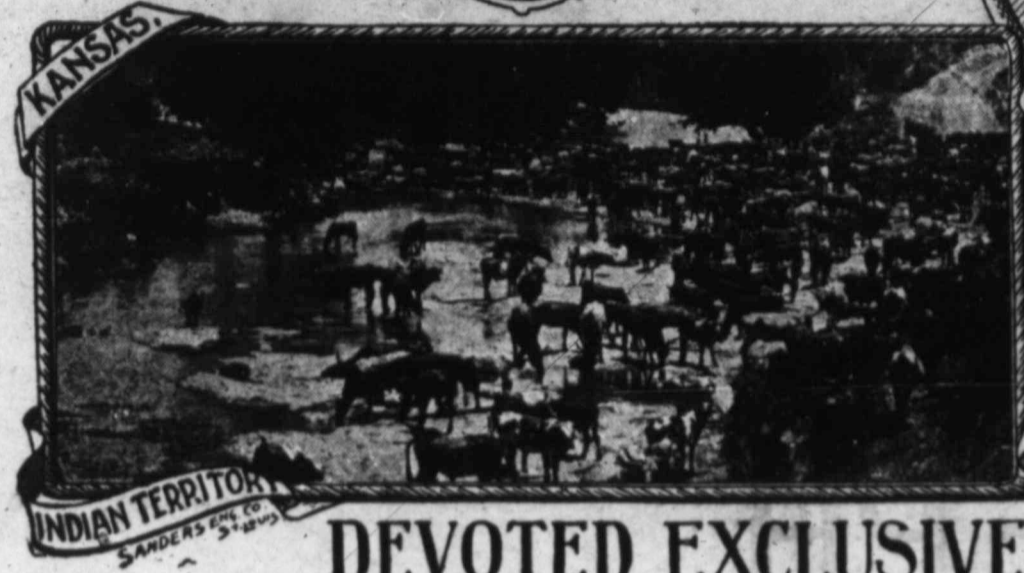


The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Tenth Year,
No. 19

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, Feb. 1, 1905.

\$1, Per Year



THE WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REPORT

An Eastern Oklahoma Feed Lot.
(COURTESY OF LIVE STOCK REPORTER.)

SHIP YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

to

ST. JOSEPH

and get the highest market prices.

Get All the Manure Value

It Stands the Wear & Tear

Have you figured the saving over hand spreading, in chunks and piles, by using the

Smith Great Western Endless Apron Manure SPREADER?

The manure goes twice as far, with twice the benefit, and one man does as much as fifteen spreading by hand.

No Condition of Manure it Does Not Handle

spreading evenly, and thick or thin as wanted. Spreads commercial fertilizers equally well. Complete control of everything from the seat. Apron does not have to be cranked back Strong where strength is needed. We have taken into account the strain that's put upon a spreader and provided for it. Every part is made equal to its duties. Yet not cumbersome.

A Spreader in A Class by Itself.

Endless Apron, Non-Bunchable Rake, Hood and Endgate, Ball and Socket Bearing, Strength, Durability, are exclusive Great Western features. Don't make a mistake. Get the spreader that stands the strain and works right. Stocks carried and prompt shipments made from cities in your own section. Write for large catalogue.

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SALZER'S SEEDS Never Fail

600,000 planters scattered the world over are willing to say under oath that Salzer's earliest vegetables are from six to twenty days earlier than the earliest of their kind produced from other seedmen's seeds. Why? Because for more than one-third of a century Salzer's Seeds have been bred up to earliness.

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1 big pkg. Salzer's Searcher Pea	19c
1 " " Early Bird Radish	10c
1 " " Salzer's Earliest Lettuce	10c
1 " " Earliest Cucumber	10c
1 " " Earliest Beans	10c
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1 " " (Six days earlier than Peep O' Day)	
1 " " Six Weeks Verbena	15c
Total	75c

Above seven packages of earliest vegetable and flower novelties positively have no equal on earth for earliness. If you wish the earliest, finest vegetables for your home garden or for the market, Salzer's seeds will produce them every time. We mail you above seven big packages, together with our great plant and seed catalogue for 50c stamps.

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We mail to you our big catalogue with sufficient seed of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, radishes and turnips to grow 1000 luscious vegetables and a package containing 1000 kernels of beautiful flower seeds to seed!

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Mention this paper

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D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

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Western Seeds for Western Planters.

Most complete stock Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Fully tested; pure; fresh. 1905 catalog free. Alfalfa, Millets, Sorghums, Brome Grass, Meadow Fescue, Dwarf Essex Rape, Macaroni Wheat, and everything in seeds. Write for our Special Circular on new Oklahoma Dwarf Broom-Corn. Immense yielder, best known to date Full line Planet Jr. tools. Big stock Tree Seeds. Write to

Kansas Seed House, F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas, or Colorado Seed House, Denver, Col., or Oklahoma Seed House, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Busy Newspaper Man.

One of the busiest newspaper men in Oklahoma is R. B. Quinn, of Guymon, Beaver county. Beside running the Herald, Mr. Quinn is United States court commissioner and handles hundreds of filings and final proofs each year. He is also a member of the Guymon Town Company, and it is largely through his efforts that the town has prospered as it has.

Guymon has good schools and churches, a bank with over \$100,000 deposits a good water works system and other public improvements. It is as progressive, clean and moral a town as can be found anywhere, and is growing rapidly. The wife of Mr. Quinn is postmistress there, but will retire when her present term expires, and devote part of her time to assisting her husband in his numerous duties.

Mr. Quinn started the Herald about seventeen years ago, when Beaver county was known as "No Man's Land," and has published it continuously since. For years he did all his own work, and even got to be a pretty fair cook, and could dish up a jack rabbit in edible shape. He stuck to it during the "short" years, when most men would have quit, and is now enjoying the well earned fruits of his labor.

Asked about the herd law bill now pending in the legislature, Mr. Quinn would not discuss the matter further than to state that he had numerous friends on both sides of the proposition and that he was not in a position to take a prominent part either way. —Kansas City Journal.

Almanac Free.

The Studebaker Almanac for 1905 is, as usual, full of valuable information of especial interest to farmers. In addition to statistical and other information, it contains a large number of practical recipes, and has revived some of the best sayings of old Josh Billing, the most genial and philosophical of all American humorists. A free copy can be obtained from any Studebaker agent. If he cannot supply you send a 2 cent stamp to the Studebakers, South Bend, Ind., and mention this paper.

C. A. Stannard, Gudgeon & Simpson and others will have a sale of Hereford breeding cattle at Kansas City, Mo., March 2 and 3, 1905.



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Use the
**Burr Self-Locking
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WICHITA, KANSAS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.

Charles Jewett, \$75.00; with International Harvester Co.

Geo. Barnes \$75.00; Official County Reporter.

Harley Hughett \$65.00; with Pott Drug Co.

A. W. Cunningham \$100.00; Civil Ser-
Washington, D. C.

Shirley Jocelyn \$150.00; Court Re-
porter, 6th Dist., O. T.

C. E. Baker \$150.00; Court Reporter
31st. Dist., Kan.

Any bright boy can do as well
Write us for catalogue and term

F. A. HIBARGER,

WILL G. PRICE,

The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol 11, No.8

WOODWARD, OKLA. FEB., 1, 1905.

Subscription, \$1.00

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The 10th Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be held in Guthrie, Feby. 14-15-16, 1905.

Following is a list of officers at this time:

OFFICERS: Geo. W. Carr, President; Geo. W. Crowell, Vice President; W. E. Bolton, Secretary; Jno. J. Gerlach, Treasurer;

COUNTY VICE PRESIDENTS: Beaver county, John George, Liberal, Kan.; Woodward county, C. H. Lockhart, May; May county, M. F. Word, Grand; Dewey county, B. F. Simpson, Bloomington; Grant county, A. J. Engbert, Pond Creek; Roger Mills county, E. K. Thurmond, Elk City; Greer county, Ed T. Davis, Dock; Kiowa county, C. E. Walker, Older; Canadian county, Geo. O. Conville, El Reno; Kingfisher county, E. W. Hunt, Kirghser; Kay county, Tenk Smith, Ponca City; Noble county, —, Beadles Antrim; Logan county, B. W. Murphy, Marshall; Oklahoma county, E. Bracht, Oklahoma City; Cleveland county, Henry Perry; Payne county, F. J. Burtis, Swater; Comanche county, W. D. Campbell, Apache; Kansas State, Scott Rupert, Medicine Lodge; Colorado State, John Stinson, Springfield; Texas State, Robert Moody, Canadian.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: John H. Cox, Moscow; A. H. Tandy, Woodward; Tom Seward, May; Jno. O'Neil, Marshall; R. M. Bressie, Bressie City; C. H. Gorton, Snyder; W. A. Moore, Oklahoma City.

QUARANTINE COMMITTEE: B. W. Murphy, Marshall; M. C. Campbell, Wichita, Kan.; Geo. W. Boyd, Mangum.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: E. E. Alkire, Lexington; Joe. Madison, Karoma; C. Porter, Johnson, Oklahoma City.



Poultry Department.



The Other Side.

The weaver, toiling at his loom
By day, by night,
Brings not the fairest colors
Into sight;
The threads he spins blend darkly,
Nor token show
Of how the gold and crimson
In beauty glow;
But when the weaving's ended,
And the work complete,
The other side the pattern shows
All fair and sweet.

How like our life!
We journey on
The weary way.
No love to bless, no cure to make
Our darkness day;
The world is wide, the battle fierce,
Nor can we tell
Whether the victor's song of joy
Our hearts will swell;
Simply by faith in Jesus' cross,
We, clinging, hide,
And know that perfect rest will find
The other side.
—Christian Work and and Evangelist

POULTRY NOTES.

Give the duck a liberal bedding.

The male bird influences color, the female size.

If diarrhoea crops up it will probably be entirely the fault of the owner in not keeping things clean.

If you intend to go into the poultry business next year get your fowls now. You stand a better chance to get good ones, and for less money.

The hen is not considered a musical bird, but the noise which she makes is music to the poultrymen, for he knows that she has been attending to business when he hears it.

Broken windows and open cracks in the poultry house are a sign of roap after a while when the cold winds blow and the biting, chilly rains come, and the snows drift along the lanes.

The nest boxes are a source of trouble, and yet can be easily kept clean and sweet. If thoroughly cleaned and white washed, care being taken that the whitewash flows freely into the cracks and crevices, the nest will remain sweet.

After scalded poultry are dressed dip them for two or three seconds into very hot water, and then throw into a tub of ice water, where they should be allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour. Afterwards hang them up to dry and cool. This is called "plumping."

If you do not think the chickens enjoy a scratch among leaves in the winter just throw some leaves into

the poultry house, then scatter some whole grains of corn, oats or wheat among these leaves and you will see some lively scratching and hear some cheerful chattering going on in a little while.

