly,
2. Ring, ring, ring, ye Christmas bells, Tell a-broad your sto-ry,



Fine.
Ring, ring, ring, your mu-sic swells O-ver hill and val-ley.
Christ, the Babe of Beth-le-hem, Is the Lord of Glo-ry.

z.s. Ring, ring, ring, let me-lo-dy Flow from every steeple.



Refrain. D.S.
Ring, bells, ring, glad joy bring Un-to ev-ry people;

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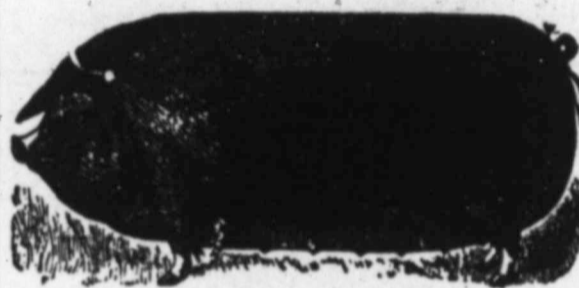
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Lawrence, Kansas. Sales of all kinds of stock. Have made sales during last year for best breeders west of Mississippi river and am now booked for some of the best sales. Large acquaintance east and west. If you are making a sale write or wire me for date. Mention this paper.



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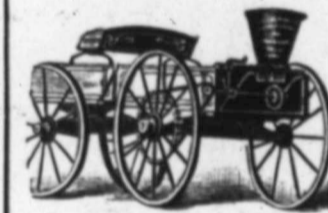
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LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 9 No. 17

WOODWARD, OKLA., DECEMBER 15, 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00

FOR IMMEDIATE STATEHOOD.

Ex-Governor C. M. Barnes Explains His Position—The People of Oklahoma Prepared for "Any Old Kind."

The following letter which explains itself was received from Governor C. M. Barnes yesterday:

Mr. Editor:

The report of the Kansas City Star of my speech of welcome to the Bankers' convention last week and the editorial comment upon the same speech in the Daily Leader of last Saturday indicates that the writers thereof are woefully careless or that they do not understand good plain English. And now comes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and with wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable conclusion seeks to create the impression among its readers that the "accession of the ex-governor to the ranks of the unionists" indicates that there is a "general drift among prominent men of the two territories in favor of consolidation." As a basis for this unwarranted conclusion the Globe Democrat quotes one short paragraph from my speech and very unjustly omits to publish the clear and emphatic opinion which I expressed that the people of Oklahoma are in favor of, and should not be obstructed or hindered in their magnificent push for the rights and privileges of sovereign statehood which brings with it those conditions of influence and credit that is the desideratum devoutly to be wished. If the 700,000 people of Oklahoma with the unparalleled spirit of progressiveness which prevails among them feel that they have accumulated a sufficient bank account to defray the expenses of a state government, and desire to assume the full duties and obligations of an American state, and I believe they do by a large majority who is there in all the world that has the right to say them nay."

I would like to impress it upon the Globe-Democrat that the people of Oklahoma want statehood now—immediately—and that a large majority of them care not what conditions Congress may impose as to the present or future consolidation with the Indian Territory into one state. The democratic politicians of the Indian Territory and of Oklahoma agree upon one state but wish to defer the matter until such time as burdens and benefits can be equalized, which everybody admits will postpone statehood for several years. The republicans and a majority in Oklahoma want immediate statehood and are entirely willing to embrace the Indian Territory, in whole or in part, if burdens can be equalized or that the Indian Territory may be added later or whenever Congress may deem it wise and expedient to do so. We are ready and willing to "pool issues" with Indian Territory now or at any time when the Indian people and Congress wishes to do so—but wh,

should the 700,000 American citizens who now live in Oklahoma with 40,000 square miles of the most fertile agricultural lands in the world, with 225,000 school children rapidly growing to manhood and womanhood, with more than \$500,000,000 worth of actual, visible wealth why should we be taken by the throat and made to stand back and await the composition of the complex conditions in the Indian Territory that have grown out of a hundred years of tribal relations, Indian treaties, federal statutes, executive orders and Dawes commission regulation, all of which have not yet fixed the status of citizenship of the original Indian, the freedman, the ex-slave and squaw man, nor of the white intruder.

To sum up the people of Oklahoma by a large majority, want immediate statehood—single or double—"any old kind" of statehood that we can get. We are for union with the Indian Territory now or hereafter, whenever the two territories can be joined upon terms and conditions of absolute equality. We do not want to wait an indefinite period of years for Congress and the people of the Indian Territory to devise methods of equalizing of conditions. We are not superior to several of the states in every material condition that goes to make a first-class American state.

It is unreasonable to hold our people subject in all things to government by an overworked secretary of an overcrowded department whose office is two thousand miles away. The people wish their governing power to be close at home. How can we get it? The answer is, convince Congress that we are capable of establishing a state that will be in harmony with the government policies which have made the nation great. Can we do this? I believe we can. Send a committee of three hundred to Washington in January who favor immediate statehood and I feel sure that we can convince the senators and members that it would be wrong and an injustice to 700,000 American people to require them to bear the burdens and suffer the ills of territorial wardhood any longer. On to Washington!

Respectfully,

C. M. BARNES.

—Guthrie Capital.

Oklahoma Banks in Line.

At the Banker's Convention recently held at Guthrie the following comparisons were made in an address by a representative of the Comptroller of the Currency:

"We have as many national banks as Maine, Connecticut, Michigan or Kentucky and more than New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, California, North or South Dakota, Washington or Oregon; as many as Vermont and Rhode Island; more than Delaware, North or South Carolina combined, more than Georgia, Florida and Mississippi combined, more than Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah and combined, and we are still clamoring for representation, with more population, wealth, school houses and business volume than many of the old states who are unwilling to grant us recognition."

Entitled to Statehood.

Delegate Bird S. Mcquire is going to make the strongest fight he can for the admission of the territory that he represents, Oklahoma, to statehood.

As we have said at other times, if it was merely a question of extending this privilege to Oklahoma alone, there would probably be little delay in her admission. But coupled with the admission of Oklahoma must be considered the status of the other territories that the Republicans do not care to pass into statehood for fear of adding to the democratic strength in the senate. Party politics and expediency therefore prevent justice being done to Oklahoma, for no state admitted to the Union in the past has been able to urge her rights to statehood as strongly as can she. According to the census of 1900, her population was almost 400,000—to be exact, 398,331. This would rank her population, ahead of eight existing states—Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. She has but a small colored population 18,831 blacks to 367,524 whites. Nor are her people of an alien race, for the census shows 482,661 native born and only 15,680 foreign born; while the illiterate numbered but 6,479, against 8,544 in the smaller state of Vermont. These figures are all based on the returns of the 1900 census.

With Oklahoma consolidated with the Indian Territory into a single state, there would be a population of about 700,000 so that such a new state would now be entitled to three seats in the lower house of Congress. No state in the past has ever had a sufficiently large population at the time of admission to entitle her to more than one representative. In the present Congress six states have only one member of the house—Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Six states have two representatives:—New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Vermont. Two states have three representatives—Florida and Washington, Oklahoma would therefore, rank as a state equal to importance in the government to one admitted in 1845, and it would have more representatives than are credited to the first state admitted to the Union after the original thirteen. As a state the two territories would rank close to Connecticut and in advance of Maine as the thirtieth state in the Union, classed by population. Could there be greater injustice than the failure on the part of Congress to grant statehood to Oklahoma when it is so plainly deserved?—Boston Herald.

A woman feels that she has violated no serious church rules if her card club never meets on prayer-meeting night.

Something Left Undone.

Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone;
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gate,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a mendicant it waits.

Waits, and will not go away;
Waits, and will not be gainsaid;
By the cares of yesterday
Each today is heavier made;

Till at length the burden seems
Greater than our strength can bear
Heavy as the weight of dreams,
Pressing on us everywhere.

And we stand from day to day,
Like the dwarfs of times gone by,
Who, as Northern legends say,
On their shoulders held the sky.
—Longfellow

To Lease Lands.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 1.—The American Live Stock company of Ponca City, which proposes to lease lands and operate in five states—New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri—was incorporated today with \$1,000,000 capital stock. The incorporators are chiefly Kansas City men.

New Post Office Building.

Since the last issue of this paper, W. E. Bolton received notice from the Government that his bid for a building for post office use had been accepted. Immediately on receipt of this information, workmen began moving present building in order to make room for the new structure which will be built on the present site and will be rushed to completion as rapidly as men can do the work.

The selection made seems to give very general satisfaction to the patrons of the office as the post office has been located here for the past nine years.

Woodward is growing in every direction and the News is glad to note that factional feeling is dying out and everybody is pushing to make Woodward one of the very best towns in Oklahoma.

Ten cent cotton is helping to make Oklahoma prosperous. Cotton buyers estimate that the yield will be ninety per cent of last year's crop. If the buyers have not overestimated the yield, Oklahoma will get \$13,000,000 out of her cotton crop. Add this to the \$27,000,000 wheat crop and the \$25,000,000 corn crop and it makes the dignified sum of \$64,000,000 realized out of the territory's principal crops. The smaller crops and the livestock will round out the \$100,000,000 that the 659,000 people of Oklahoma have realized from their farms this year.—Times-Journal.

A Cattle Shippers Grief.

