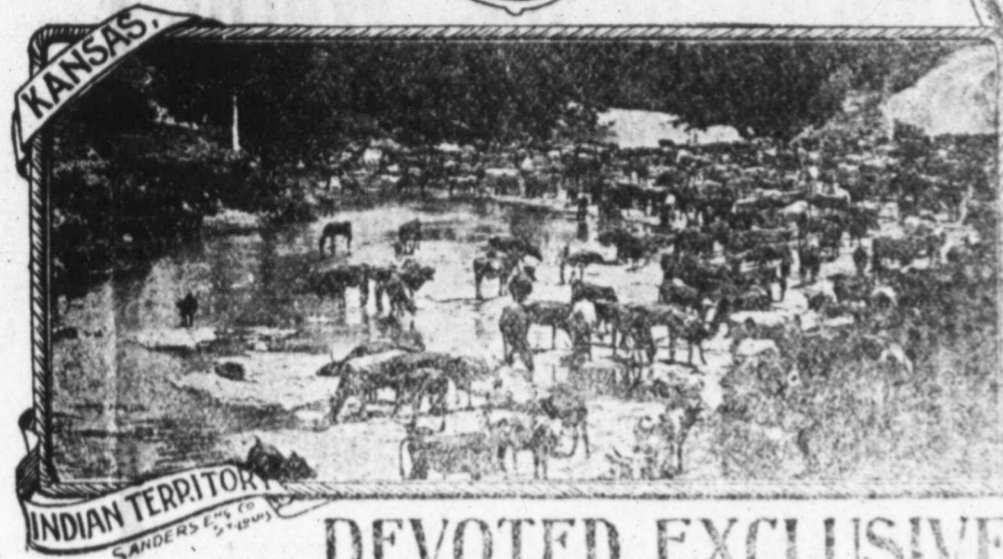


The LIVESTOCK

Historical Society



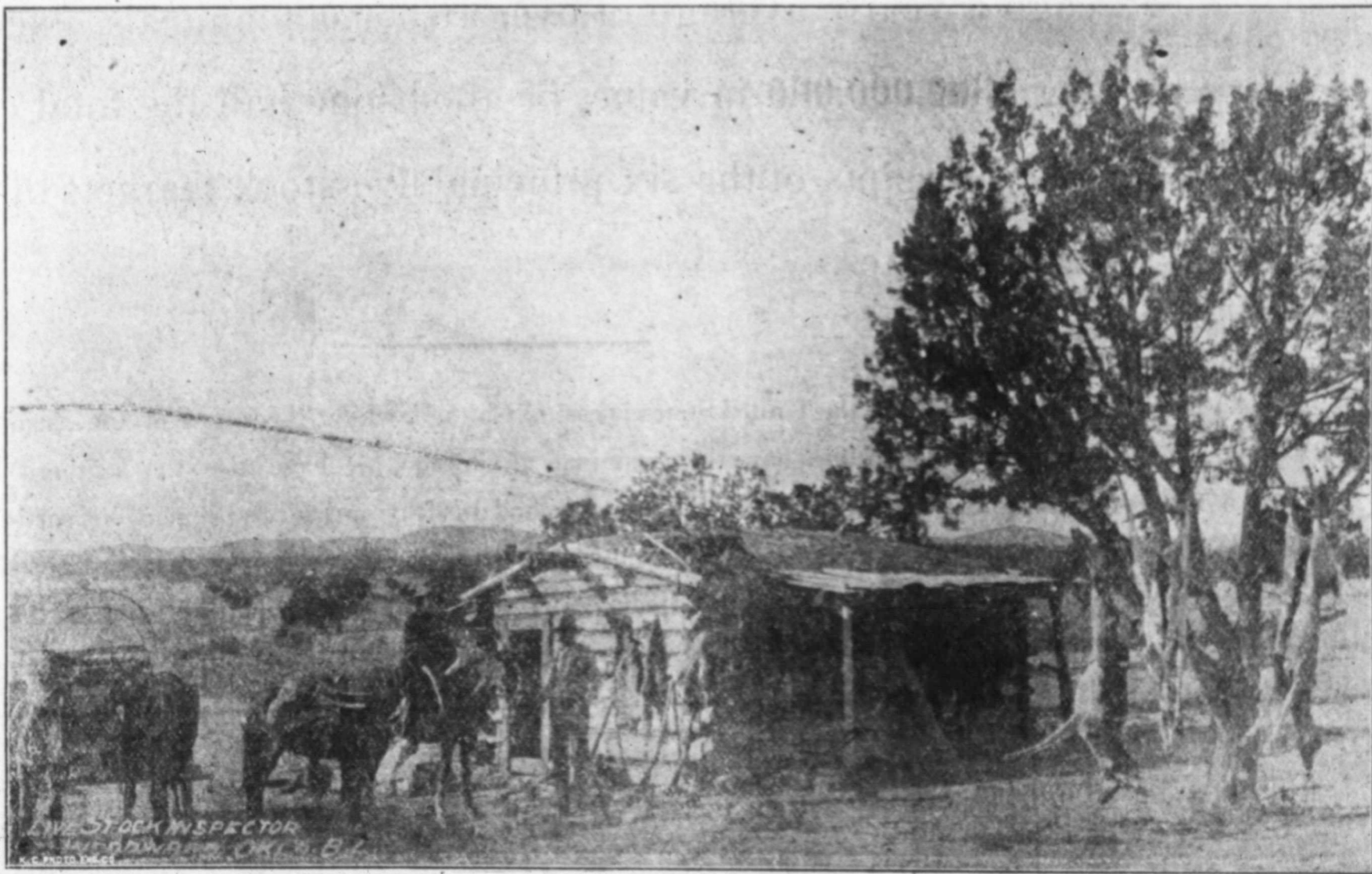
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,
No. 6.

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, June 15, 1906.

\$1 Per Year

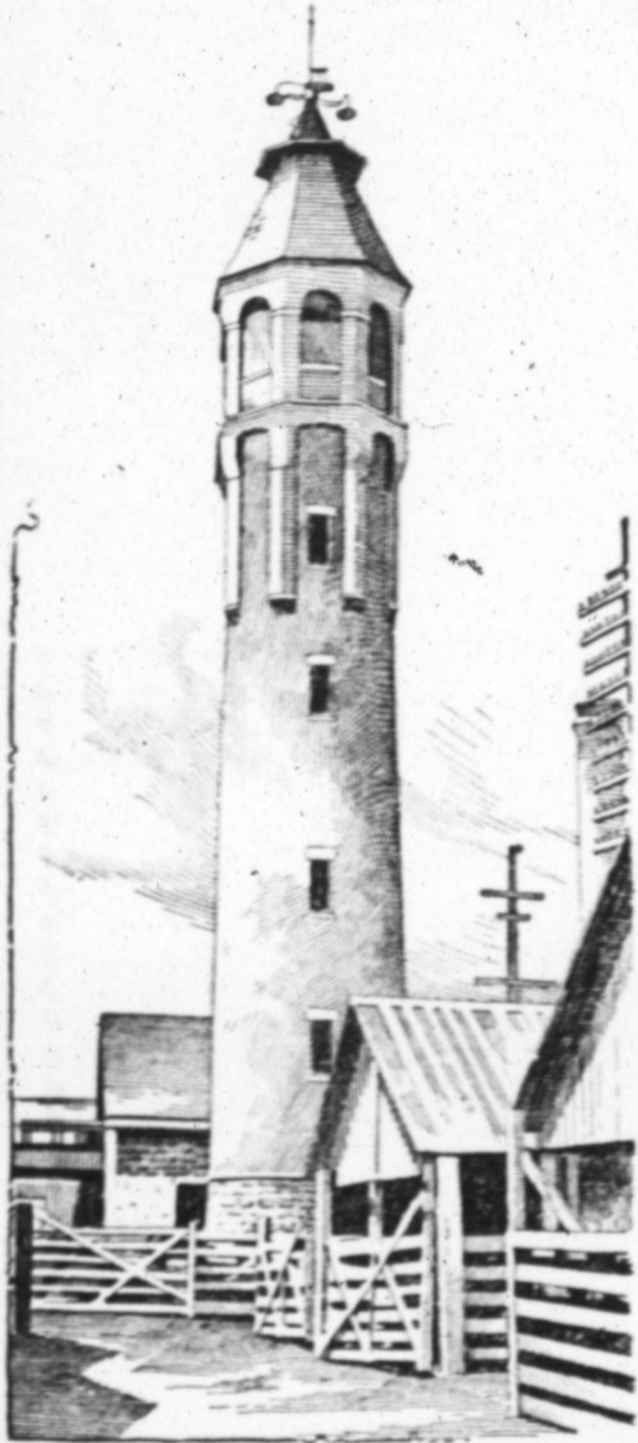


AN OLD TIME COW CAMP IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA.

HC for the
Gardener
Union Sets,
Calf, Cows,
catalogue,
CITY, MO.

LIST:

Chicago the Greatest Transportation Center of the World.



Water Tower, Union Stock Yards,
Chicago.

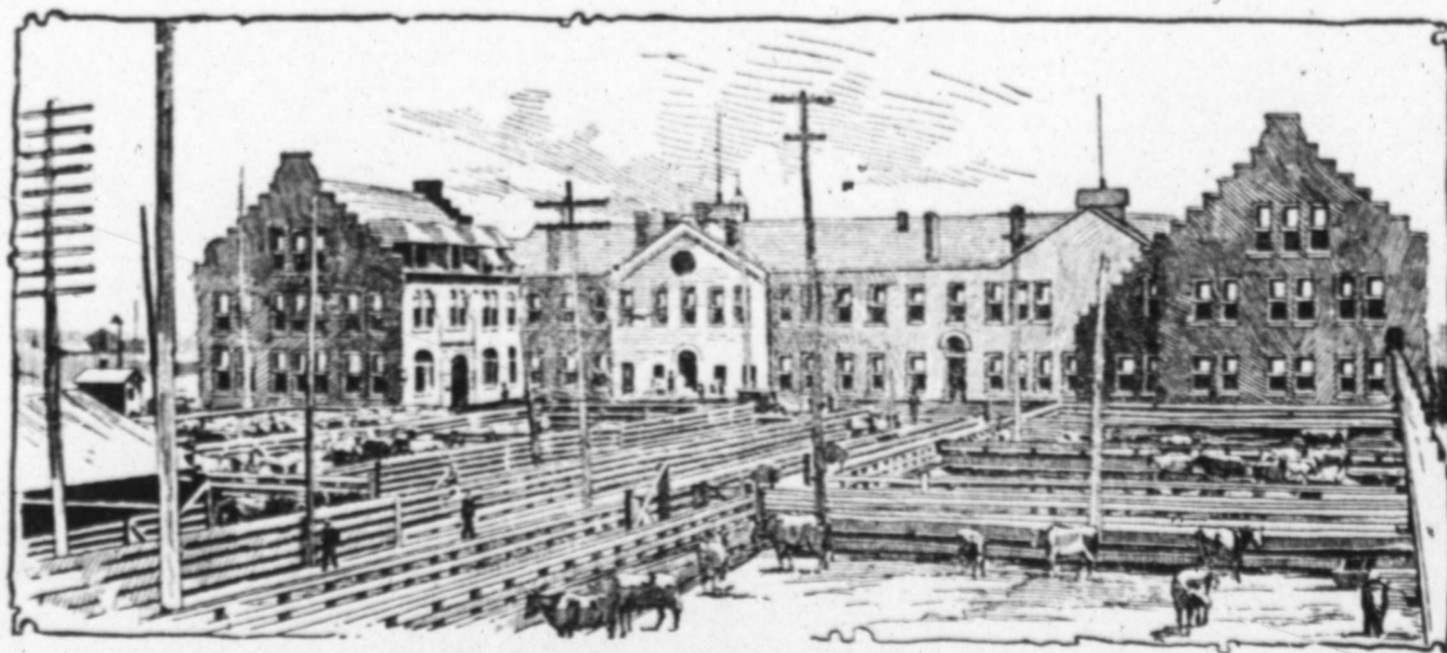
It is the terminus for twenty six railways representing 84,547 miles of railway, or more than one-third of the railway mileage of the United States. This mileage handles nearly one-half of the total freight tonnage of the railways of the United States. The mileage of the railways entering at Chicago is about the same as the mileage of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and France.