About two weeks before the time for clearing off the old fowls a more fattening ration should be feed. The meat or beef scraps should be doubled, and the grain food should be almost wholly cracked or whole corn. Of course, they should not be allowed to range much. A fowl that is running at large can not get into really good eating condition.

If the winter laying hens could be kept separate from the hens from which we expect for hatching in the spring, it would be a good thing. Their ration should be quite different. The ones for spring laying I would allow to become slightly lean—that is, I would not have them fat. I would increase their feed in February, and have them in a thoroughly thriving condition early in March, when I would expect an abundance of eggs that would hatch vigor us and thrifty chicks.

Quit the wasteful practice of sending lean fowls to market. Put them up in clean, dry quarters, give them plenty of clean, fresh water, give them all they will eat of corn meal or other ground grain dough once or twice a day (if mixed with milk instead of water, all the better); as soon as they are done eating take out all that is left. Keep shelled corn or other grain before them in boxes, not in the dirt all the time. In about ten days you may have fowls of almost double the weight of those which simply run with the flock, and consequently of twice the value.

Many consider one fowl as good as another for market, and scrabs as good as any, declaring that they have no use for pure breeds. No greater mistake was ever made than to entertain such an opinion. The market demands the best of everything, and it is the best that sells at top prices, whether it be butter or poultry, and the better the article offered, the more salable, because the more desirable. It is only inferior article that sell at a low price. After getting started it costs no more to raise good poultry than poor. The one will make a profit the other cause a loss.

REARING GOSLINGS.

From the time that they come out of the shell goslings do not require much attention, as they are very hardy. At first they scarcely touch anything given to them, but just such tender blades of grass. A small quantity of oatmeal thrown into a shallow drinking vessel or pond water will be all that they need have during the first week; some food, mixed the same as for ducklings, may also be supplied

If cooped at all, the mother can be safely turned loose after ten days, and the rapid growth of the young stock will soon assure their owners of their health and contentment. If goslings get a good start, they will not "look behind them." The only dangers they require to be sheltered from, are heavy rains and a damp floor. On no account should the youngster be allowed to go into water for some days after they are hatched, or into long wet grass.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

Some of the breeds lay larger eggs than others, something also depending on the hens and kinds of food, but overfeeding has much to do with the hens laying extra large eggs, soft-shell eggs, double-yolk eggs of various shapes. If given opportunities to work for their food, the hens will not fatten very rapidly when producing eggs; and just as soon as the hens can have access to grass, cut off some of the food. It will be a waste of food to feed fowls that have the run of a large field, as they will fill their crops several times during the day with grass, young weeds, seeds, worms and insects of all kinds, securing a greater and better variety than can be provided. They will also lay more eggs if not overfed, as they will keep in good condition when busily at work for their food. Many persons feed their hens when the birds are foraging, and do not know why eggs are lacking, when the cause is too much feed during the spring and summer. It may be necessary to observe each member of the flock, but such work is one of the duties connected with the management of fowls.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

For the period which elapses before the fowls are housed for winter one can find plenty to do. One of the essential things after thoroughly preparing the house for the birds is to prepare the birds for the house. If the house is free from lice see that the birds are also before they make it their permanent home. It is an excellent plan to find out the spots where they dust outdoors and sprinkle a quantity of good insect powder in these places to assist in getting rid of the vermin. Then look them over for scaly legs.

This may not cause them much trouble during the summer while they have had plenty of exercise but will make them very uncomfortable during the winter. Kerosene oil is good for this trouble but crude petroleum is better. Take an old toothbrush, saturate it in the crude petroleum and brush the scaly legs then saturate a cloth with the liquid and bind it around the legs. The fowls will not like this but the cloth will stay on a day or two and do them much good. After it comes off brush the legs again and the trouble will likely disappear. See that the floors of the houses, no matter of what material they are composed, are composed, are dry and kept so. Then, remembering that while on the range the fowls had plenty of seeds to gather, keep the floor well covered with chaff during the winter and scatter what grain is given them through this chaff.

\$7.00 Daily Av. selling IDEAL PUMP EQUALIZERS. Make all pumps work EASY. Windmills run in slightest wind. FIT ALL PUMPS. Merit sells them. FULLY WARRANTED. Exclusive territory. Write Pump Equalizer Co., 40 X Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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AN INSTANT'S PAIN and the deboning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising of the bone. Send for free circular.

KEYSTONE Deboning Knife
Easy, sure and most speedy operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed.
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GOOD SEEDS CHEAP **BEST Ever Grown.**
None better and none so low in price. 1c per pkt. and up, postpaid. Finest illustrated catalogue ever printed sent FREE. Engravings of every variety. A great lot of extra pkgs. of seeds, new sorts, presented free with every order. Some sorts onions only 55c per lb. Other seed equally low. 40 years a seed grower and dealer and all customers satisfied. No old seeds. New, fresh and reliable every year. Write for big FREE catalogue.
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excels all other remedies for Collar Galls, Sore Shoulder, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Sifts, Chafes, Rope Burns, Sore Legs, Caked Udder, Old Standing Sores of all kinds, etc. Keeps away the flies preventing Maggots, Screw Worms, and Proud Flesh. Equally good for man or beast. Enlarged by heron everywhere. It brings the new hair every time. 8-14 by all drug-gists. Price 25c and 5c. Trial size 4c by mail. For circulars, write DeWey Balmoline Co. Box 15, Chicago, Kans.

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Kansas City Denver

Let us know what you have and when you expect to ship, and we will keep you well informed on the markets.



Swine Department.

Good Advice.

Help the weak if you are strong;
Love the old if you are young;
Own a fault if you are wrong;
If you're angry hold your tongue.
In each duty there's a beauty,
If your eyes you do not shut,
Just as surely and securely
As a kernel in a nut,
If you think a word will please,
Say it, if it is but true;
Words may give delight with ease
When no act is asked from you.
Words may often sooth and soften,
Gild a joy and heal a pain;
They are treasures yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain.

The hog is generally as clean as he is permitted to be.

Pig pork is juicier, tenderer, healthier, costs less and sells better than hog.

If the sow is kept in good condition on the right kind of food her pigs will be strong and vigorous.

In nearly all cases it is best to commence feeding the brood sows laxative food a few days before they are due to farrow.

Every farrowing sow should have a shelter to her elf and be put in it a sufficient time ahead to get well acquainted with her surroundings.

All wastes from the kitchen and table are wholesome and suitable as feed for pigs, but a swill barrel that is never empty and never clean impairs the system of a hog and his owner's profits.

There is one particular advantage about pigs which makes them emphatically the stock for the poor man to grow and that is the very quick returns which they afford, by the rapidity with which they increase and come to maturity.

HOW SWINE MULTIPLY.

Not long since two gentlemen were driving by the home of a successful farmer. As they passed the barn lots a thrifty looking little sow pig crossed the road before them. They remarked about the beauty of the little animal and the older of the two said: "You may not believe me, but I can take that very little sow and in four years, with her increase, buy the best eighty there is in this neighborhood and have enough hogs left to stock upon the farm and pay a good share of the expenses in their keeping."

At first the statement does not seem possible, but a little figuring will prove that it is not far from the truth. We will suppose that the sow and all her female increase, will farrow for the first time when they are a year old and will give birth to a litter every six months thereafter; and that each litter will average six pigs—three

males and three females.

At the end of the first year we have the sow and six pigs—three males and, with the mother, four females. In eighteen months she has a second litter. This brings the total up to seven sows and six males. After two years have gone this sow has her third litter and each of the three sows of her first litter also farrow. This gives us a total of nineteen sows and eighteen males. In two years and a half the three sows of her second litter are old enough to farrow. This brings our number up to forty females and thirty-nine males. In three years the sows of her first, second and third litters will farrow and in addition the nine that were born, three each to the three of her first litter. This increases the number to ninety-seven females and ninety-six males. Thus it goes on in progressions till the end of four years we have a total of 508 females and 507 males, hogs enough to buy a good sized farm.

Breeding Young Sows.

January is a good month to breed the young sows that are to farrow their first litter of pigs. A sow should not be bred until she is at least eight months old and not then if she has not been well fed and cared for, so as to have made steady growth. She ought to be a year old when she farrows, and so far as can be done she should farrow in the spring, after the weather is fairly well settled and grass and clover have made a good start.

A young sow should be in a good thrifty condition when bred and kept thrifty during gestation. There is no advantage in having her fat; in fact, an excess of fat is detrimental.

It is best in breeding a sow for the first time to mate her to a well-matured boar, and he should always be a full blood, no matter what the sow may be, scrub, half breed, or full blood. After service she should be put in a quiet place to herself and kept until the heat has passed off.

If two or more sows are to be bred it is an item to breed them all at as nearly the same time as possible, so that the pigs will be uniform in size and age.

By having the pigs come after grass or clover has started well the sows will be better able to supply them with plenty of milk, and for the first three or four weeks at least they must depend almost entirely upon their mother's milk for sustenance and growth, and if they make a good start to grow it is essential that the dam be able to supply plenty of milk. Plenty of milk, good grass or clover pasture will help materially in enabling her to do this. While some corn may be fed to advantage during the winter, it is also best to feed middlings, ground oats or barley, bran and oil meal. These not only furnish the elements needed for the growth of

bone and muscle, but they also aid to keep the bowels open and the digestive organs in good condition. A little care in feeding will help materially in maintaining a good healthy condition.

AN EMBARRASSED YOUNG MAN.

A Chapter of Accidents in Life of a North Ridge Youth.

North Ridge, Jan. 13.—A bashful young man was invited out to dine last Monday evening. He was very agitated. He sat opposite a mirror and discovered that he had forgotten to comb his hair. Then he dropped his fork on the floor, and as he stooped to pick it up, he upset his coffee. Matters went from bad to worse, until finally in despair the young man quit eating and put his hands under the table. The loose end of the tablecloth was lying on his lap. When he touched it he turned pale. He thought it was his shirt and in nervous excitement while dressing he had forgotten to put the garment inside his trousers. That accounted for the smiles and his embarrassment. He hurriedly stuffed the supposed shirt inside his trousers. Afterwards when the family rose from the table there was a crash and the dishes lay in a broken mass on the floor. The young man pulled three feet of table cloth out of his pants and fled to the prairie.—Ex.

The Stockman's Prayer.

Almighty ones who rule the destinies of sheep, cows, pigs, farmers, chickens and other live stock, place your ear near the ground and listen to our plea.

Eternal and ever growing ones, who kill, kill, kill and chop and scrape and slash and can, who try and boil and freeze at will, we pray that you can fine your boilings and freezings, your cannings and, killings to the tribute we pour in, nor insist forever on human sacrifice.

Let the blood you spill be the blood of beasts and not be the drippings from corn husking fingers.

All powerful ones, we do not ask to see your books, we do not question as to your rebates, your private ears, your methods of running small butchers. We do not care what price you charge for beef, embalmed or fresh. We question not the ingredients of your croquettes, soups, or tamales.