The great disparity in price of beef on the hoof and the price of beef on the block is known to producer and consumer in the town, however, the consumer is apt to think the hardship due to this condition of things falls on him alone, that the producer at least gets some profit and a royal good time doing nothing while raising beef. Perhaps this story of a western feeder's experience this fall will show up with the cow man's side of it: "We watched our cattle after they arrived on the dreary plains as calves as a mother watches her baby. We hunted shelter for them in blizzards, not caring for our own comfort, took care of them when we saw them ailing, scraped water holes when the creek ran down, had sleepless nights when Old Bores went overland and pulled them out of hog holes with our horses. We saw the calves grow, and frolic, becoming healthy youngsters and figured ahead what they would bring us and what we would do with the money. The lonesome, hard-working housewife should have a fine dress and a new range—the boys a new saddle and some playthings. When the time to ship came the market reports looked bad, but could find a plausible reason for the low. For three hours the railroad switches tis up and prices. How the stock markets were watched for a rise—but there was only disappointment. The bank deposit ran low. The cars were ordered about a week ahead, but the agent could not assure us when we could get them, as the railroads had it in for the cattlemen. We found that out. What could we do? We were too far from town to watch for the cars, so we had to pull out on good luck. Dust, dust on the road and nothing but gypsum water. When the station came in sight there were no cars. "When do we get them?" "I don't know," says the agent. There we had to hold the cattle for six days in empty lanes, days of galling memory. How the cattle shrank, how the boys swear. Finally the railroad has mercy on our poor souls, the cars are here. More dust and stench and sweat till the cattle are loaded. It seems the managers of the railroads think the cattlemen not better than the beasts, so they assign to our use an old worn-out box car, an indescribable something on wheels. I once saw a dilapidated Arkansas traveler's outfit, but I think it was a more pleasant mode of traveling than that thing they call a caboose. Four bunks of twenty-four men—a bucking broncho is a soft thing compared to a ride in such a box on wheels. If the crews and caboose changed we never could get information where to go. "Out of here" was the order, "look out for yourself." The only thing to do was to climb on the roof of the cars and hang on for dear life. How we wished we had one of those railroad magnates with us and we agreed that if we ever caught one here he should have a free ride, too. Night came on. Where would the worn and tired men rest? Three in a bunk, some on the floor, some on the roof, some trying to sleep standing. Such a long, dreary night, with the bawling of calves, shrieking of engines, grinding of wheels and grating of

brakes. The inside of man wanted to come out. Deep in the night we change again. No information as to where we shall go or where are our cattle. Just jump on the next caboose. There we are standing crowded and miserable. Nobody knows when we will be in. Finally day breaks and the train-stops. "Get out of here," is the order. The caboose is to be uncoupled. "How many miles are we from the stockyards?" "Five miles." "How do we get there?" "I don't know." "Where are my cars?" "They are not on the train." We don't know where they are, maybe on the train ahead or that behind. There is much running and hunting. Finally we find them and on we clumb down the landscape. An engine is pulling in front and one pushing behind. We finally arrive at the stock yards and the cattle are unloaded. Are our cattle all safe? Yes, there they are. "And you came to-day," our salesman greets us. "Why, there are 23,000 head on the market and the price is down to bedrock." How our hearts sink. Not \$4 which we expected and which would bring a decent profit, but down it goes to \$3.15. Another disappointment strikes us when we weigh the cattle. The shrinkage is simply awful. And notwithstanding that we were told that the railroads would not increase the rates they raised the hundred two cent. A little figuring shows us now where we stand. When we pay our taxes, our ten per cent interest and our help, there is hardly enough left for the coming year. The city has no charm for us to today. Home, home is the word. No saddle, no fine dress, no playthings for the youngsters. A quarter's worth of candy must do. The finely dressed people on the streets look on us as if we were the wild men of Borneo and if we step into a restaurant to get the first decent bite in ten days, the waiters smile and the girls giggle. "Oh! mercy, Oh! mercy," they seem to say when we pitch in. And home we go: home to the old life, but the free man of the prairie has learned something. He discovered that the Big Four is in the saddle and we of the west are on the hip."

In the Good Old Christmas Way.

A Woodward young lady went to sleep on a lounge the other day and soon afterward her mother ushered in a visitor, a young man from Wichita who expects some day to be the whole thing with her.

"Don't wake her" said he "but get a cup of warm water and when her fingers touch it she will answer any question asked better than if awake." The mother got the cup as directed and carefully immersing the girls fingers in it he said in a low but distinct tone "What do you want me to get you for Christmas?"

"Oh" she murmured "I want a set of furs and a diamond ring and a bottle of perfume and a set of dishes and a piano and a—"

"Here" you take the cup I've got to go to the depot after my trunk before it gets dark" were the last words heard from the swift footed young man as he pedaled toward the other end of Main street.

The Companion as a Christmas Gift.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is one of the few gifts that are always appropriate and yet within reach of the smallest purse. It brings to every member of the family something of interest, something of value—a story that cheers, an article that carries the reader into far-off countries or among men who govern, a sketch that amuses, a poem that puts a bit of truth in a new and convincing way, a page of pictures that holds the children spellbound. It is America's home paper—a paper received weekly in more than half a million households in the United States. If you desire to make a Christmas present of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, send the publishers the name and address of the person to whom you wish to give THE COMPANION, with \$1.75, the annual subscription price. They will send to the address named THE COMPANION'S Christmas Packet, all ready for Christmas morning, containing the Christmas number, THE COMPANION Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold; and subscription certificate for the fifty-two issues of 1904.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of THE COMPANION for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription. Also THE COMPANION Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. Annual Announcement Number fully describing the principal features of THE COMPANION'S new volume for 1904 will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

HOME.

There is a word—one of the most simple and familiar utterances of our mother tongue—the medium of an idea which when conceived or spoken, never fails to enkindle the best, the purest and the holiest emotions of our nature. With it even the heekered phases of life are happy; without it the uttermost miseries of desolation and destitution—when desolation and destitution come to be keenly felt—have reached their profoundest deep. Need it be said that this priceless treasure, this coveted solace of life, this never dying hope is home—our home—the one spot in existence around which is clustered all is dear and enviable and sacred?—Elbert Crandel, in Masonic Tidings.

A NICK BREAKFAST DISH.

Chopped cold meat well seasoned; wet gravy, if convenient, put it on a platter; then take cold rice made soft with milk and one egg, seasoned with pepper and salt; if not sufficient rice, add, powdered bread crumbs; place this around the platter quite thick, set in oven to heat and brown.—Mether's Cook Book.

An exchange, whose editor has ample time to study the styles in female hosiery, says: "The story of Lot's wife—turning to a pillar of salt can not be doubted. A young lady the other day put her foot up on a dry goods box to tie her shoe and two young men who were passing turned to rubber."

NO GAS TO KILL

Very little lamp gas in an incubator egg chamber often kills every germ. No gas can possibly creep into the SURE HATCH INCUBATOR because it's heated by our rustless, heavy copper, hot water circulator. Don't waste money and lose good eggs experimenting with poor incubators. Send for free catalogue, D. H. and learn why the Sure Hatch hatches sure. Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb. and Indianapolis, Ind.

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The "Assurance" group of six full claims, in the Argus Range of Mountains, Inyo County, California, from which many assays have been made, some running as high as \$680.00 per ton.

One claim in the Panimint Range of Mountains, Inyo County, California, near producing mines now operating 5, 10 and 20 stamps each. Pay ore here begins almost at the grass roots.

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A mill test of ten tons of this ore was made about ten days ago, giving a clean-up of over \$200.00, and a second test of ten tons gave \$350.00 in gold bullion.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotions, Examinations soon. Particulars Free. 401-2nd Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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The Sure Hatch Incubator is a high grade machine through out (over 20,000 in use) anyone can operate them, and when it is considered that we pay the freight and that the machines are all larger than rated capacity and are sent on 30 days trial, the egg capacity is the cheapest of any on the market. Our Free 1903 Catalogue was made to order for the poultry raisers, poultry and egg record tables, etc. A big book full of good things. Address nearest office. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY. Columbus, Ohio. Clay Center, Neb., Eugene, Ore.



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One of the greatest joys of this great business is the many kind letters we receive daily from our customers, expressing their pleasure and satisfaction with our goods and methods. Often the most significant part of the letter is embodied in the few words: "My grandfather traded with you years ago." It is the complete confidence of our customers in our honesty, born of past experience in dealing here, that enables us to hold their continued trade.

32 years ago we occupied one room with two clerks and published a catalogue a quarter the size of a hymn-book.

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and test for yourself our ability to please you. Tell us what kind of goods you are interested in and we will send you without charge any of the following illustrated special catalogues quoting wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or letter of the catalogue you want.

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showing the inside of this building, with the goods and the clerks at work. One of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. Very interesting and attractive. You can get it for what it cost us—four 2c stamps.

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Complete satisfaction or money refunded without question.

To Many Young Men Quit The Farm.

It is a fact generally if not universally conceded that the sons of American farmers leave the farm upon coming to manhood and betake themselves to the towns and cities and enter upon business pursuits. There are of course exceptions here and there to this state of case, but the foregoing states the rule, and a rule that is too generally true. There has been a growing tendency for some years past on the part of farmers' sons to quit the farm and farm life as soon as they arrive at twenty-one years—and in many cases earlier than this—and embark in some other kind of business. This tendency and disposition has come to be so wide spread and universal that we may justly regard it as unfortunate and a matter of deep concern. We say unfortunate, but the word faintly and feebly expresses the apprehensions felt by the Stockman and Farmer on this account. For this marked tendency of our young manhood to flock to the towns and cities and seek other fields and avenues of employment is not for the best good for the individual young man, far less is it for the best good of the commonwealth or country at large. Furthermore, it shows that there is something lacking in that young man's ideal of life, however honest he may be in his aim and purpose. It shows that he lacks that exalted opinion of farm life which he ought to have, or else that he is not fond of farm work and seeks for something easier. And again, it shows that the farm home has not the attractions it ought to have. One or another of these reasons furnish, to our mind, an explanation as to why so many of our youth are leaving the farm.

It would not be rational to expect every farmer's son to make farming his profession and life work, neither is

it necessary to the common good that this should be so, for other vocations and employments have need for him, but the point is that vastly too many farmers' sons leave the farm for other fields to the great detriment of the farming interest of their state and nation—the first and greatest interest—and often to the detriment of themselves. The fathers and mothers of these boys are in many cases perhaps chargeable with this disposition of their sons to quit the farm. They too often fail to make the farm home as attractive to them as they might, and to supply that home with the good library and other things that could be easily mentioned in the way of legitimate amusements and attractions. Again, the father and mother too often indulge in the notion that their sons must be doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers and the like, and in keeping with this notion encourage their boys to enter one of these so-called learned professions, as if farming were not indeed a learned profession. Or it may be they encourage the son to become a merchant's or a banker's clerk. The young man soon finds these professions and businesses already crowded, he finds the work confining and promotion or advancement slow, he finds the business not the easy thing nor the paying thing he expected; he frequently finds, and pretty generally so in any public business, that he is not his own man and that no part of his time is his own, and with all he finds the business or profession confining, wearisome and exacting and in consequence unhealthful. He may rise to eminence and in time become independent, but the cost in money, time and nerve force is great and at the end he may not have the health and buoyancy to really enjoy the fruits of his months and years of study and application.

(Continued on Page 12)

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA offers for sale **One two-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull.**

—AND— **One yearling Hereford bull.** Berkshire, Chester white, Duroc-Jersey, and Poland China boars and gilts. Write to Agricultural Department for description and prices.