"Live Stock Market of the World."

Since 1900 there has been marketed and sold in Chicago a yearly average of over 16,000,000 animals, exceeding \$300,000,000 in value, or about one half the total combined receipts of the six principal live stock markets of the United states.

Nearly two-thirds, i. e. 64 per cent of the population of the United States is east of Chicago, while 70 per cent of the farm animals are west of Chicago. All the great east and west transportation lines have their terminals at Chicago, as have also the southern railways and lake transportation lines. It is, moreover, at the center of the most fertile, populous and wealthy agricultural region on earth, and is the most accessible of any large city to the great manufacturing section of the United States, which includes the area north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Chicago is therefore the natural trade center and greatest distributing point of the western hemisphere. Not only has it distanced all competitors, but there is no limit to its growth and capacity for business. Natural products of all kinds find a sure and ready market here at all times, and Chicago's immense country patronage tells a story of general satisfaction.

This is especially true of live stock. The best selling talent on earth is here to serve patrons of the market at all times, while eastern buyers and exporters constantly compete with local packers for the daily offerings, and the highest average prices prevail. No market in the country can offer to producers and shippers of live stock so many nor such great advantages as are found at the Union Stock Yards of Chicago.



Entrance to Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

UNION STOCK YARDS, - - Chicago, Illinois.

Live Stock Inspector

AND **FARM NEWS**
FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL 12, No. 6.

WOODWARD, OKLA. JUNE 15, 1906.

Subscription \$1.00.

STATEHOOD BILL PASSED!

Just as we go to press a telegram has been received in the city announcing that the statehood bill had passed both houses of congress and is awaiting the president's signature. Cannon's machine made a hard fight against it but lost.

PACKERS ARE VERY SORE

Claim That the Agitation Will Cost the Companies Years of Toil.

Kansas City, June 6.—The Journal will say: "It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will suffer to the extent of \$10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the president's crusade against the canned meats. Representatives of the various plants seen yesterday agreed with the estimate in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday that the business of the whole country would show a loss of at least \$150,000,000."

Charles W. Armour said yesterday:

"All this agitation is going to do an immense amount of damage, and in quarters where it will be the hardest to overcome the prejudices aroused. It will be a long time before the prejudice against American meats in England is allowed and it will be still longer on the continent. The packing industries in this country have enough obstacles to contend with without increasing the number unjustly or mischievously. Everybody knows how hard it is to control the meat trade in Germany and France. The world is allied commercially against the United States. It is only by dint of sheer superiority of products better methods, and American strenuously that America holds her own and is conquering the markets of the world. It is not from any commercial hospitality.

"I do not think the estimate of \$150,000,000 loss to the packers in the whole country is exaggerated. That is only a shrinkage of about 10 per cent on the total volume of business done, while I think it is a billion and a half of dollars in all branches of the trade. We have complaints from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing."

Oklahoma's Exhibit at Jamestown.

Editor WOODWARD NEWS: As you have probably noticed through the press a movement has been started looking to the gathering and preserving of an exhibit of the agricultural

resources of the new state of Oklahoma, to be exhibited at the Jamestown Va. Exposition, beginning May 1, 1907. This exposition promises to rival the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904 and will enable Oklahoma to do some very effective educational work in a section of the country of importance to Oklahoma, yet whose people are densely ignorant of the wonderful possibilities of this fair land.

This department has been designated as the medium through which the collection of the exhibit stuff should be made and in turn, I must look to the institute officials of the various counties of Oklahoma for the collection of exhibit material, the proper packing and forwarding of the same to this office, complete instructions for which will be mailed you a little later. Preliminary to such instructions, however, I am going to ask you to proceed without delay to locate the best wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, timothy, alfalfa, clover, etc., there is to be found growing in your county and to make definite arrangements for the procuring of a few fair sized bundles from such growing grain before the same is harvested. All grain should be carefully cut off near the ground and care should be used in the selection of each individual handful to see that the heads are of the very best, the straw of good length, as free as possible from small or inferior heads, the bundle securely tied in at least three places so as to prevent breaking or damage and allowed to thoroughly cure before packing into the boxes. The grain should not be cut until ripe and ready for harvest. As many different varieties of each grain as possible should be collected always bearing in mind, however, that no sample is desirable unless it is a first class article to begin with, one that will make a good show and speak well for the community in which it was grown. Each bundle should be carefully tagged with the name of the grower, postoffice address and county, plainly written. It is unnecessary for me to again call your attention to the importance of proceeding without delay as you no doubt realize that if the grains are not

gathered before harvest this year, this work cannot be done in time for the same to be available for use at the time the fair opens next May. Large quantities of grain in the straw of best quality are necessary in making an attractive exhibit of agricultural products. This is likewise true of both native and tame grasses and if your county would be thoroughly represented, the institute officers must not delay action. Bear in mind that it is not quantity that we want so much as quality.

Kindly express to me by return mail whether or not you may be depended upon to gain laurels for yourself as well as your county by taking an active and personal interest in this affair. Do not hesitate to communicate with me at any time you may desire further information or enlightenment as to wants or methods, for I have a personal desire in this matter of putting up a show that will eclipse our other at St. Louis and if I am given the proper support will assure you that it will be done.

Give as much publicity to this matter at once as possible and enlist the services and arouse the enthusiasm of all other public spirited farmers of your county. Ask the press to make mention of the matter and urge every body to action. Yours truly,

C. A. McNABB,
Secretary.

The Dying of the Council Fires.

Under the above heading appears an article in the June number of the Sturm's Statehood Magazine, by Mrs. Ora Eddleman Reed, and it is not only interesting, but instructive.

The first paragraphs of the article are as follows:

"The Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, with their advanced ideas, civilized code of laws, their schools and colleges, are so far advanced in the white man's civilization as to scarcely be thought of as Indians.

"This is particularly true of the Cherokees, which is probably the most advanced tribe of Indians in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that much more has been written by the ethnologist concerning the history of other tribes of less importance, such as the Delawares, Iroquois and Ojibwas.

"The reason for the remarkable advancement of the Five Civilized Tribes is perhaps due to the fact that more than two generations ago, they were deported from the old Indian scenes and surroundings into a new country, where they must meet their fate and battle for their rights as best they might. This enforced deporta-

tion, while the saddest chapter in the history of these Indians, did more to bring about their present state of advancement than would half a century of development in their native conditions.

"The Cherokees left a deep impression on the people and the history of the southern states. Here their earliest council fires were kindled, and around them the old chiefs sat and smoked and planned their affairs, after the manner of their forefathers. They were the mountaineers of the south, and their nation comprised the entire Allegheny region from the interlocking head streams of the Kanawha and the Tennessee southward to the site of Atlanta, and from the Blue Ridge on the east to the Cumberland range on the west—comprising an area of about 40,000 square miles, now included in the states of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama."

Drying up of Milch Cows.

There is a well-founded belief that the cow who is a persistent milker does not produce the best of calves.

While this is so the methods generally employed to overcome this trouble are far from the best. The usual plan is to cut off the feed, oftentimes to the point of starvation; surely a most unwise move, and one which in nine cases out of ten results in injury to the cow. The period of lactation depends more largely on the system of feeding than farmers are willing to admit, though ancestry must be back of it all, for the most intelligent feeding in the world will not make a long milker of a cow whose ancestors are in the habit of going dry for three or four months. Naturally if the breed is a good one the desire is to keep up the period of lactation as long as possible, and yet have good calves. Particularly is this desirable if the calves are to be raised. The best plan for accomplishing this is to feed the cow the necessary food to keep up a fair flow of milk, selecting such food as will benefit the unborn calf. While doing this keep on milking the cow until she naturally falls off in supply. With a helper having the first calf, milking should be kept up as long as possible before the next calf is born, in order to establish the long period of lactation, for if the heifer cow goes dry early after the first calf it will be extremely difficult to carry her beyond that period afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Carr
—ere in from Stone Tuesday.

THE
DIARY
DEPARTMENT

WATER IN THE PASTURE.

Few farms are provided with an abundance of good, fresh water in the pasture fields. Water may be obtained on most farms without going into very heavy expense. Cows require a great deal of water and they should have it as fresh and pure as possible. Where water may be obtained at a reasonable depth it is economy to sink a well as near as possible to the corners of four fields. A zig-zag fence and a long trough may be so arranged that part of the trough may be reached from each pasture, or a short pipe under-ground may be used. Wind-mills are cheaper for pumping than any other power. A small mill will keep the trough full most of the time. The few days when it is necessary to pump by hand are just about sufficient to give a man a correct idea of the value of the mill and he also can get a good deal better idea of the amount of water the cows will drink. Cows having water constantly before them will drink a great deal more than they will if obliged to travel some distance to get it and they will give more milk in proportion. A few pounds of milk additional each day will easily pay the interest on the cost of the outfit.

♦♦♦♦♦

DAIRY NOTES.

Regularity in feeding and milking is important.

In milking, squeeze the teats just hard enough to get milk.

To get all of the butter, the cream must be uniformly ripened.

Cows that are good producers of rich milk must be good consumers.

Don't forget that your cows need salt, keep it where they can get it every day of the year.

In order to secure rich milk, start with a rich cow and feed her rich foods.

In small quantities, cottonseed meal is a good feed, but in excess it injures the butter.

Are you selling milk in town? If so, it will pay you to keep everything about your dairy, and barn neat and clean; then if your customers drive out to see your place they will be pleased instead of going to find another dairyman.

We have known farmers who were enterprising enough to charge their customers as much as a half a cent more per quart for their milk and get it. How do you think they did it? By having everything about their dairy and delivery wagon and their person neat. People pay for such things. Find the right customers and try it.

♦♦♦♦♦

The man who keeps poor cows and

produces butter of the quality used to keep the "renovators" running is conducting a business on a par with the fellow who said his land was "too blamed poor to raise a fuss on."

"Anatto," so extensively used by dairymen in coloring butter, is derived from the seeds of a Mexican plant. It does no harm, neither does it do any good or add a whit to the value of the butter, being altogether for looks.

Try to have your cows come in in the fall and winter. Winter dairying pays the best, and then, too, you have more time to milk and to attend to your cows than you have in the summer time, when the farm is crowding you.

Success in the dairy must come by selecting the rich deep milkers, and giving them plenty of good food rather than attempting to feed poor cows to secure greater yields of the same sort of milk which they must and can only give.

The cow is a machine. To do good work there must be capacity and ability to handle enough feed to give a fair return. Consider the cow that has a capacious body, a large amount of good feed given, and few pounds of milk which having

Do you wet your hands and the cow's teats with milk just before you commence milking? If you do you had better quit it. It is a useless and filthy habit, and the cow's teats are much more liable to crack when rubbed out in the wind and cold.

Certain experts contend that you cannot feed butter fat into a cow, that no matter how rich the feed the per cent. of fat will be practically unchanged. But they all concede that you can increase the milk flow by judicious feeding, hence therein lies the increased profits from improved methods.

A satisfactory milking machine seems a long time coming, but doubtless the inventors will eventually "get there," as they usually do, after once taking hold. Then what is to become of the "milking maid," so dear to the hearts of the poets, and all the other gush connected with the cows and their keepers?

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive. 37 t 6

This office is prepared to print jack and horse cuts on short notice at reasonable rates.

H. THEIS & CO.,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Our patrons are our best reference. We have competent salesman and get results. Markets furnished when desired. Consign your stock to

H. THEIS & CO.,

Kansas City.

PIONEER GUARANTEED NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

All stock guaranteed disease free and true to name.