But oh great ones, please let up on us. We pray you to call off the market quoters who at your dictation take us our stock when light is "half fat" and would bring good prices if heavy. Make them drop their call for "light handy cattle" when ours are heavy.

Oh, rich ones, don't continue to steal our young heifers and old bulls. Tell your menials in the yards, we pray you, when they skin us, as

they ever do, that our hides do not reach to the bone.

Stop, we pray of you, the daily yawp of "lack of demand," when you by corralling the works on land and sea and on lands beyond the sea, are the only demand. Say that you don't want our stock and we shall more greatly respect you.

Oh, large, fat, prosperous ones, our prayer rises before daylight from a million farms; range men sing it in the teeth of blizzards and in storms of alkali dust. It must be heard or we perish, and with us your power to work more evil. We who produce the meat wall by the wall to which you have driven us. We care not for the price you charge the consumer; we cannot afford to eat your output. Charge him as much as you like, great people, but divide, oh, divide a fraction of your spoils with us or we perish.—Canadian Record.

Cheap Trip California.

Go to California in a comfortable Pullman Sleeper on a fast train, with pleasant people, in charge of an experienced agent, and save many dollars, as compared with highest class service.

Personally-conducted excursions over the Santa Fe three times a week to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Also through cars from Boston and St. Paul. Ask for tourists ear pamphlet.

Santa Fe.

FRUITFUL TREES

Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees; finest varieties; honest values. Apples, 5¢; Peaches, 5¢; Concord Grapes, 25¢ per 1000; Rambler Raisins, 50¢; Black Locust and Russian Mulberry, \$1.40 per 1000. Freight prepaid. Catalogue free. Gage County Nurseries, Box 843, Beatrice, Neb.

VICTORIOUS IOWA

A good name for the Iowa Round Incubator that so often out-hatches its keenest competitors. Any questions? Our new catalogue answers them all. It is free—send for it. Iowa Incubator Co., Box 244, Des Moines, Ia.

FREE SEEDS

Vegetable and Flower

We will send our 1904 catalogue and one packet each Lettuce, Radish and Onion; also 75 varieties of flower seeds; Phlox, Sweet Peas, Pansies, etc., in a coupon envelope, which will be accepted as 5¢. If returned with an order from our catalogue. All for 10¢ to pay postage. ZIMMERMAN SEED CO., Dept. 23 Topeka, Kan.

GREATEST HEREFORD OFFERING OF 1905.

GUDGELL--STANNARD ANNUAL SALE.

85 head carefully selected Hereford breeding cattle from the leading herds of the Middle West go in this annual auction. Absolutely the best breed and best lot of Herefords individually that has been offered or will be offered in a combination sale in a long time. Only the cattle of rare breeding and high quality have been accepted. Sale in Live Stock Pavillion. Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MO. THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, MARCH
2nd and 3rd.

The offering comprises 85 head--40 bulls and 45 females--all of good breeding ages, supplied by the following herds: Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; Dr. J. E. Logan, Kansas City; C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Mo.; Steward & Hueheon, Bolekow, Mo.; Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.; A. F. Corthon, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. A. Larson, Everest, Kans.; Mrs. C. Cross, Emporia, Kans. and Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kans.

This sale is made to supply the growing demand for better cattle--no culls--everyone a good one.

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320 ACRE STOCK RANCH

(School Land) 2 miles from Guthrie, 30 head of registered and high grade Herefords and 10 horses. Living water, good grass, etc. Also house and 2 lots in best residence portion of Guthrie.

PRICE OF OUTFIT \$4000.

BALDWIN & DELANEY.

GUTHRIE, O. T.

St. Joseph Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 26, 1905.
There has been some enlargement in the volume of cattle arriving here compared with last week but the demand has been very good and any change in values compared with a week ago are toward the higher level. There is a very strong demand for well fattened weighty steers and while the proportion of them show some increase of late, they are finding a ready outlet and prices are safely .10 to .15 higher. The best cattle here during the week, some fully fat, fairly good qualified heavy steers, sold at 5.40 and there has been a fair representation of just a good class of 1100 to 1300 pound steers that have sold at \$5 to \$5.30. In the more numerous styles of medium dressed beef steers, ranging in weight from about 1000 to 1200 pounds, and half to two-thirds fat, the market has been strong but does not show the advance noted on the more finished grades, while light killers are not meeting with a reception which warrants any advance in prices. In trade circles, the immediate outlook is considered favorable for strong markets on everything in the beef steer line that carries any pretension to fat and weight.

In the butcher line the conditions are very much the same as a week ago. There is a continued good demand for good fat she stock of medium to strong weights but light heifers even if fleshy are not meeting a very ready reception, the best cows and heifers are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25 but the bulk of fair to good butcher stock in both cows and heifers is selling in a range of \$3 to \$3.50 and these prices are about the same as a week ago. The canner trade does not show any change however, demand is only fair and while receipts are light prices rule steady. Veal calves are in good strong demand for good kinds with tops selling around \$6.50.

The stocker and feeder trade has been in very bad condition from a selling standpoint but within a day or two has shown a tendency to pick up a little although the only reliable demand is confined to good quality strong weight steers, the thin cattle and everything in the yearling line meet a very poor demand with prices sharply lower than ten days ago, it being too far from grass for the country to take hold of these young cattle and rough

them through.

The hog situation continues favorable to the selling interest. While there has been some shrinkage in receipts, the demand has been active and current prices show an advance of strong .15 compared with a week ago, top hogs selling at \$5 here today with the bulk of good mixed and heavy going at \$4.85 to \$4.90 while good light sold at \$4.75 to \$4.80 for the bulk with ordinary mixed and heavy going at \$4.77 to \$4.82. These prices all showing the advance noted above. The outlook appears to be very favorable and it seems safe for the country to operate on a basis of about present values.

The Incubator Man.

This heading will at once call to the minds of our readers M. M. Johnson and his Old Trusty Incubator. It is a great record that Johnson has made. No wonder he has become known as "The Incubator Man." He has done, perhaps, more for the poultry industry than any other one man. His great energy is shown in the fact that in five years, a manufacturer, he built an incubator business up from a few machines to a 20,000 annual output. Then, with his experience and his practical ideas and his thorough interest in poultry raising to back him, he severed his connections with the old concern and started a business all his own. He built a new factory, and within twelve months he had sold 13,000 incubators and brooders. That is the Old Trusty, the only machine he has anything to do with now. Johnson has a common sense way of doing things that makes people like to trade with him. He handles poultry matters as though he loves and understands the business. There is no doubt that he does love and understand the business. This is made plain to anyone who reads his catalog. All poultry lovers find a kindred spirit in Johnson. Our readers will be the better for it if they will write to the man and get personally acquainted.

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Page-Wire is such a good fence it makes good fencing alive. Write for knife and be convinced.

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Shorthorn Bulls
 We breed Short Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggs.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM Manager,
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FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM
 FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O., T.

SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,574, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

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FOR SALE!

PERCHERON STALLIONS:
 All Registered and fully warranted.

From two to five years old; color, mostly black; good style and action, and from one of the very largest and best breeders and importers in the United States. Singmaster & Sons of Iowa.

These horses will be sold at reasonable prices, and on easy terms. Parties desiring horses will do well to call on or write us for terms and other particulars. We will help in opening companies.

WALKER BROS. & CO.
 Payne Co. Glencoe, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

20 head of good bulls, in good flesh, good color and are registered or can be. For sale very low if taken soon.

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 Ottawa, Kan.

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.

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 Live Stock Auctioneer,
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Sales made anywhere. Have made and am now booked for the best sales of high class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming date.

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 Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Missouri

IT PAYS TO KEEP POSTED

THE WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REPORT
 CHICAGO

52 TIMES FOR 5 DIMES

EVERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN NEEDS IT!

The "REPORT" is crisp, everything is boiled down given in a nutshell. This, with the ILLUSTRATED feature, makes it a fine paper for busy people who haven't time to wade through prosy pages and yet want to "keep up with the procession" in live stock matters. Complete yet concise market reports and quotations from six leading markets are printed weekly. Interesting and valuable special articles appear frequently. The "REPORT" is attractively gotten up throughout, well printed on good paper, and FREELY ILLUSTRATED WITH FINE HALF TONES from original photographs. It's "The Paper With the Pictures." Its illustrations have made it famous.

NOTE THIS: The "The REPORT" is published by JOHN CLAY, of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., therefore no paper is or can be in closer touch with all matters pertaining to live stock. Every one on our subscription list receives the useful and attractive advertising novelties which CLAY ROBINSON & CO. send out as presents to their trade from time to time. Something "worth while" is to be distributed by said firm before very long. If your name is on our subscription list you will be "in it." The "REPORT" is well worth \$.100 of any man's money, although the price is but half that. Send us your subscription.

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
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FEB. 1, 1905

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

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

PURELY LOCAL.

Layfield Lodge, No. 78 I. O. O. F. meets every Friday night at K. of P. Hall: J. D. Gray, N. G., H. B. Beach, Sec.

Wichita is talking of building a big Convention hall which may be adapted to midwinter stock shows and sales. Good plan!

F. C. Ward of Tangier, president of the Farmer's Institute of Woodward county climbs steadily into favor every week as the possible winner of the \$100 premium.

Visiting Brethren always welcome encampment, No. 23. I. O. O. F. meets every 2nd and 4th Friday nights. Camp members. Cordially invited. R. E. Davis, C. P., H. D. Endersby, Scribe.

Judge T. L. O'Bryan of Woodward, a former Kloudiker has sold his mercantile business in Woodward. He ought to come to his claim and manufacture copper bottom boilers. There's millions in it.—Kenton News.

While the people of Woodward are busy attending their cotton carnival it is observed that the cattle of Woodward county are getting fat on next year's wheat crop. This is one of the advantages of Oklahoma agriculture.—State Capital.

FOR SALE:—As good a farm as can be found in Woodward, Okla. 160 acres all under cultivation, and fence. Five acres' five-year-old orchard. Excellent water. Located one mile east of Woodward. See owner for price. F. NIEDERLOH.

Prof. Mahovsky, of Oklahoma City, has been engaged by the Redmen lodge of this place to instruct the Woodward band. The professor is said to be a fine musician having finished his studies in Germany, the instrument to which he gives his special attention being the clarinet.

A Mexico girl who is not only up to late, but also up to snuff, described a kiss to her timid but tickled beau thusly: "It seems like a moonlight trip down a stream of lemonade, to an ice cream festival." All the poor boy could do was to say, "gosh!" and they clinched. And the force of the echo knocked a dab out of the school house.—Kenton News.

Had you realized the fact that Woodward county now has more cattle than when she was devoted exclusively to cattle raising. If you wish to see as fine a bunch of cattle as ever wore a brand visit Z. E. Coombes' ranch—seven miles northeast of town. Look in the meat markets as you pass along the side walks of Woodward and you will see as fine specimens of the bovine family as can be found in the southwest.