When visiting Kansas City; stop at the **BLOSSOM HOUSE.** Opposite Union Depot.

CORN HARVESTERS It ent and throw it in pile. One man and one horse cut a bushel a corn binder. Price \$12 Circulars free. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO. LINCOLN, KS.



A FREE game inside each package of **Lion Coffee** 60 different games.

RANCHMEN: Save cost of hand by buying one of our Scotch Collie Pups. They are from trained stock, best blood and are raised on ranch where they are used to handle cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. **MORRIS & CO.** San Antonio, Tex. R. F. D. 2.

UNEQUALED GROCERY BARGAINS.

Our large grocery department can supply you with the choicest fresh groceries at lower prices than you can buy the same quality of goods either in Kansas City or at your home grocery. Below we give a few of the rare bargains. Others will be found in our Special Grocery Circulars. Write for them today.

25 lb. best granulated sugar	\$1.00.
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SILVER CREEK SHORT HORN

Imported Aylesburg Duke and Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle, in service. Have won more premiums at 1903 Western shows than any other Kansas herd. **J. F. STODDER,** Burden, Cowley County, Kan.

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of family meal or ear corn and grains makes famous the **Monarch French Burr and Attrition Mills.** Genuine French burr. None to compare in speed or character of work in the world. Sold on 15 days trial. All sizes and styles. Catalogue free. **Sprout, Ward & Co.** Box 723, D.

EGGS IN FALL AND WINTER.

How to Handle Hens to Get a Good Winter Egg Crop.

I think the poultry keeper should try to keep up a continual supply of eggs during the whole year. Instead of producing the greater part of the eggs during the spring and summer months, when the price ranges from 10 to 15 cents per dozen, he should plan to keep up the supply during the late fall and winter months. At this time (September 28) I am getting nearly as many eggs from my hens as any time during the summer, and these eggs are mostly laid by pullets hatched last year late in the summer or in the fall. People who have setting hens in August or September sometimes ask me if it will pay to set them at that time of year. My answer has been that late chicks can be made to pay well under the right conditions. Chicks hatched in September will have several weeks of winter, and with good care and food should be about half grown before cold weather then if you have a warm house for them, and feed them well, they should begin to lay in May, and will continue to lay until late in the fall or early winter, as they will not moult so early as the spring hatched chicks. It may cost a little more to feed them in the winter, for unless the house is very warm extra food is required to maintain the animal heat of the body, and this food does not go to make growth and develop the chick, but the chick should lay later in the fall when prices for eggs are higher, so you are compensated in this way for the greater cost of growing the chicks. I know of no other way of getting a good supply of eggs during the late fall months except from the very early and very late chicks. Leghorn and Minorca pullets, hatched in April and May, with good care, should begin to lay in September, and continue to lay during the winter. Often the price of eggs during the fall is 15 to 25 cents per dozen, while in the spring it will drop to 8 or 10 cents. I am now getting twice as much for my eggs as I got last spring, and it costs me no more to produce them.

At this time of year I have a good deal of refuse from the garden, small ears of sweet corn not marketable, celery and cabbage and cauliflower trimmings, etc., and then I have just been putting up a quantity of clover grown for my hens. The plan of feeding which I follow now is no cut the clover into one-fourth to one-half inch lengths with a clover cutter and steam it over night, then in the morning mix it with an equal bulk of grain, the grain being about equal parts of bran, middlings and corn meal. This is all well mixed together and wet up with skim milk. I use this for the morning feed, and give them just what they will eat up at once. If hens have the run of a grass range it is not necessary to begin feeding the clover until winter, but my hens are confined in yards. I live near a meat market and can get the refuse meat and bones very cheap. I cut this up for the hens so that each yard will get a supply two or three times a week. At night I feed a little whole grain, using wheat, buckwheat and oats, and occasionally corn for a variety. The

cabbage leaves and small ears of sweet corn are thrown in the yards for the hens to pick at as they want them. I think I am now making larger profits from my hens than I have at any time during the summer.

To be able to keep the hens laying when the cold cold weather comes one must have a very warm house for them, so warm that on one of coldest day in winter you can stay in the house without being uncomfortable.

I built a house and double boarded it, placing tarred paper between the boards, also on the roof under the shingles I want low houses, not to many windows, and these all on the south side, then I want doors made to close over the windows on the coldest days. Try to make all the surroundings as near like summer as possible. Feed them cut bone and meat, clover and green food, as cabbage and other vegetables. Always supply them with good, fresh water, grit and shells. Several times during the day scatter a few handfuls of small grain among the litter to keep them scratching, and if you have early pullets you should have plenty of eggs in the winter. To hatch the early chicks for winter layers probably you will need an incubator. I have one of the expensive lamp machines, and I cannot hatch a larger per cent of the eggs with it than I can with a hot water incubator, but it is less work to attend to it.

It is a little more expensive to grow these very early and the late chicks, and then provide warm houses for them in winter, but it is the only way I have found to obtain eggs in the fall and winter when the prices are higher. —W. H. Jenkins in National Stockman and Farmer.

Special Land Buyers Excursion.

Will run to the new lands of Greer County, Oklahoma, and other sections of the great Southwest in November and December, via the Frisco System.

Are you looking for rich and fertile farming lands in the Southwest which you can buy for from one-fourth to one-tenth the cost of lands of the East and North? They produce as much acre for acre. Here is a chance to better your condition and aid a liberal amount to your pocket book.

For full particulars and special railroad rates apply at once to R. S. Lemon, Secretary Frisco System Immigration Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

\$25.00 to California.

That is the Rock Island's rate. It is in effect daily. Applies to Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and hundreds of other points in California. Corresponding reductions to Salt Lake City, Ogden, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars, and you can go west via Colorado or El Paso, as you prefer.

Full information at any Rock Island Ticket Office or by addressing:

J. A. STEWART,
Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.
Kansas City, Mo.

Tests made at the Oklahoma Experiment station show that wheat that is not pastured yields more bushels and better grade than pastured fields.

Independent Packing Plant.

The organization of the Independent Packing Company under the laws of Arizona for a capital of five million dollars with the right to increase this to any amount deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, as an organization for the protection of the interests of the livestock men of this country, is a question which is being seriously considered by nearly every one connected with the industry.

The conditions which exist at the livestock markets of this country at the present time and which have periodically existed, leave no doubt as to the necessity of some action for the protection of those engaged in the raising and feeding of cattle, sheep and swine. A year ago, last July, No. 1 cattle sold on the eastern markets from \$7.50 to \$9.00 per hundred. The same class of cattle are today selling from \$3.85 to \$5.25 per hundred pounds, a decline approximately of \$39.00 per head. The decline in the price of sheep and swine is proportionately as great? We will admit result cannot be obtained by litigation, this is out of the question. With this end in view, this company has been organized, and will establish its first plant at some one of the eastern markets. It is not the intention of the incorporators, to begin business with avowed intention of destroying the business of competitors, nor to revolutionize present conditions. They simply hope to be able to establish competition which does not exist, and by this means benefit not only the stock growers, but the men who consume the meat and meat products.

The profits on every beef animal which is slaughtered by the packers, at the present time, net them on by-products and meats, \$9.00 per head. We believe that with this immense margin of profit, that it is possible for an independent company to increase the price of live stock to the grower from 15 to 50 cents per hundred without in anyway, bringing about any disastrous results in the market. In the event that the latter figures are realized, this will mean an increased value on every 1,000-pound steer of \$1.50. This would justify every stockman in the United States in taking at least one dollar's worth of stock, in the proposed new company, for every head of cattle he owns. The profits would pay for his stock and leaves him 50 cents per head additional profit for the first year. A proportionately increased value would accrue to the sheep and swine men, and they would be justified in taking stock to the extent of 15 to 25 cents for every animal they own.

It is an undisputed fact that the dividends paid by the packers range from 15 to 25 per cent per annum on their entire capitalization, water and all. The average profit prior to this year on the Lipton plant which is exclusively a hog slaughtering concern, was 22 per cent per annum on their unwatered stock. It is a conservative estimate to say that a modern plant running at its fullest capacity, will be able to pay at present time from 25 to 30 per cent dividends on its actual capitalization.

Another inducement why the stock men should support this proposition

is, that we will not only be able to raise the price of live stock on the hoof, but will be able to pay flattering dividends as well, and even if we did not materially increase the price of live stock, the dividends on the stock alone, should be a sufficient justification of such an investment. And to be factitious we might say that this proposition is like the negro's coffin trap, which is set open at both ends to "ketch em a comin' as well as a gwine." In other words, the investor can make money both on the increased price and on the dividends off his stock.

Some stockmen have raised an objection to this proposition by saying— "We are stockmen and should not be engaged in the packing industry." If the packers are justified in engaging in the growing and feeding of live stock for the purpose of reducing prices, why are not the stockmen justified in engaging in the packing business for purpose of their own protection? One of the leading packers at the present time has something like 25,000 head of stock in Eastern Colorado; another has half that many in Southern New Mexico; another is at the present time establishing a large ranch in Northern New Mexico and Mr. Swift has just completed an organization in California for the purpose of controlling 350,000 acres of land upon which to raise cattle. Another packer a year or so ago, to our certain knowledge, owned 300,000 head of sheep in Idaho, while the feed lots of Nebraska and Kansas every year are full of cattle and sheep owned and controlled by this combination.

A few others will say that, "while we endorse the proposition, times are hard and we cannot financially assist." In our opinion this is not a reasonable excuse. We will admit that times are hard, but we believe that the conditions at the market causes it to a very great extent, and unless the stockmen take this matter in their own hands and remedy it, the conditions will never change. There will be prosperous times perhaps, only to be followed by hard times according to the will of the combination working against them. If times are hard that is the best argument as to why every one interested in this matter should give whatever support is in his power. The men who have the largest holdings in cattle, sheep and hogs should be the largest supporters to the concern, as they will receive the greatest benefits.

The question has been asked, what are you going to do if the packers' combination decide to fight you? The packers have invested in their plants something like \$100,000,000; the stockmen have \$3,500,000,000, and in our opinion it is not a question of the packers making a fight on the stockmen, but whether or not the stockmen shall make a fight on the packers. In fact it is not our intention to seek war or anything which will be detrimental to the interests of the consumer, the grower or the feeder of stock. There is room for all of us, and there is no reason why this competition should not be brought about by honest, legitimate, business transactions.

