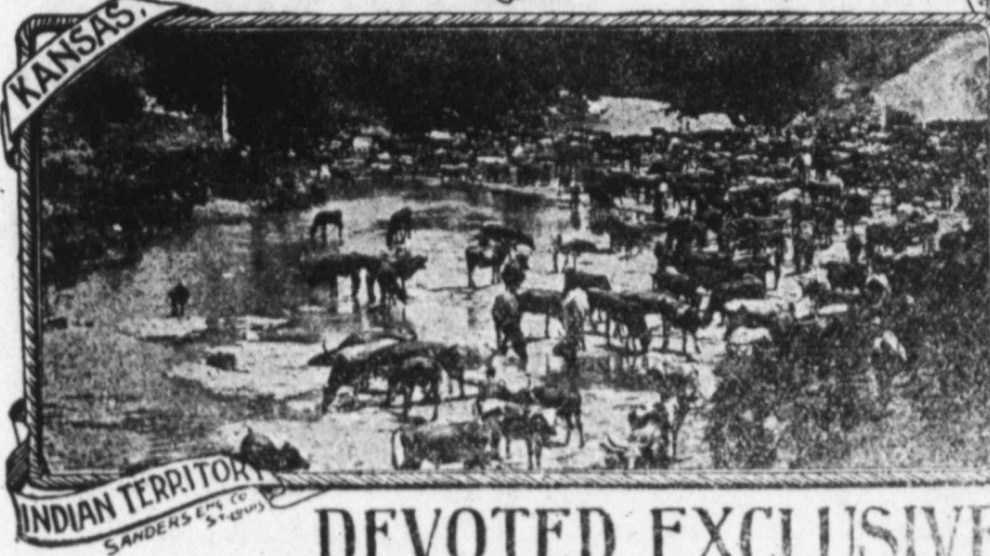


# The LIVESTOCK



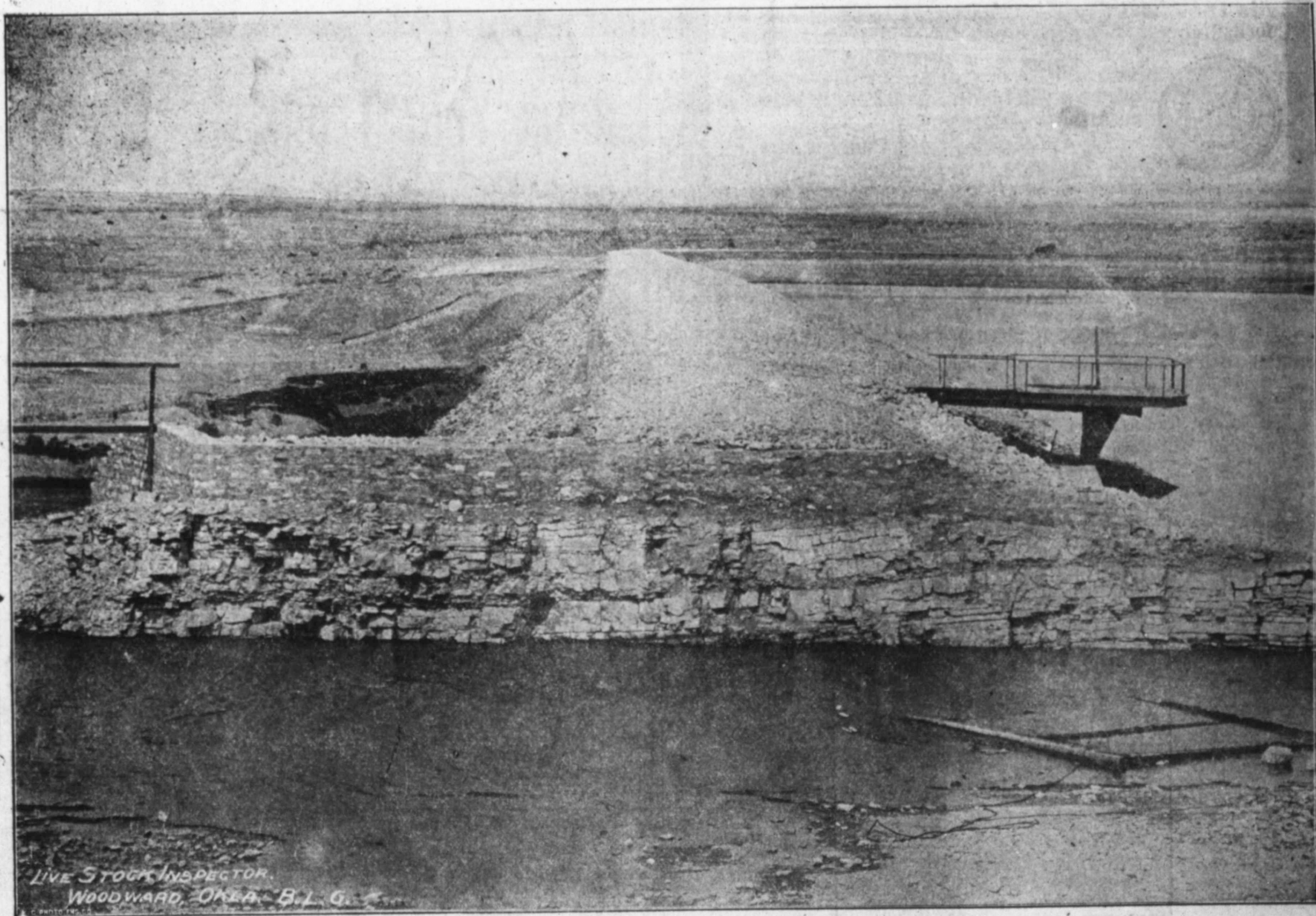
# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year.  
No. 9.

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, August 1, 1906.

\$1 Per Year



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.  
WOODWARD, OKLA. B.L.G.

Reclamation Work Being Done By the United States Government.  
NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS AT BOISE, IDAHO, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1906.





## Dominoes Free to Boys and Girls.

If you'll tell us the number and kind of live stock your papa will ship this year, you'll get a nice set of dominoes.

### RICE BROTHERS,

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.  
(Please mention this paper.)

# "COOL COLORADO" IS NOT EXPENSIVE.

and its  
Climatic and Scenic  
Delights, Pleasurable Opportunities and  
CONTAGIOUS AGGRESSIVENESS  
are an inspiration fraught with health  
and future good for every visitor.

## "THE DENVER ROAD"

is the "Line of Least Resistance" and af-  
fords frequent and incomparable through-train service.  
Vacation tickets are too cheap to leave you  
an excuse. A postal suggestion of your  
interest will bring surprisingly valuable  
results. Address:-



A. A. Glisson, Genl. Passgr. Agt.  
Fort Worth, Texas.

## The Denver, Enid & Gulf R. R. Co. ALFALFA ROUTE.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN GUTHRIE, O. T., and KIOWA, KAN.

The Short Line Between Oklahoma Points and Kiowa, Harper, Medicine  
Lodge, Kansas; Alva and Woodward, Oklahoma, and the  
Panhandle of Texas.



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.

The most convenient way to get to and from Oklahoma City and Guthrie.  
Tickets sold through and baggage checked to destination.

J. J. CUNNINGHAM,  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

C. J. TURPIN,  
GENERAL AGENT.

READ THE INSPECTOR.

# ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

### NATIVE CATTLE RECEIPTS

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1902 | 312,380 |
| 1903 | 449,468 |
| 1904 | 550,305 |
| 1905 | 572,019 |

### HOG RECEIPTS

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| 1902 | 1,329,819 |
| 1903 | 1,568,038 |
| 1904 | 1,954,902 |
| 1905 | 2,026,403 |

Handles 60 per cent of Quarantine Cattle Marketed.

### SHEEP RECEIPTS, 1905.

645,104

Not Enough to Supply the Demand. This  
Market can use 800,000 Head in 1906.

### HORSE & MULE RECEIPTS, 1905

178,257

The Largest Horse and Mule Market in  
the World.

Buyers for Four Large Local Packing Houses and an Endless Number of  
Small Packing Houses and City Butchers and Eastern Orders Insure Com-  
plete Clearances of Daily Receipts.

C. G. KNOX, V-Pres.  
W. E. JAMESON, Mgr. H. & M. Dept.

C. T. JONES, Gen Mgr.  
L. W. KRAKE, Gen. Traffic Mgr.

## Pack Your Trunk and Go North.

That is the only way to escape the heat this summer.

Among the lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and  
Michigan are over 500 ideal summer resorts, easily  
and quickly reached by the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway.

The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station, Kan-  
sas City, 5:55 p. m., Grand avenue, 6:07 p. m. Ar-  
rives Union Station, Chicago, 8:20 a. m. Connects  
with trains to northern and eastern resorts.

Descriptive folders free.

G. L. COBB,  
Southwestern Passenger Agent,

Tickets, 907 Main Street  
KANSAS CITY

### D. E. & G. Time Table.

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   | 6:45 p. m.  |

Trains 10 and 11 are Mixed Freight and Passenger.



# Live Stock Inspector

## AND FARM NEWS

### FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL 12, No. 9.

WOODWARD, OKLA. AUGUST 1, 1906.

Subscription \$1.00.

#### DIPPING STOCK TO KILL LICE.

##### Efficacy of Method

The Stillwater experiment station issues the following bulletin on killing Texas fever ticks: The Texas fever tick causes more loss to the stockmen of Oklahoma directly and indirectly than all other parasites combined. The deaths from Texas fever, the loss of growth and development of the cattle due to the tick, and the greater loss in a commercial way on account of the quarantine restrictions all combine to make the question of the fever tick of the greatest importance to the farmers and stockmen of Oklahoma.

It is not necessary at this time to review the large number of experiments that have been conducted to prove that the tick is the means of spreading Texas fever, but it is necessary to describe and urge the use of such means as will enable cattlemen to get rid of the tick. We know of only one kind of tick (*Boophilus annulatus*) that is capable of spreading Texas fever and this tick is the one that is most abundant in Oklahoma. Many think that the "dog tick" is the common tick on stock but such is not the case. It requires some care to distinguish the fever tick from the "dog tick" but if ticks are present on stock they should be destroyed. In Oklahoma the probabilities are that it is the fever tick and not the "dog tick" that is present.

##### WAY TO KILL TICKS.

There are two general plans that may be followed in getting rid of ticks and either one prove successful if it is carefully followed out. The first plan, and the one that every farmer can adopt, is to use oil, either by dipping the stock in crude oil or by means of a brush or mop; the second plan is to make use of pasture rotation that is, to change the stock from one pasture to another during the summer and fall.

##### USE OF OIL.

Constructing a dipping vat is too expensive for the farmer who may have from ten to thirty head of cattle on his farm. Such a stockman will devise other means of getting rid of the ticks. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Stillwater have practised the following method of work and their farms are now free from ticks. Build a small but substantial corral at some convenient place and in this build a narrow chute that will accommodate one animal and build it so you can examine every part of an animal that is confined in it. Collect all of the stock on the farm and examine them closely for ticks every two weeks during July, August, and September. The large ticks should be picked off and dropped in a can of oil. After

this is done, apply crude petroleum by means of a brush or mop to every part of the animal where you can find young ticks. If there are ticks on animal they will be found on the inside of the hind legs, in the flanks, on the belly behind the forelegs, and on the side of the neck. Go over all of these regions carefully with oil. If crude petroleum cannot be had then use the following: three gallons of kerosene, one gallon of black machine oil and one pint of oil of tar. Apply this in the same way as the crude oil. If the cattle are carefully treated the first time, it will be light work afterwards if they are treated every two weeks. Don't expect to find small ticks on cattle by walking or riding among them but get the stock into a chute and go over them with hand. A little carelessness will allow some of the ticks to mature and drop off and this will keep the pasture and cattle infection and there will be infection the next year. If this work is thoroughly done for three or four months during the summer and fall, any pasture or farm may be made free from ticks.