The following incident, according to a Kansas paper, occurred in Arkansas: "A young farmer had promised to contribute two dollars toward buying new music books as soon as he disposed of a calf, but failed to do so. He went to church rather late one night and just as he entered the door the choir sang, 'the half has never

yet been told.' This sounded to him like, 'the calf has never yet been sold,' and he forthwith started to thrash several of the young men in the choir."

Cotton growing is having a boom in the Empire county just now. Read the plan advocated for keeping up prices in this issue of the NEWS.

The snow from the recent storm has almost disappeared. It was probably the heaviest we have had this winter and nearly all sank into the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds arrived in Woodward Sunday from El Reno. Mr. Reynolds is in the employ of the government.

Major K. Sherry, commandant at Fort Sill, was notified recently that congress had appropriated \$115,000 for improvements at the fort. Fort Sill is to be made one of the best inland posts in the United States.

Tom Smith, of Logan, Beaver county, was in Woodward the first of the week on business and made this office a pleasant call. Mr. Smith is one of the old time cattlemen of Oklahoma, having lived here during the past twenty-five years.

Animals for slaughter entered for examination and certified to at Woodward for the week ending January 21 1905; for H. B. Greer; four cattle, three hogs; for Willard; three cattle, two hogs; for J. A. Lyons; two cattle. L. REMIATTE, Dpty. Insp.

The report is current that the range cattle firm of Herring & Stinson have sold all their steers on their Baca county range, to Kansas parties, and that they intend to stock their range with sheep. The former has spent a good deal of money to get wells and have several of them that are exhaustless, with large pumps on them. This firm seems to do things right and if they go into sheep they will probably put them on the range in 10,000 lots.—Kenton News.

Jno. S. Harper a popular and prominent business man of Nevada, Mo., was in Woodward this week to confer with the Supt. of his ranche in this county, Col. W. M. A. Burkey. Mr. Harper is very much pleased over present outlook and is building up an excellent herd of cattle horses and hogs on his ranch. With Mr. Berkey he was a most appreciated caller at the NEWS office while here and spent several days arranging his extensive interests as owner of the Harper Supply Rancho.

A beautiful woman married a man who was so homely that his face would stop any eight-day clock that was ever manufactured. When the beautiful woman was asked why it was that she had married so plain a man she said: "I figured that it would be a good deal more satisfactory to be the sole proprietor of a homely man than to have only a part interest in a man who is so handsome that a dozen other women want a share of his attention."

Moral: Once in a while the homely man wins out.

Mr. W. M. A. Burkey Supt. of the Jno. S. Harper ranch at Ivanho, Beaver county, has of late been working marvels on the rich prairie land of north-west, Okla. He has constructed one of the finest barns in this part of the country. He has built a cattle shed 100x150 His cattle are in first class shape. He will put them in better condition soon by putting them in the famous Carsue cattle dip. Mr. Harper says \$15,000 would not reach this ranch today. This year he raised thirteen thousand bushels of grain such as wheat, oats barley, millet, Spetz, kaffir corn, and milo Maize.

This ranch now has on it one fine 15-hand jack, and four blooded, fine Stallions, one of these stallions is a two thousand pound pacer, one registered saddle and running horse and one a Hamietoman, called Senadah Sphinx, sire by Electionere. We failed to learn the particulars concerning the other. All of this stock is standard bred. Messers Harper and Burkey are doubtless two of the leading fine stock men in this country. They own and take delight in this ranch. Other such men should come into this country. For they are the kind that make the desert places blossom as the rose and watered places laugh with plenty.

Contest Decisions.

Quite a number of contest cases came up before Recorder Morgan at the land office during the past week. The case of John H. Harman vs. Arthur W. Clide was decided in favor of Mr. Harman; That of Alice E. Crippen vs. Nellie Maggard was decided in favor of the contestee; Of William J. Pennell vs. Margaret Roberts was decided in favor of Mr. Pennell; of Ida A. Graves vs. Clarence E. Reed, in favor of the contestant; of Stewart K. Low vs. Alexander J. Dickson in favor of the contestee; of John E. Smith vs. Samuel Rutz, favor of the contestant; H. A. Reed vs. Roy C. Brown in favor of the contestant; William P. Hughes vs. Edwin De Wayne Peugh in favor of the contestee; Ernest Harper vs. Douglas M. Good in favor of the contestee; Matheas A. Wyker vs. Norman W. Welsh in favor of contestee; Charles H. Rueffer vs. Geo. J. Klauer in favor of the contestant; Chas. H. Camp vs. Martha Hinment (formerly Martha Cavin) in favor of Mr. Camp; Sam Bigham vs. Harriet B. Cook in favor of the contestant.

Walker-White

Last night a quiet wedding was held in our city, though a wedding in which many were interested, when the marriage of Miss Marjorie Walker and Mr. Olin White was solemnized. These young people are both well known here and surely no young couple ever started out on life's voyage with better wishes from the many friends. The bride is the daughter of Rev. Walker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city and is loved by all who know her. They will make their home on the bride's claim, about eight miles from Woodward.

School Land Lessees Will Fight.

Recent dispatches from Oklahoma indicate that statehood may be delayed on account of the fight that is being worked up by the school land lessees to have a clause inserted in the Hamilton bill giving the lessees the first right to buy the lands at a price to be fixed by appraisers.

The Republican convention that assembled in Guthrie and renominated B. S. McGuire for delegate to congress and the Democratic convention at Oklahoma City that nominated Frank Mathews both evaded this issue. Both parties wanted the votes of the school land lessees, but they were afraid to say in their party platforms that they would give the lessees the advantage they claimed for fear of a rebellion on the part of the people of the territory.

It would probably have been better for all concerned if the people had met this issue in their part conventions instead of going to congress with it, and perhaps furnish that body with an excuse for delaying statehood. The question will have to be settled and the sooner that is done the better for Oklahoma.

Secretary William Grimes, who is given the credit of keeping his ear pretty close to the soil of Oklahoma, is quoted as saying: "The school lands belong to the future state and not to the lessees, and in disposing of the lands or declaring that they shall never be sold, a majority of the people should control."

Just as soon as news was sent abroad that the school land lessees had organized the people of Oklahoma began to ask, "Who owns the school lands, any how?" This shows the feeling on that question and there will be a breaking up of party lines when the fight comes before the people.

There is no doubt that the men who went onto the raw lands and improved them are entitled to consideration, but time will probably demonstrate that they would have better trusted to the sense of fairness of the people of Oklahoma than to have organized for the purpose of carrying their fight before congress. The people of Oklahoma are proud of their schools and nothing will arouse them like an intimation that the existence of their school fund is in danger.

Whenever a citizen of Oklahoma asks the question, "To whom do the school lands belong?" it shows that he thinks the great school fund in these lands are liable to get away from the people. Mr. Grimes's suggestion that this whole matter be left to the people of the future state is a good one.

Cotton in Woodward County.

S. B. Laune, Secretary of the Business Mens Association, of Woodward,

reports: That he is receiving application for cotton seed every day and the indications are that a large acreage will be planted in Woodward county during the season of 1905.

Mr. John A. Trotter, who lives twelve miles south east of Woodward, near Detroit post office, planted 6 acres of cotton on the North Persimmon Creek and produced from said 6 acres, 4 bales of cotton and 128 bushels of cotton seed. He hauled the cotton to Shattuck, where it was ginned at a cost of \$10. He sold 3 bales of the cotton for \$189, and has one bale in storage which he will neither burn or give away. He is selling the cotton seed for 50 cents a bushel and has 75 bushels for sale. The 4 bales of cotton were worth \$252, making a production of \$63, to the acre, not counting the cotton seed.

"HOW MR. TROTTER RAISED TWO-THIRD OF A BALE TO THE ACRE."

Mr. Trotter listed his ground in March and then scattered manure along the trenches. In May, he listed the ground again covering the fertilizer, leveled the ground off and plowed shallow furrows above the old rows and then planted the cotton, May 18th, by hand, so that there would be more or less manure for sub soil. He only cultivated the majority of the crop twice and had he cultivated 4 or 5 times, he thinks the yield would have been much larger.

According to his experience, now is the time for farmers to prepare their ground where they expect to raise small patches, and give it the very best attention and cultivation. They can, thereby, greatly increase the yield and raise the value of the land in Western Oklahoma.

At the next meeting of the Business Mens Association Tuesday night Jan. 24th, efforts will be made to buy a carload of cotton seed and all who are interested in the subject are invited to be present.

In connection with the foregoing, W. E. Bolton, Secretary, or F. C. Ward President, of the Woodward County Farmers Institute which meets here today, will receive names of all farmers wishing to plant cotton this season.

A Week at the Agricultural College.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, has arranged a week's course in stock judging and seed selection for the farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, beginning February 7 and closing February 13, 1905.

Instruction in the judging of horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, and poultry will be given by the college instructors and by specialists secured for this course. The different classes of live stock will be studied on the following dates: poultry and sheep, February 7-8; swine, February 8-9; cattle, February 9-11; and horses, February 10, 11, and 13. In addition to the large live stock equipment of the college, other animals will be obtained for use. This short course will afford an opportunity for breed-

ers to extend their acquaintance and at the same time, to get in close touch with the work of the college and experiment station. To lend variety to the work and because of its great importance to successful agriculture, part of the time will be occupied in the presentation of the principles which should be applied in the selection of seed of farm crops. Corn-judging will be given an important place but the selection of the seed of oats, cotton, Kafir corn and other crops will not be neglected. Evening sessions, devoted to the discussion of subjects in which those in attendance are interested, will be held.

A rate of a fare and one-third from all stations in Oklahoma and Indian Territories for the round trip on the certificate plan has been arranged, effective if fifty or more certificates are presented. Those who will attend the course should purchase a full fare ticket to Stillwater and at the same time, procure a certificate from the railroad ticket agent showing that such a ticket has been purchased. This is very important, for if less than fifty certificates are presented at the college offices, the reduced rate returning will not be secured. Those who wish to stop over at Guthrie to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture and the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, February 14 to 16, may do so and still secure the one-third rate home.

Short Thinks

Old Seth Tompkins.

(Respectfully dedicated to Hon. F. D. Coburn.)

I reckon maybe you don't know, Seth Tompkins down at Larmer. How's that? You do? Well, how, I'm glad you've met my style of farmer.

I s'pose the Lord could beat old Seth if he'd fight in and try. But I ain't never seed a man that's got old Seth laid by.

Ain't any man no stidder at any kind of job.

I tell you, he don't loaf around at all, no siree bob.

He jist starts out to do a thing, pervided, it is right,

And never stops fer wet er dry. I tell you, it's a sight

The way old Seth will stick to biz till what he does is done.

The way he keeps a peckin' on you'd think the job was fun.