Another reason why we do not anticipate a conflict on behalf of the packers is, that they are not in a financial condition at the present time to wage

(Continued on Page 10)

BUY STOCK IN THE FALL.

The fall is the time in which to purchase breeding fowls, for then the yards are full, and the number of good birds on hand are more numerous. Although we have repeatedly mentioned this caution, yet there are those who wait till spring to purchase, at which time the prices are higher and the best fowls gone. A breeder will not keep a large stock of fowls over winter, if he can avoid it. It entails too much care and labor for they must be kept in good condition. In order to thin out his stock, he will sell better fowls, at lower prices, in the fall than he will in the spring, and those who always buy in the fall are usually better satisfied. When he keeps his stock till spring, he will be lucky if some of the cockerels are not frosted on the comb or have not met with some other accident, and when they leave his place the customer who receives them does not for a moment think that if he had bought his trio in the fall, he would have avoided many little difficulties that come in the way in the spring. During the fall, the breeders have large numbers of young stock on hand. They sell at reasonable rates, and the buyer stands a chance of getting the best, as fowls cannot always be judged until fully grown. Another advantage of fall buying is that the purchaser has the opportunity of pushing the fowls forward by liberal feeding and good care. This is very desirable, if they are intended to lay well. No matter what the breed may be, if they are not properly managed, they will not give satisfaction. And we may safely say, that the money spent for a trio of good breeding fowls will be found at the close of the season, to have been a good investment.

Is a Santa Fe Line.

The Guthrie Capitol says: The road chartered Friday, as the Colorado, Oklahoma and southwestern, which proposes to build a line one hundred miles in length from a point on the Santa Fe in Woodward county, south and east to Comanche county, is generally supposed to be a Santa Fe proposition. That one of the western roads is behind the proposed line is certain, and one of the directors is said to have stated that this road was the Santa Fe, which seems quite plausible, as a glance at a map of Oklahoma will show. Concerning the road, the Democrat, of Weatherford one of the cities expecting much from the new line, said recently:

"Within a few days a charter will have been granted to a number of Oklahoma men whose object is to build a railroad approximately 100 miles in length from Weatherford or some other point on the Choctaw railroad to the A. T. & S. F. line in Woodward county.

"Those who have signed their names to the application for a charter are: C. M. Cade, Shawnee; John H. Dillin, C. H. Dewaide and A. T. Kruse, Geary; J. W. Morrison, Independence; J. N. Cook, Elk City; Chas. E. Davis, Chas. E. Davis, W. D. Cardwell and H. E. Bonebrake, Weatherford."

For the Poultryman.

The lice are not dead, remember. They are only resting so as to come forth in the spring with renewed appetites. Kill them before warm weather comes.

Plan to grow some sunflower seeds for the poultry next winter. Henry Van Dreser grows 100 bushels to the acre and sunflower seeds are worth twice as much as any other grain.

While we do not believe any mixed breed is as good as a pure breed we do believe it is better to grade up a flock with pure-bred males than it is to continue to breed mongrel stock on both sides.

If it is worth while to set a hen at all it is worth doing well. Give her a good nest, secure from interruption by other hens, feed her regularly at the same time each day and nine times in ten a good hatch will result.

If the poultry yard is inclined to get muddy at this time in the year it will pay to fill it in with sand, cinders or even clay until it is above the general level. In any case it should be drained so as to dry quickly after wet weather.

Many men ought to get rid of the idea that they can make a success with broilers, winter broilers especially. There are more failures with broilers than with all other branches of the business combined. Perhaps one man in a thousand is successful.

We are glad to get the short, newsy, chatty letters that some of our readers have got into the habit of sending us. Sometimes we do not find space to use them as a whole, but we always get the information in them before our readers in some form.

It is but little trouble to prevent limited poultry yards from becoming foul. Divide them by a wire netting fence and keep something growing in one part all the time, confining the fowls to the other part and changing about every three or four weeks.

Even a mongrel flock deserves good care and will pay for it, but no one should be satisfied with such a flock.

Here is something worth knowing: when a splinter has been driven deeply into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide mouth bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter and inflammation together—Ponca Courier.

Up in Beaver County they still have an occasional Badger fight, for the benefit of the visiting sports. Our old friend Dick Quinn, used to edit the wittiest paper in Oklahoma before he was hamstrung as a benedict and machine made by a soulless town site company, promoted this fight. There are hopes!

The slang phrase, "Make good," applies earnestly to the advertiser. He should fulfill to the letter the promise of his text matter. Old customers are better than new ones, and one cannot hold trade unless he does "make good" every time.—Printers' Ink.

SECURED TWO CONVICTIONS.

For Violation of Live Stock Sanitary Regulations—Each Fined One Hundred Dollars.

During the present week the live stock sanitary board has secured two convictions for violation of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary regulations and the school fund has been increased two hundred dollars from this source. All violations are being vigorously prosecuted, and in a few weeks more convictions are expected.

Secretary Thos. Morris received a letter from W. R. Myers the county attorney of Dewey county, that J. W. Wamble, against whom charges were pending for selling horses, afflicted with glanders that were under quarantine, had weakened and plead guilty. He was given the minimum fine of \$100 and the costs were assessed against him.

R. H. Halp, who is at Watonga, in Blaine county, has also written Secretary Morris, that in the trial of Kenton and Sons, for moving cattle across the quarantine line without inspection, a conviction was secured and the defendants fined \$100 and costs.

Elk City Democrat: "Gentlemen of the jury," said an Arapahoe lawyer, "what kind of swearing has been done in this case? Here we have a physician, a man who from his high calling should scorn to tell an untruth. But what did he testify, gentlemen? I put the question before him plainly. "Where was he stabbed? Unblushingly, his features as cool and placid as marble, he replied that he was stabbed an inch and a half to the left of the medial line and an inch above the umbilicus. And yet, gentlemen, we have proven by three unimpeached witnesses that he was stabbed just below the railroad station."

It is one good sign that a woman has faith in her husband when her woman kin abuse her for being "s'blind."

90 Days' Trial

We sell more reliable merchandise by mail than any house in the world. Volume of sales regulates prices. No firm can undersell us on reliable goods: we refuse to handle the other kind:

Our Oakland Machine 825
Our Oakland Machine at \$8.25 is warranted for 5 years and is the best machine on the market at the price.

At \$12.75 our Amazon is as good as the regular \$20 kind: is beyond comparison with other machines at this price.

For 1450 our Brunswick Seven Drawer, High Arm, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Machine is a beauty, one that will do all kinds of work and can be depended upon. Price is much lower than any other firm asks for equal quality. Mounted on handsome Automatic Drop Desk Quartered Oak Cabinet like picture, only 1695

Free Catalogue of Sewing Machines contains our 90 days' free trial offer, sent on request. Write for it today.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

SKUNK Skins, HORSE HIDES and CATTLE HIDES and all other kinds of Raw Furs bought for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money to you to ship to us than to sell at home. Write for price list and market report. HUNTERS and TRAPERS GUIDE \$5.00, book, 200 pp., cloth bound. Illustrating all fur animals. All about trapping, trappers secrets, kind of traps, etc. Special price \$1.00 to Hide and Fur Shippers.

ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 8, 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

30 DAYS TRIAL
5 Years Guarantee
OLD TRUSTY
Incubators.

Good, Honest Incubators made by Johnson, the incubator man. 3 walls, 2 dead air spaces, improved copper heating system. Will use about 1/2 as much oil as the old makes. Price \$10.00 for 120 egg size, other sizes in proportion. Quick shipments a specialty. Johnson will send you his new incubator and poultry advice book. It shows how to keep your egg records. Write for it today. It's free.

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

THE NEW WAY OF SMOKING MEAT

Everybody can cure their own meats without the use of fire, smoke or use of any of the costly and dangerous methods of the old days, by using

WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

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

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

At News Depots, and On Trains.



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

Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office no later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

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

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

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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

"Wonderous New Empire."

In a large two-page article on "Oklahoma—A Wonderous New Empire," Bonds and Mortgages, a banking paper printed in Chicago, gives many interesting facts, figures and conclusions regarding Oklahoma. The article in part is as follows:

These are good days for Oklahoma. In all its fourteen years of history as a white man's country it has never enjoyed so excellent a condition as to day. And why should it not? For seven years—the full measure of Biblical fatness—it has had overflowing granaries and prosperous times.

It has long been a truism that "that history repeats itself." But it will not apply to Oklahoma, for here history is surpassed and each succeeding year brings new proof of the brightness of the future. Oklahoma, small though she may be as compared with Texas or Nevada, has every year of her short territorial existence shown that her soil and climate are the aids which a bright, progressive people need to make her take first rank among the states as she has among the territories.

OKLAHOMA'S POSSESSIONS.

Total valuation for 1903, railroads, \$7,851,187; farms \$27,204,197; town property, \$14,387,329; moneys and credits \$612,131.

Average return of farm lands, \$3.41 per acre; of hogs, \$2.28 per head; of cattle, \$9.63 per head; of sheep \$1.17 per head; of horses, \$16.59 per head.

Total indebtedness of the territory June 30, last estimated \$600,000 or \$1 estimated per capita.

Estimated number bushels of corn for 1903, 25,000,000; of wheat 40,000,000; of potatoes 800,000; of cotton 218,000 bales.

However the figures do not tell the story of Oklahoma's wealth. Take for instance the Osage, Kaw, Otoe and Ponca Indian reservations with a total area of one and three-quarter million acres, none of which is now subject to taxation, nor is the personal

property within these reservations, so for the territory is concerned. Place a low valuation on these lands and they are for most part, the finest of Arkansas valley bottoms, and make a conservative estimate of the value of the personal property, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, which will certainly be found there as conditions change, and the country develops and these reservations will bring Oklahoma's wealth well toward the five hundred million mark.

BETTER QUALITY LIVE STOCK.

Live stock shows no great change in numbers, but the industry has witnessed a revolution in methods. Prior to 1897 the vast expanse of open country in western Oklahoma was monopolized by old time cattle men from Texas, who grazed large herds of native cattle, poor in quality but large in numbers. The settlers who have poured into western Oklahoma in the last seven years were farmers. They fenced the range country, planted crops and began raising small herds of cattle far superior in size and breeding to the long horn. Here are live stock statistics for 1897 and 1903:

In 1897 total animals 1,072,631, valued at \$11,140,817; in 1903 total 1,674,276 valued at \$17,483,035.