##### PASTURE ROTATION.

This method can be followed by any stockman or farmer who has pastures that can be free from stock for a part of the summer and fall. Keeping pastures free from stock during the late fall and winter will not help much towards getting rid of the ticks because the eggs laid by ticks in the late fall will not hatch out until the warm weather of spring. The principle of the pasture rotation method is based upon the fact that the tick cannot develop unless it can attach itself to some animal, consequently if stock are kept out of a pasture long enough, the ticks must die out.

The pasture should be divided so that all stock (horses, mules and cattle) can be kept from a portion of it from July first until November or December. If the pasture is to be divided by means of a fence a narrow lane should be left between the used and unused portions in order to keep the ticks from passing from one portion to another. The portion of the pastures not used during the summer and fall will be free from ticks and can be used for stock during the winter and the next season. In the meantime the stock should be moved to a feed lot or to some cultivated field (stalk field of wheat pasture) about October first and kept there until December first when they can be turned into the pasture that has not been used during the summer and fall. The time the cattle are kept on stalk or wheat pasture (these fields would have no ticks) would allow all ticks that are on them at that season to develop and drop off and by December first the cattle

would be free from ticks. The next season the infected pasture may be made free from ticks by keeping all stock off until July fifteenth or August first. At no time should cattle be allowed to pass from one pasture to the other until both pastures are free from ticks and cattle purchased should be closely examined before being turned into pasture and then examined a second or third at intervals of a week or ten days. A little carelessness in such matters may render entirely useless all of the labor and money used to get rid of the ticks. There seems to be no easy or automatic way by which pasture and farms may be made free from infection but a little careful work along the line of either method outlined will give satisfactory results.

L. L. LEWIS,  
Veterinarian.

#### INDIANS WILL ENTERTAIN.

##### Poncas Prepare for Visitors at the Time of the Strip Celebration.

Bliss, Okla.—The Ponca Indians, whose reservation is located close to the 101 Ranch, at Bliss, Okla., in fact a part of the ranch grazing lands being rented from the members of the tribe, are preparing to entertain hundreds of guests, when the celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee strip takes place on the ranch September 15th and 16th. The Indians have already begun to send out invitations to the different tribes in Oklahoma, all the Indians will be asked to come and visit the Poncas. The list includes the Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas and several others. The Omahas, of which the Poncas are a branch, frequently visit with the latter tribe on their reservation and these visits are returned by the Poncas.

The entertainment provided for the visiting will consist of dances, smokes and various other Indian amusements. This is a costly way of entertaining because the visiting Indians expect to and will, receive numerous gifts from their hosts. In turn they will bring gifts, which they bestow with a lavish hand upon the members of the entertaining tribe. Already the Poncas are selecting ponies and other presents to be used when their friends visit them. The Poncas visited the Winnebagoes last year and it is claimed that they were entertained upon a grander scale than on any visit to any other tribe. Recently the Poncas spent a couple of weeks with the Kaws and were entertained by that tribe on an elaborate scale.

The head men of the Ponca tribe have been in conference with the Mil-

ler Brothers, of the 101 Ranch and are planning to take care of their guests in fine style. They selected the time of the celebration of the strip opening at J. C. Miller's suggestion and their visit will add to the novelty of the entertainment, which is being provided for the crowds that will visit the ranch at that time.

This is an expensive feature of the entertainment. There will be not less than four thousand Indians in camp on the grounds and these have to be fed by the Poncas, who will call upon the Millers for the beef. They all have good appetites and the Millers will find their large herd of fat steers short many head before the Indians take their departure. They will camp on the ranch for a week or ten days and visitors will have an opportunity to visit the camps of the different tribes.

#### LONG ALFALFA FIELD.

##### Union Pacific Will try Profitable Crop on Right of Way.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—There is a probability that before long travelers on Union Pacific trains will ride through an alfalfa field between Omaha and Ogden—a remarkably, attenuated field, 200 yards in width and a thousand miles in length.

For a long time the Union Pacific has been considering the problem of eliminating weeds along the right of way, and numerous schemes have been suggested with this end in view, but it was not until demonstration was made that alfalfa will grow without irrigation that the possible key to the problem was found. Now, it is said, the railroad company will experiment with alfalfa and should such experiments be successful, alfalfa will be planted between the fences of the right of way the entire distance from Omaha to Ogden.

Alfalfa is a hardy and close growing plant, and where it has obtained a foothold all other vegetation is strangled and exterminated quickly. Weeds cannot grow in an alfalfa patch, and those which litter the Union Pacific right of way would quickly be killed, once alfalfa is established.

At the present section gangs are waging constant war against the ever-encroaching belt of weeds on either side of the rails. Alfalfa also will spread, if permitted to run to seed, but the scheme of the Union Pacific to eliminate weeds with alfalfa has dealt with this problem, and has solved it by providing that the farmers and ranchmen residing along the right of way be given permission to cut alfalfa between the fences and apply it to their own purposes.



## THE NEW STATE

## Some Useful Information.

(Republished by request.)

A Synopsis of the Enabling Act, passed and approved June 16, 1906, with data.

## CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES.

The constitutional convention shall be composed of one hundred and twelve delegates, fifty five each from Oklahoma and Indian Territory and two from the Osage Indian reservation. The constitution shall be called within six months after the approval of the statehood act, and notice of the election shall be given sixty days before it is held.

All male citizens of the United States including Indians over 21 years of age, and who have lived within the limits of the state at least six months before the election, shall be permitted to vote for delegates, and may be elected as delegates.

## CONSTITUTIONAL DISTRICTS

The districts for the constitutional convention in Oklahoma and the Osage reservation shall be defined by the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of Oklahoma Territory. The fifty five districts in Indian Territory shall be defined by the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and two judges of the United States court in Indian Territory the latter to be named by the President of the United States. The Osage reservation shall be a single district. All other districts shall be as nearly equal in population as may be.

## ELECTION LAWS.

The election shall be in accordance with the laws of Oklahoma. A Commission to establish voting precincts in the Osage reservation shall be appointed by the governor, chief justice and secretary of Oklahoma, and a commissioner for each district in Indian Territory shall be named by the general commission there. There shall be three judges, not more than two of the same political party, in each Indian Territory precinct. These judges shall name their clerks.

The general board in each territory shall be the final canvassing board, and shall issue certificates to all persons duly elected in the districts under their control.

In Indian Territory and the Osage reservation nominations for delegate to the constitutional convention may be made by convention by the republican, democratic, and people's party, or by petition. The constitutional convention will be held in Guthrie and its members shall receive pay for not more than sixty days.

## LOCATION OF CAPITAL.

The state capital shall remain at Guthrie until 1913, after which time its permanent location shall be determined by a vote of the people. The legislature, except as shall be necessary for the convenient transportation of the state at the capital, shall not appropriate any public money of the state for erection of building for capital purposes during the interim. The delegates shall meet the second Tuesday after their election.

## PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution shall make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color. Perfect tol-

eration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant of the state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited. No law shall ever be enacted restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## VOTING ON CONSTITUTION.

The constitutional convention shall fix the time for the vote on the constitution. The returns shall be canvassed by the secretary of Oklahoma the chief justice of Oklahoma and the senior judge of the United States court of appeals in Indian Territory, and certified to the President of the United States, and the latter shall announce the result by proclamation within 20 days after receiving the returns.

## GENERAL ELECTION.

The members of congress and all state officers named in the constitution shall be elected when the vote is taken on the adoption or rejection of the constitution.

## INDIAN CITIZENS.

Nothing in the state constitution shall impair the rights of person or property of Indians living in the two former territories, nor shall the federal government be prohibited in legislating in their behalf.

## PROHIBITION.

In Indian Territory, the Osage Indian reservation, and all other Indian reservations in existence on January 1, 1906, the manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or other wise furnishing of intoxicating liquor to any person is prohibited for 21 years from the date of the admission of the state into the union and thereafter so long as the state legislature does not otherwise provide. Except, that the state legislature may authorize the establishment of dispensary under certain conditions where liquors may be sold only for medicinal and scientific purposes, and denatured alcohol for industrial uses.

The legislature may provide one agency under the supervision of the state in each incorporated town of 2,000 population or more for the sale of liquor and such agency may be established in any country not containing a town of 2000 population.

Druggist may sell liquor after making a bond of \$1000 guaranteeing not to sell except for scientific and medicinal purposes. All sales of liquor must be made upon affidavits of the purchaser and registered.

The making of false affidavits to obtain liquor is perjury.

## DEBTS OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

The debts of liabilities of Oklahoma Territory are assumed by the state.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A system of public schools free from sectarian control shall be established, and always conducted in the English language. Nothing shall prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

## CONGRESSMEN.

The State has two United States senators, and five members of congress, the congressional districts to stand until the next general census or

## ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR COLORADO TOURISTS

Beginning on the 10th inst, F. W. & D. C. Ry., ("The Denver Road") re-established double daily train service between Fort Worth under a faster schedule than ever before. These trains leave Fort Worth at 9:45 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. and arrive at Fort Worth from Denver at 5:10 p. m. and 7:25 a. m. daily, thus preserving connections with all other Texas lines in both directions and affording Colorado Tourists all that could be desired. Each of these trains is operated solid between Fort Worth and Denver, and carry Fullman Palace Sleepers and also serve all meals in Superb Cafe Cars at City Prices upon the "Pay Only For What You Order" plan.

In connection with the foregoing, this company has placed in service additional trains between Fort Worth and Quanah, Texas, a distance of 192 miles, for the accommodation of local travel, and by reason of same has been enabled to reduce the time of through trains between Fort Worth and Denver more than two hours, all which should and will be appreciated by Vacationists bound for "Cool Colorado" and by the traveling public, generally.

### Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses.

If you want the *highest market price* instead of the lowest

### Ship Your Wool To Us

We will get full value for you **at once**, and do it for one cent a pound commission.

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

**Silberman Brothers, 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.**

(Please mention this paper.)

### 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 1865. **Fort Scott, Kan.**

(Please mention this paper.)

### FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

#### SHORT HORN CATTLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,374, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**

(Please mention this paper.)



until otherwise provided for by law. They are.

First Grant, Kay, Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Kingfisher, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, and the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations.

Second Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine Caddo, Custer, Dewey, Day, Woods, Woodward and Beaver.

Third all the Territory now constituting the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations, and the Indian reservations lying northeast of the Cherokee Nation, except that portion of recording district No. 12, which is in the Creek and Cherokee nations.

Fourth all the Choctaw Nation, that portion of recording district No. 12, which is in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, that portion of recording district No. 25, which is in the Chickasaw Nation, and recording districts Nos. 16, 21, 22 and 26.

Fifth Roger Mills, Greer, Kiowa, Washita, Comanche, Cleveland and Pottawatomie counties, and recording districts Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20.

STATEHOOD EXPENSES.

For the payment of expenses incident to the formation of the state government, congress appropriated the sum of \$100,000.

The federal government retains exclusive legislative control of the Sulphur Springs reservation in the Chickasaw nation.

SCHOOL LAND GRANTS.

A grant is made to the state of all the school lands held in Oklahoma under a territorial form of government. The sum of five million dollars is appropriated by congress for public school purposes in lieu of sections 16 and 36 in Indian Territory. This must be held and invested in trust by the state.

Sections thirteen hitherto reserved in Oklahoma are granted to the state, and appointed as follows: one-third to the state university and the Toaska preparatory school; normal school now established, one third; Agricultural and Mechanical college and the Colored Normal university one-third. None of the income from these lands shall ever be used for support of any sectarian school, college, or university.

Sections 33 reserved for public buildings, etc., shall be apportioned and disposed of as the state legislature may provide.

When any or part of the land reserved to the state are valuable for minerals, the state may lease them for mining purposes, and they shall not be sold prior to January 1, 1915. This provision was the result of the proposed Warren amendment.

DISPOSAL OF SCHOOL LANDS.