Sometimes the neighbors comes along and yells across the fence.

And tells him he ain't doin' right, they ain't no mortal sense

In lickin' down to business. And old Seth he hollers back,

"You never seen a winnin' horse lay down upon the tract."

And honest? Well, I reckon he'd a heap more rather die.

Than take a single copper, that is, take it on the sly,

Pervided he ain't earn it. And I tell you what's a fact.

I've seen some honest farmers pick the eggs the hens has cracked.

And put 'em on the bottom, but old Seth I think would drop

Stark dead and in his coffin if they

wasn't on the top. I s'pose a feller that's so square won't git the hoboes' praise, And likes not I s'pose he'll pass some mighty quiet days, But what's the yells and soarin' hats, compared to bein' right? Sech noise and friends don't often last much more'n a single night. He's jist the kind of man, is Seth, you don't so often meet, He'd sooner be alone and right (and 'tain't the least conceit), Than felt his conscience tremblin' when the crowds around him yell. I tell you what, sich men is rare, but lawsee, how they tell!

And best of all, that is, to me, he's jist so kind a plain. And goes along from day to day jist like a stiddy rain

That sorter trickles down all day and sinks way in and soaks,

And that's the kind I guess that helps the biggest share of folks.

They's nothin' highfalootin'-like ner fancy 'bout old Seth.

He don't put on no airs, but say, he's jist as sure as death.

When old Seth Thempkins says a thing, er when he starts a deed.

Jist calkylate that them's the thing, that constitutes his creed.

When Seth picks out the right and up and says, "I'm goin' to shoot,"

They ain't no power on earth can make him change his resolute.

And I'll jist say, I've knowed old Seth well, lawsee, ain't that queer?

I don't jist recollect, somehow, but must be fifteen year.

I've sorter watched him all that time—and fifteen year's a sight—

And I don't recollect as how he's done a thing 'twant right.

I don't suppose a thousand years would ketch him livin' still,

But if it did, you'd find old Seth right there to fill the bill.

He's jist my style of man, is Seth, so conscientious, plain,

And jist keeps peggin' on alone in sunshine and in rain,

And never grumblin' 'bout the crops he ain't no way to fix,

But jist trusts on in Provydence—and keeps up stiddy licks.

Of course, these things I've said, you know, is jist my humble view,

But I can't help from thinkin' maybe Thempkins pleases you.

I kinda wish that I was Seth—if he was understood—

There's nothin' much patheticker than jist a bein' good.—Walter Neff.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.
 PORTABLE and all any depth
 IN DIFFERENT STYLES
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Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

Vaccination for Tuberculosis.

The following letter from Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania to the publisher of the Live Stock Inspector, introduces a subject which is of importance to Oklahoma, inasmuch as this dreaded disease is at present practically unknown here, but we must not let it secure a foothold by fraudulent or pretended preventatives. Dr. Pearson is personally known to the publisher who takes pleasure in giving publicity to both his letter and statement:

January 31, 1905.

PUBLISHER LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

A great deal of careful scientific work has been done in relation to the protection of cattle against tuberculosis by vaccination. Unfortunately the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis may now be thrown into disrepute through the reckless and untrue claims of a firm of druggists in New York City, that is attempting to introduce on a large scale an almost wholly unproven process for the immunization of cattle. This firm is sending letters in large numbers to breeders. As the thing is misleading and is likely to cause great harm to animal husbandry, I have prepared a statement in relation to the claims of this firm, which I send you herewith, with the request that you publish it for the information of your readers.

My knowledge of the foreign work upon which the claims of the druggists in question are based has been gained not only by a thorough study of all the literature upon this subject, but also by visiting and studying on the ground almost every vaccination experiment that has been conducted in Europe.

Very truly yours,
LEONARD PEARSON,
State Veterinarian.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1905.

The following letter is being sent out to owners of cattle by a large firm of druggists in New York City:

"We would like to call your attention to some facts in reference to causing tuberculosis in cattle, feeling sure that they will interest you. Tuberculosis in cattle has proved to be more destructive to these animals in all diseases put together. Aside from this, tuberculosis in cattle is more or less dangerous to human beings, especially to children, due to consumption of milk. All measures known so far to suppress tuberculosis in cattle have proved to be of no use; the strictest veterinary police, the most thorough sanitary institutions, supported by the use of tuberculin, have failed to check tuberculosis.

The latest method of Professor V. Behring, whose name is world renowned, seems to have solved the problem of the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle. Professor V. Behring has been working on this subject practically quite a number of years, and his successful results base upon thorough experimental work. We therefore intend to deal with facts and not with theories.

The method itself is comparatively simple and consists of two inoculations, the second one following the first two weeks later. The inoculation is especially opportune in calves and heifers not exceeding the age of six months. The two inoculations immunize them against tuberculosis for their lives. In order to render cattle immune, a thorough examination, followed by a tuberculin test, must be made before including them. We will furnish the vaccine and have it injected by our Veterinarian, so you can be sure that it will be done properly."

The above letter states, in effect, that cattle may be protected against tuberculosis for their lives by vaccinating according to the method of Von Behring.

The project is to introduce into this country the method of immunization that has been practiced upon by Von Behring and his school. It is not claimed that any drug firm has any informa-

tion upon the subject beyond that resulting from the experiments of Von Behring and others of his school.

The plan recommended in the above letter is good and the claims made by it are reliable and sound if the plan of immunization recommended by Von Behring is good, and if his results substantiate the claims set forth.

The work of Von Behring is on record. Vaccinations made according to his plan have been carried out by others and have become matters of record. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to rely for our information upon the unsubstantiated claims of a business firm endeavoring to money by the sale of vaccine against tuberculosis.

Briefly, I may say, that the claims in relation to the work of Von Behring are exaggerated, and in part they are without foundation. Professor Von Behring has but recently adopted the method of vaccination that is advised in the above letter. There is absolutely not the slightest evidence to show that by means of it cattle may be immunized "for their lives" or, indeed, that they may be immunized against tuberculosis from natural sources for a length of time sufficient to make the vaccinations at all valuable.

What has been proven is, that by means of certain methods of vaccination, much more prolonged and laborious than the two-inoculation method referred to in the above letter, cattle may be immunized to a certain, and also to a great extent against artificial infection by direct inoculation. So much is definitely established; but how long immunity will last, and whether a practicable degree of immunity can be conferred at all by such a short method as Von Behring now recommends remains to be proven.

Experiments with the view of settling these points are now in progress in this country under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania. Similar experiments are in progress in Germany, Austria and Hungary under the direction of Professor Von Behring and others. It should be stated that the last reports upon Von Behring's method, published in his own journal, by Hutyr, fail to show that the method of vaccination now recommended by Von Behring is sufficient for practical purposes. The report referred to shows that the animals vaccinated according to Von Behring's method whose immunity was afterwards tested by inoculation with bovine cultures, became infected with tuberculosis and some in an excessively severe form. Not the slightest immunity followed vaccination in some cases.

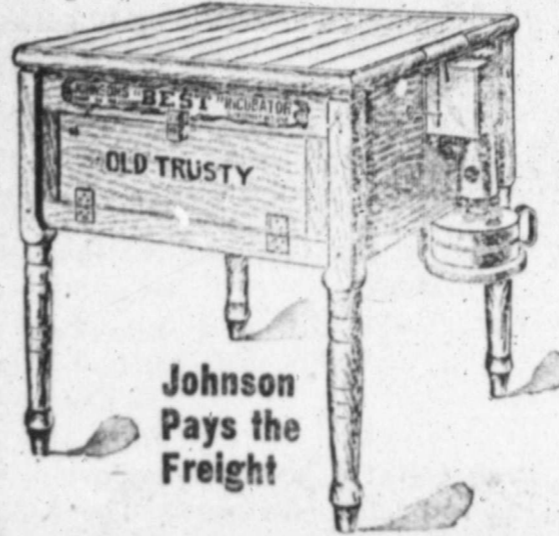
It should be made clear that Von Behring's vaccine is nothing more or less than dried, living tubercle bacilli of precisely the sort that are most frequently found in human tuberculosis. These organisms are injected into the blood. They are, of course, carried to all parts of the body and it is possible that they may be excreted through the udder. Some recent experiments on goats by Karlinski have shown that tubercle bacilli injected into the circulation may be excreted in the milk a long time afterward, in a large percentage of cases, and may infect animals fed on this milk, even though the udder of the animal that received the injection is wholly free from evidence of tuberculosis. It will therefore, be seen that precautions should be observed in regard to the vaccination of older cattle besides those referred to in the druggists' letter. This is a phase of the subject that must be carefully studied before vaccination is applied to milk cows.

Personally, I am strongly of the belief, as a result of numerous experiments made by Dr. S. H. Gililand and myself, that a practicable and safe plan for immunizing cattle against tuberculosis will soon be available. It should, however, be made clear that the plan of Von Behring, that is recommended so unqualifiedly by the druggists, is not proven and is insufficient so far as it has been tested by direct inoculation.

Any one who is disposed to try this

Old Trusty Incubator.

The new machine by an old hand. Made by Johnson, the Incubator Man. Only a year old, and it didn't have to be improved for 1905. Johnson made it right to begin with.



Johnson
Pays the
Freight

You Can't Know Too Much
About Johnson's Pay-for-
itself Hatcher.

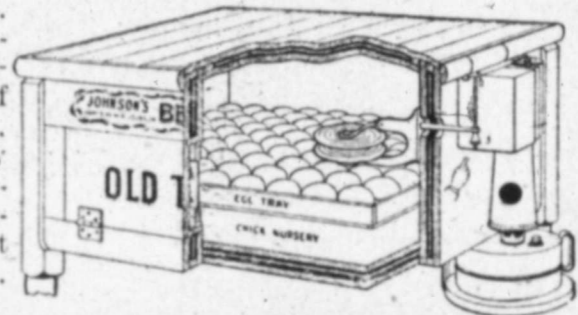
The more you know about it the better you like it. Johnson wants you to know all about it. Take a square look at the cuts and read:

Made of select California redwood and 12-oz. cold-rolled copper. Miller Safety Lamp, Taylor Bros.' guaranteed incubator thermometer, double doors, sides, bottom and top. There could be no better material or construction.

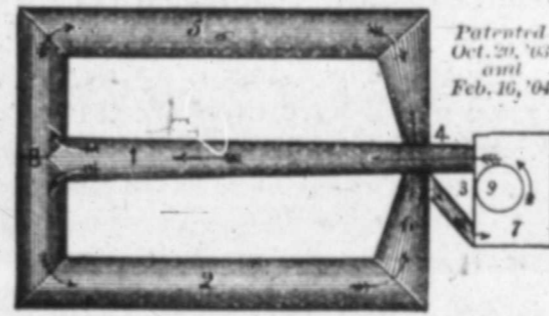
Forty Days Free Trial

And Johnson Guarantees Every Machine 5 Years.