POPULATION.

For Oklahoma as a budding country the panic threatened absolute destruction. A hundred thousand citizens were then established here, the half of them speculators and adventurers merely; and that element the panic drove out. In 1894 and 1895, so trustworthy chronicles agree, Oklahoma's total population fell below the 50,000 mark. But when prosperity came in 1896 for all the rest of the country it spread also its benefactions over Oklahoma. Good times have been at a gallop there ever since. At the end of 1901 the population had mounted beyond 300,000; last year saw it cross the 500,000 line, and before January 1st is reached conservative calculators believe that three-quarters of a million will be passed.

The farm loan situation is reflection of these prosperous times, and the overflowing immigration coming in by the trainload to the southwest.

MANUFACTORIES.

It will be but a few years before Oklahoma will have manufactories as it already has trolley cars telephone lines, electric lights and the other habiliments of civilization. For this will be required large investment funds when the territory has opened its book there will be ample opportunity for good returns. It should also be remembered that in the farm loan business Oklahoma has no losses to charge off. It has been but few years since it was possible to make a real estate loan in the territory. Not until the "free homes" act was passed could the average settler give a mortgage. In all the new lands opened in 1901 the settler cannot as yet make any loan upon his real estate, except in cases where he has made full payment for the same. As a result the loans are of the highest class possible being upon virgin soil which has had but a few croppings and with all the advantage of a croppings and with all the advantage of a clear title from the government. The settlers are likewise hard workers of probably the highest average American per cent-

age of any state or territory in the union.

RAILROADS.

It must be remembered too that the railroads are doing a great work for the territory. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which runs through the capital and follows the rich across of the well moistened eastern part with a line across the north-west corner, is extending its branch lines and is making much of the prospects of the territory in its advertising matter. The Rock Island system farther west and the many branch lines of both systems give a net work of railway facilities that are worth the envy of much older states. Not less than 1,900 miles of main line railroad are in operation in Oklahoma today, a gain of 1,444.19 miles in seven years, more than 200 miles a year. By January 1904 the main line railroad in operation will be about 2,225 miles. The returns this year to the territorial board of railroad assessors on reports compiled by the railroad companies last February show: Main line 1,826.47 miles; side-tracks, 218.04 miles; grade 456.06 miles. These figures do include about sixty miles of railroad of the Arkansas Valley and Western a Frisco enterprise now laying steel from the east line of Oklahoma to Perry on its way to Enid.

Advancing in its ambition, solid in its financial basis and with the utmost measure of promise for the future Oklahoma offers to the investor a remarkable opportunity for profitable returns. There are so many ways in which investments can be made with surety of return that one can hardly go astray. The farm loans are perhaps the best for the outside capitalist, but there are many opportunities besides these. Another ten years will see Oklahoma a state; will see it is equipped with all the habiliments of a full grown commonwealth.

The Editor laughed

Said the groceryman to the butcherman, it really is a sin that you buy your salt on the wholesale plan and don't let me handle the tin. He then hid him back to the grocery store and quickly an order was sent for a few choice hams for the family use and a box of fish for lent. Said the clothing man to the hardware man, you certainly don't do right when you order a suit of an eastern house with my big stock in sight. But the clothier wanted a new steel range, and it came, as the neighbors know, in a box he tried to hide in the barn marked, Sears, Roebuck & Co. The business man then called a meeting to see where the trouble lay, and they all agreed 'twas the editor man and not the devil to pay. Why don't he roast the department stores and peddling fakirs, they said, "and stand by those who patronize him and give him his daily bread." So they drew up a contract loud and strong for the editor to peruse, and waited on him with aspect grim as he solemnly dug for news. But the editor laughed with a big horse laugh till the gang all took to the woods. The contract was written on axle grease letter head that had come with a bill of goods. —Ex.

The Christmas "American Boy."

The December number of THE AMERICAN BOY (Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.) comes to us this month in enlarged form and in number of pages. Seldom have we seen between the covers of a magazine a greater amount and variety of matter of special interest to boys than this number contains. The notable features of the number are the first chapters of a story by Kirk Munroe, who has just returned from a trip around the world and is writing for THE AMERICAN BOY, the story being entitled, "The Blue Dragon—A Story of the Chinese People," and a story by R. L. Garner, the well-known expert on monkeys and monkey life, entitled "My First Monkey." Further chapters of the editor's story on "The Yankee Boys in Ireland" appear. Among other stories in this number are "Shep;" "How the Chipmunk got the Black Stripes on His Back;" "The Ocean Terror;" "The Education of Kuka" (a lion story), and "Teddy's Christmas." Leading illustrated articles, aside from stories, are entitled "Teaching the Duties of Citizenship in Cuban Schools;" "Prairie Dogs and Their Homes;" "Shoes and Self-Respect;" "Commander Peary and His Arctic Expedition;" "Why It Pays to Be Honest;" "How to Become Strong;" "The Marconi College of Wireless Telegraphy;" "The President's Christmas Turkey;" "The Drawing-Room Magician;" "Some Chemical Experiments;" "Custom in Flying the Stars and Stripes;" "Boyhood Homes of Three Great Men;" and "The Way to Braid a Real Cowboy Whip." Whole pages are given to each of the following departments:

THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN BOY: Boys' Books Reviewed; With The Boys; Stamps, Coins and curios; The Boy Photographer; Boys in the Home, Church and School; Boy Money Makers and Money Savers; The American Boy Lyceum, and Puzzles. Its Pages are enlivened with seventy-one pictures. \$1.00 a year. Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

Huge Packing Merger.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The huge \$300,000,000 packing merger is again taking shape. Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., and, likely, Schwarzchild & Sultzberger have definitely adopted the plan of the National Packing company to centralize the operating force of the corporation at the home office. This means the cutting down of the large staff at the "outside" offices in the large cities throughout the country and the discharge of high-salaried men.

The National Packing company was organized as the parent corporation of the various packing plants purchased by the big companies at the time the merger was being openly planned. From the first it has been the rule of the national managing officials to confine the operating forces to the home offices in the Rockery building.

Reports from many of the largest cities in the United States were received stating that until recently the big packers were all represented by managers, assisted by large staffs of clerks, butchers, etc. Now the force consists

in many places merely of one representative and a helper. This condition was reported as being particularly noticeable in the case of the Swift & Co. house.

The stock of Swift & Co. has been strong and advancing for a month. The financial situation is still enshrouded in mystery but as far as business goes the companies are one.

Governors of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 5.—In a conversation with a prominent Republican concerning the chief executive of Oklahoma since the original opening of what is designated as "Old Oklahoma," he related some interesting facts regarding the men who have held this office, and gave a short history of each, as follows:

The first governor of Oklahoma was Geo. W. D. Steele, of Marion, Ind., was appointed in May, 1890, by President Ben Harrison, his warm personal friend, and arrived in Guthrie, the Capital of the territory, on May 22, of that year. Governor Steele had been in politics in his native state, having served four terms in congress, had a splendid military record having served clear through the war of the rebellion coming out with the rank of major, and the appointment was one that was pleasing to Oklahoma, the new governor being tendered a magnificent ovation when he reached the territory. He only served out half his term of four years, as he tired of the wrangling of politicians, and the trouble engendered by the attempt to permanently locate the territorial capital by the First Assembly, and resigned and went back to Indiana. He has since been elected to congress from his old district, and is now engaged in the practice of law, healthy, happy and prosperous.

President Harrison named Judge A. J. Seay, of Kingfisher, O. T., as the successor of Governor Steele. Gov. Seay, at the time of his appointment, was one of the three associated justices of the Third judicial district. He came to Oklahoma from Missouri where he had been an active Republican, having made the race for congress several times against "Silver" Dick Bland. He had the endorsement of John W. Noble, at that time Harrison's secretary of the Interior, and was appointed for a term of four years from the date of the acceptance of the resignation of his predecessor. But he was not allowed to serve out his full term, as President Cleveland was elected to succeed President Harrison in 1892, and he removed Governor Seay after the latter had served a little over two years. His administration was successful and popular. He now resides at Kingfisher and is a power in the Republican party of the territory.

When President Cleveland was inaugurated there was a great rivalry among the Democrats of the territory to get to the pie counter. A dozen candidates rushed to Washington for the gubernatorial honor, and the world never before or since saw such a killing of charges and counter charges. The president, out of this wilderness of accusations, was unable to make a selection, and named William R. Renfrow, of Norman, as the successor of Governor Seay. Govern-

or Renfrow was a local banker and practically unknown in Oklahoma. When the wires flashed the news that "Renfrow has been appointed governor," not a dozen men in the Capital city had ever heard of him, and the question; "Who the devil is Renfrow," was heard in every direction. The new governor, who was a native of the state of Arkansas, was allowed to serve his full term out. He made a good executive, and is now rich, having made a fortune in zinc mines and banking, and resides in Joplin, Mo.

President McKinley succeeded President Cleveland in 1897, and in May of that year, named Cassius M. Barnes, of Guthrie, as the successor of Governor Renfrow. The new governor was born in New York, from which state he removed to Michigan and enlisted in the civil war from the latter state. At the close of the war, he settled in Little Rock, Ark., where he became a trusted lieutenant of Powell Clayton, whose influence had much to do with Governor Barnes' selection. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Barnes was one of the best-known Republicans in Oklahoma, having served four years as receiver in the United States land office, in Guthrie, also two terms in the territorial assembly, and had been honored by his party by being elected national committeeman. His administration, while a stormy one owing to factions in his party, was a brilliant one, and came at time when Oklahoma's great period of development was just beginning to set in. He served out his full term of four years, and is now engaged in banking business in Guthrie, being president of the Logan county bank here.

William M. Jenkins was named by President McKinley to succeed Governor Barnes, and began his administration in May, 1901. He was a native of the state of Ohio, moving from there to Kansas, and then coming to Oklahoma. He was a personal acquaintance of President McKinley, they having been boys together in Ohio; and he had, while a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis that nominated Ben Harrison, voted first, last and all the time for McKinley for the presidency. At the time of his appointment, he was serving as secretary of the territory. His administration was a short-lived one, only lasting seven months, as he became entangled in a scandal growing out of letting the contract for the keeping of the territory's insane, and was summarily removed by President Roosevelt, who had succeeded to the presidency on the death of McKinley. Governor Jenkins resides in Guthrie, and is well off, having invested his money in several fine farms and ranches, and is now engaged in promoting the townsite of Kaw City, a thriving town on the line between Kay county and the Osage nation.