Hart Pioneer Stock is pure bred and produces heavy crops. Value received for every dollar sent us. No Agent's Commission. WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST. WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

HART PIONEER NURSERIES, Established 1853 Fort Scott, Kan.

Custom Hand-Made Saddles

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Satisfaction Absolutely Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalogue to



THE HERMANN H. HEISER
SADDLERY CO. Established 1858

1528 and 1530 Blake St., Denver, Colo.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd bulls: *Rosewood Count* 2nd 181,574, and *Scotch Vincent* 2nd 215,383; *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 *Animus Perfection* 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

STOP READ DECIDE

To Ship To **Tamblyn Commission Co.,**
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

You are entitled to full market values. Others are profiting by shipping to us. No hired salesmen. Convenient yards. Prompt returns. Our patrons are our references.

Tamblyn Commission Company.

Geo. S. Tamblyn.

R. L. Tamblyn.

Real Estate Transfers.

H S Heath to H K Erhlick s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 27-20-26.	\$1400
W E Guynn to O H Riley, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 25-33-22.	1.00
W R Shirley to H E Barkhurst, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 18-22-17.	500
W Babout to I Walsh, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 2-20-21.	1200
E S Cline to Town of Woodward lots 12 to 24 inclusive blk 16 Cline Park add.	1.00
A H Snowden to G Chamberlin, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 15-21-25.	3000
A Kent to A Newkirk, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 15 w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 22-28-19.	2000
H Hitchcock to J W Harmon, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 29-29-24.	2000
C J Ventris to H Reed, s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 15-27-22.	1100
J W Swarthout to Town of Woodward part of lot 3 sec 19-23-20.	75
M U Sellers to L M Sellers, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 15-25-21.	1600
A J Elliott to J W Benefiel, lots 10-12 blk 7 Olate.	400
J M Farrier to H B Farrier, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 20-23-20.	300
A G Gardner to J A Gardner, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 21 nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 28-24-17.	1500
O J Thomas to I B Thomas, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 35-24 23.	4500
O J Thomas to I B Thomas, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 27-23-23.	2000
O J Thomas to I B Thomas, lots 11-12 blk 1 S & H add Gage.	300
H R Wheeler to C W Voris, e $\frac{1}{2}$ rw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 14-27-22.	550
A Suinlan to W H Kehler s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 34-24-18.	2500
L J Knittel to E Schnoebelen, lots 5-6 blk $\frac{1}{2}$ Knittle add Moorland.	90
F James to M E Sullivan, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 10-22-19.	2000
R F Mundell to Hicks et al, part of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 15-21-21.	1.00
E F Glascock to E L Cooper, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 24 s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 35-26-17.	1425
I H Siddens to J L Pryor et al, part of lot 23 blk 4 Gage.	1500
C C Hullet to F Roby, part of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 28-23-18.	2500
F V Brandom to W T Carter sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 36-25-22.	800
G W Steven to J Stevens, lots 7-8-9 blk 7 lots 4 blk 5 e Woodward.	1000
S F Smith to Mrs A M Myers se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 5-28-20.	800
E I Hall to M Hall, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 26-20-17.	1100
J A Larrick to E P Clascock, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 35-26-17.	1000
E P Clascock to W C Davis, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 35 n $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 35-26-17.	1400
T J Yardley to J T Davis & son, part of lot 23 blk 1 Moorland.	500
R D Woolley to H E Woolley, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 14-23-27.	2600
N E Turner to B J Walton, lots 6-2-10-12 blk 1 Gage.	75
H W Eoach to P A Crabtrae, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 13-20 23.	1300
C F Turner to J M Sneed, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 18 nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 17-21-24.	900
Garvey & Marum to J L Almon, lot 2 blk 10 G & M add Woodward.	150

H W Jones to I C Jones, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 29-28-23, 1500
 J C Smoykefer to J L Almon, lot blk 10 G & M add Woodward, 1.00

GREAT REGATTAS.

Will be held on Hampton Roads during Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va.
 Yachtsmen all over the world are turning their eyes toward Hampton roads, where in 1907, during the period of the Jamestown Exposition there will be the largest and most beautiful assemblage of everything that floats or sails, from a warship to a catboat, that has ever been dreamed of by the most imaginative sailor man.

Every American knows that Hampton roads is an estuary of the Chesapeake Bay, reaching from a point within Capes Charles and Henry to the mouth of the James river; where it widens into a beautiful land-locked bay, forming a safe harbor capable of comfortably accommodating the navies of the world with the merchant marine thrown in. Schoolboys recall with glowing eyes that here the celebrated fight took place between the Merrimac and the Monitor within sight of the great parapets of Fortress Monroe.

Upon this noble sheet of water there will be held next year a series of regattas, races and aquatic events on a scale never before attempted and with a marine aggregation drawn from all parts of the earth. In the presence of the navies of the world a multitude of white winged yachts will compete for honors and trophies well worth the effort.

Commanding a view of one hundred and sixty square miles of protected water way, the Jamestown Exposition possesses an area for a naval, marine and yachting exposition, such as has been enjoyed by no other exposition in the world's history. From the point of view of a marine spectacle, alone, it will be worth crossing oceans to witness.

Many trophies and prizes will be offered and many new boats built to contest for them. It seems probable that a new and better era for yachting as a clean and noble sport will bate from the events to occur during the Jamestown Exposition. Representative yachtsmen from the United States and Canada have joined hands with the Hampton Roads Yacht Club and the Exposition Company to ensure clean sport, equitable rules, a fair field and no favor.

A sweet little Oakley girl, the pride of the family, says the Graphic, rushed into the bedroom last Sunday afternoon where her mamma was indulging in the afternoon nap and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, there is a strange man in the kitchen hugging the hired girl." Seeing the look of surprise on her mamma's face she clapped her hands and cried, "April fool! It's only papa?"

Woodward needs a sewerage system at once, in connection with water works.

33 Years Selling Direct.

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.



We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World



Selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 300 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalogue.

No. 331. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete, \$65.00. As good as sells for \$25. more.
 ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA.

Western Seeds for Western Planters

Seeds for Farm and Garden, Alfalfa, Racooni Wheat, Russian Speltz, Millet, Kaffir Corn, English Blue Grass, Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn, Hungarian Brome Grass and full line Garden, Flower and Field Seeds. Write NOW for our 1906 Catalog. Free by mail. Address Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, Kansas, or Colorado Seed House, Denver, Colo., or Oklahoma Seed House, Oklahoma City, Okla.

J. S. M'INTOSH, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 130 East, Bell 162 East.
 J. E. FARRAR, CATTLE SALESMAN. Res. Phone Home 1638 East.
 J. H. PAXTON, HOG SALESMAN.
 E. J. REA, FEEDER, YARDMAN AND BUYER.
 N. C. PALMER, STOCKER AND FEEDER BUYER.
 ED. TARPLEY, YARDMAN.
 D. G. STOCKTON, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phones, Home 3099 Main, Be 1 103 Rose.
 R. W. DAWSON, CATTLE SALESMAN.
 W. M. LEITCH, SHEEP SALESMAN.
 GEO. W. WILHELM, } OFFICE.
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M'INTOSH & STOCKTON, Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Rooms 219, 220, 221 and 222 Exchange Building.
 KANSAS * CITY * STOCK * YARDS.
 REFERENCES. PHONES.
 Any Bank or Business House in Kansas City. Home 3801 Main; Bell 137 Hickok
 Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

We Guarantee Taylor's Dip

To Cure Mange and Scab, Kill Lice and Ticks and all Diseases of Hogs.

It is Cheap, Effective, and Non-injurious to the animals.

10 Gallons \$10.00.

.....Larger Quantities at Less Price.....

Write us for Prices on Hog and Cattle Tanks.

"Taylor's Stock Tonic & Salt."

Is a compound for breeder and feeder of cattle, sheep, swine and horses that has no equal as a conditioner, health-maker and preserver. It is not mixed with the feed, thus forcing the animal to eat what it does not require, but is placed in boxes to take the place of ordinary salt. Free access to this Tonic will prevent Blackleg, Pink-Eye, Fevers, Hog Cholera, etc. It will positively expel worms from horses, hogs and sheep. It gives the animal vim, vigor and vitality, makes digestion perfect, coat and skin right, is no trouble to feed and is satisfactory to every stockman who uses it.

. 500 Pounds, \$8.75

Write for Booklet.

F. J. TAYLOR CO.,

361 Live Stock Exchanges.

Kansas City, Mo.

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

WANTED: Two hundred turkey eggs, for hatching. Write or call on C. M. L.—Care of NEWS office.

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.

Save the calves—fresh Vaccine to prevent Blackleg, on sale at the NEWS office.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL OLD HICKORY BUGGIES

We sell these splendid buggies direct to you, at lowest factory price. Saves you one-half.

GUARANTEED 2 YEARS

"Old Hickory" buggies have quality, have style, have finish, and that lasting quality that no other buggy can equal. You will be surprised at the low factory prices. Write for Catalog today.



Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co. 1460 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.



THE AMERICAN Collection Agency

No fee is charged unless collection is made. We make collections in all parts of the United States.

413 KANSAS AVE.

Anthony P. Wilson, Atty. Topeka, Kan.

WEED Cutter for listed corn, adjustable long knives with harrow attachment, seat and draft rod all complete, \$6. Free catalogue of bargains in prices on many other goods.

New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kan.

Big Free Offer for Thirty Days Only.

My new book, "Common Sense on Poultry," over 100 pages, will be sent to any address for 10 cts.; or will be given free with a \$2 order of my goods. My New Method Egg Preserver, Lice Faint, Egg Producer and Poultry Invigorator, Roup Cure, Insect Powder, or Eggs for Hatching. Write me for particulars.

MRS. B. F. WILCOX,

Fort Des Moines Poultry Farm
FORT DES MOINES, IOWA

The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Prop.

The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle.

Fine Sample Rooms.

Amarillo, Tex.

PRIVATE HOME before and during confinement; infant adopted. Dr. Burroughs, 1701 Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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FRUITFUL TREES

Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees, finest varieties, honest value. Apples, 50¢; Peaches, 50¢; Concord Grapes, 50¢ per 1000; Raspberries, 50¢; Black Locust and Russian Mulberry, \$1.40 per 1000. Freight prepaid. Catalogue free.

Gage County Nurseries
Box 643 Beatrice, Neb.



THE SHORT LINE from the Great Southwest to St. Louis.

Six Trains Each Direction Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Ask your agent to route you via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He will gladly do so and you will be more than glad that you did so.

C. E. STYLES, E. E. BLECKLEY
A. G. P. A., T. P. A.,
Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kas.

Memory of Horses.

All of the lower animals, particularly horses, have wonderful memories. That this is so is demonstrated by the experience of men who have to do with horses day by day.

"Ponies and horses do not forget tricks once they have learned them," said H. B. Gentry, the widely known horseman and manager of the famous dog and pony show which bears his name. "It some times take many months of patient work to teach a horse or a pony a certain trick, but after it is once learned it is never forgotten. We have ponies and other animals that have become too old and infirm for exhibition purposes, and they have been pensioned at our farm. These ponies have not been asked to perform their act for years, yet frequently they go through the old acts and it is not unusual to see an old and infirm pony go through a solitary drill of its own accord."

There is only one successful way to train animals, and that is by the use of patience and kindness, and any man who possesses these qualities can successfully train animals. That is the method we have always pursued in the training of dogs and ponies, and after an animal has learned to certain things, if you treat him kindly he will do it always without a single mistake. He does not make a mistake simply because whenever he gets anything firmly fixed in his head he does not forget it."

That a horse does not forget is illustrated by the following story, recently published in a Springfield (Ohio) paper:

"Fritz an old horse who was recently replaced at the patrol house by a new team of smaller horses, has displayed a remarkable bit of horse sense, also showing his fondness for his old home on the farm. Nearly thirteen years ago the animal was purchased from John Schwartzbaugh a farmer living near New Carlisle. He was drifted into service at the patrol house, and until a few weeks ago served in the city in that capacity. When he was retired Patrick Kerns took the horse and had him in a pasture on Eastern avenue. The other day he escaped and was found the following day at the Schwartzbaugh farm, near New Carlisle."