This cut shows the workings. Johnson's system is planned for results and convenience. Note positions. All parts below the level of the lid, leaving the lid for a table. Automatic regulator comes already attached and connected, a single adjusting nut on the outside of the machine. The double wafers well out over the eggs and down close to them. Regulator counter-balanced within itself.



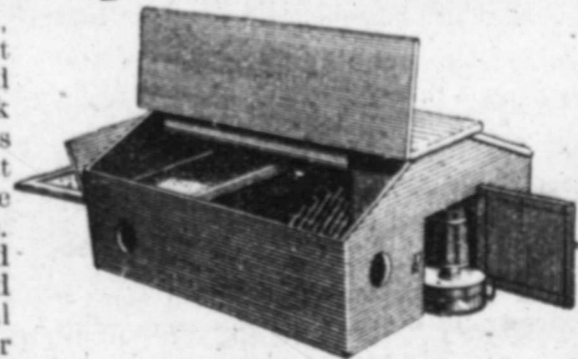
Copper Pipe Heating System



The hot water discharged to opposite end of the egg chamber, divided and returns back to boiler, No. 7. Pipes 2 and 5 and 1 at point No. 4 equal in radiation to pipes 2 and 5 at any point. Boiler No. 7 fitted with patent return hood, saves half the kerosene and draughts of air do not affect the lamp.

The Old Trusty Brooder

Made of best California redwood, never shrinks, swells or pulls apart at joints. Miller Safety Lamp in solid iron lamp box, no gas can enter chick chamber. Inclined floor prevents chicks from piling up. Enough heat under floor to take chill off. Note the hover cloth frame, partly withdrawn. Chicks hover under cloth warmed from above. Chick backs are warmed and sleepy nerves soothed the natural way. Chicks don't pile up, chill or become overheated.



Nearly 13,000 Old Trusties

Incubators and Brooders, used the first season. That's the record for a new machine. The only machine that ever got into the first rank the first year. They went out on Johnson's long trial plan and with Johnson's guarantee. They went at a reasonable price, too, for you know

JOHNSON PUT INCUBATOR PRICES DOWN.

None came back for no better machines can be made at any price. Johnson has made 80,000 Incubators and Brooders. He put all his experience into his new Old Trusty—the only machine he has anything to do with now. Get his new catalog and Advice Book. Over 100 pages, 300 reproduced photographs, records, house and yard plans, etc. Mailed FREE.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

system of vaccination, should feel that he is making a scientific experiment for the purpose of gaining information. With our present knowledge, vaccination should not be practiced on cows in milk, or on heifers or cows carrying calves, excepting for purposes of research.

It should also be understood, and this is a highly important point, that an animal that has been vaccinated after Von Behring's method may subsequently respond to the tuberculin test as a result of the vaccination; consequently such animals cannot be sold subject to the tuberculin test.

Altogether, the tone of the letter

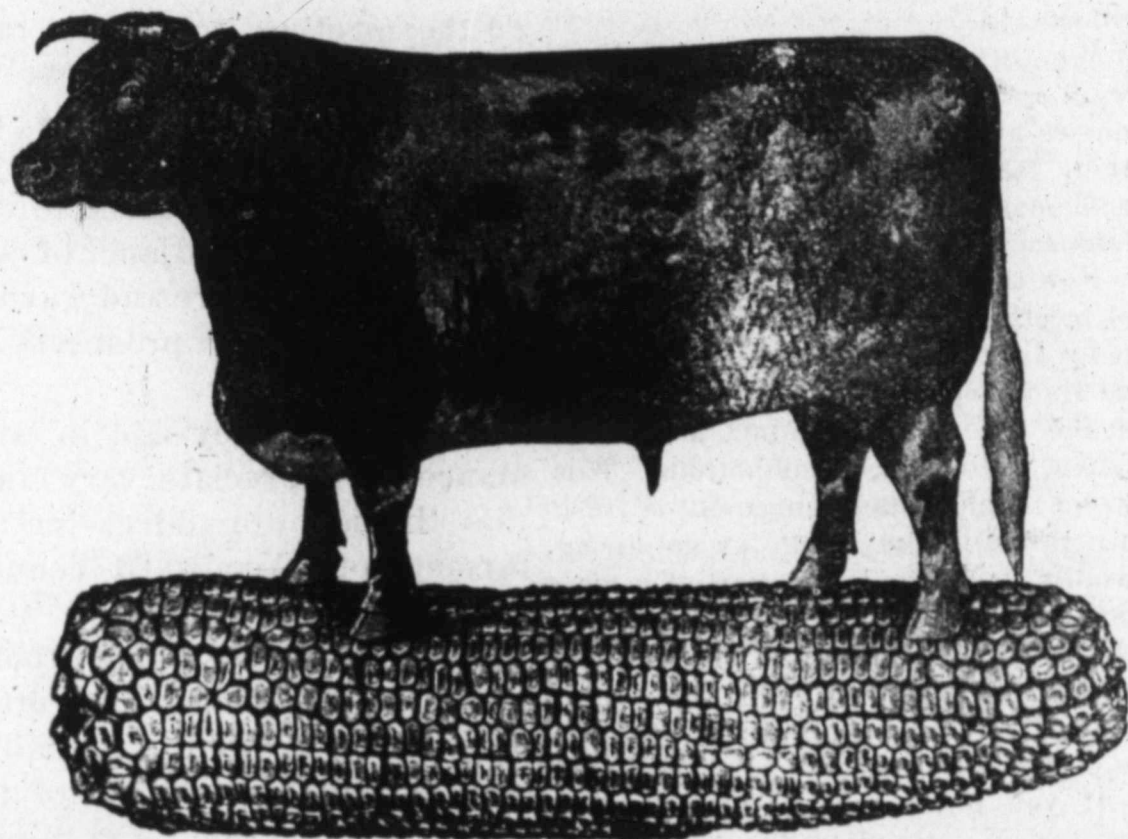
and its unsubstantiated claims are of the patent medicine variety and furnish support to the arguments of those who believe that the production and sale of vaccines, antitoxins, etc., for animals as well as for man, should be under more stringent State control.

LEONARD PEARSON.

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

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, President. JNO. ROSSON, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Mgrt.
 National Stock Yards, Ill. Fort Worth Texas.
 GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 2nd Vice-President, J. W. CONWAY, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Kansas City, Mo. Fort Worth, Texas.

CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON
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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR, ILL.
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 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
 FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

STUDEBAKER

It Covers 101 Acres

Think of it! A hundred and one acres—bigger than the average farm. That's the Studebaker—the largest vehicle factory in the world. It means something to you, for the Studebaker wouldn't have grown from a humble little country blacksmith shop to the largest plant of the kind in the world, increasing in size and growing in popularity and reputation, if it hadn't deserved to grow. The truth is people buy more Studebakers because they have found that the Studebaker gives better satisfaction.

If you could go through the factory and see just how the Studebaker is made; see 65 acres piled high with air-dried lumber—the pick of the world's markets—see the laboratories where experts test all materials used—see the scores of inspectors whose duty it is to see that every part is perfect before it is used—see the acres and acres of the most improved modern machinery—see the care and thoroughness taken from start to finish—you'd understand why the Studebaker is the most popular vehicle in the world.

If you're thinking of buying a farm wagon, a spring wagon, a surrey, a buggy, a family carriage, a set of harness or a vehicle of any kind for business or pleasure, look up the Studebaker agent. He'll be glad to show you—and it costs nothing to look.

Ask him for the new Studebaker almanac. If he can't supply you, send your name and address to us with a two cent stamp and a free copy will be sent you. Address just

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Selling Agents Most Everywhere. A dealer may make more by selling you some other, but you make most by buying a Studebaker.

Elkhart, Ind.

A good many people know this town because every Lake Shore passenger train stops there to change engines. Even the famous 20th Century Limited which does not enter the large city of Buffalo, N. Y., and passes through a great many other large places without stopping, halts for a few moment's rest at Elkhart. But many thousands more know Elkhart because it is the home of the famous Elkhart Buggies, and thousands upon thousand of these sterling vehicles are in daily use all over the country and abroad. For thirty-two years the Elkhart Company has been selling their product direct from the factory to the consumer. Their Catalog is most complete, showing over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. It is gladly sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it. Address Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE LINES ARE FIXED

Be in Force From Feb. 1 to Nov. 11.

Washington, Jan. 19—The department of agriculture has issued regulations establishing on February 1 next, a federal quarantine against a large part of the south and parts of prevent the spread of splenic or southern fever among cattle. The quarantine lines are largely the same as last year.

The quarantine territory embraces the eastern part of North Carolina, all of South Carolina, Indian Territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; that part of Virginia below the James river and running to the northeast corner of Bedford county; all of Georgia but Unadilla and Rabun counties; all of Arkansas except the two northern tiers of counties, which are left outside the quarantine line during the rest of the quarantine period; part of Tennessee and Oklahoma, most of Texas, except the Panhandle and the lower part of California. The quarantine is declared to be in force until November 11, but this date is subject to change.

The regulations allow cattle in the quarantined area to be shipped north in placarded cars, if shipped for slaughter and placed in quarantine yards on arrival at destination. If the stock are unloaded enroute it must be at yards reserved solely for southern cattle, and after unloading the cars must be disinfected before being used for native stock.

Gudgell—Stannard Annual Sale.

Attention is called to an advertisement in this issue of the regular annual Gudgell—Stannard public sale, which will be March 2nd and 3rd. At this sale a number of the prominent breeders of Herefords will contribute a few head.

By noticing the advertisement which appears upon another page it will be seen that besides Messrs. Gudgell and Stannard, such breeders as C. G. Comstock & Son, Benton Gabbert, Dr. J. E. Logan, Jas. A. Larson, Steward & Hutecheon, A. F. Corthorn, Mrs. K. W. Cross and Miss Lou Goodwin are contributors.

This sale will be made up of the very best cattle that have been offered at any combination sale or possibly will be offered for many months to come. Every animal has been selected with care and there will not be a single cull in the entire offering. Don't forget the time and place of this sale, but make your arrangements to attend the same, as no doubt many rare bargains are to be had.

Catalogues can be had on application to either C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., or C. R. Thomas, Sec'y., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange" and small advertisements for short time, we charge one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a 960-acre ranch suitable for stock farming. 320 acres deeded land and one section of school land. Plenty of timber and an abundance of running water. 12 miles of fencing. Address F. Morris Box 50, Shattuck, Okla.

THOROUGHbred STALLION FOR SALE:—This animal is four years old and sound, with some wire scratches. Color dark brown; fifteen hands and 3 in. high, is well broke. Has never been raced, will make a good racehorse. He can go any kind of a distance. His dam is Sunbe, m, his sire, Jim Dunn. There is no better racing blood in America. I will sell or trade for cattle, horses, land or town property. This horse is registered and can race on any track. For further information, write W. T. ABBOTT, Alva, Okla., R. F. D. No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:—Choice of 7 native jacks, 1 to 7 years old. Well bred, average size and action, privilege of one or all. Also 9 average jennets, in foal by large jack, choice 2 or all. Will take cheap stallion, other young stock, farm or city property part payment. For particulars address H. HARRELSON, Wellington, Kan.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotions. Examinations soon. Particulars Free. 491-3m Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CORN HARVESTER cut and throws it in piles. One man and one horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$12. Circulars free. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Ks.