The present incumbent, Thomas B. Ferguson, was the personal choice of President Roosevelt to succeed Governor Jenkins. A number of gentlemen had been considered for the position, but the president, after canvassing the names mentioned and the situation in the territory, decided not to appoint any of the recent candidates, and after a careful inquiry, selected

Mr. Ferguson, the chairman of the territorial executive committee, for the place. The appointee was not a candidate, and at the time was postmaster at Watonga, where he also conducted a newspaper. When the president wired to know if he would accept the position, he was absent from home, but Mrs. Ferguson promptly wired back an affirmative answer, and when the new governor arrived home, he found his grip packed, and all arrangements made for him to go to Washington. He came home and assumed the duties of the office, and his administration greatly pleases his constituents, as his rugged honesty, and sterling common sense enables him to keep out of entanglements, and he is daily growing in popularity.

This history, covering the fifteen years of Oklahoma's development, shows that out of the six governors, only two—Renfrow and Barnes—have completed their full term. All are alive and doing well and the development of the territory has been the greatest in the history of the United States.

Pasturing wheat moderately and in dry weather is a profitable use of superabundant growth, provided it is not done when the wheat first comes up. In wet weather pasturing is injurious, not to the stock, but to the grain. To turn on the stock too early is also injurious. In dry winters it makes out little now, closely the wheat grazed, for as long as the roots and crown remain when the early spring rains come and the stock is removed the growth will be prompt and rapid, and early in June (in the South, west,) there will be used for reapers for the golden grain will be ripe unto the harvest.

Sullivan's Resignation Accepted.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 11.—The resignation of John Sullivan, deputy inspector, was accepted by the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary commission today, and W. D. Campbell of Frederick and Charles Gortou of Snyder were recommended to Governor Ferguson for the place.

Hensley Indicted.

El Reno, O. T., Dec. 12.—The grand jury has returned eight indictments against former Mayor T. F. Hensley and two indictments against the chief of police, Len Crosby. The grand jury has been investigating the charges, of boodling and bribery of public officials in this county during the past two years. A number of witnesses have been called and Attorney General J. C. Roberts conducted the investigation. It is expected that other indictments will be returned against other men who were connected with the city offices during the time of the Hensley administration.

It is understood that a very strong case will be made against Hensley owing to the fact that seventeen witnesses are willing to testify directly concerning the irregular practice in which he is alleged to have taken part. Prominent among these witnesses is John Hudspeth, who is understood to have testified that he paid Hensley for police protection on a number of occasions, stating that Hensley told him that "he was worth something to the saloon men and—them they must pay him."

Independent Packing Company.

a war of this kind. When the subsidiary plants were bought up by the combination for the purpose of effecting a merger, their paper was issued for \$35,000,000 to cover the purchase price. Mr. Swift when he was alive, was a decided expansionist, and for the purpose of increasing his trade and his plants he succeeded in piling upon his business a floating indebtedness of some thing like \$32,000,000. These conditions in themselves, would to a great extent prevent any unreasonable conflict upon their part.

The work of carrying out this undertaking has advanced to the point where the company is ready to contract for the sale of stock. The stock will be sold on payment of 10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. three months from date, and the balance on or before November 1st, 1904.

At our meeting in Denver we selected a board of trustees composed of fifteen well known, honest men. It will be their duty to hold 51 per cent. of the capital stock in trust for the stock subscribers. Our purpose in taking this step is to prevent the stock falling into the hands of a few, thereby forming a monopoly. When a subscriber takes \$1,000 worth of stock he will receive stock to the amount of \$490 and trust certificates for \$510. These certificates will be just as valuable as the stock and draw the same dividends. We want the aggregate of the stock to remain in the hands of the men who have the interests of the live-stock producers and the consumers at heart.

Every consumer of meat as well as the producers are interested. The stock of the company will not necessarily be held by the producers. Many of the banks of the country have already signified a desire to take a substantial interest, for they say that they have loans out to the stock raisers and a large per cent more or less on the stock raising business and it is of serious importance to them to see that their depositors get value received for their stock.

Nor is our company to be a co operative philanthropic institution. It will be conducted on strict business principles for the purpose of making money and paying dividends to the stockholders. It will furnish the competition that is necessary for the healthy conduct of the business and will have a standing in the community second to none now in existence. Its products will be the equal of any on the market for the very best talent obtainable will be employed in its numerous departments.

The affairs of the company during the interim between the meeting of the directors will be under the management of an executive committee consisting of president, vice-president secretary, Mr. W. E. Halsell of Vinita, Indian Territory, and Mr. Paul Russel, of Paola, Kansas.

It was decided at the meeting of the directors in Denver on the 19th of October, to postpone the election of president until the meeting of the National Live Stock Association on January 12th to 15th. This decision was not arrived at because it was impossible to get a suitable man for president, but because of the great attend-

ance of stockmen from all over the United States at the Portland meeting it was thought that this important matter should be left until that time when it could be thoroughly discussed by those so closely interested together in this matter.

It is a recognized fact that unless the stock growers and feeders of this country take some action upon this matter, no change will ever be made in existing conditions. This is of vital interest to their business, and unless they manifest sufficient interest in this proposition to carry it to a successful termination, they will have no one to blame but themselves, if the conditions which prevail at the present time continue indefinitely.—San Angles (Tex.) Standard.

A Real Tenderfoot.

Sunday morning about 3 o'clock a message was received at the Santa Fe offices in this city from Agent Boise at Thatcher to the effect that robbers were holding up the station and were loading everything of value into wagons, says the Trinidad Advertiser.

Special Agent Rugg was aroused from his peaceful slumbers and given the message. Ben Williams of La Junta, chief of the Santa Fe secret service department for this division, happened to be in the city and was asleep at the Cardenas. He was aroused and immediately ordered out a special train consisting of an engine and box car. He enlisted the services of Sheriff Clark, City Marshal Ryan, Harry Lewis and four deputies, also Hugh Palmer and his bloodhound, four saddle horses and enough firearms to free Ireland. The party with their equipment was loaded in the box car and whirled away to Thatcher, arriving there shortly after 6 o'clock.

They found the agent sitting in the depot, pale as a ghost and his teeth chattering "Home, Sweet Home," while his knees kept time to the music. He told a story of three men, one of whom was six feet tall and wore a black beard, holding up the depot and loading everything of value into a wagon. The officers made a search of the premises and failed to find any footprints or wagon tracks, but instead they found a cow and two burros that had been eating hay near a rear window of the depot. A vote was taken by the party whether or not they would lynch the agent but they concluded he was frightened enough and let him off.

The agent had only been at Thatcher four days, coming from the east. He had been filled up on wild west stories by the train crews, which, together with the dime novels he read before coming west made him see most anything.

He will probably be promoted to trainmaster or division superintendent for his devotion to duty and his bravery in reaching the telegraph instrument while the animals were eating hay. It must have been a horrible moment for him.

His fright cost the Santa Fe about \$50.—Lamar (Colo.) Sparks.

When a woman refers to people by the words "blond" or "brunette," it indicates that she believes in fortune telling to a certain extent.

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We are the depository of Dewey County.
We are the depository of Woodward City.
We are the depository of the people.

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Or go to California where you can pass the winter under conditions that leave nothing to be desired—which will you do? Go to California? Good!

The way to go is via the Rock Island System. Through standard and tourist sleeping cars daily from Kansas City and Topeka to Los Angeles and San Francisco. All meals in dining car.

Golden State Limited in service beginning December 21. Handsomest train crossing the continent. Steam heated, electric lighted, new from end to end. Runs the shortest line between the Missouri River and Southern California.

If you are figuring on going to California don't fail to obtain a copy of our book, "The Golden State." Worth its weight in silver to anyone who has never been to the Pacific coast. Sent on receipt of six cents in stamps.

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MAY

the fore part of the week, but with urgent outside orders to fill the decline was all regained later on, with the week closing around 5 cents higher than the late trade of the previous week. The quality averaged fairly good with lights and mediums the rule and heavy weights in relatively light numbers.

Correct sentiment expressed by Hank Mayes: You may find as you journey on, that men may have their skeptical ideas, and not without reason challenge the scheme of salvation; they may assail the reason of the fanatical followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, but somehow there is a peculiar beauty attached to true devotion. The sweetest girl seems to be one who modestly, yet unapologetically attends and participates in Divine worship without ostentation; the one who stands up before the world and humbly confesses, "I am thankful that His grace saves even me." You will find few men indeed who do not adore that mother who teaches her little one to clasp its little hands in supplication and lisp: "Now I lay me down to sleep." Who would advise the young lady to forsake her devotion for the ball room; who would advise the mother to teach the little one that its simple prayer is silly and that its only concern should be with hinge material."

"The Denver Road," (The Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co), announces several changes in the schedule of its passenger trains, same having gone into effect Sunday, November 29th. Going South—Their popular Mail and Express, Number 1, leaving Ft. Worth at 9:45 a. m. will be operated through the winter on the same schedule as heretofore, having the same equipment, namely:—through coaches, Cafe Car and sleeper Ft. Worth to Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Number 3, local accommodation Ft. Worth to Wichita Falls, leaving Ft. Worth at 6:00 p. m., discontinued for the present. Number 7, which formerly left Ft. Worth at 11:10 p. m., now leaves at 8:40 p. m., and is operated only as far as Amarillo; arriving there at 9:20 a. m., making close connections with the Pecos Valley Lines, for Canyon City and Roswell. This train carries sleeper Fort Worth to Amarillo. Coming South:—Number 8, formerly operated from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Worth, arriving at the latter place at 6:00 a. m., is now in service Amarillo to Ft. Worth, only, arriving at Ft. Worth 7:25 a. m., daily. This train carries sleeper Amarillo to Ft. Worth. Number 4, local accommodations from Wichita Falls, arriving Ft. Worth 9:55 a. m., discontinued for the present. Number 2, through mail and express from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, is operated on the old schedule, arriving at Ft. Worth 5:10 p. m., maintaining connections with other lines from Texas points also for the old the old states.

This is the way a woman looks at it: If a friend is dying who hasn't your doctor, it is criminal carelessness that is killing her; if she is dying and has your doctor, the way of Providence is past finding out.

Market Letters.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1903. Monday.