Horse Notes.

Those who breed the best grade of draft horses need have no fears of the market being overstocked for years to come, or of the low prices ruling for horses of good quality.

In order to have the horses derive the greatest benefits from their feed, give them sufficient time to masticate it before putting them to work after eating a meal.

Feed with a view to give vigor and strength rather than to putting on flesh. An over-fat horse is in as bad condition to stand work as a poor one. It is not the meat but the muscle that does the hard work.

Exercise and pure air are as essential to the development of a good animal as food, and in no manner can it be given a young stallion than in a run in pasture in summer and a roomy yard in winter, when the weather will permit.

It is a grave error to keep horses intended for heavy work and active use on the roads over-fat. A horse should always be kept in just such condition as will insure the greatest amount of muscle without making it soft by too great an intermixture of fatty tissue.

No colt should be kept for a stock horse, be his form ever so perfect, whose parents do not combine absolute soundness with good disposition; for any defect may hide itself for one generation and develop in all its intensity in the next.—Live Stock Journal.

Over-Feeding Horses.

While under-feeding is more widely practiced than over-feeding, a great many owners of horses are guilty of the latter. A horse that is over-fed is a horse whose digestion will be sooner or later seriously impaired if not ruined and whose clogged organs never do their work easily and naturally. He is liable at any time to disappoint his owner in results expected of him and very often breaks down just when he should be in full vigor. One horse will often vary considerably from another in the amount food required, but those relative wants are easily determined by experiment and observation and no horseman should continue long ignorant of the diet on which his horse will thrive best.

Resourceful Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is one of the most singular countries on the smiling face of old mother earth. Her weather man is continually playing pranks on the farmer. He leads him to believe, in the early spring, that peaches will be killed by late frosts and then happily surprise him with a bountiful crop of all varieties. The wind threatens to blow the corn out of the ground and off the earth, but quiets down when it has blown up a good soaking rain from the Gulf. This lasts a few weeks, but after while the rapidly growing wheat begins to show the lack of moisture, and just at the time when the farmer is shedding great crocodile tears over the loss of the wheat crop, copious rains steal over the country, revivifying all vegetable life, and the Oklahoma farmer is permitted to reap a bountiful harvest of wheat, oats and barley. Immediately following the wheat harvest, comes that period of the summer that causes corn growers to fret and fume over the possibility of disastrous "hot winds." When he thinks all is gone, the atmosphere is cooled, in the twinkling of an eye, and one of those frog-exhilerator, gully-washers swoops down from the heavens, and in the heavens and in the fall the Oklahoma farmer gathers 50 bushels of corn per acre, fills his smoke house with pork and pumpkins and settles back in his easy chair to enjoy another mild winter and season of luxury. Indeed, what a practical joker is this Oklahoma weather man.—Mutual Enterprise.

It still rains in this country. Heavy rains fell both Sunday and Monday mornings.

**OUR
Poultry
Department**

A Busy Month.

June is one of the busy months of the year in the poultry yard. We have our full number of hens that have been kept over winter, as well as the chicks we have been hatching the last three months. We thought we were busy during the cold days of winter, but it is nothing in comparison to the work now.

We must keep steady at our work if we expect our poultry to pay. From sun-rise till sun-set contains too few hours to enable us to complete our work and we often work on into the late hours of the evening. There are no snaps in the poultry business. It is not all sunshine. I do not say this to discourage any intending to enter the poultry business; but rather to point out the difficulties that are sure to arise. Poultry is not hard to raise if you use common sense. There is no business that requires more nerve and ability to look after "all the little details" than the poultry business. "Labor conquers all" is a proverb as old as the hills.

There are poultry raisers on all sides who get into careless "slipshod" habits of management which can result in nothing but failure. We must exercise eternal vigilance and study the life and habits of our fowls. It is surprising how little some know of the life, habits and requirements of their fowls. No season is without its cares but at times lack of care is most disastrous, and houses should be cleaned at all times of the year. Warm weather increases the degree of filth and with its lice and mites appear. It is not all sailing on flowery beds of ease.

The poultry business opens a promising field for all who possess ambition and industry. The cost of raising poultry is small when compared with the high price they command. For the small amount of money required, I know of no other legitimate business that will bring quicker returns than the poultry business. It is a sure business when one understands it, because you can generally control the conditions which assure success if you will but attend to it.

It takes courage to meet the difficulties that come to the poultry man throughout the year: as well as holding out qualities to handle the difficulties that arise during the summer months. June is a month when we must plan for fall and winter. The chicks must be fed and cared for in such a way to mature in the fall. The old hens need proper care to keep them laying in the hot months, as well as to see that they are not injured by being too long broody. Watch the breeding fowls carefully: grease with carbolated vaseline all heads that are showing signs of the depluming mite. Kill the head lice of the chicks with vaseline; grease

their heads slightly and see that none gets in the eyes. Repeat the dose in ten days. Don't forget the green food for those brooder chicks. Its absolutely essential. So is grit and charcoal in their daily food. Clean the brood out every day and bed it down "the hover," with chaff in damp weather; do your best to keep the brood dry. Always clean your brood croops when necessary; use plenty of air slacked lime in purifying them. The filth breeds disease and lice. If you are situated so as to have plenty of shade for the chicks, you are fortunate; if not, better provide some. You can't raise nice chicks if you allow the sun to blister the plumage. It is not too late to hatch and raise chicks this month. If we do not have a lot of early ones to trample on and keep them from growing. Some of the finest January show birds are hatched late and if they are given a good chance, they will grow rapidly and make the finest colored specimens by being kept in the shade with plenty of grass and water. The trouble with many in trying to raise late hatched chickens is that they have more than they can accommodate, and no room to put those just hatched, away from the others that are already a month or two old, as they should do; then they die off one by one, when if given a good place and proper care, they would grow like weeds in a garden after a summer shower.

Meat and green bone are important articles of food in poultry keeping. The growing chick and the laying hen need animal food to do their best work. Steady growth can only be had when chicks get some animal food. The busy laying hen does steady work only when it gets a good proportion of meat food. Do not depend on what the birds can find in their range. Supply a constant ration of meat scraps or cut bone. It will pay you well in larger chicks and early maturity. **MRS. B. F. WILCOX,**
Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Poultry Notes.

The profit from poultry depends largely upon economical feeding from utilizing materials which would otherwise be wasted. When food must be purchased to supply their needs, close figuring is necessary if a fair profit is realized.

Linseed-meal is highly nitrogenous and is excellent as an egg-producing food, and if given when the hens are well supplied with grass or other bulky food, is excellent. If too much is given, however, it will make the hens too fat. A teaspoonful to each hen three times a week is sufficient.

A small box of charcoal kept where the hens can have access to it will serve arrest disorders of the bowels from overfeeding. The charcoal should

be broken to small sizes so that the fowls can swallow it readily, and should be freshly burned. There is no danger of their eating too much. Too many of those who go in poultry to make a specialty of eggs are too ready to overrate the importance of the breed and underrate the value of proper food and shelter. High prices are paid for pure-bred fowls and then no care is given them and in a short time they are ready to declare there is no money in them.

One object in keeping poultry is to use it as an agent for converting some cheap article into another that is more salable. As a rule there is no necessity for growing food especially for poultry, when it can be procured so low as to permit of utilizing land for the growth of something better.

The practice of discarding hens and keeping the pullets may be carried too far and result in a degeneracy of the stock. This may not be noted at once, as it will not be a rapid process, but after a time lack of vigor and vitality will be discernable. Keep a sufficient number of well-matured, vigorous hens to supply the eggs needed for hatching.

One of the best means of removing lice from fowls make them do it themselves by having a lot of dry earth where they can dust themselves whenever they feel like it. Sprinkle the earth with diluted carbolic acid. This acid proves too much for the lice and they leave the premises at once, or it causes them to give up the ghost. One great source of unfertile eggs is due to the fact that too many females are yarded with one cock. His vitality is exhausted, only a limited number eggs hatch, the chicks are debilitated, and not a few are so weak that they can not break the shell, and die without being hatched.

The guinea fowl is one of the best foragers known on the farm. It industriously seeks its food without scratching and not only eats the seeds of noxious weeds and unpalatable grass but its quick movements enable it to be very successful in destroying winged insect. A flock of guinea fowls will do very effective service this direction and are also attractive and pretty fowls even though they are noisy at times.

One Thing Lacking

"There's just one thing I lack, said a farmer from up the Solomn who came into town after the last rain. "I've got both the Independent and the Bell phones rural delivery leaves my mail every morning; fresh meat or fish is delivered, as I order it, every day; I get my vegetables all the way from Florida to Manitoba; I get a special train whenever I take my cattle to market I can run into town at any time with my automobile, but I want a telephone down to the pasture to tell the cows when to come in and get milked."

Corn is reported two feet high on Bear creek and weeds a foot higher.

Livestock Auctioneer,

ELLIS H. HUGHES.

I have eried and am now booked for the largest and best sales in the south-west. Write me at

GAGE, OKA, R. R. No. 1.
(Please mention this paper.)

\$10.00 Sweep Feed | \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.
Grinder. We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to invest. Write for catalog and price list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

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The difference between hitting and missing is the difference between an accurate and an inaccurate arm. Choose wisely—don't gamble! Get a STEVENS! Fifty years of experience is behind our tried and proved line of
RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS
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Ask your dealer and insist on the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we will ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.
Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 10 cents in stamps.
J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

PEACH TREES
Hardy, fruitful kinds. Honest values, 5c each. Apple trees, 50c. Concord grapes, \$20 per 1000. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.40 per 1000. Rambler roses, 25c. \$10 orders prepaid. Catalog free. Gage County Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb. Box 648.

5000 Telegraphers NEEDED
Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want **YOUNG MEN and LADIES** of good habits, to **Learn Telegraphy AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.**
We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators at 1 Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the **WORLD.** Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.
We execute a \$250 Bond to every student that furnish him or her a position paying from forty to sixty dollars a month in States east of the Rock Mountains, or from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.
Students can enter at any time. No vacation. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools, write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, Catalogue free.
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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.

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

Entered at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, as second-class mail matter.

JUNE 15, 1906.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express orders, eastern bank exchange, registered letter, or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate fourteen lines to the inch.

Special reading notices 10 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

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

Electrics should have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

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

Address all orders.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

Not a Compromise.

Report hath it that the fight being made for the Receiver ship of the U. S. Land Office here has become so bitter between the

present incumbent and Jim Gandy, that our late lamented C. R. Alexander cheerfully side steps to the front and offers himself as a "Compromise candidate" for the office; and that he has just journeyed to Guthrie to assure Gov. Frantz and other worthy leaders of his willingness to accept this official plum.

As a matter of fact, the large majority of republicans of this county express themselves against Alex for any thing, in view of his falsification of promises and numerous broken pledges. They esteem E. S. Wiggins and prefer that he should retain the place and would ever rather see Gandy rewarded than have Alexander in the place.

Personally, this paper has no hand in the controversy, being strictly non-partisan. Mr. Wiggins has served faithfully and merits a second term. Mr. Gandy is a hustler and has good claims for recognition. Mr. Alexander is a dead one, politically, but is otherwise a very genial chap.

It is not likely that Woodward will celebrate the Fourth this year, as it is the consensus of opinion among our citizens that Woodward should give way to all other celebrations on this day and in the Fall ask a return courtesy in attendance at our coming big county Fair exhibit in September. Several towns have already announced celebrations and our people will scatter and attend all of them.

"Another earth quake occurred last Friday morning which shook up Santa Rosa but no serious damage" said—Hiatt Eckhart, just returned from California. "There have been 47 earth quakes there up to last Friday morning, and they are getting so common that the usual morning salutation is followed by "Did you feel it last night"?"