There is no mandatory provision for the state's school and other lands, if sold, they shall be appraised and sold at public sale in 160 acre tracts or less under such rules and regulations as the legislatures may prescribe, the lessee having the preference right to purchase at the highest bid. No bid for less than the appraised value shall be accepted.

This state shall receive for public school purposes five per cent of the sale proceeds of all public land in the state.

In lieu of certain congressional grants of land from which Oklahoma institutions have received no benefit, the following reservations from the public lands of the United States were

made by congress: Oklahoma University, 250,000 acres; University Preparatory school, 150,000 acres; Agricultural and Mechanical college, 250,000 acres; Colored Agricultural and Normal university, 100,000; normal schools now or hereafter to be established, 300,000 acres.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The state is divided into two federal court districts, the eastern district comprising Indian Territory, and the western district courts for the eastern district shall be held one term each year at Muskogee, Vinitia, Tulsa, South McAlistier, Chickasha, and Ardmore; in the western district one term each at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Enid and Lawton. They are attached to the eighth judicial district. For the time being, the clerk of the eastern district shall maintain his office at Muskogee and the clerk of the western district at Guthrie.

LITIGATION IN COURTS.

All appeals taken from the Oklahoma supreme court and the Indian Territory court of appeals prior to the establishment of the state shall be prosecuted as if there had been no statehood legislation. In all other matters where pending litigation in Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be affected by statehood, provision is made for its rightful adjudication. The state courts shall begin where the territorial courts left off.

The Osage Nation shall remain a separate country until all lands in the reservation are allotted in severalty, and the constitutional convention shall designate its county seat. The state legislature afterwards may change the county lines. All laws in force in the territory at time of admission as a state shall prevail in the state except as modified or changed by the state constitution.

COUNTY LINES.

The state legislature is authorized to fix county boundaries and county seats.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Oklahoma has twenty-six counties. Indian Territory twenty-six recording districts.

The area of Oklahoma is 69,860 square miles.

The population of the state is estimated to be one and one half million, of which fully 100,000 are Indians or persons of Indian blood.

The altitude ranges from 250 to 4,000 feet, increasing from east to west.

The state has an ideal latitude for agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. Cotton, wheat and corn grow side by side.

Its material resources include natural gas in unlimited quantities, immense deposits of coal and oil, granite all kinds of building stone, asphalt, pine timber and hardwoods and vast cement beds.

There are fully 6,000 miles of rail roads.

The state has more than 2,000,000 acres of school lands valued at twenty million dollars.

A large majority of the towns have banks in prosperous condition.

The state is as well supplied with churches as most of the older states.

The state has a university, three normal schools, an agricultural and mechanical college, and agricultural school for negroes. The Chillocco for Indians, one of the most complete

in the United States, is situated in northern Oklahoma.

The state is traversed by many streams, including the Arkansas, Salt Fork, Cimmaron, North and South Canadian, Washita, Grand Illinois, and Kiamita, the Red river forms the Southern boundary.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN OKLAHOMA.

The republicans have controlled the legislature oftener than their opponents, sometimes having a minority in one house and a big majority in the other. There were 13 members in the upper house and 26 in the lower house.

The political complexion of the different legislatures have been.

First—Council: republicans 7, democrats 5, populist 1; house: republicans 14, democrats 8, populists 4.

Second—Council: republicans 7, democrats 5, populist 1; house: republicans 13, democrats 9, populists 4.

Third—Council: republicans 8, democrats 1, populists 4; house: republicans 15, democrats 5, populists 6.

Fourth—Council: democrats 2, fusionists 11; house: republicans 3, democrats 3, populists 1, fusionists 16.

Fifth—Council: republicans 8, democrats 2, fusionists 3, house: republicans 16, democrats 3, populists 1, fusionists 5, populists 2.

Sixth—Council republicans 5, democrats 1, populists 1, fusionists 6; house: republicans 16, democrats 1, populists 1, fusionists 8.

Seventh—Council: republicans 7, democrats 6, house: republicans 12, democrats 11, fusionists 3.

Eighth—Council; republicans 8, democrats 5; house: republicans 15, democrats 11.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

Nobody knows the actual political strength of the republican and democratic parties in Indian Territory. The democrats are believed to have a heavy majority on a straight vote. As in Oklahoma the democratic vote is congested in the southern half of the territory. The different campaigns in Oklahoma show:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1890.               |       |
| Rep., Harvey        | 4,398 |
| Dem., Mathews       | 2,543 |
| Pop., Diehl         | 1,464 |
| Scattering          | 39    |
| Total               | 8,444 |
| Harvey's plurality. | 1,855 |

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1892.              |        |
| Rep., Flynn        | 9,478  |
| Dem.,              | 7,300  |
| Pop., Ward         | 4,398  |
| Total              | 21,266 |
| Flynn's plurality. | 2,088  |

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1894.              |        |
| Rep., Flynn        | 20,449 |
| Dem., Wisby        | 12,058 |
| Pop., Beaumont     | 15,988 |
| Total              | 48,495 |
| Flynn's plurality. | 4,491  |

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1896.               |        |
| Rep., Flynn         | 26,267 |
| Pop., Callahan      | 27,435 |
| Total               | 53,707 |
| Callahan's majority | 1,168  |

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| 1898.         |        |
| Rep., Flynn   | 28,456 |
| Dem., Keaton  | 1,262  |
| Pop., Hawkins | 48,813 |
| Total         | 48,813 |

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Flynn's plurality,   | 9,368  |
| 1900.                |        |
| Rep., Flynn          | 28,253 |
| Dem., and Pop., Neff | 33,529 |
| Ind. Pop., Allan     | 789    |
| Soc., Tucker         | 796    |
| Total                | 73,367 |
| Flynn's plurality,   | 4,724  |

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1902.                |        |
| Rep., McGuire        | 45,803 |
| Dem., Cross          | 45,409 |
| Soc., Smith          | 1,963  |
| Proh., VanCleave     | 1,035  |
| Total                | 94,210 |
| McGuire's plurality, | 394    |

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1904.                |         |
| Rep., McGuire        | 51,454  |
| Dem., Mathews        | 40,868  |
| Soc., Loudernilk     | 4,443   |
| Pop., Straughen      | 1,836   |
| Proh., Brown         | 1,544   |
| Total                | 209,145 |
| McGuire's plurality, | 1,856   |

"BEST IN OKLAHOMA."

Hotel Lee.

The Best Hotel  
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Everything First Class.  
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OKLAHOMA CITY.

THE STOCK HOTEL

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Headquarters for Commercial and  
Stockmen.  
AUGUST DANIELSON, PROP.







**THE  
SWINE  
Department**

**SWINE DEPARTMENT.**

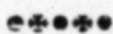
**DUST AND HOGS.**

A dust bath does very well for fowls but it is hard on hogs. Perhaps you have kept your hogs in one lot till the grass is all killed off where they feed. The corn is thrown out in one spot and the hogs root in the kernels. Every time they run for feed or swill they stir up a cloud of dust in dry weather. May be they sleep in a dust place.

The result is that they breathe more because their lungs get clogged up and in named.

They may act as though they had a bad cold, or pneumonia, or cholera when none of these things are the matter.

Change the feeding ground so as to get the hogs out of the dust. No matter whether they reached the stage of dying or not, it is best to guard against loss.



**CREATE OPPORTUNITIES.**

It isn't the fault of your stock if they fail to make a profit for you. They live up to their opportunities. How few men do!

If the pig fails to grow it is because you will not let him. If the calf gets pot-bellied, it is not his fault. If the colt is wild and shy, is it his fault or yours? If the lamb is a scabby, icky, good-for-nothing specimen, don't blame the lamb. If the chickens mope around with wings trailing, sit in judgment on their keeper.

The pig will use every opportunity for growth you offer. See how quickly he can get greener pasture. The calf will grow into a prime baby beef or fine dairy cow if you give it the opportunity. The colt will be fearless and safe if you introduce him sensibly to all sorts of peculiar noises and sights. Give him the opportunity to see the world while yet a youngster. The lamb will be a frisky ball of wool and mutton if you help him get rid of the things that pester him. Give him a fair show. The chicks will grow and cackle in a short time if they have a decent place to live in and are given an opportunity to develop.

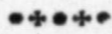
Create opportunities for the stock that are dependent upon you. Give them a fair show and they will show you what nature does with an opportunity.



**FEEDING PIGS.**

Some farmers think that it does not make any difference where pigs eat. This is a mistaken idea. A platform can be made near the feed house, the size of the platform depending upon the number of pigs. My plan is this. The floor is enclosed by a three board fence. A gate on hinges made, by which to reach platform from corner and feed barrel. Six troughs are arranged in two's on the platform,

two at each side and two in the middle so as to allow passing between without soiling clothes and to give sufficient room for the pigs. This number of troughs will accommodate between fifty and one hundred pigs. Another large gate is made opposite the small one. This one slides up and down. It is raised after the slop is placed in the troughs. The pigs then rush in and eat, after which, they are immediately driven out, so that the platform is kept as clean as possible. It must be cleaned occasionally. Give pigs large fields to run in, and gradually increase the amount of protein food, thus making good bones and muscle so that they can take on fat later—E. M. Lanch, Isanti Co., Minn.



**TO GRIND OR NOT TO GRIND**

Does it pay to grind corn for pigs? That depends upon the price of corn and your ability to get it ground cheaply. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has concluded a nine-year experiment in feeding pigs ground corn in comparison with shelled corn. In six out of nine years the pigs showed better results from eating the ground corn, the other three years they did best on the shelled corn. But the average of the nine years was in favor of ground corn by 5.6 per cent. Then the advisability of grinding depends upon the price of corn and the grinding. With corn at 25 cents, there would be a saving of 1.4 cents per bushel; at 30 cents, 1.9 cents; at 40 cents, 2.5 cents; at 50 cents, 2.8 cents; at 55 cents, 3.1 cents; at 60 cents, 3.4 cents; at 65 cents, 3.7 cents; at 70 cents, 3.9 cents; at 75 cents, 4.2 cents.

The price of grinding will remain quite constant, regardless of the price of corn. If a farmer has a gasoline engine he may save money by grinding corn for pigs. It should be stated that shorts was used in all these experiments to balance the ration.

**Own a Little Dirt.**

We notice in the Atlanta Constitution an editorial urging young men to invest their earnings in real estate, and that is good service. Every young man should make it a point to own a little dirt. The Constitution cites in its argument that there is money in real estate, that saying of old General Benjamin Butler: "My son, the Almighty is making more folks every day, but He is not making any more land." General Butler further said that he had traversed for forty years the route in Boston from the Lowell depot to his law office, and that at the time of the speaking he could not see along the route the signs of half a dozen commercial firms that were in business on that route when he first began to travel it. But, on the other hand, he did not know of half a dozen

men who had invested in real estate in Boston at the beginning of the period and held on to it who were not wealthy and solid, either for themselves or their families, at the end of—the period. That is about the state of things everywhere. The man who buys a piece of real estate at a reasonable price, as a rule, makes a good investment. There is such a thing as being land poor, but there are not many men who are land poor. We repeat that every young man should make an effort to own a piece of the soil. There is no better savings bank than is a judicious investment in real estate. Dirt does not shrink up nor move away.—Monroe Enquirer.

**Wanted.**

Position for reliable young man. Can give best reference—Want Ad.

But what can you do, young man! You ask the world for a position, and you do not claim to be qualified for any special line of work. There are thousands of positions open to day and a search is being made for people qualified to fill them. Look at your daily papers, see the number of firms advertising for bookkeepers and stenographers; employment bureau are writing to the better class of commercial schools to furnish them with all the graduates they can turn out. It is true, there are thousands of idle people searching for positions that they cannot get, because they are not qualified and the business man who has to take so much time to show a new hand what to do and how to do it as it would require him to do the work soon seeks some one else.