All kinds of cattle that the packers use closed lower than close of previous week. Stockers and feeders were no lower than the previous Friday, but lost some of Monday's gain. Only a few loads of long fed cattle arrived, short fed stuff was the rule. Top was \$5.25, on Tuesday, but the same shipper had some of the same cattle later in the week which sold at \$5.05. The week ended with fairly ripe 1400 pound beefs selling at \$4.35 to \$4.50. Unexpected heavy receipts of corn cows caused a break of 30 to 50 cents on that class, while range she stuff, including canners lost only 5 to 1 cents. Calves did not change and sold from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls were likewise steady, at \$2.25 to \$3.55. The margin of \$1.00 on stockers and feeders under fat steers is evidently attractive to country feeders, as movement to country points was 10 per cent above last year same week, although receipts of cattle were smaller. There was a rise of 20 to 30 cents Monday and Tuesday, but most of this disappeared before the end of the week. Run to-day is 9,000 cattle, and market is steady but slow on killing kinds active and strong on country kinds.

Hogs advanced 25 to 35 cents up to Thursday, but prices did not hold up, and the week closed with a net gain of 15 to 20 cents. It was the first week to score an advance since the week ending September 26th. Prices at Kansas City have been running higher than at Chicago for some time, and the same condition held good last week. Market is weak to 5 cents lower to-day with top at \$4.55, and bulk of all sales at \$4.42½ to \$4.50. Heavy hogs now bring highest prices.

Horse market is unchanged, and dealers hold out no prospects of any betterment. Some cotton mules changed hands at \$100 to \$115 last week. Dealers advise sticking to fat stock, and to buy them at the season's decline.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

South St. Joseph Market Letter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7, 1903.

With moderate supplies and a good general demand on the account of both dressed beef and export buyers cattle salesmen experienced no trouble in securing higher prices for their holdings on the first two days of the week, but under increased marketing and bad conditions ruling in the east buyers had their inning, and they broke the market 10 to 25 cents with the close of the previous week, with the class of cattle that sold from 3.75 to 4.25 bearing the brunt of the decline. Missouri beefs topped the market at 5.22. Cows and heifers were in fairly good supply and good demand at mostly 10 to 25 cents decline, with canners and cutters selling to the best advantage and corn grades showing the most loss. Stockers and feeders were in decreased number, which, coupled with the bettered country demand, made it any easy matter for yard traders to keep the yards well cleared of cattle from day to day, and sellers had no trouble in getting an advance of generally 10 to 15 cents.

The trend of hog prices was lower

Choice Cattle Feeding.

Specially written for the Chicago Drivers Journal.

On the 25th ult. J. R. & Morrison Hughes, Howard county, Missouri, were here with seventeen head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle averaging 1391 pounds, that topped the market for car lots at \$5.70. These cattle were 3 years old when marketed, having been bred, raised and fed by these feeders. They arrived upon this market in excellent conditions and strongly impressed the buyers, as evidenced by the high price that they commanded. As usual in such cases, they were a credit to the breed and the feeders.

These cattle had been on feed for 390 days. They averaged 960 pounds each when put upon feed one year ago last October, and during the thirteen months of feeding made an average gain of 431 pounds. The increase was not heavy for the period fed, but considering the fact that none was heavily pushed during the 390 days, the gains from the feeding were fair.

During the winter these cattle were fed in a yard covering some two acres of ground, and had a banked barn in which to take shelter when the weather was bad. Grain fed consisted of corn fodder and sorghum. The roughage was fed alternately. No oil meal, cotton seed meal or similar feed was given.

During the past summer the cattle were fed upon pasture. The amount of corn given each day amounted to about a peck per steer, after the grass had become good. At first the cattle were fed upon four or five ears twice a day until they were ready to handle the limit of a peck twice a day. This was, however, on the conditions that all was picked up clean, leaving no waste.

"If we were to make any suggestions on feeding another lot of steers, I hardly know where we would begin," remarked one of the feeders. "We followed the steers carefully through the entire course of their feeding, and are reasonably well satisfied with the results."

On the same day, with the above carload of cattle selling at the top, was another load, brought in by Henry A. Schmidt, LaSalle county, Illinois, averaging 1377 pounds and selling at \$5.60, being only 10 cents below the top of the market for that day. These cattle were mostly cross-bred Angus and Shorthorns. They were partially bought by Mr. Schmidt in his immediate neighborhood, where they were valued at \$32 per head at the time of the beginning of the feeding operations 330 days previous to the sale of this market on the 25th ult.

When sold here these cattle made an average of \$77.11, showing that during the eleven months' feeding each steer had made an average gain of \$45 in value. These cattle were 2½ years old when marketed.

"These cattle included," says Mr. Schmidt, "eleven head of cross-bred Angus and Shorthorns, two Polled Durhams and one Angus heifer. When in the feed lot these cattle were fed clover hay and snapped corn. They were fed this ration for four months. During the fore part of this time they were gradually worked onto full rations. On pasture this summer they were fed snapped corn.

"I believe that cattle do better when fed upon snapped corn, and particularly during the summer months. Corn thus fed is preferable because there is less inclination to start scouring, and therefore cattle do considerably better."

"In handling these cattle I used two yards. One of these was kept bedded with straw. You can judge somewhat the amount of straw that was used, considering that a heavy crop of straw from thirty-two acres was used. This produced sufficient manure, so that eighteen acres of land was covered at the rate of nine loads to the acre, or 162 loads in all, by manure spreader measure.

"For shelter during the winter feeding these cattle had nothing more than what was afforded in a yard surrounded on three sides with a high, tight board fence. The south side was open. I favor feeding in the open yard. I have tried barn feeding, but have found that cattle do not do so well there as in the yard. In winter, during the cold weather, my cattle are supplied with water from a tank that is warmed by a tank heater."

Two lots of hogs followed these cattle, and the value of all of the pork produced is estimated at \$350, indicating that the producing capabilities of the otherwise wasted feed amounts to no small sum.

On Nov. 25 J. M. Bradshaw, Hancock county, Illinois, brought in sixty-one head that ranged in price up to \$5.50. Twenty head of Angus cattle averaging 1603 pounds brought the last named price. At the time of marketing these cattle had been on feed for 263 days. When the work began there was an average of 950 pounds, indicating a gain of 653 pounds for nearly nine months' feeding.

Most of the cattle were purchased a year ago last September. Feeding was commenced upon shocked corn, and with gradually increasing rations until they were upon full feed at the end of three weeks. They were carried through the winter, and this spring turned out upon blue grass pasture. While on grass all grain was given through self-feed in the form of shelled corn. No other grain was given in addition to corn. Plenty of rock salt was kept before the cattle at all times.

When in the feeding yards the barns were frequently moved, so as to prevent muddiness as much as possible. Plenty of shed room was supplied to the cattle. During the entire feeding three lots of hogs followed the steers. Mr. Bradshaw estimates the value of the pork made after these cattle amounted to \$1,400. In speaking of the cattle and feeding Mr. Bradshaw says:

"I bought these cattle in September 1902, and put them on blue grass, making sixty-one head in all. They ran on grass and in stalk fields until the first of February, 1903; then I put them in a two-acre lot and fed them shock corn, less than one peck per day per steer, until the first of March. Then I put them to feed and fed them all the ear corn they would eat, with plenty of mixed timothy and clover hay and good oat straw, until the first of May. At that time I put them on good blue grass pasture and let them run to two self-feeders that hold 1,000 bushels of shelled corn each, which they had free access to at all times.

They had no other feed except shelled corn and blue grass from the first of May until they were shipped Nov. 24. These cattle were Angus, Shorthorn and Herefords, high grades. Some of the Angus were full bloods. They averaged about 950 pounds the first of February. Forty head of these cattle were 3 years old last spring, twenty one of them were 2 years old last spring. I have had three bunches of hogs after them; sold two bunches of them, one bunch at \$6.60 and one at \$5.40, and still have the last bunch on hand."

Too Many Young Men Quit the Farm.

Farming is a noble and exalted work. It combines dignity, healthfulness and independence. Not merely this, but it affords the finest field for study hence expands the intellect and broadens the mental horizon. It uplifts the moral man and at the same time he who follows it avoids the vices and contaminating influences of town and city life, to say nothing of the temptations to spend money unnecessarily and foolishly. We can think of nothing in life that confines more advantages and confers more benefits—physical, mental, moral and material—than that of agriculture, and there is none. As regards its material benefit, in other words the money there is in it, the notion held by some of our farmers that there is no money in farming, is a false notion. The facts do not sustain it. Farming like all other sorts of business has its ups and downs, but the young man, or older one, who pursues it industriously and intelligently will not fail to make a good living and become independent. Watch him and you will find him within as many years of the fingers of his two hands will number with a comfortable home, a bunch of good cattle, good horses, mules and hogs, with a comfortable bank account and good credit and with leisure time to store his mind with useful knowledge and to entertain his friend.

And while he has been making a good living and accumulating some means he has developed his physical man as well as his mental and moral man, and all the while he has been his own man and the architect of his own good fortune. And while peacefully and independently pursuing the even tenor of his way he has been contributing to the wealth of his state and nation, and he continues thus to contribute. Good farming makes good manhood. Let us dignify it and exalt it. Let us by all means give farming its proper place, at the head of the list, the first and noblest of callings. And let us encourage our young men in every way possible to dignify and honor themselves by taking more and more to this most laudable ambition to make farmers of themselves. Let us impress upon them that they can add no prouder title after their names than that of farmer.

Every woman has an idea that it ought to be a pleasure for a man to work for money for her to spend.

Every woman occasionally says something that causes you to wonder where she learned it.

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\$4.00 is our price for a good stove with a 9½-inch firepot. It is a much better stove than some firms sell at a higher price, but if you want the best send for our stove catalogue and read about our famous Home Oak stoves. The illustration shows our well known Home Oak stove: a very powerful heater made of No. 18 gauge cold rolled steel and finished with artistic nickel plated trimmings. Its 43 inches high, 9½ inches round and weighs 63 pounds. \$4.53 buys larger size weighing 75 lbs.

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Kansas in Oklahoma.