WANTED	MILLET
IN	AND
CAR LOAD	CANE
QUANTITY	SEED

Address
MITCHELL BROS.,
 St. Joseph.

Earliest Green Onions.
 The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!



JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c, and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

- 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
- 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
- 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
- 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
- 1,000 splendid Onions,
- 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
- 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, First of All, etc. [F.P.]



A Christian's Trust.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies,
And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where his islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I can not drift
Beyond his love and care.

And thou, O Lord, by whom are seen
Thy great res as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on thee.

—Whittier.

The Simple Art of Using Flowers Indoors.

(BY MARY ANNABLE FANTON.)

Everyone appreciates the charm and sense of luxury created by the presence of flowers in a room. But unfortunately in this time only the rich can have flowers always. There are ways however, for the person of moderate means to get around this financial difficulty.

In the first place, it is not necessary to have a great number of flowers in order to decorate a room beautifully. The Japanese, who are past masters in decoration, and make a special study of flower arrangement—it is a part of every Japanese girl's education—have discovered the secret, which is, simply to study and reproduce as nearly as possible the natural growth of the flower. Two roses, or a single rose, with its leaves untouched (they will not cost more than ten cents apiece) are often more beautiful in a rather tall vase in just the right place in the room than the most extravagant bunch of American Beauty roses.

For those whose income will not permit the indulgence in cut flowers, there is still the luxury of growing plants; and the feeling about a plant is very interesting. There is a sense of ownership, of friendship. Everyone who has had a growing plant and cared for it knows the kind of affection that one comes to feel for it. Indeed, the fact of having to care for it is probably partly the reason for the affection. And they must be cared for. A dear old lady who is most miraculously successful with growing things, always said, "They have to be cared for like little children."

And caring does not mean only watering. It is important that plants should have plenty of earth, plenty of

air, plenty—but not too much—water, and as much sunshine as possible if they are plants that require sunshine. All plants should have their leaves washed. In the case of the thinner leaved plants it is sufficient that the water be dashed or sprinkled over them. But palms, rubber plants and ivies should have each leaf washed separately, they should be washed with a sponge soaked in a weak solution of borax water (one teaspoonful of borax in a pitcher of water). More than that, the jars that hold the plants should be washed with the same solution in order to frustrate the destructive intentions of agile insects.

The plant that is appropriate and decorative in one place may not be so in another. Palms, which properly cared for, should live indefinitely, are among the most decorative plants. They are on the whole the most appropriate plant for the parlor or sitting-room.

But they, too, need to be kept clean and the best and simplest method is the weekly wash in tepid borax water. This will invigorate the palm, destroy lice or insects of any sort and act as a cosmetic on the plant leaf.

Geraniums are always charming for a window box either within or out side. There is something joyous and gay about them in the sunny window, and even the north window is more cheerful for their presence; but they are not at all the thing for the parlor jardiniere; this is not only because they are not adopted in style to such a use, but, also, because they will not bloom and flourish without daylight. Ferns, however, will thrive in the interior of a room, and a fern is beautiful and appropriate almost anywhere. The white Japanese lilies (narcissus) growing in water from the bulb, are charming in the right spot with the right kind of a flat Japanese dish and right kind of little stones to hold them upright. They are best near the window, but not directly in the sunshine. They are well placed in a north window. Their exquisite fragrance is and additional charm to all save those to whom flowers with a positive fragrance are objectional. Easter Lilies are delightful used in the same way. Azalea bushes are delightful in light colored rooms, but they are seldom long lived. Plants of English violets are also lovely while they last, which is longer, at least, by many days, than the cut flowers.

The possessor of a bay window room can make a charming effect by training about it an English ivy.

Comfort in Slight Illness.

So much is done for the really seriously sick person by relatives and friends and trained nurses, that I sometimes think that it is the "Half-sick" those with colds and indigestion and headaches who actually suffer the most.

It is really these small illnesses that make martyrs of busy people. The man who goes to his office and counts up figures with a sick headache and the woman who gets through the family cooking with a bad attack of dyspepsia come pretty near being heroes.

But who sympathizes with them or brews delicate dishes or adjusts the light or stops the noise or brings flowers. They are unsung, unheralded, and it will always be so. Your own courage is generally a substitute for other people's sympathy.

The important point to be made however, is not just how much condolence is meted out to the partly sick, but that so many of the small illnesses can be prevented by just a few, simple, inexpensive precautions.

Half the tiresome headaches could be done away with by careful scientific ventilation, colds and even grip prevented by the right sort of cold morning plunge, and no end of poor appetites cured the proper hygienic cleaning of rooms with harmless disinfectants.

We forget that it is normal to be well, and that most of our little sicknesses are caused by lack of circulation, lack of distributed air, lack of sufficient alert outlook for the gregarious energetic microbes.

Now there are three easy methods of meeting these difficulties: the first is by distributing air in sleeping apartments by opening one window a little at the top and the other a little or much, if you will, at the bottom. This keeps up a constant movement of fresh air through the room, as no airing wholly from the lower part of a window can. If the bed is in a line with the window, opened from below, place a screen in front of, out a foot or so, and all possibilities of draughts or cold is obviated.

If you have a warm bed room or bath-room, stimulate the circulation by a daily morning cold bath. In a tub—if you have the reaction—but a cold sponging off surely. Nothing is so certain a preventive of sensitive lungs and throat as this splashing of cold water over the chest and neck every morning.

And even when a cold is started, it can be checked by regular cold plunges followed by an alcohol rub.

To get the full benefit of a cold bath you must rub dry very quickly. This is impossible if the bath is taken in hard water. So if you can't get rain water, add a little borax powder to the bath, and you will find the water as soft as a summer shower.

The third important method of saving oneself from small ailments, is by the use of a certain amount of disinfectants in cleaning, so many of the most useful antiseptics either render the hands sore or have some sort of unpleasant odor, or are expensive or poisonous that even the best housekeepers get in the way of depending upon soap and water, which means rooms fresh and pretty, but not hygienically clean.

The simplest, cheapest and one of the best antiseptics is a solution of borax water. If woodwork floors, hardwood chairs, windows, bath-rooms and sinks are all regularly cleaned with hot water holding a solution of borax, a teaspoonful to a basin of water, the house will be absolutely clean from a physician's point of view, that is germs as well as dust will be gone, and with the germs will vanish many a headache, many an attack of dyspepsia and much of so-called malaria.

This solution will not injure wood-

work, and leaves the hands soft and white.

It is of course, a very fine thing to be brave and patient about our small illnesses; but it is far more cheerful to be normally well and put our nerve force into pleasure and business.

COTTON SESSION OF FARMERS INSTITUTE.

Meeting was called to order by Pres. Ward who stated object of the meeting. Fifty-four present.

Ed. S. McKinney then addressed the meeting, told about raising the crop and prospects for success here based on his experience in growing this staple in the past. He referred to cotton culture as an adjunct of education of self culture and warmly lauded the future prospects of Woodward county.

Ed. S. McKinney said in substance. I appreciate very much this, the honor of addressing the farmers of Woodward county. I am glad that you realize a man can be a man and a minister both. I was raised where the cotton blossom blow, where the milky way is but the reflection of the cotton fields. I said I was raised, I wish to change that expression and say I "just grew up" like Topsy—in the cotton patch. Cotton is not only king of the south, but it is the chief American product. The combined iron and steel product of U. S. amounts to \$1,700,000,000, cotton in its first manufactured age amounts to \$2,000,000,000. There has been a great evolution in the cotton culture during the span of a man's life. The invention of the cotton gin was one of the chief causes that brought about the civil war. It made the slave industry profitable in the south and negroes were shifted there. The negro is an ideal cotton hand. He will follow the fleecy staple to Woodward county. Woodward county will support a larger population if she raised much cotton. A man can expect to make from ten dollars up to each acre of cultivated cotton. The acreage of cotton will be cut down next year. United States now has and will have for the next generation the monopoly of cotton. The staple of Oklahoma cotton is of a superior grade. A Japanese company will have buying point at Oklahoma. Oklahoma cotton makes more the average yield to the acre, two or three years ago her

yield excelled that of any state in the Union. There is money in raising 8ct cotton when a man has his own land and does the work with his own force. Mr. McKinney was then questioned by the audience and he answered as follows:

Questioned, he said one half bushel seed was required to acre.

Prof. Ballard thought one bushel would seed 10 acres.

Cotton will stool and grow unless cut off below the leaf when first up. Price of cotton seed about 30 cents per acre for planting.

Get storm proof cotton, it is large balled, easier to pick and stands the winds better.

Get it matured before frost if possible so that all bolls will open.

\$2.50 per bale was charged at Shattuck for baling.

Gins usually give \$1.00 and gin cotton for seed.

Cotton seed is fine for cow feed, causing them to give much milk.

Stalks not good unless pastured before frost.

Flat ground would be the best, plant about three feet part rows.

Plant by hand if only a small acreage.

Mr. Heath was called out, saying he had grown cotton here nine years ago, had raised cotton for forty years.

Plant bushel to acre, but with planter half a bushel all that is necessary. List your ground.

Ten year old boy can drop and keep up with cultivator.

Keep weeds down and stir your ground as you would corn.

No more art in raising cotton than corn. Have ground in good condition. Roll cotton seed if land is damp or wet, but not if dry, will sprout in three days.

Commercial Club will give 2 bushels of cotton seed to applicants. Cost of gin about \$35.00. If cotton is raised it will be built. Only thirty days necessary to build gin.

One man supposed to pick 10 bales of cotton from the first of Sept. to Christmas or about 150 pounds per day. Expert can pick 500 pounds but couldnt do it here.

Don't plant on sod crop. Have never seen it a success yet. Second sod or second year would do well. If you plant on sod get shed of clods.

Wheat, oats or any other crop may be sown in the stalks which rot off at surface.

No danger here of Boll weever

or insects as not sufficient shelter.

Cotton comes earlier here. Can sow ground in wheat before cotton is off.

Other crops follow cotton with great success. It has only one root and really enriches the soil.

Cotton does well fifty years in succession on land.

Made diversity of crops. Plant 10 acres cotton, 10 in broom corn, 10 in kafir and balance in other crops.

Plant cotton in early part May; then if it blows out still time enough to put in other crops. Can be planted until June. Should be planted early on account of frost.

Seed ordered by Woodward business men guaranteed.

Storm proof cotton is large boll, long staple and hangs well to stalk. Seldom blows out here.