Young man, learn to do something to do it well, and you will not remain out of employment. Take a course of Bookkeeping and Shorthand in the Capital City Business College, Guthrie Oklahoma. This popular institution, with its modern systems and methods is receiving far more calls from business men and employment bureaus for its graduates than it can supply. If you finish their course and show yourself a gentleman, you will be placed in a good position within two days after finishing your course. Practically the same inducements are open to young ladies who are energetic and desire to make for themselves an honest living.

The Arid States Exposition of the Products of Irrigation, which will be held at Boise during the session of the Fourteenth National Irrigation congress, at Boise, September 3 to 8, will close with a grand irrigation carnival. Floats representing every product of irrigation will be in the parade, and each of the counties, cities and irrigation districts will be represented by unique characters. Merchants of Idaho and manufacturers will join in the big parade. The occasion will be used to distribute fruits and flowers to the visitors, and the night given over to King Carnival and his followers, who will take possession of the city.

Clean up the alleys! Don't give the doctors and undertakers a job, just on account of a few nasty dirty alleys!

**Livestock Auctioneer,**

ELLIS H. HUGHES.

I have cried and am now booked for the largest and best sales in the southwest. Write me at  
GAGE, OKLA., R. R. No. 1.  
(Please mention this paper.)

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.  
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**ON YOUR HUNTING TRIP**  
Be sure to be properly equipped—obtain the STEVENS and you CANNOT GO WRONG. We make  
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**PISTOLS . . . . . from 2.50 to 50.00**  
**SHOTGUNS . . . . . from 7.50 to 35.00**  
Ask your dealer and insist! Send for 120-page illustrated catalog. If interested in SHOOTING, you direct, carriage charges ought to have it. Mailed prepaid, upon receipt of four cents in stamps to cover postage.  
Our attractive three-color Aluminum Hanger will be sent anywhere for 20 cents in stamps.  
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P. O. Box 4096  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

**PEACH TREES**  
Hardy, fruitful kinds. Honest values, 50 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, Box 615, Beatrice, Neb.

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166 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO



## 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.

AUGUST 1, 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.

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.

Now is the time to cut your weeds before they go to seed. Get busy!

Plenty of rain, big wheat crop, big corn crop, best prospects for broom corn, and general good crop all over the county is what we hear on every hand. What is the matter with Western Oklahoma?

A horrible accident occurred on the west end, at Canadian Sunday night. Brakeman Foster while riding down an empty coal car from the chute was knocked off by another car colliding with it and falling on the rails was cut into instantly.

People living in town should be made to observe the city ordinance regarding chickens. It is certainly very inconvenient for part of a community to suffer things to be destroyed in order to let some one person have a few old hens run at large. The country is the place to raise fowls and not in peoples' yards.

Master Cupid never takes a vacation during warm moonlight nights and it is said his aim was sufficiently good to pin the hearts of W. W. Arnold, our former station agent and Mrs. Ella M. Derby, a charming lady, now a resident here, together. 'Tis said the nuptials will confirm sometime during the present month. Mr. Arnold is a splendid gentleman, popular and able, and is now agent on the El Paso line south from Albuquerque.

Our water stood the final test this week by a grand hose display on our streets. Water was thrown with such tremendous force that three men could not hold the nozzle. It was sufficient to combat with most any fire and while no attempt was made to test the distance of the force; water could easily have been thrown over any two story building in town. Woodward has accepted the system and can now rightly boast of having as fine water works, as pure water, as can be found in the state of Oklahoma.

## State Irrigation Congress Organized.

Mr. Tatlow Delegate from this country reports as follows:

The Delegates to the Oklahoma Irrigation Congress met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Oklahoma City at 9 A. M., July 9th. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Thoburn, former secretary of Agriculture of Oklahoma Ter., S. C. Burnett of Washita county was elected temporary chairman and J. B. Thoburn of Oklahoma

City, temporary secretary.

The address of Welcome was delivered by J. M. Holcomb of Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce and was responded to by Mr. S. H. McCowan of Kiowa county. The chairman on motion appointed the following committees on credentials. A. J. Hunter, John Skelly.

On Organization and order of business: H. S. McCowan, Grant Stanley and J. B. Thoburn. On Nomination: J. B. Baldwin, Mark Roberts and A. W. Easley.

J. B. Baldwin made an address on the benefits to be derived from irrigation in Oklahoma and organized effort to secure the same.

Sec. McNab of the board of agriculture discussed the reclamation fund as related to the people of Oklahoma.

Mr. Stanley of Luther discussed the deep-fork drainage problem. The Organization committee recommended that members to the conventions of the associations, one to be appointed by each of the following organizations: county commissioners, each organized commercial body, each Agricultural, Horticultural Institution, College or Institute, each Farmers Union or Farmers organization.

The officers are to be elected for one year, meetings to be called by the President, in the interim; the next meeting to be held at Mountain Park in 1907. The Committee on order of business formulated quite an elaborated system for the conduct of the business of the organizations.

Many questions were discussed among which were the waste of water by absorption indifferent soils, evaporation under different conditions of climate and elevations. The difference in the rain fall throughout the county and especially in Oklahoma at different periods of time for several years.

The officers of the Association are, President, H. S. McCowan, Snyder, Okla., S. C. Burnette Vice President, Cordell, Okla. Secretary, J. B. Thoburn, Oklahoma City, Okla., Treasurer, C. G. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Executive by Congressional Districts only two were elected, R. B. Quinn of Guymon, Okla., 1st District, and James A. Jones of Hobart, Okla., 5th Dist.

Some little fight was made in the 5th Dist. for membership on the executive committee, but it was settled harmoniously and Mr. Jones was chosen.

The Convention was not largely attended but those who did attend were enthusiastic on some special phase of the situation and, of course, each was in love with his own voice after his own fashion. The discussions were not always conducted on strict parliamentary lines, but always good naturedly, every body felt that the time of the delegates had been well spent.

## Sidelights on the Oregon Election.

Several things came to the surface in the recent referendum election in Oregon which strikingly demonstrate that it results in sorrow for the monopolists.

In the legislature of 1905 a bill was introduced for a tax of one per cent

on the gross earnings of sleeping car companies, refrigerator car lines, express companies, telegraph and telephone companies. Against the advice of their attorneys, the corporation fought the bill and defeated it. The state Grange responded by getting out an initiative petition for the bill, changing the rate of taxation from one to two per cent and in most case to three per cent. The bill was filed with the secretary of state for a direct vote by the people, who accepted it by an overwhelming majority. The corporations are now kicking themselves for not accepting the one per cent tax originally proposed. They did not fight the matter in the referendum campaign. "What is the use", declared a corporation attorney.

It is stated that this corporation tax will furnish enough funds to run the state government. No state tax will be required.

Another striking result of the election was the annexation of an outlying school district to the city of Portland. This district contained about 4,000 people and, for fifteen years, had sought to become annexed to the city, only to find their efforts balked by the intrigue of a local water company that had a monopoly of supplying the people with water and who wished to retain the graft. The monopoly supplied poor water, an insufficient supply and used small, inadequate mains. The people protested but in vain. Under the initiative the people annexed themselves to the city and are already arranging to put in 25 inch mains and provide water on their own hook. For fifteen years, these people have been in exile to accommodate the wishes of a local water monopoly.

## An Infallible Gout Cure.

Dr. Wm. Osler, in one of his Baltimore lectures, recited a quaint old cure for the gout—a cure, from a seventeenth century medical work, that was designed to show gout's hopelessness. "First pick," said the odd cure. "a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster of 35 who never wish to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a parson who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyers ink who never cheated a client, and sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout tormented part. A speedy cure must follow."

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.



### An Unostentatious But Sacrificial Charity.

The universal generosity with which the country has responded to the need of San Francisco has made all humanity rejoice that the soul of man is not absorbed in its conquests for gold, nor his conscience dead to the persuasive appeal of want. A catastrophe which can do that, however rapacious its destruction of property and however merciless its sacrifice of human life, is not altogether without compensation.

We have seen the famous and the obscure, the opulent and the poor, give freely of what they possessed that the hungry and homeless of Frisco might be speedily and plentifully succored in an hour of supreme ordeal. And these we have applauded, just as men, yielding to that which is God-like in them, have ever applauded a charity which comes from the heart and in which there is no leaven of Phariseism. We have made no distinctions in awarding our praise of all this outpouring of fine charity, although now and then munificence of an individual gift has halted and held our admiration for a moment. Nor do we intend now to note the charity of one man above that of another, but we do intend to call attention to a charity, on behalf of stricken and trembling Frisco, which has been so complete and boundless that it rises to the superb quality of a sacrifice. About this charity there has been little said, nor has it sought notoriety. It is a distinguishing quality of the charity we have in mind that it is never clamorous for public attention.

This same charity came to the rescue of Galveston when the State sneaked behind an archaic Constitution and whined that it could not come to the relief of its own stricken and desolate city. The self-sacrificing charity to which we refer was that of the railroads—American railroads, if you please.

The twin devil of hurricane and tidal wave, that demolished twenty millions of property and seventy-five hundred lives at Galveston, destroyed every foot of trestle and every span of iron that let the railroads over the bay from the mainland to Galveston Island. These railroads asked for no public sympathy, and they know the public would not help them. Stouter of heart than that, and seasoned to disaster by bitter experiences, they set about repairing the disaster without hesitation. One of them, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, reconstructed its outlet to the mainland before the smoke from the funeral pyres of the dead on the island had ceased to float out to sea. All of them carried the homeless survivors of the Galveston disaster to friends and relatives in the interior, as far as their lines extended and then still other lines picked the refugees up in free and welcoming cars and hurried them forward to their destination. Meantime, these railroads brought in the military, and stores, and supplies to the dazed men and women of the island who had begun the task of rehabilitation. And all this without one dollar of compensation, and without the hope of reward of any kind.

Whosoever says this was not a superb and sacrificial charity is an

ingrate, and would not himself give charity unless he knew beforehand that the deed would be paraded in the market places with vulgar ostentation. But the railroads said nothing about it. It is not their way. Even when Galveston had set its face with courage to the future, and had buckled its faith to its sea-wall project, the railroads came to the rescue with heavy purchases of bonds, which backed up hesitant confidence and made the enterprise one of the most conspicuous engineering triumphs of the age. And about this they said nothing. Afterward, when the State harassed them with barratrous damage suits and sought in flagrant disregard of the Constitution and the rights of property make them carry an unequal and excessive part of the burdens of government, they did not remind the State of their charities. They took their medicine and relied upon the law to protect them from inappreciation, ingratitude and confiscation. It is their way.

At San Francisco there has been a disaster that in property loss is greater and more diffuse than was that of Galveston. There was no such loss of life as at Galveston. But that fact has made San Francisco a greater charge on charity. The sea swallowed up most of the dead at Galveston, and the dead the sea spared were consumed by fire. It is the living poor, not the dead poor, that taxes humanity and its charity. It is so at San Francisco, where there are more than 200,000 homeless.

It is coincidental, or rather it is a verification that history repeats itself, that two of the great railroads that suffered and contributed most at Galveston should be the readiest and most generous contributors at San Francisco. These are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems. The horror of the situation at San Francisco had scarcely dawned upon the country before these great systems had placed their passenger and freight service, and their thousands of employes, at the free command of the stampeded victims of the catastrophe.

These great systems traverse miles and miles of unproductive territory on their way to the Pacific. Their cost of operation is terrific; and these lines represent the best daring and the most engaging optimism that have ever been manifested in railway construction. When they turned over their trains, equipment and employes to San Francisco, they displayed a charity beside which individual charity is almost inconsequential, as fine and laudable as it has been.

Nor can this sacrificial charity be decried on the idea or the fact that in time will make the money back. Money swallowed up in catastrophe is not made back. It is lost forever. Railroads will get back to conditions that will enable them to earn as much as before, but the money and time and service they have given to San Francisco will not be restored them in dollars and cents. The very condition that will bring them rewards in the future will be as much of their making if not more, than that of any other agency that stands for perpetuity and development.