It would be interesting to know the number of former Kansans now living in Oklahoma. Some estimate that from one-fourth to one-third of the present prosperous residents of Oklahoma were once Kansans. The first opening occurring on the heels of a collapsed boom, the "run" for lands was made principally by Kansans, and South Kansans at that. It was estimated at the time that the city of Wichita lost over three thousand people within as many days. Certainly from three to five thousand people left this city within a month or two in the interest of new town locations in the territory and for the purpose of securing claims. From first to last many of the territorial offices have been filled by Kansans, executive, judiciary and legislative. Her long-time delegate to congress was a Kansan, as is her present congressman. But for the opening of Oklahoma to settlement Kansas would have shown a much larger per cent of increase in population by the last national census. The truth is, for five or six years it was difficult to gather in from the other states as many as we were losing to Oklahoma.

The Kansas City Journal looks at and discants as follows on the Kansas-Oklahoma relationship, which estimate however, falls very short, the paper failing to mention Judges Dale and Museller and many other prominent Oklahomans who were Kansans;

The people of Kansas were the first to realize the exceptional advantages of Oklahoma and it is interesting to note the number of men in the territorial offices who have lived in Kansas. Three of the prominent Oklahoma officials, Governor T. B. Ferguson, Delegate Bird S. McGuire and Territorial Treasurer Rambo lived in the same county in Kansas, old Howard county, which has been divided into Elk and Chautauqua counties. While living in this county Governor Ferguson taught school during the winter and one of his students, Captain Alva Niles, now holds a good position, that of cashier in the school land office. Ferguson, McGuire and Rambo all went to Oklahoma at the same time of the first opening and are examples of what can be accomplished by men of ability and determination in Oklahoma.

In almost every one of the territorial offices there are men from Kansas. Secretary Grimes went from Johnson county, Neb. J. M. McConnell is a Kansas man, having lived for several years at Osage. Superintendent Baxter, and Assistant Auditor McCabe, Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board Thomas Morris Secretary of Agriculture Thoburn. A large part of those in the school land leasing board have spent several years in the neighboring state of the north.

Although at the present time the census reports show that annually more people go to Oklahoma from Kansas than any other state the percentage is not so great as it was several years ago, as people in the remote corners of the United States are beginning to learn of the wonderful resources of the territory, and are deciding that it is an excellent place to invest capital and to live."—Wienita (Kan.) Eagle.

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\$50 WON \$201.75

Again we scored heavily for all of our clients last month. Again we landed the money and landed it in chunks. Three years of organization, with the best facilities that money and brains can procure to make our service of picking and backing winners at the horse races the most accurate and profitable in the land, has had its natural sequence, and each week our showing demonstrates a good profit for every client

How \$50 netted \$201.75 in less than a month.

Here is a complete statement, showing the result of a \$10 play on each horse given in our "Discretionary Series" during October. (NOTE: A capital to begin with of \$50 is required by us, as a matter of conservatism, to make a \$10 play on each horse that is considered by us a good betting proposition.)

October Meetings---Morris Park and Brighton.

Day	NET DAILY RESULTS.	Won.	Lost.
FIRST WEEK.			
1—Bobadil, 7 to 5, won; Castellan, 9 to 5, won; Duellst, lost		\$22	
2—Oarsman, 5 to 2, won; 3 losers			\$5
3—Juve'al Maxim, 6 to 1, won; M. Theo lost; Wealth, lost		40	
4—S. Protec., 1 to 2, won; M. Brant, 7 to 2, won; 3 losers		10	
5—Aurlesville, 6 to 5, won; 3 losers			18
6—Land of Clover, 5 to 2, won; 2 losers		5	
SECOND WEEK.			
1—Faulconbridge lost			10
2—Surmise, lost			10
3—No Play (track conditions unfavorable)			
4—Medal, 7 to 1, won; 4 losers		30	
5—Charawind, 4 to 5, won; Duellst, 11 to 5, won; 3 losers			
6—Outcome, 9 to 10, won; Tepee, 3 to 5, won		15	
		\$122	\$43

Day.	NET DAILY RESULT	Won.	Lost
THIRD WEEK.			
1—Astarita, 8 to 5, won; Pol Roge's, lost		6	
2—P. Stone, 13 to 10, won; Herms, 7 to 10, won; 1 loser		10	
3—Damon, 3 to 1, won; Emergenov, 9 to 2, won; 3 losers		45	
4—Canuhnwaga, 6 to 5, won; 2 losers			8
5—River Pirate, 3 to 1, won; Moharib, lost		20	
6—Enright, 9 to 5, won; 3 losers			12
FOURTH WEEK.			
1—Mamie Worth, 2 to 5, won; Piquet, 9 to 2, won; 1 loser		30	
2—Woodshade, 12 to 1, won; 3 losers			90
		\$332	\$63
Less Losses			63
Net Winnings		\$269	
Less our Commission, 25 per cent			67 25
Net profits on \$10 play for month		\$201.75	

The above showing is no improvement over that of September, and is not remarkable, since we have excelled it time and again during the past three years of our uninterrupted operations. Good as it is, however, we are confident we will make it "look sick" by comparison with the showing we are going to make at the meeting of 100 days which begins at New Orleans this month.

The system we employ to locate winners is identical with that used by "Pittsburg Phil," John A. Drake, John Gates, W. Langdon, Joe Yeager, and other famous plungers who win hundreds of thousands on the turf every year, and it proves just as successful.

We gather our information of prospective winners through a force of expert horsemen who hold a watch on the horses in their early-morning trials, and in that way learn when they are ready to win.

The money that is played into the game by persistent losers, such as the large mass of uninformed players are bound to be, goes into the pockets of the big operators, of which the Maxim & Gay Co., representing a large clientele, stands at the head. The work of the Maxim & Gay Co. is to place the general public upon a level with the winning plungers, and our success in this accomplishment has made us famous on two continents.

The greatest race meeting in the history of the South begins at New Orleans within a fortnight. In magnitude it will eclipse all other turf gatherings of the past. The Crescent City Jockey Club knows this to be a banner year and has prepared for it. So have we. If there are more horses at the New Orleans racetrack than ever gathered there before, we have more expert "clockers" and handicappers than we ever employed at any other meeting. They cannot make the game too big for us to handle. We move with the times.

If you want to get aboard our "discretionary series," at New Orleans, in which we play daily those and only those horses we think fit betting propositions, with the privilege of not playing any horses at all on days we consider conditions unpropitious, fill out the following blank and forward your remittance to us at New Orleans as soon as you can. Play will be begun on the first day of the meeting, if your money reaches us in time; otherwise, we will begin play the first day it reaches us after the meeting has begun. Money should be sent by bank draft, express money order, or currency in registered letter. Uncertified checks are not accepted.

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Remit direct to the Maxim & Gay Company, 928 Canal Street, New Orleans. All accounts received by the Maxim & Gay Company will be played at the track by the Maxim & Gay Co., and the Maxim & Gay Co. will make all accountings direct to its clients. The Maxim & Gay Co. assumes all responsibility for a proper execution of its clients' order.

Our friends are cautioned against sending money through the mails without registering.

The Cedar Canyons.

One beautiful day last summer I had the pleasure of visiting the Cedar Canyons of Oklahoma. Having lived in Northern Missouri the greater part of my life, I had never rully appreciated the beauty of the forest. This I realized as we were approaching the canyons which were covered with a profusion of evergreens, their splendid branches swaying in the breeze. Many of these canyons are from fifty to seventy-five feet deep; and so steep that it would be impossible to climb them were it not for the trees and shubbory that cover the precipitous walls as these serve as a ladder in making our explorations. But what is that? Why up among the rocks a tiny spring has burst forth, trickling along almost silently at first, but meeting along almost silently at first, but meeting another spring and another, they finally go tumbling over the rocks together and then spread out into the dancing rippling waters of the Beaver River. Birds fly low to the brink of the river to bathe in its clear refreshing waters, and then perching on the green boughs above burst into happy songs. They seem to be thanking nature for their peaceful homes amid the beautiful flowers and tall shady trees.

We had taken our kodaks along and it was very amusing to watch the girls and boys each trying to find the most picturesque spot to pose. Some were seated on the magnificent rocks that were jutting out from the walls of the canyons; others on a moss covered couch with a background of evergreens. But now we see the sun fast sinking in the west, and must

prepare for our homeward journey, leaving its brilliant rays reflecting on the sparkling water, and adorning the scenery of the Canyons with radiance and splendor.

EDNA McELHINEY.

Plain Talk From One Who Should Know.

Judge McAuley, of Kansas City, in committing a "plain drunk," gives utterance to the following: "If I had my way, I would not only close every saloon in the country, Sunday and week days, but I would stop the sale of intoxicating liquor in any shape or for any purpose whatever. I would make it a crime to manufacture the stuff. This may be far-reaching, but the sentiment is justified by the sights and experiences in this court room. Ninety-five per cent of the cases tried here are the direct result of whiskey; the other five per cent includes morphine and cocaine fiends, and a few petty grievances that come before me for adjustment. The woes that arise from the use of whiskey, the ruined men and women, the broken families, the griefs and tears, all aired in this court, are enough to turn gray the hair on a buffalo robe."

Some paper printed an item to the effect that a man in its town, who has been married thirty years, still kisses his wife when he leaves home. A score of papers hastened to announce that their town can beat that record. Guthrie has a man married thirty-five who kisses his neighbor's wife every time the neighbor leaves home. Oklahoma City thinks she has them all beat with a man who has been married forty years, who not only kisses his wife when he leaves home but kisses the hired girl when his wife leaves home.

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REMARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

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P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.
Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

On left side or shoulder. Horses branded same as above. Range same as above.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla.
Range: On Sand creek, 5 miles north of Fort Supply.



OTHER BRANDS.

LS On right side, seven under br each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

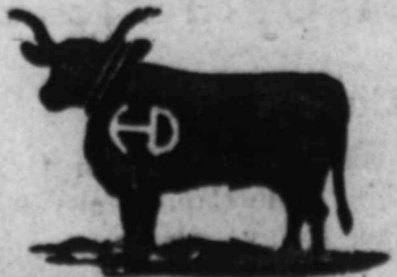
On right shoulder.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma.
Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

F On left jaw of all youngstock.

18 on left hip.

V On left hip or shoulder

O On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

ED On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

P. O. Address, Stone, O. T. Location of range on Turkey Creek, in Day county.



BRAND OF CATTLE.

I On Left Hip.

7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

I On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.



9 left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip

left loin

left side

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

M. C. CAMPBELL.

Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas.
Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



Other brands, on left shoulder horses. Range same as cattle.

MILLARD WORD.



P. O. Address, Grand Day County, Oklahoma.

Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquito creeks, in Day county.

Ear mark: Crook the left and swallow-fook the right.

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