The steam ditching machine began work yesterday, about 2000 feet per day, or as much as could be done by 100 men in one day. The mains will soon be in place and ready for test. Service will begin about August 1st. Hurrah for Woodward! Now for a city of first class!

Hiatt and C. O. Eckhardt formerly of Mutual, for past six months residents of California,

have returned to Woodward county to live and say it is in every way superior to the golden state as a place of residence.

Our town has become famous for the health of its people. If water service without sewerage is used, there is nothing to prevent it becoming famous for epidemic and virulent fevers and other diseases.

Ralph Boyle is kept busy making estimates for plumbing residences. Now we've simply got to have sewer system, before any practical good can be done in utilizing the water works.

Ramsey Baker is the first man in Woodward to put in a sewer and cess pool in order to use the new water works. It cost him \$125, but he had to have it!

Every body in Woodward who could find a means of leaving town went fishing Sunday, that is the ones who are bad enough to fish on Sunday.

"This country is all right," is the universal expression given a NEWS reporter this week. Prospects for abundant harvests were never better.

Tax paying time for last half of 1905 taxes ends June 15, one week from to-day.

SAVED ABOUT \$2,000,000

Oklahoma Country Expense Reduced More Than One-Third.

Special to Daily Leader.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Colonel Cecil Clay, general agent for the department of justice, before a sub-committee of House committee on appropriations, made the startling announcement that in the federal court district of Oklahoma, as a result of an examination and the elimination of fraudulent accounts, there was saved about \$2,000,000. That is to say, he explained that the cost of the courts in that district, which had amounted to about \$375,000 a year, was reduced to \$97,000, and all legitimate business transacted for a number of years.

This statement, together with many others of highly interesting and similar character, was made during the hearings held by the sub-committee, which had charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the House this week. Colonel Clay and other officials of the department of justice were supporting a proposed amendment in the way of new legislation requiring the clerks of federal circuit and district courts to keep a strict account of moneys received, and the

amount of fees they are charging individual litigants.

"The purpose of this provision," said Colonel Clay, "is to fix it so that an attorney can go into a clerk's office and see, by reference to the clerk's appearance docket, what fees are being taxed. It is also to accomplish publicity as to what the clerk is charging. The clerks handle a large amount of money. Heretofore they have not been accounting to anybody. It sometimes amounts to \$5,000,000 in a year, and the clerks have not heretofore accounted for it to anybody. The examiner's force has been so small that it has been impossible to examine such matters in all districts, but a recent examination made in Oklahoma showed that one clerk was short \$35,000 to \$40,000, which amount was recovered by the government for the different individuals interested, and this amount was saved to litigants in that district."

Why Breeders Fail.

The National Stockman utters un-reputable truths in the following:

"It has been our observation that more men fail to become financially successful as breeders of live stock because they do not know how to advertise than for any other single reason. In the first place they do not consider advertising a part of their investment, regarding it as a luxury or something to be used in case they are not successful in otherwise finding a market for their stock. In the second place they do not make advertising a study and do not realize that the price of it is in keeping with the service rendered. We refer now to newspaper advertising exclusively. There are other kinds, but none other that is so cheap, that works so many days in the year, or that reaches so many people, as newspaper advertising. We are convinced, and so will any breeder who gives it a thorough trial, that the best results are obtained by a constant use of advertising columns. It is hard for a man to realize that he should advertise except when he has to; but as a rule the man who advertises constantly will not have to do any more in the end than the occasional advertiser to get the same results. He gets lower rates, he can use smaller space, and his business is always before the public, where it should be if he is to supply public wants."

Sale Dates.

The American Galloway Breeders' association claim the following sale dates:

October 11th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Kansas City, Mo.

December 6th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Chicago, Illinois.

The A. O. U. W. boys were pleasantly surprised Monday night in the lodge room by a visit from the ladies of the Degree of Honor bearing refreshments and lunch.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

Contracts by Mail, Telegraph, Telephone.

(Republished by request.)

Every contract includes offer and an acceptance.

An offer or proposal for a contract may be made in person, by agent, telegraph, or by letter, and an assent to it or an acceptance of it may be given in the same manner.

If the proposition is made by letter, and is sent by mail, the person making the offer may retract by a subsequent letter which reaches the offeree at any time before an answer of acceptance has been written and put in the mail.

Example: A in Detroit mails a letter on Friday to B in New York offering to sell him five hundred dozen eggs at eight cents a dozen. This letter reaches B Saturday noon. Sunday morning A writes a letter to withdrawing his offer, which letter reaches B Monday morning, which he is in the act of writing a letter accepting the offer. It is too late for him to mail the letter and thereby accept it.

As soon as an acceptance is put into the mail the contract is closed as to both parties.

Example: On Friday, A in Detroit writes a letter to B in New York, offering him five hundred dozen. The letter reaches B Saturday noon. Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock B writes a letter accepting the offer and deposits it in the mail box provided by the post office delivery B receives a letter from A withdrawing his offer. A's withdrawal is too late; the contract was closed at 3 o'clock.

An acceptance by letter takes effect from the time when it is mailed and not from the time of its receipt by the party making the offer.

A retraction, however, takes effect when the letter of retraction is received and not at the time of mailing it.

The law as to the making of contracts by letter, telegraph, etc. grew out of the practice in early days of transmitting communications by private agencies. In an early case it was decided that a sale was complete when the letter of acceptance was mailed in response to a mailed letter containing the offer, the court merely deciding that by sending the offer through the mail the offerer made the mail his agent for the receipt of his acceptance.

The theory is therefore that where a man making an offer uses the United States mails for the purpose of transmitting his offer he makes the postoffice department his agent, and an acceptance delivered to an agent is the same as if delivered to the principal. It is on this theory that a contract is complete when the acceptance is delivered to the postoffice for transmission; while a retraction is not complete until it is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, the mail not being the agent of the acceptor but the agent of the offerer, that being the means he has chosen by which to offer.

The fact that the post has become a public agency and not a private agency as formerly, does not prohibit the application of the theory; one may make a public agency his own agent as much as he can make a private individual his agent.

So one may be bound when he really does not know that he is bound, as one does not usually know the moment when an acceptance is put into the mails.

If a proposition and its retraction reach the person to whom they are sent at the same instant of time the question arises as to the result of an acceptance. It has been held that if the offer was opened and an acceptance posted before the letter of retraction is opened and read, the contract is binding. If the letter containing the offer is opened and read and afterwards the letter of retraction is read, and then a letter accepting is posted, it is not a contract. The person must have had no actual notice of the retraction at the time when he makes his acceptance in order that the contract may be complete.

If A should send by mail an offer of goods at a certain price, and ten hours later to ensure a sale, send a second offer of the same goods for less money and B mails an acceptance of the first offer before he receives the second offer, he cannot avoid his first acceptance by writing an acceptance of the second offer and putting it in the mails, stating therein that he avoids his first acceptance. If on receipt and two hours later receives the second offer of a lower price and then telegraphs his acceptance of the second offer, disaffirming the first, he is still bound to the first acceptance. A contract once made is irrevocable except by the agreement of both parties. The moment the letter accepting the first offer was posted the contract was complete, even although the acceptance never reached the offerer. Nearly all questions of validity of contracts by mail and telegraph may be answered by bearing in mind that the contract is complete the moment the letter accepting the offer is posted.

It must be borne in mind that the posting of the letter of acceptance, or the sending of the telegram, must be such a posting or sending as puts the communication practically out of the control of the sender; for instance, if the acceptor wrote his letter of acceptance and placed it in his own private letter box to be called for by his own private messenger at a certain time in the day and taken by him to the postoffice, it is not posted within the meaning of the law. Or, if the acceptor give the letter to a messenger, other than a postman or accredited agent of the postoffice department, he has not thereby made the acceptance complete until his messenger has placed the letter in the postoffice box, or the postoffice, or delivered it to an accredited agent of the postoffice authorities, so that if one writes a letter of acceptance and give it to a private messenger to be taken to the postoffice and a telegram is received withdrawing the offer while the messenger is en route to the postoffice, even although he may be at the very door of the office, the retraction of the offer is sufficient.

Resourceful Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is one of the most singular countries on the smiling face of old mother earth. Her weather man is continually playing pranks on the farmer. He leads him to believe, in

the early spring, that peaches will be killed by late frosts and then happily surprise him with a bountiful crop of all varieties. The wind threatens to blow the corn out of the ground and off the earth, but quiets down when it has blown up a good soaking rain from the Gulf. This lasts a few weeks, but after while the rapidly growing wheat begins to show the lack of moisture, and just at the time when the farmer is shedding great crocodile tears over the loss of the wheat crop, copious rains steal over the country, revivifying all vegetable life, and the Oklahoma farmer is permitted to reap a bountiful harvest of wheat, oats and barley. Immediately following the wheat harvest, comes that period of the summer that causes corn growers to fret and fume over the possibility of disastrous "hot winds." When he thinks all is gone, the atmosphere is cooled, in the twinkling of an eye, and one of those frog exhilarator, gully-washers swoops down from the heavens and in the heavens and in the fall the Oklahoma farmer gathers 50 bushels of corn per acre, fills his smoke house with pork and pumpkins and settles back in his easy chair to enjoy another mild winter and season of luxury. Indeed, what a practical joker is this Oklahoma weather man.—Mutual Enterprise.

Drying up of Milch Cows.

There is a well-founded belief that the cow who is a persistent milker does not produce the best of calves.

While this is so the methods generally employed to overcome this trouble are far from the best. The usual plan is to cut off the feed, oftentimes to the point of starvation; surely a most unwise move, and one which in nine cases out of ten results in injury to the cow. The period of lactation depends more largely on the system of feeding than farmers are willing to admit, though ancestry must be back of it all, for the most intelligent feeding in the world will not make a long milker of a cow whose ancestors are in the habit of going dry for three or four months. Naturally if the breed is a good one the desire is to keep up the period of lactation as long as possible, and yet have good calves. Particularly is this desirable if the calves are to be raised. The best plan for accomplishing this is to feed the cow the necessary food to keep up a fair flow of milk, selecting such food as will benefit the unborn calf. While doing this keep on milking the cow until she naturally falls off in supply. With a heifer having the first calf, milking should be kept up as long as possible before the next calf is born, in order to establish the long period of lactation, for if the heifer cow goes dry early after the first calf it will be extremely difficult to carry her beyond that period afterward.

Even Mint Failed

A alcohol expert was before the senate finance committee telling the senators about the advantages of denatured alcohol, which some of the statesmen think is to revolutionize the light, heat and power problems.

"This alcohol," said the expert, "cannot be used for drinking purposes or as the basis for any drink whatsoever. It will be denatured and unfit for human consumption." "Can't you drink it at all?" asked Senator Daniel of Virginia. "No, sir; it is unfit to drink." "Isn't there any way you can fix it to drink?" "No way at all, senator." "Not even if you put a little mint in it?" persisted the Virginian.

A town that never has anything to do in a public way is on the way to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig the grave. A man that curses the town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to city affairs is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is driving the hearse. The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The man who is so stingy as to be howling hard times, preaches the funeral, sings the doxology, and thus the town lies buried from all sorrow and care.—Ex.

B. W. Key has fifty acres of wheat on the Key-Gerlach addition, not yet platted, which will average over 20 bushel per acre.

Paul McLeod, who has been spending some time in Wichita in the interest of his health, has returned to Woodward very much improved.

Dr. J. W. Shultz of Wichita, for many years president of the Board of Health there, was in Woodward Monday night enroute to Mutual where he was called to see a patient.

E. T. Rea of Midlothian Texas is here visiting his old time friend H. H. Stallings and family. He is engaged in banking there and being a good Judge of values it is pleasing to learn the very high estimate he places on Woodward county values.

Reader, this may be a sample copy handed you by some friend. Examine it, note our very low rate for balance of year and let us have your subscription by first mail. Stamps accepted if more convenient. All papers stop on expiration of subscription.