Are railroad corporations soulless?

We summon but two witnesses, and they are all-sufficient to this inquiry. Stand up, Galveston! Stand up, San Francisco! You can make naught but negative answers. Make them, and silence, if you may, these puny pessimists and detractors with whom to sneer at virtue is a habit and ingratitude a constitutional quality.—The Current Issue, Austin, Texas.

### Breakfast in a cow Camp.

Up at six in the morning we found much doing in the camp. The big wagon attracted us at once, for the endgate or tail-board let down from back propped by a stake in the ground, formed a table around which stood several cowboys disposing of quantities of ham and eggs. Around the fire stood pots and pans and from which others of the crew filled tin cups and plates. Oh, how good was the smell of ham upon the keen morning air! Well if this was the chuck wagon, we were indeed glad to meet it. But these real cowboys didn't look so much like Remington pictures as we expected; there was one in overalls, dark flannel shirt, vest, small felt hat—named Boston, so the cattle owner's wife said, but not realizing Boston's possibilities, we turned from him to Pete. There was the big hat, mackinaw, sheepskin "chaps," clinking spurs, heavy quilt—all the attributes of the picture cowboy. A yell from the men interrupted our contemplation: "Jack's horse is bucking! And sure enough, it was, Jack, a well-built Indian, sat his "pinto" with perfect calm, it bucking all over the place, while his sombrero, his countenance and the heavy braids over his shoulders remained equally unmoved. His general get-up was more like Boston's than that of Pete, and he was one of the best reservations our host said—a little lesson that signified "Fine chaps do not necessarily mean fine cowpunchers."

Other men were saddling the ponies that the cattle owner was roping down by the river. This process, in addition to Jack's riding, was as good as a wild west show, which the grand stand on the was thoroughly appreciating. However, when Cook looked up from a pan of eggs to say: "Any time you girls want breakfast, it's ready," we "went to it" on a run. Having kept our eyes on those who had breakfasted before, we found plates and cups and provender in cow-camp method and were soon eating a breakfast shocking to the sensibilities of those who cannot compass more than an orange, a muffin and a cup of coffee.—Florence S. Du Bois in Recreation for June,

### Gather up the Stuff!

The following letter written to the publisher by secretary McNabb of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture is hereby "passed around" to all residents of the Empire county. This means you:

Guthrie, Okla., June 29 1906.

Dear Sir:—

It is to be hoped you have succeeded in interesting your neighbors in collecting some choice exhibits of grain in the straw, grasses, etc.

and that you have personally collected a few bundles. For fear they may become damaged by mice or otherwise injured so as to destroy their exhibit value, I am going to ask you to collect everything together that has been secured in your immediate neighborhood and pack the bundles in a box and ship them to my address (Guthrie, Okla.) at the very earliest opportunity.

Ship by freight if quantity is such so to make it too expensive to ship by express. Ship all small lots by express. Charges will be paid at this end.

Protect the heads of grain by several thicknesses of heavy paper and solidly so the contents of box will not shift about.

Don't overlook the tags with name of variety, grower and postoffice address. Do not bother with early varieties of fruits, but confine your selections to extra fancy specimens of later varieties which should in all instances be shipped by express. Wrap each specimen of fruit in crumpled newspaper of sufficient quantity to form a cushion. Ship in baskets or light box—charges collect.

Advise me by letter of shipment as soon as made, stating contents of box.

I especially desire a few densely loaded branches of plums before they begin to ripen. If at all convenient would come after them personally if advised.

Yours truly,

C. A. McNabb,  
Secretary.

### The Treatment of Cage Birds.

We all love birds, but few know how to care for them properly. Every one owning a bird will therefore be interested in a book containing over 150 engravings and a lithographic plate showing all the different kinds of fancy canaries in their natural colors. It gives full information in regard to song and fancy canaries, and how to breed them for profit. Hints on the treatment and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, with descriptions of their diseases and the remedies needed to cure them. All about parrots, and how to teach them to talk. Instructions for building and stocking an aviary. The most complete book ever published, irrespective of price. Mailed to any address on receipt of 15cts. by the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dueling has gone out of fashion, but then we hear of an occasional "meeting" but it is easily achieved, says Bent Murdock. A challenger to fight, who imagined he had been insulted, wrote to his adversary, a newspaper editor, saying: "One does not send seconds to a scoundrel like you. I box your ears by letter instead. Please therefore, regard them as boxed." The recipient replied: "I regard my ears having been boxed. Cordially I thank you. In the same manner I blow out your brains with a revolver. Regard yourself as dead. I salute your corpse."

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



DOWN IN OKLAHOMA,

The Great Resources.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—The "circuit rider" writes the following for the Star and Times: "If the States of this Union were gods and goddesses then would this new state Oklahoma be Minerva, for like Minerva, Oklahoma comes into being full grown mentally and physically, fully clothed and fully equipped. Oklahoma is very strong but is not a baby. She takes her place in line with her sisters, but that place is not the end of the line, the foot. No Oklahoma spells better than more than one-half in the row and takes place accordingly.

Simple statements as to countries, so much discussed and written about as Oklahoma, are liable to the criticism that they are presumed to be known, but the man who writes is frequently surprised by the contrary. It is a good deal like the lawyer who once was arguing a case before the supreme court and proceeded to lay down some very elemental doctrines of the law. A solon stopped him and remarked that it could be fairly presumed the court was familiar with such simple and well known legal propositions. "That was the mistake I made in the lower court," replied the unabashed and determined barrister.

In dealing with this new state with some regard to fundamental propositions the writer at once realizes that different from other states Oklahoma had no pioneer days. All open, unsettled and untilled land it was, some 20 million acres of it, when whist! the land is taken, settled, farmed, people are all over the land in cities, towns, villages and on farms, the material of a progressive civilization in evidence everywhere and you have Oklahoma. Acre for acre I believe it is a state of greater resources than Kansas, and with an eye to crops one cannot help but notice that it is better watered. There are more streams and these have more water in them.

Let me tell you, too (right here when this Missourian gets out his pad and pencil to write of Oklahoma he is "kinder" pestered. The immensity of the thing is very confronting and somehow I feel that I had better have stayed in Saline county, Missouri, this summer and tackled a surprising and unexpected peach crop. The granddaddy

of old man encyclopedia himself would have his work cut out for him in Oklahoma. Little details like nearly a million and a half of population, over 97 per cent American born, a percentage of literary of 5.5 per cent 96,523,500 bushels of corn last year 28,482,000 bushels of wheat 10,000,000 bushels of oats and 688,813 bales of cotton, also one of the most numerous and patriotic set of office seeking politicians that crowd you know, who have been faithful servants of the grand old democratic and republican party and want to keep on being so, all these details piled on to a plain man incline him to stagger and have an inclination to get out from under.

There are something like 150,000 Missourians down here and, well, what interests the rest. You never saw so new a state where feelings and affiliations are so near akin.

Now come back to the encyclopedia. There is a peculiarity about the new state of Oklahoma in that by virtue of a portion, being in a degree unalienable, because of it has been set aside for the Indians, the poorest lands, the farthest west lands, those that are more arid, drier to be plain, are the more productive. Do not think these lands are poor. They are only well upon them, in spite of the old time cattleman's dictum. I had a little of it in me. I was here a few times—to the effect that a whole lot of grangers would starve to death on Wolf creek and the Beaver. The grangers are there and not starving. They are fat.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. [July 11 to July 25.]

|  |      |
|--|------|
| K. C Gandy to Hiatt, lots 11-12 blk 8 Supply,                        | \$90 |
| C V Stowe to J C Herron lots 3-4 s½ nw¼ sec 5-20-21,                 | 1800 |
| C T Word to T L O'Bryan, etal lot 11 blk 59 Woodward,                | 1.00 |
| Curtis Town Co to G H Wood, lots 7-8-9-10-12 blk 21 Curtis,          | 50   |
| N D Hoover to S H Wood, lot 11 12 blk 15 Curtis,                     | 20   |
| J E Hunt to Trustees Indian Creek Bapt ch, part of ne¼ sec 12-21-21, | 5.00 |
| Board of Trustees to Mrs W P Wright, cemetery lots 130-131           | 20   |
| Board of Trustees to J J Gerlach cemetery lots 128-129-148-149,      | 40   |
| S C Thomson to Mrs M E King, sw¼ sec 29-28-25,                       | 1000 |
| B B Crawford etal to B Ramey, lot 7 blk 12 E Woodward,               | 2.00 |
| E C Fridley to F V Bryant, part of blk 22 Turners add Gage,          | 150  |
| W H Myers to J J Beideswell, et ne¼ sec 21-22,                       | 2500 |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| T W Whitworth to A E Bennet s½ se¼ of nw¼ sec 11 12-17,   | 150   |
| Krouth & Laid to H S Cockareil, lots 1-2 3-4 5-6 9-10 12, K & L add Mooreland,                                | 500   |
| T W Whitworth to A E Bennet s½ sec of nw¼ sec 11-12-17,   | 150   |
| County Treasurer, to F K Tucker lots 3-4 5 blk 3 Woodward,  | 1.00  |
| Bk of Gage R A Moody, lot 10 blk 4 McCrates 1st add Shattuck  | 500   |
| Shattuck T & I Co to S T Carrio lot 1 blk 4 Ewing Heights add,  | 1.00  |
| Shattuck T & I Co to O W Hutchison lots 5-6 blk 2 Craham add  | 200   |
| J W Shuey to W W Farmer, et ne¼ ne¼ n¼ sec 14-21-19   | 1200  |
| J T Madison to E C Tipton, blk 12 lots 1-2 blk 13 Quinlan,  | 50    |
| M E Barkhurst to M J Akins, ne¼ se¼ sec 18-23-17,   | 250   |
| M E Chester to E Bradley, lot 7 -8 9-10-17 blk 1 Chester 1st add Tangier,                                     | 100   |
| O S Smith to M W McMahon, se¼ ne¼ se9 sw¼ nw¼ w¼ sw¼ sec 10 n½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ sw¼ sec 15 nw¼ nw¼ sec 22-21-26-20 | 2800  |
| R Jones to E Jones, lots 2-3 4 e ½ ne¼ sec 34-20-19   | 2500  |
| J S Micheels to S F Flake, part of blk 32 Turners add Gage,   |       |
| E J Webber F A Howe ne¼ nw¼ sec 10 se¼ sw¼ sec 3 sw¼ sec 3-24-17,   | 1100  |
| Shattuck T & I Co to J Mollman, etal lots 13-14-15-16-17-18 blk 6 Sears 1st add Shattuck,                     | 150   |
| B S Cable to J A Gaunt nw¼ sec 22-25-22,  | \$960 |
| B S Cable to H N McCoy, ne¼ sec 30-25-21,   | 1120  |
| H G Greer to E C Greer, lots 1-2 blk 28 Woodward,   | 300   |
| M Homer to G A Cumming, sw¼ sec 9-21-21,  | 500   |
| H L Bowman to B Langley part of lot 4 blk 11 G & M add Woodward,  | 900   |
| E G Curtis se¼ sec 18 s½ sw¼ ne¼ sw¼ sec 17-28 Range 17,  | 225   |
| J W Antis to E D Dowman, lot 1 blk 4 G & M add 2nd Woodward,  | 425   |
| W H Cook to B W Key, lot 3 blk 15 Supply,   | 200   |
| K C Gandy to W H Cook lot 3 blk 15 Supply,  | 200   |
| J Downing to J F McFadin se¼ ne¼ sec 23 sw¼ nw¼ n¼ sw¼ sec 24-22-17,  | 1500  |
| J J Neally to B Geismar, lot 3 blk 18 G & M add Woodward,   | 200   |
| H M Sampson to Durrant, lots 3-4-5-6 sec 31-20-25,  | 900   |
| J A Gaunt to G W Colliver nw¼ sec 22-25-22,   | 960   |
| E D Howman to H L Howman, part of lot 4 blk 11 G & M add Woodward,  | 310   |
| T W Strange to S J Boon, w½ se¼ e½ sw¼ sec 24-24-24,  | 1500  |
| E Williams to R Guthrie, lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 blk 45 E Woodward,  | 1050  |
| J W Arnold to J L Davison, ne¼ sw¼ s¼ nw¼ sec 22-24-19,   | 1800  |
| H A Welen to J. McHugh, sw¼ sec 9-28-19,  | 600   |
| C A McCarty to J W Miller, ne¼ sw¼ se¼ sw¼ nw¼ se¼ sec 34-24-21,  | 85    |
| C Barton to F Shelinbarager, ne¼ sec 19-26-25,  | 500   |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| R U Mollory, lots 3-4 et sw¼ sec 31-28-20,                        | 200 |
| W. A Pyne to J W Norman, ne¼ se¼ s¼ se¼ se¼ ne¼ sec 12-26-18 3100 |     |