Here we are not troubled with wet weather. Did not lose twenty pounds out of five acres.

Does not need shed. Pile it on ground and three rains and a snow on it will not wet it to make any waste.

Compared to broom corn is better because it will wait on you. Will open about Sept. 1st and hang on till Christmas.

Bottom crop is first puts on; middle crop usually good.

Two thirds of weight is seed, one third lint.

Gins bale for one-twelfth.

Main point is to get a cotton that will stick in the boll.

Plant shallow; not to exceed one and one half inches.

Seed, roots first and then sprouts the stalk above ground.

Farmer Ballard gave a few practical hints about cotton growing from observation more than from experience. Considered cotton the best fertilizer crop grown.

Should not expect more than one fourth bale per acre. Then add 32 bushels per bale of seed making 8 bushels of seed which has good value now everywhere; or at 25 cents per bushel would make total yield \$12 per acre. Had picked about four hundred pounds per day. Picking costs from .50 to \$1 per hundred pounds.

Time for picking would usually come after broom corn pulling, say about September.

Mr. Heath: Price of picking is usually regulated by the price of cotton. For instance if cotton sells at 10 cents the pickers was paid \$1 per hundred; if 8 cents, picker was paid 80 cents per hundred and so on.

Paul Herzog: Said he was too lazy to farm. Always held cotton was lazy man's crop, so he was persuaded to put in four acres. Had to haul to El Reno, and his share was \$22.50, one fourth of crop after deducting hauling expense.

Rev. McKinney then read the following communication from B. B. Lovett and Bro. of Sandersville, Ga., proposing a plan of preventing low price of cotton in the future:

BETTER PRICES FOR COTTON.

All the theories, writings, causeries and plans on earth, no matter how good they are, will not help the cotton situation unless they are put in execution and it takes money first and organization next. Money can always organize, co-operation no matter how ardent and strong, it must have a fountain head. There must be system.

The time has come when something practical must be done, something besides advice and suggestions.

It will take Ten million dollars in all hard cash to start with, to carry our plans to a successful termination. When we once get Ten million—there will be no trouble to get an unlimited amount, but like the millionaires of today, their greatest struggle was for the first thousand. A short and partial synopsis of our plan is this—Form the Southern States Cotton Company, application for charter which will be made. This company will be a stock company and each shareholder will participate in its profits. The company will issue Ten million shares of stock, par value being one dollar per share—(noting less than Ten Shares will be issued.) We want every Bank in the Southern States to take 100 shares, every Merchant to take at least 10 shares and every Planter to take one share for each bale of cotton he made this season.

Then let every one else take as many shares as they will.

This money must be raised at once or 5 cent cotton is inevitable.

As soon as the subscriptions amount to one hundred thousand dollars this company will have solicitors in every cotton producing county in the South.

When a sufficient amount is subscribed we will begin our bonded warehouse system in all the larger important cotton ports and interior points and will be in the market for at least two million bales of actual cotton. The planters and merchants who do not wish to sell their cotton can ship it to our different warehouses and a receipt guaranteed by a Bonding Company will be issued them for same, a receipt that is as good and negotiable in Liverpool, England, as it is in the South. For instance if Mr. B ships us 50 bales cotton, different grades, we issue him a receipt for so many pounds of each grade.

No two grades are on the same receipt, and by this means Mr. B. can sell his cotton direct to the mills or to the exporter, as these receipts call for so many pounds of a certain grade and on presentation of the receipts at our warehouses the purchaser gets the exact grade he buys. This would re-

volutionize the cotton business and save the countless thousands of dollars lost by the present way of handling cotton. This company will lend you money on cotton in their warehouses at 6 per cent per annum.

We will have offices in New York and New Orleans and other places as necessary. With our system, a twelve-million bale crop would not sell for less than 9 or 10 cents.

It is a mistaken idea that the mills want 5 and 6 cent cotton.

When cotton opens up at 10c in Sept. and in November sells at 7c, it is as demoralizing to them as it is to every other business interest of the South. The acreage can be reduced if necessary—one of the ways is this—For \$1 per bale margin this company will buy for a Planter as many bales of actual cotton of the present crop as he made bales this past season, provided this Planter does not plant any cotton this year. In case he violates the agreement, then he forfeits the margin to the company. We will have traveling and local representatives to see that this is carried out. Then for \$5 per bale margin this company will buy any one as many bales as they want of actual cotton of this season's crop and hold it as long as they wish.

In neither one of these cases will this company call on the parties for any additional margin at any time. The object of the formation and existence of this company is for the betterment of the cotton situation and to take cotton out of the hands of speculators and with our plans of which this is only a part, it can be done. It is with you now, whether or not you wish to better yourself and make this a success—and without money it is a failure. If the necessary amount is not in hand by March 1st the amount you have paid in will be refunded to you less your prorata share of the actual expenses incurred in trying to raise it. Make your remittances at once by check, draft, Express or P. O. order for which scrips will be sent you until our company is chartered and we will then issue you the stock instead.

Make your remittance to
BYRD B. LOVETT, JR., Trustee
Sandersville, Ga.

We will thank every newspaper in the South to publish this until March first.

Pres. Ward stated the object of the Woodward County Farmers Institute, and invited membership, after which adjournment was taken until call by the President.

W. E. BOSTON, Secy.
F. C. WARD, Pres.



Better Wire, Thicker Galvanizing.
Simpler construction make Page Fence best investment. Ask for photo showing fence after 15 years use. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 4619, Adrian, Mich.

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FOURTH ANNUAL
Grand Four Days Combination Sale
WICHITA, KANSAS, FEB. 1-2-3-4, 1905.
Percheron Horses, Shorthorn Cattle,
Hereford Cattle, Poland China Hogs.

PERCHERON HORSES--FEB. 1, 1905.
Fifty Percheron Stallions and Mares

CONSIGNED BY

S. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE--FEB. 2, 1905.

Fifty Registered Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Bulls,

CONSIGNED BY

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Kansas, J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas. HANNA & CO., Howard, Kans.

HEREFORD CATTLE--Feb. 3, 1905.

Fifty Registered Hereford Cows, Heifers and Bulls,

CONSIGNED BY

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, El Dorado, Kansas, JOSEPH CONDELL, El Dorado, Kansas, C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas, MRS. CROSS, Emporia, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS--Feb. 4, 1905

Sixty Registered Poland China Hogs.

CONSIGNED BY

SNYDER BROTHERS, Winfield, Kansas, H. E. LUNT, Barber, Kansas.

Sale Held Under Cover, Beginning at 12:30 Each Day at

RIVERSIDE SALE BARN

One Block West Of Mo. Pacific Depot, W. Douglass Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

Apply to any of the Consignors for Catalogue of days sale Wanted,
Reduced Rates on All Railroads.

For Further Information
Address

J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans.

scabies in this state in connection with cattle coming from the West. We have been patient in dealing with the outbreaks, knowing that the Kansas commission has all along been making a diligent effort to prevent any scabby cattle from coming from Kansas into this state. As I look at the matter now, it seems to me that if your board is compelled to withdraw from the work of controlling scabies in Western Kansas, it will become necessary for Missouri to have quarantine regulations against the entire state, and require inspection of all cattle coming into the Kansas City and St. Joseph stock yards, or into the interior of the state.

Right Bar Kansas Cattle.

Topeka, Jan. 14.—The state veterinarian of Missouri, C. F. Luckey, is opposed to the abolition of the Kansas live stock sanitary commission. He has written to M. C. Campbell, chairman of the Kansas board, to declare himself against the legislation which may result in the abolition of the board. Discussing the value of the Kansas board and its especial value to the Missouri stockmen Dr. Luckey says:

I infer that the principal objection to the board comes from the cattlemen in the districts where scabies is prevalent, and the dipping of cattle is required. I hope that the legislature will look at this matter in the right light, and in taking action, will consult the general interest of Kansas, rather than do a thing which would be a great detriment to a large majority of the cattlemen of the state, simply because a few men who happen to have infected cattle object to doing the work necessary to cure them. I am sure that your requirements of dipping in the infested districts are not unreasonable.

We have

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP

Best in the World.

I have been growing plump seeds and selling them on the square. My customers sick. Nobody else sells my quality of seeds at my prices. I cent a pkt. and up. Onion seed 50c per lb. All other seeds equally low.

ALWAYS ENOUGH EXTRAS TO MORE THAN PAY MAILING OR EXPRESS.

I want to fill a trial order, large or small, for you. You'll come again. Send your own and neighbor's name and address for big FREE catalogue.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills.

WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
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CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE.
 5,000 HOGS.
 Private Yards for Texans
 Perfect Sewerage and City Water
 All Pens Covered.

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Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World

KANSAS CITY

The Panhandle and Western Oklahoma produces stocker and feeder cattle. About twice as many of this class of cattle are handled at Kansas City as at any other market. There are double the number of buyers at Kansas City there are elsewhere. The Wise Shipper sends his cattle to the point where there is the most competition. Competition sets the place.

Kansas City is the Chief Packing Center of the Middle West.

Armour Packing Company, Swift and Company, Schwarzhild & Sulzberger Co., Cudahy Packing Company, Ruddy Bros. Packing Company, etc. and a full line of buyers for both domestic and export trade, on the market every day. All railroads centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with the Kansas City Stock Yards.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Offers more advantages as a Market than any like institution in the Country.

GEORGE ADDISON,
 Travelling Agent.

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Daily Capacity
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Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

W. B. King,
 GEN'L MGR.

O. W. Matthews,
 SEC'Y and TREAS.

STOCK BRANDS.

One cut, one year, \$10; each additional brand on cut, same owner, \$5 per year; each additional brand requiring engraved block, one year, \$2. These prices include copy of paper one year to any address. Strictly cash in advance.

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage

F On left jaw of all young stock.

IB on left hip.

V on left hip or shoulder.

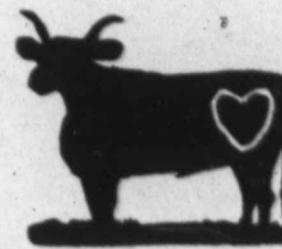
Q On left hip.

H On left shoulder.

HORSE BRANDS:

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.

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.

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.

T On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

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 bit each ear.

W On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

V On right shoulder.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



9 left shoulder and side.

7 left shoulder and hip.

C left loin.

5 left side.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

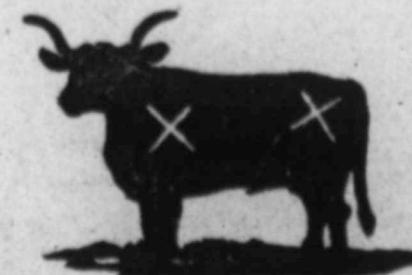
Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



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

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:



01 on left side.

MILLARD WORD.

P. O. Address, Grand Day County Oklahoma.

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



Earmark: Crop the left and swallow for the right.

U 7 on left thigh.