The little two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swyers, of Quinlan, was burned to death one day last week. The little one was standing close to the cook stove and a puff of wind blew the flames in reach of his clothes and he was fatally burned before he could be rescued.

THE SWINE

Department

FOOD FOR SWINE.

We commend the below paper by A. S. Alexander and add to it that cowpeas in the South are as good as Canada peas in the North. Mr. Alexandra says in Farmers' Review:

While peas, compared with corn, are an expensive food for swine, they must be considered valuable for that purpose. In northern climates, where corn does not mature, peas do well and may be grown easily and cheaply. In Canada, for instance, peas are used quite generally in stock feeding, and there are many districts in Wisconsin and Minnesota where they are used to some extent and may be more commonly utilized in time. In these cool climates, and especially upon reddish loam soil, peas fairly luxurate, and the same may be said of clover is the natural crop of a district peas will do equally well, provided there is sufficient moisture and not much excessive heat. In most instances, too, peas apparently do better when sown with some grain to hold them up, but that they succeed well alone is also shown in districts like that around Waukesha, Wis., where large areas are seeded to peas as a single crop for use of the canning factories. In Scotland peas are largely used in conjunction with boiled potatoes and barley meal for the finishing of fat hogs, and where a particularly fine flavor is desired for hams, peas are fed exclusively for several weeks just before slaughter. Experiments have been conducted in our own country to show the value of peas in swine feeding. At the Wisconsin Station Professor Carlyle proved that foods fed to growing pigs exercised a marked influence on the proportion of lean meat in the carcass and may materially affect the development of the various internal organs of the body and the breaking strength of the bones, a ration of peas and shorts gave a large proportion of lean meat, firmer flesh, stronger bone and more blood in a group of growing pigs than a ration of corn and rye. When compared with a ration of corn, a ration of peas gave more marked results in these respects that did the ration of peas and shorts when compared with corn and rye. Rations of corn and rye alone when fed to growing pigs tended to retard the development of the internal organs and to increase the proportion of fat meat. The thigh bones of pigs fed upon peas were on the average 26.9 per cent stronger than the thigh bones of the pigs of the same age and breeding when fed on corn. It was also shown that at the prevailing prices for the grains in the rations fed corn was a much cheaper food than peas; peas were listed at 90 cents a bushel, and corn at 45 cents a bushel. Despite the conclusions relative to the expense of feeding peas under ordinary circum-

stances, the slightly added cost of using peas should not deter breeders at least from utilizing this food. They need not feed an exclusive ration of peas, as was done in the experiments referred to, but merely add a certain proportion of peas to the daily rations of their growing pigs. Along with the peas other highly nitrogenous foods should be used, together with a small proportion of a carbonaceous, fat forming food, like corn. We advise this for the reason that there is no greater requirement in the boars produced throughout the corn belt than that they should possess strong bones, which invariably go together with adequate muscle, vigor and robust constitution. These are the very things in which the average hog of the corn belt is deficient. We have said many times in this department that corn feeding tends to produce weak bones and fat rather than muscle. This tendency grows and becomes an inherent characteristic at any breed or herd of hogs fed corn through several generations, and the feasible way of offsetting the tendency, in addition to feeding better balanced rations to growing pigs, is to use each year boars fed in a different manner. Were such boars used annually—did such boars possess robust constitutions and strong bones—our swine stocks would be much slower in deteriorating into weak-boned, fat producing representatives of obesity and sluggishness. Men are coming to see this more clearly, and the effects of constant preaching such as has been done by the farm papers along these lines is becoming apparent. The departure is sensible.

♦♦♦♦♦ The Bacon Hog.

Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario agricultural college, Guelph, gives the result of experiments which he says indicate that the breed to which hog belongs has nothing to do with its ability to turn food into pork. A good constitution and healthy digestive organs are the factors which determine whether a pig can make good use of its food or not, and we find these things in all breeds, if we care to look for them, and breed intelligently. I would like to point out further, that the group of Yorkshires which stood first in point of economy of gain in one of our experiments, produced much superior bacon to that produced by the group of Yorkshires that was down at the bottom of the list in another experiment. When we consider these facts in conjunction with the standing of breeds in point of the cheapness of production, I do not see how we could avoid another conclusion, viz; good bacon type is not antagonistic to cheap gains in weight. A hog of good bacon type may or may not make cheaper gains than a hog of fat type, but the fact that he is of bacon type does not

prove a disadvantage to him. The ability to make cheap gains in weight is independent of breed and bacon type. I could bring forward additional evidences in favor of the claim but shall reserve it until some future time.

As a matter of fact, a great deal of the prejudice against the bacon hog is based upon an erroneous conception of what constitutes bacon type. These narrow-chested, lanky, long-legged, coarse, puffyboned bruits do not represent the ideal bacon type at all, because the packer has no use for them, to say nothing of the farmer. A more careful study of what the market really demands would remove a great deal of the antagonism toward the bacon hog.

At the Providence Winter Fair we have the largest display of bacon hogs in this continent. No man interested in hogs should fail to see that display, if at all possible and if he can produce healthier looking, more growthy and heavier pigs for their age then are to be found in that exhibit, he should certainly come forward and demonstrate the fact.

I may confess that when I commenced this experiment work, I believed that it cost more of the fat type, but I was compelled to alter my views.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

June [6 to June 13.]

L E Lincoln to M B Stinnett, lot 15 blk 9 Curtis,	\$150
L E Lincoln et al, to M B Stinnett, part of lot 12 blk 9 Curtis,	200
S Warmen to M B Stinne lot 11 blk 9 Curtis,	800
M E Chester to S C McCumber, lots 1-2 blk 1 Chester 1st add Tangier,	1,000
M E Chester to S C McCumber, lots 23-24 blk 1 Chesters 1st add Tangier,	
F S Ames to M S Walcott, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 21 n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec-28-28-19,	500
C H Davis to G H Davis, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 28 23-19,	1600
A W Anderson to F T Foster, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 21 s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 21 s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 22 twp 23-20,	2000
B Rentfro to W G Garrett, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec-30-26-26,	2500
Fussell to J R Fussell, e $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec-17-23-18,	600
E S Cline to L Royle lots 1-2-3-4-5-6 blk 2-C P add Woodward,	250
J Roher to U S lot 4 sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec-4-24-20,	1 000
E Campbell to Mrs L Hummel sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 27-26-26,	800
J F Starr to W T Chandler, lot 4 blk 68 Woodward,	200
Garvey & Marum to T H Campbell lots 2-3-1-4 blk 19 G & M add Woodward,	900

Chas. Bellows, foreman of the round house, is taking a vacation and looking after his farm. During his absence his place is being filled by A. G. Kinsey.

E. S. Wiggins had the misfortune to have one of his best horses get its neck broken one day this week.

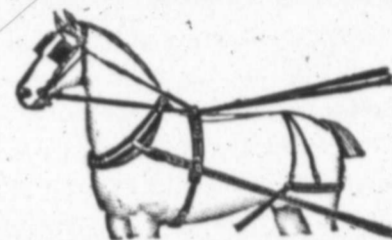


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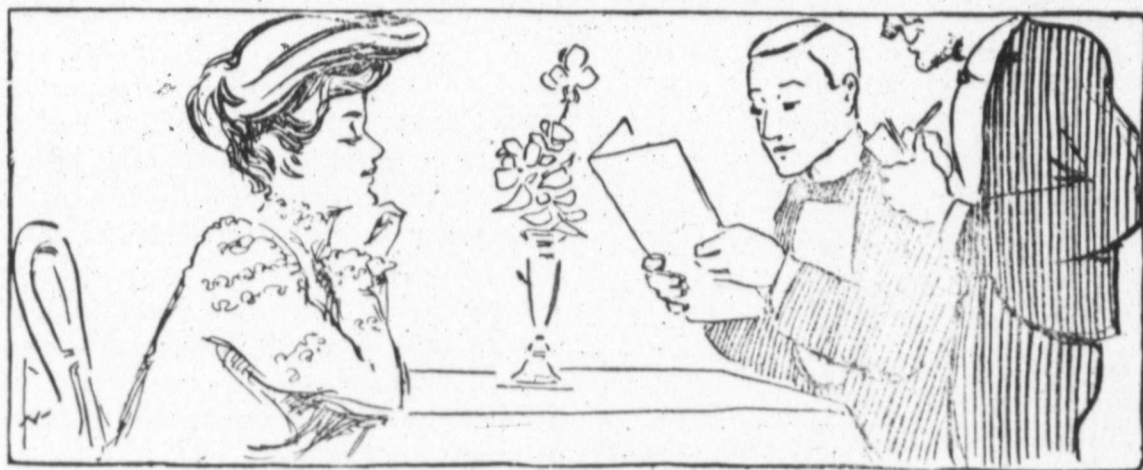
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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

JOHN HENRY

ON BUTTING IN

BY HUGH McHUGH
(George V. Hobart)



IN THE HAND-PAINTED BEANERY.

Of course if a fellow has a lady friend that's a dead swell looker he's always anxious to grab her by the elbow and lead her in among the rest of the promenaders.

I'm out to wager two or more seven-dollar bills that when it comes to face and form my lady friend has the rest of the bunch looking like the wall-flowers at a Choctaw cotillion.

She's the rag from the starter.

She's the only mirror on the mantle-piece—believe me!

I took her down the lane to one of those swell grub stations the other night and since then every time I think about it I feel like getting up and ordering myself out of the room.

Being somewhat of a money hater myself, of course I'm wise to enough pikers to fill a ploughed field.

Just as sure as I stride into a fancy feed-store with nothing on my mind but a desire to act like a gentleman and buy hot cookies for the Best and Only I'm doomed to meet a bunch of sawdust sports who want to leave their own tables and associate with me.

Of course they only go it just because they have elastic in their necks.

They expect an introduction to the Beautiful Girl and after getting it they've figured it out to hand her a line of conversation that will charm her to a standstill and make the Man she's With look like a dried apple.

And every mother's son of them talks like he'd been struck in the grammar by a ferryboat.

Anyway, I took my lady friend to a sumptuous soup-house the other evening for dinner. I've just ordered four-dollar's worth off the card and we're sitting there in the hand-painted beanery chatting pleasantly and waiting for the longshoreman to journey back with the oysters.

Up to our table comes Abie Sluceberger.

Abie has a great pull all along the line because the picture of an uncle of his hung in the Hall of Fame for nearly an hour before the janitor got on to it and threw it out.

Abie puts a hand on each corner of the table and leans over with all the grace peculiar to a soft shell crab.

"Hello, John Henry!" says Abie.

I bow and give him a Klondike grin, but he ducks and comes up happy.

"Eatin'?" inquires Abie.

"No, Abie," I answered, just to put him wise to the fact that a swift walk-away would do us all good. "No; we're not eating. We just dropped in to play a few hands of bridge whist with the waiter and he's gone to get a deck of cards. We never come into a restaurant to eat. Usually we drop in during the rush hours and help the



"LORD HOPE."

proprietor peel the oysters. On this occasion, however, we're out for a dickens of a spree so we've decided to play bridge with the waiter.

"Quit your joshin', John Henry!" says Abie; "you're getting to be a worse kidder than Bill McConnell!"

After a while Abie notices that it's up to him to fuddle a fierce frost, so he backs out.

"Who's your friend?" inquires Clara Jane, after Abie had moseyed away.

Now, you know, a fellow can't confess to the Original Package of Sweetness that he's entered in the same race with a lot of \$3 goats.

On the level, now, can he?

It was my cue to make a Big Play.

I had to get gabby and make Clara Jane believe I associated only with Torrid Tamales.

And did I?

Oh! ask me easy just to tease me!

"Who! that?" I says, after I fished for a few French-fried potatoes; "why that's Lord Hope."

My lady friend dropped her knife and fork and gave me the stilled gaze.

I never whimpered.