A Kansas girl, says the Western Publisher, is engaged to a Chicago young man and recently, upon returning from a visit at the home of his intended, the lover purchased two presents, one for his intended and one for her little brother. To his honor she sent a beautifully bound copy of "Lucile" and to the boy a fine base ball bat. In some inconceivable way both the accompanying notes and packages were exchanged with the result that the young lady received the base-ball bat and this attached advice: "Please accept this small memento as a token of my regard. Take it out with the boys and develop your muscles. Enter into the spirit of the game and learn to hit hard. It may stand you in hand in later life. Take this bat, spit on your hands, walk up to the plate, and paste the ball in the solar plexus. Learn to slide even if it does tear your trousers. Be game!" The boy will not tell what was in his letter because his sister refuses to trade presents. She is learning to hit hard on the ground that it may stand her well in hand after she is married.

Spokane, Wash. July 25th. A poultry show will be given in Spokane from Sept. 24th to Sept. 30th, during the meeting of the Spokane Interstate Fair. This fair is extending its scope each year and is growing more like the big expositions of the east. This is the first time in many years that a poultry show of any kind has been given in Spokane, but it is believed that it will be a good one. Premiums will consist of \$3 for first, \$2 for second, on pens of each variety; \$1.50 for first and \$1 for second on cock, cock-crow, hen and pullet. All birds will be judged according to American standard of perfection. H. H. Collier of Tacoma, Wash., will be superintendent of the department. Special prizes of \$25, \$15 and 10 will be given to counties making the largest and best display. In this the largest number of birds will count 30 per cent; largest number of varieties 15 per cent; largest number of first prizes 25 per cent; largest number of second prizes 20 per cent; and the largest number of third prizes 10 per cent other special prizes will be given.

"A hundred million dollars for reclamation" is to be the slogan of the Fourteenth National Irrigation congress, to be convened at Boise September 3 to 8, 1906. The funds provided under the present law has served to start the work and demonstrate that the loan made by the national government is based on absolutely good security, and all will be repaid by the settlers benefited. It will require fifty years to complete the work undertaken with the present funds available, and a campaign for a further loan will be inaugurated to the end that all the lands possible of reclamation may be made productive during the present generation.



The sad news is reported that John Wesley Bishop of the Cleo Chieftain has been carefully examined by the medical authorities of his county and committed to the care of the asylum at Norman. Brother Bishop was an intellectual giant, possessed of far more than average ability and never was known to mislead a friend. His mind often reverted to the pleasant memories of earlier days when he gambled in the sunlight with his festive herd of of Burro's, so feelingly narrated in his "Notes by the Wayside" in later years. John was a strenuous cuss and often worked over time, but—"the Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away"! Mayhap, when removed far from the seductive Cleo springs water, his natural vigor and vitality may return and once more we will joyfully fold John Wesley in our fond embrace and together blow the foam from the dawn tipped summits of some Oklahoma Schooners. Requiescat in pace!

Editor News:—

"Referring to an article which appeared in the Wichita Eagle and other papers recently, which was headed "No More Relinquishments" we have to say that the homestead laws of the United States have not changed by the homestead act. While it is true that the Territory selected all the vacant and unappropriated lands in this as well as other land districts in Oklahoma, still relinquishments may be filed and other parties allowed to file on the land as before. In the said article it was also stated that only such contests as were pending in Washington would entitle the contestant to a preference right of entry, which is misleading, for contests may be filed and prosecuted in Oklahoma at the present time as in other States and Territories and the successful will be allowed to file, provided they are qualified homestead entrymen.

E. S. WIGGINS.  
Receiver.

It is all topsy talk for Col. McGuire or Victor Murdock to come back and defend the stand pat cowards who refused to join the insurgents and give statehood to Oklahoma months ago. The fact will forever remain that the public sentiment and hatred of Joe Cannon in Oklahoma is the only thing which forced the old galoot to give in. The congressmen from Kansas and Missouri, who refused to

vote for adoption of the senate amendments, thus sending the bill to conference, are no friends to Oklahoma and this fact should be forever remembered.

Marsona J. McMillan of Lamar, Colo., writes: "The rustler has again worked his graft on this country and I am loser about 120 head, branded straight cross on left shoulder and N on left side, left ear under bit and right ear round slashed above and below. Think they have been trailed south. Anyone knowing or hearing of these will confer special favor by letting me know. Reward will be paid."

**NEW FREE PUBLIC SCALES:**  
As a matter of interest to every one desiring the use of a free wagon scales, the news that another has been put in on main street will be pleasing. The scales are located third door west of the post office corner and are free to everyone. Accurate weights guaranteed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the makers of the scales. Help yourself to the use of them!

The town council met Monday and in special resolution asked the Governor to proclaim Woodward a city of First Class, it having for years past had the necessary population. An order was favored calling an election to vote \$25,000 additional bonds to be used in purchasing the electric light system here and enlarging the present water works to meet required demands.

A convention of two hundred negroes met at Muskogee, July 11th and resolved to make the new state constitution "part nigger." The race question should not be permitted to defame and pull down values in Oklahoma and every white man should see to it that this question is forever settled by making it a white man's government from the start.

The rigid enforcement of the game laws will do much toward protecting Oklahoma crops next season. The quail is the farmer's best friend and anyone violating the law by hunting or shooting without permission of owner should be given the full penalty.

Woodward merchants contributed \$200, and the farmers \$800 of the fund used by the A. S. of E. in making this a station for purchase of wheat. This means highest prices on the Woodward wheat market.

Chickasha Oklahoma deserves a medal.—At the republican convention there July 20, the white men of the party refused to recognize the "colored brethern," who indignantly marched from the hall. Good enough!

The Wohaw State is good enough! It brings up the origin first settlement, reservation settlers and spells good juicy fighting blood in the native born sons and daughters of Oklahoma.

The Kansas City Journal still continues to run "Indian Territory" Notes." How long will it take to educate those moss back in Missouri to the fact the "Indian Territory no longer exists?"

Miss Ida Shuey, a cousin of the NEWS editor arrived Wednesday night from Westfield, Illinois on a month's visit. She is charmed with the appearance and climate of this state.

A. Princehouse, our Santa Fe agent expects to leave with his family for a month's outing in Colorado, next week. He is waiting patiently to be relieved.

W. W. Farmer and a large and influential delegation of Shattuck citizens were here Monday in the interest of a bridge across Wolf river north of their town.

Mrs. Della Senn was in from her ranch north west of Supply Tuesday to meet her sister Mrs. Woodmansee of Kansas City, who is here on a visit.

The Home Enterprise Telephone Co., have their line across the river near Waynoka.

Russel Sage died last week. He was the stingiest cuss in America!

Another fine rain Monday night. Now watch corn fill out.

**Oklahoma Wants Relief.**

During the seventeen years of its existence Oklahoma has been run by a few politicians. Under such conditions its government has been more for special interests than for the welfare of the people. It has had the same experience Oregon had before that state adopted the initiative and referendum and it now wants the same benefits that Oregon had secured under the changed conditions in that state. It is an axisus, therefore, to adopt that portion of the constitution which is as follows:

The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people re-

serve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters or by the legislative assembly as other bills are enacted. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people.

**Only Forty-Five Yet.**

Many persons in different parts of the country have been firing off salutes in honor of the forty-six states of the union when there are only forty-five. There seems to be a universal impression that Oklahoma has become a state. The error traveled as far as Manila, for it is reported that Oklahoma was included in the national salute fired at the Luneta. What is more astonishing is that some forts in this country, some even as near Washington as Forts Howard and Henry, Maryland, salutes of forty-six guns were fired.

There are just forty-five stars on the flag and there will not be any more than that before July 1, 1907. Then there may be forty-six or forty-seven according to whether Arizona decides to come into the union. It is not yet officially known that Oklahoma is going to come into the union. The law admits her if she wants to come, but she has voted to come yet. Along about the end of next June the quartermaster general's office will begin to turn its attention to rearrangement of the flag so as to add the new star or stars, as the case may be, in the most artistic and effective way. Until that time the flag will go on looking as it does now, and persons who fire salutes in honor of the union need not shoot more than forty-five times.

**Worm Killing Loco Plant.**

Lamar News: Mr. Van Loon, a prosperous ranchman of Rush creek living north of Galatea, was in Lamar on business last Friday. Mr. V. says that the loco, which has caused so much grief and loss with stockmen for the past few years is dying out, and if there could be five or six weeks of continued dry weather it would help out wonderfully. He says that there is a small worm now feeding on the vitals of the noxious plant and this with the aid of a dry spell is giving much comfort to the stockmen of his section.

Mr. Van Loon, like all the other old stock growers of eastern Colorado well knows that the alleged poison of the loco weed is not a myth.



## THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT

### ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS.

It is just as easy to handle the separator right as it is the plow or any other instrument. Prof. Erf of the Kansas station lays down these four important points:

1. The speed of the bowl has an influence on the cream. A change in speed from one separation to another changes the per cent of fat of the cream.

2. The temperature of the milk affects the cream. If the milk is warm the cream will be thicker than if it is cold.

3. The amount separated per hour is another factor. This is especially important. For, if the milk is unevenly fed into the bowl, the thickness of the cream is vastly improved.

4. The amount of water or skimmed milk used to flush out the bowl will affect the quality of the cream.

All these things tend to show that the separator must be handled with care and good judgment. It is difficult to observe all these points mentioned, but they are so simple and apparent that it would be very easy for the heedless operator to pass over them.

### DAIRY NOTES.

Over-ripe cream, too much churning and over working are three general faults in butter making.

The feed should be good and free from aromatic substances. If these aromatic foods are used they should be employed according to those methods which will not cause odors or flavors in the milk.

Close attention to details is necessary in order to produce two tubs of butter exactly alike in quality. A change in the food will affect milk and butter and so will any mistake in keeping and ripening the cream and in churning. The food also flavors the butter, as wild onions have been obstacles in that respect. Lack of cleanliness also affects the quality of butter.

Eight gallons of water per day is the average quantity required for a cow and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the water being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

Feed the cows as regularly as you milk them.

Beware of big horn and a fleshy udder on a milk cow; they are bad points.

If you want to make the straw stack benefit the cow put some of it under her for bedding.

Let the cow frisk in the open air once in a while; continuous stable life is not good for her.

Hay green in color and sweet in

taste is the only quality that is fitted for a cow in milk to eat.

Beauty in color does not make the worth of the cow, but the amount of milk she yields and its quantity measure her value.

Do not kick the cow because you are angry; go and kick the barn door or the milking stool instead until you recover your senses. A few lessons will cure you of the kicking habit.