Oh, scold me! scold me!

"Lord Hope!" says she. "Why, John Henry, you never told me you knew Lord Hope!"

"Didn't I?" I says; "my! my! how thoughtless! Well! that's His Lordship all right, all right!"

Clara Jane thought a while and I carved my initials on a silver of celery.

"That was called him Abie!" says

"Sure thing!" I says; "what else? Want me to call him Mose or Rosey or Meyer or Ikey? He's not Irish."

"I can't imagine an English nobleman being called Abie," says my lady friend, for she's a first rate Believer by nature, but a Doubter when the dice roll heavy.

I was beginning to feel just about as happy as a hard-boiled egg, but I was in up to my neck and I couldn't holler for help.

"Englishmen have queer names, especially noblemen. Say! won't you have a charlotte russe or an apple fritter?—it'll do you good!" I says, hoping to swing the conversation close enough to the shore so that I could jump off and take to the timber.

My finish was ringing the door bell. Just then Mike McGuire strolled into the neighborhood and wanted to hang up his hat on my hook.

Once in a while Mike breaks into a theater and tries to act till some one catches him with the goods. Then he apologizes, backs out of his harness and is up and away to the swamps.

"Good evening!" says Mike, pushing out the familiar ast.

I'm right back at him with a short-arm nod of recognition, and in a minute I'm busy with my beans.

"Feedin', I see!" says Mike, wishing to show my lady friend that his powers of observation are strictly home-made.

I gave him a look that I figured would comb his hair, but he's out to make a deep impression on Clara Jane so my haughty expression didn't finish one, two, three.

Before I can get back from the breakaway I find him reciting the sad story of his life and watching my lady friend to see if she enjoys light literature.

"Oh, yes," says McGuire, "I do so love the stage. I've been playing the Provinces for eighteen weeks as Hotspur, the Boy Hero, in Ben Hur, and I was the hit of the show!"

Two to one he was out doing the potato plantations with a No. 3 Unc. Tom's Cam. Co.

About all that guy could mix with is a parcel of Uncle Tommers.

Finally, after writing about four chapters and getting his life lines crossed with George Washington, Manny Friend, John McCullough and Tod Sloan, he begins to notice that the wind is blowing chill across the wild moor so he signals the conductor and hops off the wagon.

"Who was that?" inquires my lady friend, as McGuire ambles back to his own table.

"That," I says; "Oh! that was the Earl of Yarmouth."

Clara Jane handed me a swift glance, then she patted her hat-pins and grabbed her gloves.

"Come along, John Henry!" says she, "King Edward will be here in a minute and after what I've read about him, I don't think I care to meet him. Let's go home."

She wins in a whisper.

It'll take three weeks to square myself.

Hereafter, me to Dennetts! Me to the stack o' wheats symposium where the rest of the entries stick to their stalls. Where the outside conversation is confined to "Draw one!" and "Boil two, meejum!"

No more swell Sandwich Salons for me, where the grafters want to butt in all the while.

Oh! scold me! scold me!

(Copyright, 1901, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Effect of Beer Drinking.
It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of insanity, closely allied

to criminal insanity. The most dangerous ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other forms of alcohol merely increase, the dangers and fatality.—Scientific American.

Hominy Wafers.

Add one-half pint cooked hominy to a batter made of two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking-powder, one and one-fourth cupfuls milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, three eggs beaten separately; run through a coarse sieve and bake in hot, greased waffle iron.

In delivering his annual address to the G. A. R. of Kansas, Commander Coney sized up old cannon about right and uttered good sense when he said: "There has been no sincere legislation for us, and in my opinion there will be none until we assert ourselves with independence politically, regardless of partisan affiliation; with me, the rights of my comrades and their dependants are paramount to any party or individual. Those most entitled to our support must demonstrate it by deeds and not by fragrant expressions, for delusive purposes. The speaker of the house is 70 years; he lives in the great, loyal state of Illinois, that produced such an army of heroes—Grant and Logan and their compatriots. Where was he when the nation was in peril? If he was unpatriotic then, and too tremulous to join with us at the peril of his life to preserve our republic, he should not be listened to now in denying to us our just rights, and subjecting our congressional delegation to do the same. Let our protest and demands be long, loud, and persistent."

Supreme Representative, J. E. Shaufelt, of Oklahoma City Okla, was here this week visiting the Knights of Pytheas Lodge No17. He is pleased with our city its push and he thinks Woodward has a very bright future. Mr. Shaufelt represents the Supreme Lodge in the Insurance feature and every Knight of Pytheas ought to protect his family in this splended daparment. The general condition of the order is fine. The net increase in the order last year was about thirty thousand. Oklahoma is very active and all departments are in fine condition. Woodward has one of the leading lodges of the order.

Prospects for big crops are reported from all parts of Woodward county.



Justice.

MONNIE MOORE LATHAM.

If in God's way we do not find
At first a resting place,
We may at last, all peaceful then,
His care and kindness trace.
O'er all the rough and darksome path,
Where we with falt'ring went,
Because there seemed no hope of rest,
And strength was well nigh spent.
'Neath many storms and threat'ning
skies.
Through sickness, care and death,
An unseen guidance held us true
To Him, who gave us breath.
And, if at last, we do not find
Reward so great and grand
As we had hoped and labored for,
Our souls will understand
That we in some way failed to do
The best that in us lies,
And that reward is given us,
In meet, Divinely wise.

—Wichita, Kansas.

◆◆◆◆

SHE'S A WISE WOMAN.

Who keeps in mind that a little
credit is a dangerous thing.
Who is able to mend both her husband's
clothes and his ways.
Who has learned the paradox that
to have joy one must give it.
Who can tell the difference between
her first child and a genius.
Who most admires those eyes which
belong in a man who understands
her.
Who acknowledges the allowance
made her by her husband by making
allowances for him.
Who appreciates that the largest
room in any house is that left for
self improvement.
Who manages to keep not only her
house and her temper, but her servants
and her figure as well.
Who realizes that two husbands of
twenty-five years each are not necessarily
as good as one of fifty.
Who can distinguish between the
laugh of amusement, and the one
meant to show off a dimple.
Who gets off a trolley-car the right
way—though she runs the risk of being
arrested as a man in disguise.

—Warwick James Price in
Watson's Magazine.

◆◆◆◆

LETTUCE LOTION.—This may be
made at home with no expense for
lettuce and but very little for the
other ingredients. It will be found an
agreeable ointment for chapped hands
or any similar trouble, requiring a
healing application. Take equal
weights of freshly pickled lettuce
leaves and pure glycerine, place in a
porcelain or granite vessel and set on

the back part of the stove for two
hours—stirring frequently. It should
be scalding hot but not boiling.
When cool enough to be easily
handled, strain and add oils of berga-
mot, thyme and valerian. If there is
twelve ounces of the lettuce and gly-
cerine mixture there should be one
ounce each of the three oils. Bottle
and cork tight and keep in a cool
place.

◆◆◆◆

SWEET DUMPLINGS.—Chop fine one
fourth of a pound of suet and take
twice as much flour by measure. Add
a little salt and just enough very cold
water to moisten slightly. Roll into
dumplings the size of a marble, drop
into boiling soup and simmer fifteen
minutes. They are delicious.

◆◆◆◆

THE IDEAL MAN.

What sort of man is woman's ideal?
What type does she most admire? It
is said that woman's tastes have un-
dergone a radical change, not alone
in her estimate of the characteristics
that go to make an ideal man. But
her estimate of an ideal woman has
undergone a like change, though per-
haps not so complete, or so radical.
The bachelor girl will tell you that
her conceptions of life are broader
than those of her grandmother, that
the man who captivates the feminine
heart of sixty or seventy years ago,
would make no impression, at least
not a favorable one, on the girl of to-
day.

With the air of one who has thor-
oughly canvassed conditions that pre-
vail, she will name a number of at-
tributes, which her ideal must possess,
the chief characteristics that must go
to form a perfectly manly man, and
when she is through it will be noticed
that they are exactly what woman in
all ages have admired and loved in
men, from primitive times to the
present and which she will go on lov-
ing to the end.

It does not take a great while nor a
very wise person to enumerate these
characteristics.

The first is true manliness, the
strong nature, with chivalrous in-
stincts, toward whom a woman in-
stinctively turns for guidance and
leans upon for support. The girl of
today loves to prate of the glory of
being independent, but with all her
pride of independence, when she
tires of it no style of girl loves more
to be petted and cared for.

Courage is another quality that
woman demand, not physical courage
alone—that he must have if he wins
her respect—but the courage to woo,
determined to win in spite of every
obstacle.

We must be sincere, honest and ea-
sible, with true loyalty without which
it is impossible to make a woman hap-
py. This trait makes or mars the
home, it makes itself felt in the very
atmosphere, and its absence is as dis-
tinctly felt—to entirely fill a woman's
ideal a man must possess these traits
with another so subtle it is hard to
grasp, to describe in words. It is
that finer sense that gives him a
spiritual insight into her higher, finer
nature, gives him the key to real com-
panionship with her whom he loves.
This trait gives to the man a true
reverence for the other sex. A
woman may sincerely love a man who

lacks this gift, but her love fails to
find in him the nourishment it re-
quires.

◆◆◆◆

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Don't stand brooms on their broom
end, but upside down in the corner.

A pinch of soda stirred into milk
that is to be boiled will keep it from
curdling.

To keep tins bright, wash well with
strong hot soda and water; when dry,
polish with a cloth and a little
powdered whiting.

To make silk that has been washed
look like new put a teaspoonful of
methylated spirits to a pint in a rins-
ing water and iron while damp.

Before boiling milk rinse out the
saucepan with a little hot water; it
will prevent the milk sticking to the
bottom of the pan.

A little soda put into the water in
which dried beans are soaking will
expedite the process wonderfully
without losing the flavor of the beans.

Parsley may be kept fresh and a
good color for several days if put in-
to a covered earthen jar in a cool
place; it will last much longer than if
kept in water.

To clean raisins and currents roll in
flour and then pick off all large stalks.
If currents are washed they must be
dried before being added to cakes.

◆◆◆◆

“Who weds for love alone, may not
be wise.

Who weds without it angels must de-
spise.

Love and respect together must
combine

To render marriage holy and divine,
And lack of either, sure as Fate, de-
stroys

Continuation of the nuptial joys,
And brings regret, and gloomy dis-
content,

To put to rout each tender sentiment.”

◆◆◆◆

WHAT TO DO WITH TROUBLE.

There are two kinds of people—
some that live on the past, and some
that live on the future. You never
saw a person living on the past all
the time, and always talking about
the past, that did not have a good
many wrinkles on his brow. Instead
of casting all their care on Him that
careth for them, they are all the time
thinking about their troubles.

They go to a meeting, and when it is
over they say: “Wasn't it splendid?
I enjoyed it so much, I forgot all my
cares and all my troubles.” They
laid their bundle down under the
seat, but the moment the benediction
was over they picked it up again.
Give your trouble to God. Remember
that everything before the believer is
glory.—D. L. Moody.

Oklahoma Gods Country.

Garber Sentinel: One of the most
interesting sights in Oklahoma is to
stand on some elevated point overlook-
ing a vast expanse of country on a
dark night when the stars are shut
out from view by a canopy of clouds,
and see spread out as beneath the feet
a sea of stars. It would appear at

first sight as if the heavens had been
inverted and we were standing amidst
the emblazonry of the heavens with
terra firma overhead, had not our bet-
ter judgment told us that the sea of
stars was the lights gleaming from
thomes of near neighbors and firesides
reaching out to twenty and thirty miles
away. To properly study the condi-
tions of this field of scintillations does
not require the science of an astron-
omer, but the deductions of an average
mind and such deductions would in-
dicate that the lights came from a
collection of happy homes, if one were
judge from favorable and advan-
taged conditions that environ them.
Oklahoma contains such a wealth of
soil and such favorable climatic con-
ditions that nowhere upon God's foot-
stool can there be found a country
where wealth can be obtained with so
little efforts as within her boundaries.
Oklahoma stands today the typical
land of opportunity where there the
aspiring can rise above the conditions
of the mediocre and win wealth by
honest endeavor, and thousands have
confirmed this assertion by reaching
forth and grasping a liberal com-
petency in a few short years.

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sell them, but give copies to friends. Add
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Lending Tools.

Were you ever a farmer, and did you ever lend tools? You never had better neighbors than I have; they are as good as the best, but we are all fallible creatures. When we love our neighbors as ourselves and they borrow our tools and fail to return them, or bring them back in bad condition, we become annoyed with ourselves, for we are required to feel towards ourselves just as we do towards our neighbors.

If you buy a good new spade, for \$1.25, lend it, and get it back with a two-inch crack near one corner it affords you an opportunity to exercise forbearance and keep that spade lend while you get another to lose or to use. If a good man, just as good as the best, gets your new potato fork (the third one bought in two years) and brings it back, when you go after it, with the two outside tines bent rearward about one-half inch, it calls to your mind the command: "Let patience have her perfect work that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting?" If still another gets your mattock and you never see it any more remember that you can get another for a quarter less than you paid for the first. When you lend your spray pump with four different nozzles, you would better retain the fine spray nozzle. If your English borrows your Monkey wrench which he calls a screwdriver, and tells afterward that he lost it somewhere in his 200-acre wheat field, don't remind him that it was invented by a Long Island man of the name Monkey and that he died in the poor house because he didn't have it patented and that he failed to do so out of sheer kindness of heart.

If another neighbor comes to borrow your light wheelbarrow that you use for garden work, in order to wheel stone up the hill to a wall that he is building—tell him that you are sorry it is so weak, but that you will go down town and hire a stone barrow for him.

When neighbor C. comes for the screwdriver tell him that neighbor M. has it and that you will call and get it for him and bring it over. Suggest that you are sorry to put him to the trouble of waiting so long.

The things mentioned here are not only "found on facts," but they have actually occurred and there are plenty more just like them. If they were exceptional incidents this would be a better world. The people to whom I have alluded come from Michigan, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Missouri, Denmark, Ireland and Nova Scotia; and they are fairly representative average men and women. I see but one way out of the trouble. That is as follows: Twelve years since I bought a fine spring steel, six-tined pitchfork. Before bringing it home I went to the secondhand store and bought two others: a good four-tined long-handled fork for 35 cents, and a cheap fork for 15 cents. I announced that they were to lend. My good fork with six tines has been in constant use ever since, for cleaning cow stables, and such like, and it is as good as ever, but has never been lent. Moral: Keep two sets of tools and don't hide that fact under a bushel—Colman's Rural world.

Indian Names.

For names that are unusual and suggestive the Indians and freedmen citizens of Indian Territory have the record. The citizenship rolls of the Dawes commission reveal scores of names illustrating the tendency of these people to christen their children after animals, manifestations of nature and conditions that may have existed at the birth of the offspring.

Among the best known families of the Creek nation is that of the Goats. John Goat is the father of Billy Goat and mixed up in the ramifications of the family are found Nancy Goat and Roamin Goat. Many children are named after the day of the week on which they were born, the records showing such names as Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. There is a goodly number of little Indians and negroes carrying around the dignified appellations of Colonel, Doctor, Judge and other titles which are the only given names possessed by these children. Going Snake, Crazy Snake, Bear Butler, Crazy Horse, George Tiger, Wen-pe-ehs, Polecat and the more delicate names of Nellie Skeeter are some of the appellations that suggest the beats of the fields, odorous breezes and sleepless nights under mosquito netting.

Indian Territory has several Buster Browns who have been named by fond parents after the famous comic supplement character, and one Dan Tucker, although his relation to the man who "combed his hair with a wagon wheel" has not been established by the Dawes commission. A Minnie Fish is found among the landed aristocracy of the Territory, although her name indicates that she would be likely to appreciate an allotment in the middle of the Arkansas river. One child with too much nose bears the name Nosey Johnson, while another less nosey is called Charlie Split Nose. One poor child unfortunately was born too late to be enrolled for an allotment and his parents called him Shy Cash. Another infant with a big mouth who was born on July 4th bears the very fitting appellation of Celi Brate.

There are a great many young and aspiring "Teddy" Roosevelts among the children of negro citizens and there are any number of Lincolns and Cassars—O. D. Hall.

There are many other queer names of families not recorded by Mr. Hall. Up in the Cherokee nation the Corn-tassel family has long been prominent. The Turnipeed family also lives there. Over in the Seminole country Hon. John Bullfrog is a prominent leader among his people and Messrs. Wildhors and Maukuller are leaders in the Osage country.

Mr Yellowhammer and the Honorable Woodpecker also live in the Cherokee nation. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have but few strange names. Most of them bear the names of early French and English settlers who came among them when they lived in Mississippi.—Wapanucka Press.

No More Passes.

Washington, May 29.—I will cost the national government about one million dollars annually to be virtuous on the subject of railroad passes.

When the rate bill passed by the senate goes into effect the passes now issued to the government employes will be discontinued.

If government employes travel as much after the passes are stopped as they have in the past, the bill for tickets will foot up to the amount mentioned.

The government at present gets free transportation for hundreds of its employes while they are traveling on government business. All the inspectors for the bureau of animal industry travel on passes. Post office employes in the railway mail service travel without paying, but it is in the contracts between the government and the railroads that postal employes shall be carried. The contract provides that the carrying of these employes shall be considered in making bids for doing the work. The question has arisen, however, whether that form of doing business will not be illegal after the new order begins. If it is so held, the post office department alone may have to call on congress for a large appropriation to be expended for railroad fare for government employes traveling on government business.

The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry travel on passes because the railroads do not want to unload cattle at state lines to have them inspected. They prefer to give the inspectors passes so that they can meet the cattle trains at the places where they have feeding stations and have the inspections made there. For that purpose, in fact, the inspectors are employes of the railroads rather than of the government.

It is estimated that for the department of agriculture one-fourth million dollars will be required. The department of commerce and labor will need at least \$100,000, and the interior department fully as much. The treasury department has a lot of people traveling on passes; so have all the other departments. If the post office department used up the whole of \$1,000,000 the probabilities are that the bill the government will have to pay will be more than \$1,500,000.

Mrs. Jno. Buswell from Niotaze, Kan., is here visiting her brother, Johnny Jarboe and family. Her husband is now running an engine on the west end, between Amarillo and Roswell and they expect soon to make the latter place their home.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Kansas City Markets.

Special to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Stock Yards, Kansas City Mo., June 6th, 1906. The small supply of 25,000 cattle here first three days this week is fortunate shippers, because the late talk about the packing house methods has crippled the demand, especially in the east, and buyers orders are reduced accordingly. The diminished run, however, has been disposed of at slightly higher prices each day this week. The main animus of the attack is directed against the Chicago plant, outside, packing centers having escaped direct assault as yet, and therefore receiving the preference from consumers. Further, a great deal of the talk is unfounded, and the packers introduce the effective argument that they have always welcomed visitors to their plants, and urged the public to view the operations therein. Shippers have been advised to hold back till the controversy blows over, but they should not wait too long, as all but the best fed stuff will soon have to compete with grass cattle. Supply today is 6500, market shade higher. Top steers brought \$5.50 today, top yesterday \$5.20 and upwards, plain to good kinds \$4.60 to \$5.15, best heifers \$5.50, bulk of she stuff \$3.50 to \$4.60, stock she stuff and canners \$2.40 to \$3.50, bulls \$2.75 to \$4.15, veal calves strong, \$5.00 to \$5.22, a full load at the latter, prices yesterday, stockers and feeders are 10 to 15 cents above a week ago, \$3.50 to \$4.50 mostly, a few common ones \$3.00 to \$3.50.

The liberal run of 72,000 hogs arrived last week, market losing 15 cents for the week. Receipts are much smaller this week, prices rising again including a 5 cent advance today, which puts the market close up to the high time lately, top \$6.47, bulk \$6.25 to \$6.40, light weights \$6.20 to \$6.35, pips \$5.25 to \$5.75. Today's market however, weakened at the close. Demand is first class, and packers shipped in 4500 hogs last week from outside markets for slaughter here. Run today 11,000.

J. A. RICKART,
L. S. Superintendent.

St. Joseph Markets.

South St. Joseph Mo. June 7, 1906. The cattle market has withstood the onslaught of "frenzied sensationalism" this week fairly well but it has been largely due to the fact of receipts continuing very moderate. Locally there has been a small increase over last week, but at the five leading points the volume marketing has been the same. There has been a certain dragging disposition to the trade and yet supplies have been fairly well used up and on useful fat grades of steers prices are strong to 10 cents higher than they have a week ago. This is for cattle selling from about \$4.90 to \$5.35 and weighing from 1150 pounds up. The market for

cows and heifers has not shown any particular life at any time and prices are generally 15 cents 20 cents lower than a week ago, half fat grassy heifers are very hard to sell and show the most decline. Calves are in good demand at steady strong prices, with good to choice veals selling \$6.00 to \$6.50. There has been very little stocker trade and prices have remained about stationary at around \$5.00 to \$64.25 for good choice. Yearlings steers of choice quality are worth around \$4.00.

WARRICK.

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Why not be free from all party bosses and run a "good nonpartisan newspaper" with better grace? It takes courage to stand out and be a man instead of a partisan, but it is decidedly non-patriotic. The man without a party boss is a real blessing to his country!

A fishing crowd consisting of George Hamilton, Ramzy Baker, Oskar Krause and Mr. Irwin went out to Sand creek Thursday. Nothing caught except a twenty pound turtle. There was turtle soup in Woodward next day.

WANTED: Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital. Salary \$1,072.00 per year and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address, with stamp, JOS. A. ALEXANDER, Woodward Okla.

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Effective Sunday, April 29, 1906, trains will run as follows:

East Bound.		
No. 2 daily, leaves Kiowa	2:30 p. m. arrives Enid	5:13 p. m.
No. 2 daily leaves Enid	5:23 p. m. arrives Guthrie	7:40 p. m.
No. 4 daily leaves Kiowa	5:45 a. m. arrives Enid	8:27 a. m.
No. 4 daily leaves Enid	8:37 a. m. arrives Guthrie	10:50 a. m.
No. 10 daily ex. Sunday leaves Kiowa	7:50 a. m. arrives Enid	12:05 p. m.
No. 10 daily ex. Sunday leaves Enid	1:10 p. m. arrives Guthrie	5:26 p. m.
West Bound.		
No. 1 daily leaves Guthrie	6:15 a. m. arrives Enid	8:31 a. m.
No. 1 daily leaves Enid	8:43 a. m. arrives Kiowa	11:25 a. m.
No. 3 daily leaves Guthrie	4:50 p. m. arrives Enid	7:04 p. m.
No. 3 daily leaves Enid	7:14 p. m. arrives Kiowa	9:50 p. m.
No. 11 daily ex. Sunday lvs. Guthrie	7:20 a. m. arrives Enid	11:36 a. m.
No. 11 daily ex. Sunday lvs. Enid	1:00 p. m. arrives Kiowa	6:15 p. m.

Trains 10 and 11 are Mixed Freight and Passenger.

Connections made at Kiowa with all Santa Fe trains, at Enid with all Frisco and Rock Island trains, at Guthrie with Santa Fe north and south, M. K. T., C. R. I. & P., Oklahoma Eastern and Fort Smith & Western.

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For reference I give the First National Bank, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, the State National Bank, the American National Bank, the Continental Bank and Trust Co., the Fort Worth National Bank, the Western National Bank, the Traders' National Bank, the Hunter Praelow Savings Bank & Trust Co., the Stock Yards National Bank, all of Fort Worth, Texas, and all responsible parties who know me in or out of Texas. Cut this out and file for future reference. You can always find me in Ft. Worth, either in person or by writing a letter.

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