### New Inter State Live Stock and Horse Show.

From W. B. Irwin, General Manager comes the following announcement which is of interest to every reader. The Live Stock Show, like the markets are moving westward and this new enterprise is sincerely welcomed, in advance. It has believed it all the vast forces of the St. Joseph markets and with Mr. Irwin at the head of it, success is assured. Read his letter to this paper:

Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo. July 2, 1906.—The management of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company have decided to hold annually what we have been pleased to call the Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show. Our first annual show will be held September 24th to 29, 1903 at the Stock Yards in South St. Joseph. Premiums amounting to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be paid to exhibitors, and the show will be handled on the same broad lines as the American Royal in Kansas City and the International in Chicago. Everything is being done to make this one of the best shows of the kind ever given in the western country. Breeders and handlers of all kinds of pure bred stock are all very much interested in it, and are giving it their best support. It has been arranged with the Western Passenger Association to extend reduced rates to St. Joseph during the life of the show as are extended to other cities for similar occasions. The facilities which we have for handling this proposition are unsurpassed.

Anything that you can say for the show in your columns will be very much appreciated. Thanking you for any courtesies extended, I am very truly yours,

M. B. Irwin,  
General Manager.

### Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy at Greatly Reduced Rates.

A number of business colleges have been advertising big reduced rates for a three months summer course. We can beat it. If your time is worth anything, we can give you the most thorough practical, and extensive course to be had at a less cost than you can get a course of any kind in any other school, even if they give you every cent of your tuition free. Will also secure you a good position. Write for facts and figures that will prove our claims beyond the shadow of a doubt to the most skeptical. Capital City Business College, Guthrie, Okla.

The preliminary classification for the eight annual American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City October 6-13, indicates that this year's show has been planned upon broader and more comprehensive lines than any of its predecessors. In addition to the features which have characterized this event in past years, there will be a large display of breeding swine, a contest for dual-purpose Shorthorns, and a students' judging contest. Some idea of the scope of this show may be obtained from the following summary of classes for which prizes are offered: Cattle Department—Breeding Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways; dual-purpose Shorthorns; purebred and grade fat steers and heifers; earlots of fat

and feeding cattle. Horse Department—Breeding Percherons, Clydes, Shires, Belgians, German Coachers and French Coachers; draft horses in harness; mules. Swine Department—Breeding Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys Ohio Improved Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas. Students' judging contest. The prizes in these various departments aggregate in number upwards of 1,000, and in value upward of \$28,000.

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

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D. C. STOCKTON, Cattle Salesman. Res. Phone, Home 5083 Main. Be 1 163 Rose.  
J. E. FARRAR, CATTLE SALESMAN. Res. Phone Home 1638 East.  
R. W. DAWSON, CATTLE SALESMAN.  
JOS. H. PAXTON, HOG SALESMAN. W. M. LEITCH, SHEEP SALESMAN.  
E. J. REA, FEEDER, YARDMAN AND BUYER. GEO. W. WILHELM, OFFICE.  
M. C. PALMER, STOCKER AND FEEDER BUYER. LEONARD W. SMITH, J.ED. TAPLEY, YARDMAN.

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It is Cheap, Effective, and Non-  
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## "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 Black Leg, 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, \$18.75

Write for Book.

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361 Live Stock Exchanges.

Kansas City, Mo.



**OUR**  
**Poultry**  
**Department**

**POULTRY FOR PROFIT.**

Poultry for profit from a money point of view must mean the dollars and cents we can derive from our flock of poultry. To begin one should have a flock of not less than 50 hens; 5 males. Less number of males will do, but there is work and plenty of work attached to raising chickens so it does not pay to get saving in the start with proper number of males. The chickens are stronger, so much easier raised, for a chicken well hatched is a well beginning. Have you not seen little chicks when taken from the nest so strong and ready to pick and scratch that they seemed strong and truly well hatched, while other broods have been puny week chickens, not caring to eat, but peep and stand around in a round ball, ready to die and give up all promise of success or profit. Well the first ones were from properly mated breeding stock, the hen had done the eggs she could cover nicely, while the others for some reason were not well started the year before. From a flock of 50 hens, if they are all managed one can very easily raise 200 young chicks and then spare a few settings of eggs, enough to keep the expenses paid and hatch them with hens. Give the hens good, roomy hatching coops to themselves, so there is no lost setting of eggs. Watch them and feed them each day, and you will be repaid by a nest full of downy chicks. If the hen is quiet don't bother her much. Slip the empty shells from under her and let her brood them for 24 hours. Then they may be fed some bread crumbs. Dry oatmeal flakes are good and they seem to grow so fast when fed oat meal until three weeks old. Millet seed and cracked corn are the next feed. Give them water in shallow dishes and feed all their food dry. Sweet milk is good for little chickens. You will be surprised how soon they will be feathering the feed and care has much to do with growing them into beautiful chickens, one that will be profitable. Raising poultry for market gives some profit, but to make the most from a small flock the pure bred chickens pay much the best. Eggs can be sold for good prices for setting. The surplus male will bring from \$1 to \$5, owing to quality, so a much smaller flock can be made to pay a much larger profit with so much less labor. Made a specialty of one breed, then give all time and money to raising the best of this variety. Subscribe for a few poultry journals there are so many good ones and without them we would be in poor shape, for we must advertise if we get our share of the great number of orders that is given for eggs and poultry. The poultry business is an enormous business, and the beauty of it is there is room for all; Anyone that can raise chickens has a

chance at the profits that are constantly passing—Mrs. J. B. Jones, in American Poultry Journal.

**POULTRY NOTES.**

Helter-skelter methods in poultry raising works destruction.

A pint of kerosene in a gallon of white-wash makes a very good insecticide.

Remember to paint the roosts with kerosene or some other good insecticide.

Give the chicks plenty of exercise and prevent leg weakness, bowel diseases and other ills.

Unless broiler raising is made a specialty, do not sell a single early hatched pullet off the place.

Money-making fowls are produced from the best—always let the second quality go market.

Where feather-eating is practiced, try giving the fowls sulphur one teaspoonful in the soft feed of every three fowls, two times a week.

Little chicks need green food as soon as they get out of the downy ago. If they are let out on grass, the problem is solved. If not, then you must provide lettuce, cabbage, beets, potatoes, etc.

Nothing is better for chicks during the extreme warm season than a good provided by fruit or other trees. Plant sunflowers liberally. They will provide shade and feed. Few things furnish a better feed chicks than the sunflower.

Fowls at any time in the year make fine capons. No ill results from the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from two to three months old and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half before the operation is performed.

For scaly legs, dip the feet and legs of the fowl up to the feathers in a can containing kerosene oil. Keep them in it until the oil has time to penetrate the scabs. When attack is slight, one treatment is usually sufficient. In bad cases, it takes two or three applications.

**The Waste of Soil Fertility.**

The waste of soil fertility, or the consuming of soil fertility, without attention or thought of replacing it, should be a matter of general observation among thoughtful farmers, but little attention has been paid to any remedy. The farm is capable of a production of the fertilizers common to farm and live stock operations. It is for the land owner to see that these means of fertility be saved and properly applied.

The virgin soil in the newer prairie districts increases for a time its crop production, this leads to the belief that there is little if any need for the betterment of the soil and certainly no occasion for soil protection. In

fact, many persons who are cultivating prairie lands believe, even to this day, that the soil is already as rich as it should be for corn and too rich for small grain. The use of the manure and fertilizing materials about the stables, sheds and feed lots would result in too rank a growth of straw and damage to the crop would result, is the argument used.

Judgment should be used in the application of all fertilizing materials. The lands and crop most in need should be supplied first. It has been demonstrated by everyone who has given it an intelligent trial that great increase in yield of corn has followed the use of common stable manure on these lands. These experiments have been made of all classes of soils usually found on the rich prairie. These rich soils of the prairie farm are deceiving many. They are not inexhaustible as they seem, but are giving way to excessive cropping, little by little, gradually, and in time commercial fertilizers will be demanded in order to restore them to their once strong crop production.

The time has been with all new soils that fertilizing seemed useless, the need seemingly was a subduing of the wild nature of the soil. This virgin soil condition has led many to think that it will continue to grow richer and more fertile as years come and go, but this is a mistake, the time comes sooner or later, on all these rich soils that the influence of the fertilizer is observed for good. As soon as the native sod is broken and a few years has been spent in acquiring a deep seed bed, the use of barn-yard manure can be commenced to advantage.

**Fall in Cow Values.**

The cow market has been on the toboggan slide for the past two or three weeks and from all appearances the slide was greased. This is the season of the year when prices for cows and heifers usually decline, because the demand for them is not so strong on the one hand, and the quality of the offerings less attractive on the other. Lots of grassy stuff is coming to market now and that the volume of it will increase as the summer advances is certain. It is also certain that not much demand will exist as long as the packing house agitation is kept up, for the brunt of the newspaper attack is against the poorer grades of meats, and especially that which is canned. Packers admit that they are going to be conservative in their purchases of this class of stock, which is virtually a notice on the country that the demand will not be strong. Values are now fully 50 cents lower than two weeks ago and the tendency is still downward, and there is not much prospect that the market will get any better soon.—Chicago Live Stock World.

**A Book on Poultry.**

containing 116 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about captionizing, and the value of different breeds. It will be mailed to any of our readers for 15cts. by the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the NEWS office.

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and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the **KEYSTONE** Dehorning Knife is used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed. T. H. HILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

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Hardy varieties that yield big crops.  
Grafted Apples, 5¢; Budded Peaches, 5¢; Concord Grapes, 2¢; Black Locust Seed, 1¢; Fig, \$1.50 per 1000.  
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Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees; finest varieties; lowest values. Apples, 5¢; Peaches, 5¢; Concord Grapes, 2¢ per 1000; Rambler Roses, 2¢; Black Locust and Russian Mulberry, \$1.50 per 1000. Freight prepaid. Catalogue free. **Gage County Nurseries** Box 643 Beatrice, Neb.

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**Kansas City Markets.**

Special to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR: Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 23, 1906. There was considerable improvement in the cattle market last week, although the top on ear loads was only \$6.10. This price was paid for fed, Colorado, braided steers, and it was conceded that choice natives would have sold at \$6.25. Not as many fed cattle arrived as in recent weeks, sales 10 to 15 higher, top yearlings \$5.70, heifers \$5.50. Grass cattle sold 15 to 25 cents higher, top Kansas steers \$5.30, bulk at \$4.25 to \$5.00 grass cows also shade higher, \$2.50 to \$3.75, grass heifers \$4.25. The stocker and feeder trade is reviving a little, although supplies of this class are small. A few good heavy feeders, at \$4.10 to \$4.60, are being taken out for a short feed. Prices are a little stronger than a week ago. As yet Kansas wintered cattle comprise the bulk of the grass offerings and these, of course, are all absorbed by the killers. We will soon have Panhandle stuff, including the usual share of stockers and feeders, and a few shipments of Colorado will be here the first of August.

Fairly liberal hog receipts last week sold 10 to 15 cents lower by the end of the week. Run today is 6000, market steady to shade higher top \$6.62½, bulk \$6.50 to \$6.60. Weights below 200 pounds now head the list, others 2½ to 5 cents below the top, account of the excellent shipping demand for weights around 190 pounds. General belief is that present depression is temporary, as conditions insure a large demand, while the supply is likely to diminish the next few weeks, along with reduced runs of fed cattle.

**"The Santa Fe Southwest."**

Often a simple line will connect two unimportant facts and produce an important conclusion. The mere drawing of a red line on the map around the territory from Kansas City to Galveston, and west to San Francisco, and back to Kansas City again by way of Colorado enclosing the territory properly called the "Santa Fe Southwest," makes it obvious what a vast rich territory is tributary to the Santa Fe railroad. A circular recently issued by that railroad, as an advertisement for home seekers says, among other things, that this area is sufficient to sustain the population of the globe.

It is a marvelous territory—rich in every product of the soil and of the mine. And this booklet of the Santa Fe sets forth the value of this great kingdom most alluringly but without justly. This booklet will do this country great good. Its treatment of Kansas is particularly intelligent, and consequently especially beneficial. Kansas is under obligations to the Santa Fe for this advertisement. There would be no trouble at all between the railroads and Kansas, if

they would call off their political attorneys. These fellows have to hold their jobs, and they make trouble by their impudence and hold their jobs by settling the trouble at a cost to their employers. The railroads and the people have a natural community of interest. The state and the railroads prosper together, and go down together. The people do much for the railroads, and by booklets like this one, the railroads do much for the people.—Emporia Gazette.

**Uncle Sam's Meat Trade.**

More meats and meat products were exported in the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1906 than in any former corresponding period, according to a report from the Department of Commerce and Labor. The value aggregated \$180,000,000 and the increase is about 60 per cent as compared with the same period in 1896.

While there was an increase in all products, it is especially noticeable in lard, oleo oil, salted pork, fresh beef, and fresh pork.

For the ten months ending with April up to which complete figures are available, of the various articles were: lard, oleo oil and oleomargarine, \$15,000,000; salted pork, \$10,000,000; canned beef, \$5,750,000; salted beef, \$4,000,000; tallow, a little less than \$4,000,000; sausage casings \$2,225,000 and fresh and canned pork, \$1,000,000 each. Exports of canned beef and of bacon show but little increase during the last decade.

Great Britain, says the reports, is by far the largest purchaser of American products. Of the \$75,000,000 worth of bacon, ham, fresh beef, and canned beef exported in 1905, the United Kingdom took \$66,000,000 worth, or practically 90 per cent of the total; of the total exports of meats valued at \$100,000,000, it took \$80,000,000 worth, while of the \$40,500,000 worth of cattle exported in the same year, it took \$36,750,000 worth.

Oleo exported go chiefly to the butter-making countries, the largest part of the Netherlands, which took \$6,500,000 worth out of the \$11,500,000 worth exported in 1905.

**Shrieking and Shooting.**

It is a comfort to realize when we hear people talking about "the good old times that used to be," that in some respects, at least, we show more common sense today. One instance is in our attitude toward women. There was a time when a woman was expected to shriek and faint in almost any emergency. It was even considered an attractive exhibition of dependence. Today we pardon lack of nerve and self possession in a woman almost as little as in a man. The girl who rides and shoots has taken the place of the girl who used to shriek and faint. No small factory in bringing this welcome change



**The Farmer Boy  
of Today is  
The Business Man  
of Tomorrow**

It's an undisputed fact that the men at the head of the largest mercantile businesses in the United States are men who were "boys from the farm." The boy on the farm has greater opportunities to become great in the business world than the boy in the large cities, if he will but grasp them. A business college education is the passport to success. If obtained at the proper school it can be easily, quickly, economically acquired. We have graduated thousands from



**THE GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE**

and they are making both fame and fortune. We give you an actual, practical business education that fits you to step right into the business world and go right ahead. Our college is a typical big mercantile house. You learn to transact business just as it is actually transacted. It is not a mere book knowledge we teach. Our students come in actual contact with actual business conditions and methods so that when they have qualified for a position they step out of our business house (college) into the real business office, ready and capable for the work they have chosen. Our course comprises Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Penmanship, Business Management, Accounting, in fact every phase of business work. Personal instruction. A \$100,000 College Building. Twenty expert business teachers. Good home boarding places at reasonable rates. Just write for 64-page illustrated free catalogue; mention the line you wish to study and let us convince you that we offer the most practical business education at modern cost obtainable. The Gem City Business College, 221 Musselman Bldg., Quincy, Ill. D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres.

about has been the campaign carried on by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens firearms, who have introduced our girls to the healthy, upbuilding sport of outdoor shooting. The company have issued a catalog illustrating many varieties of lightweight rifles, shotguns and pistols which girls all over the country are using today. It contains much useful and interesting information on such points as the selection, care and testing of firearms, besides notes on ammunition, targets, etc. We understand this book of reference will be sent free to any one sending four cents in stamps, to cover postage.

A Sabetha mother, the Herald says, picked up two letters received from little friends of her son and daughter, who are away on a trip. The girl's letter after protestation of affection and lonesomeness closed with the following affecting, original poetry: "May our friendship be as sweet as the story of old; no other so sweet was ever told. Girlhood days are fleet. Like a violet small let me in your mind dwell. Hereafter to recall a schoolmate who loved you well." The boy's letter closed with the following gentle epithets and loving desires: "They've got a punching bag here. I'm learnin' to hit it hard I'm going to punch it every day and I can lick you right by the time we get home. I wish you was here now so I could lick you. My muscles is growing big. Yrs. Truly, Bill."—Kansas City Star.

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

**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.

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

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Under the control of A. L. McPherson the road is being graded north of town destroying all the mud holes which will leave a fine road for the farmers to haul their wheat to town.



# JOHN HENRY

ON WOULD-BE ACTORS

By HUGH McHUGH

[GEORGE Y. HOBART]



"WOULD-BE ACTORS."

Tommy Harper isn't a bad sort, but he has a bug that he was put in this world for the purpose of elevating the stage.

Tommy thinks he could rush on and play Richard the Third to such an extent that the audience would rise up and carry him out on their shoulders.

Perhaps they would—dead.

Tommy thinks that with his voice he could make Jean de Reszke's notes look like a bunch of bad money.

He's out to bet a couple of seven-dollar bills that he has Herbert Kelcey fanned to a finish, and that when it comes to comedy Francis Wilson and Jeff D'Angelis aren't visible on the shell road.

He says that if ever he can break into a play with Mrs. Leslie Carter he'll turn such a warm pair of goo-goo eyes on her that somebody will have to get up and yell for the fire department.

But Tommy can't make good with his shape.

He's as broad across the bosom as Col. Jack Carter.

In the love passages his embonpoint would set him back about three feet.

He can wear a full dress suit all right, but after it's set he looks like a load of new-mown hay.

Tommy belongs to the Ancient and Honorable Order of Tack Hammers.

He always knocks in a lady-like way, and his remarks don't register once in ten.

He likes to go to a theater and squirt verbal seltzer water all over the place.

His language is all fine and daisy, but when he turns on the loud pedal he sounds like a dog locked up in the barn.

He is one of those dubs who thinks he's missed his calling, and, no doubt, his calling has been shaking hands with itself ever since because he missed the boat.

I've known Tommy for a long time, so he feels free to read his dope to me.

Every time a new book comes out Tommy wants to get it dramatized and star in it.

He tried to get "Janice Meredith," but Frank McKee cut across lots and headed him off.

Tommy had an idea that if the part of Washington crossing the Delaware in "Janice Meredith" could be fattened up with a couple of topical songs and a comedy bit, he'd be aces for the road.

He says that if he had seen "David Harum" first he would have made Billy Crane look like a plate of cold potatoes.

Tommy told me once that if he could play the opposite part to Mac-

gressier the public would have to bite its way into the theater.

He thinks he has Pete Dalley down with both shoulders on the carpet,



"HE'LL FLASH THE INTELLIGENCE ON ME."

and the stake-holder is lading out the gate money.

Tommy has an ideathat it would be like finding money to dramatize Maj-Pond's "Eccentricities of Genius" and let him play all the people from Ann Eliza Young to Bill Nye.

Tommy has been after me to get Dave Belasco to write him a play, but I've stood him off by telling him that I thought Sardou could fit him better.

Every day he drives up to my ranch in a hansom to find out if Sardou has cabled yet.

I've just punched out a parcel of paragraphs which I shall turn in to Tommy.

I think it will do him good: "My Dear Tommy: I have at last secured a play for you.

"The author wanted \$20,000 for it, but we compromised. He took 80 cents in cash, and I promised him the rest.

"In the first act you come in with an ax in each hand and you play the piano with the other. Then you go out and borrow a golf suit and some Scotch dialect, and you come on the stage looking like an Irishman. In this act you have four songs, two solos, a cake-walk and six months in jail if the audience catches you.

"In the second act you will be compelled to disguise yourself and look like a gentleman. You'll need a lot of rehearsals for this second act.

"In the third act you'll play an

elephant. The scene is in a boarding house. You'll have to leave your



"IN THE LOVE PASSAGES."

trunk there. This act will be very funny if anyone laughs at it.

"The fourth act is a dramatization of the Pennsylvania railroad time tables. You should cut quite a figure in this act.

"The fifth act is at the bottom of a well. You play the pump. You ought to be a great success if you handle it with care.

"In the sixth act you play the races with real money. You'll have to furnish it yourself. I'm only your manager—I'm not a bank.

"The scene of the seventh act is laid on top of a mountain. You are discovered standing on top of the mountain. Then somebody moves the mountain.

"In the eighth act you will appear as The Pride of Jennico, if you don't break your leg when you fall off the mountain.

"In the ninth act you play the hose. If the audience hasn't gone home by this time you'll have to go out and give an imitation of Edwin Booth. If that doesn't send them home we'll call for the police.

"I'm sure you will like the play. Your salary will be \$200 a week—some weeks.

"Call and see me at your earliest convenience. Take the elevator. There isn't anything else in the building to offer you. Yours with love,

"JOHN HENRY."  
You'd think that would detain Tommy temporarily, wouldn't you? But it won't.

He'll forget it, and day after tomorrow he'll flash the intelligence on me that he has invented a stranglehold line of business that will put Loeey Harrison on the blink; and that when it comes to low comedy he has Dan McAvoy going over the hills and away to the woodshed.

You know, when a guy like Tommy once gets the worm in his noodle that he's cut out for an actor you couldn't coax it away with a mallet.

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

**Machine for Locating Springs.**  
Adolf Schmid, a Swiss engineer of standing, has just patented in several countries a device which takes the place of the divining rod of superstitious tradition. It consists of a magnetic meridian. This instrument is carried about the field in which it is desired to locate water and whenever it passes over a hidden spring the magnetic

noodle will perform rapid and lively oscillations. Many tests of the apparatus have been made and in no case has a failure been recorded.

### Would Stamp Out Pest.

Several of the fruit ports of Central America have called upon the United States—more particularly on New Orleans—for aid in stamping out and preventing yellow fever. Port Limon, which was formerly a pest spot for breeding the disease, has been entirely rebuilt in the last three or four years, and the result is so satisfactory that rival banana shipping ports wish to imitate its example.

### Affairs in Argentina.

Consul-General George C. Cole forwards from Buenos Ayres a statistical estimate of the Argentine agricultural department on the probable yield of maize (corn) in that country, which bears out the anticipations of being a record crop:

Area sown, hectares, 2,717, 300; estimated yield, tons 4,951, 000. The largest previous harvest was in 1904, when 4,450,000 tons were gathered. Comparing the figures of the present harvest with those of last year we find the 1905 yield to have been 3,574,153 tons, of which quantity 2,277,734 tons were exported, thus leaving about 1,300,000 tons for local consumption. The probable quantity of this year's crop available for export may be arrived at by slightly increasing the allowance for local consumption up to, say, 1,450,000 tons, which will leave about three and one-half million tons as the total for shipment abroad.

Carbuncle is on the increase among Argentine cattle, and agricultural minister has found it necessary to call the attention of his subordinates to the imperative need of enforcing strictly the clauses of the animal sanitary law. The frequency with which the dispositions of this law have been ignored is common talk among those interested, and it is to be feared that no improvement will be effected by merely issuing circular letters and decrees to minor officials. Something stronger is needed.

### A New Live Stock Record.

Live stock receipts at Kansas City during the month of June were approximately 136,900 cattle, 19,250 calves, 285,000 hogs, 100,000 sheep, 3,650 horses and 9,900 cars. Cattle and calf receipts were the largest on record for the month of June. The previous best record was made last year when 128,272 cattle and 14,249 calves arrived. This makes the sixth consecutive month that cattle and calf receipts were greater than in any previous corresponding month since the yards were established.

The receipts of hogs at the public yards combined with over 60,000 received at the Fowler private yards, exceeds the 336,608 received at the public yards in June, 1898. At that time Fowler's had not established private yards. This year's sheep receipts were within 1,000 of the previous best record made in 1897. The highest prices on record for the current month were paid for sheep and lambs.



