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Twelfth Year,
No. 23

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, March 1, 1907.

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THE appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published.

One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigation sections of the country, the acreage devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed and good crops are now grown in almost every state. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa.

The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, occurred only during the last century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. When once well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa, he believes in it for the big farmer has a profit bringer in the form of hay or condensed milk, but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

- The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:
- I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits
 - II. Universality of Alfalfa
 - III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops
 - IV. Seed and Seed Selection
 - V. Soil and Seeding
 - VI. Cultivation
 - VII. Harvesting
 - VIII. Storing
 - IX. Pasturing and Soiling
 - X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff
 - XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making
 - XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy
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VOL 12, No. 23.

WOODWARD, OKLA MARCH 1; 1907.

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THAT HARPER AFFAIR.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 22.—Forty per cent interest in the Harper County seat site at Buffalo was what Delegate E. R. Williams and O. G. Harper, a constitutional convention clerk, were to have received for their influence in bringing the county boundary committee to a decision to locate the capital town of that county upon an open piece of prairie where not even the semblance of a town at present exists.

This is the substance of allegations made by the Judge A. S. Dickson of Beaver City, before the convention committee on rules, which is investigating graft charges. Judge Dickson is one of the most prominent demagogues of Beaver County and stumped the district for Fred Tracy during the last campaign. He stated that Messrs. A. J. Dickson of Gate and J. W. Culwell of Beaver City were ready to bear him out in his charge.

The Judge refused to give his testimony until Delegate E. R. Williams of Buffalo district was brought into his room. This was done and Judge Dickson proceeded to testify, that following the action of the convention in dividing Woodward County he and others, determined to secure options on possible county sites in the new county of Harper. He said that he and his brother A. J. Dickson of Gate and J. W. Culwell of Beaver City, went to Messrs. Miller and Mc Mahon, owners of the quarter section of land, on which Buffalo is to be located, and offered them \$5,000 for one half interest.

Continuing the Judge stated that both men were satisfied with the offer, but said that before anything could be done he, (Judge Dickson) must come to Guthrie to see Delegate Williams and Clerk Harper, who have been given forty per cent interest in the land for locating the county seat there.

Judge Dickerson says he came to Guthrie and saw Williams and Harper and renewed his offer of \$5,000 for which he agreed to take either 45 or 49 per cent of the land, thus leaving Harper, Williams and others in control.

He alleged however, that Harper

turned down the offer stating that it was not nearly big enough and that he could get \$30,000.

Judge Dickson alleged further that both Williams and Harper made affidavits with the investigating committee in which they stated on oath that they had no interest in the townsite of Buffalo.

Judge Dickson's testimony is in line with a statement made on the floor of the convention several weeks ago by Delegate Harned of Helena, at which time Delegate Williams positively denied that he had any financial interest in the Buffalo townsite. Dickson says he does not know exactly what Delegate Harned knows regarding the matter, but suppose that the latter has received some information from some person who was acquainted with the deal.

TALKS OF CONVENTION.

Judge Nelson in Roswell Picking a Place.

Judge O. H. Nelson, president of the Western Stock Yards Co., of Amarillo, Tex., and Ft. Madison, Iowa, arrived in Roswell this morning from Carlsbad. He stopped here to look for a site for the annual Panhandle sale of pure blood stock, which always goes with the Panhandle Cattleman's Convention, and making other arrangements. He and the Roswell men interested have found two sites, either one of which would be satisfactory. Their decision will be announced later.

Judge Nelson is enthusiastic as to the success of the April meeting of cattlemen. He is especially enthusiastic as to his portion of it, the sale. He says that he will have as fine cattle, both Herefords and Short horns, as can be found anywhere in the world, and they will be drawn from the herds of the Southwest.

"As to the convention" said Judge Nelson, "I look for a great attendance. For the past three years there has been an average of 3,000 people at the convention at Amarillo. It should be much larger at Roswell, for the reason that it is coming to a new place and to place which the members and their families would naturally want to visit. They will come, too, if the T. P. gives the rate it has partly promised. The association now has 800 members. It is understood that that enough applications for membership will be received at the Roswell meeting to bring the total up to 1,500. That does not include the ladies."

Judge Nelson was accompanied here by W. P. Anderson, of Lakewood, who, as live stock agent for the Santa Fe, is interested in the cattle convention. He reports that the Lakewood country will send a feature to the Roswell convention that could not be secured elsewhere in the world. It will be a delegation of 100 cowboys, dressed in the native garb and mounted. All will bring their ponies, and G. M. Slaughter, W. M. Atkinson and others have promised entertainment for the horses during the convention. These 100 cowboys right off the range will be a show worth coming to see. Mr. Anderson says they will hold a tournament for fancy riding, instead of the usual roping contests. This tournament will be carried on according to the ideas of the old time riders as described in Scott's "Ivanhoe." Riding with lances and catering rings will be one of the contests. Levi Jay, who is said to challenge the world in this kind of riding, will be here to enter the list. Another feature will be a revival of the expert rifle marksmanship contest. Several contestants of world wide fame will be in attendance. One of these will be A. H. Bogardus, Jr. of Springfield, Ill. However, he will have a worthy opponent in the person of a local product. Homer Wilder, of Lakewood will be put up against the best.

Too Lazy to Live.

There are a lot of lazy devils in the world, claiming to have such weak backs that if they undertook to split the kindling wood it would lay them up for a week. They allow their wives to support them by taking in boarders and doing the washing besides, but they are willing to bet the drinks that they can shoulder a two-bushel bag of wheat, standing in a half bushel measure. They sit around the corner grocery, discussing the Monroe doctrine, when they couldn't formulate the enacting clause of a recipe on how to operate a manure spreader. And when one of these self confessed statesmen of the dry goods box variety hands in his checks, his wife instead of holding a justification meeting, will weep over his worthless cadaver and spend a year's income on a funeral suit that doesn't fit him, when he deserves to be kicked into eternity in his shirt tail.

The above is from the American Thresherman. Any folks like this in your neighborhood?

This is the first day of spring, according to the calendar. Spring weather has been here for a month past.

From Poles to Tropics.

The following letter recently received is too full of encouragement to pass unpublished, and cheers us in our efforts to build up a journal here, appreciated the wide world over. Other subscribers who receive the paper in Cuba, in the Hawaiian Islands and in the far off Phillipines will appreciate this addition to our circle of readers:

Seward, Alaska, Feb. 7, 07.
Mr. W. E. Bolton,

Dear Sir:

I received a copy of the Live Stock Inspector and Farm News.

The home like reading in its columns just suits me fine. Find herewith one (1.00) dollar for one years' subscription beginning Mar. 1, 1907, until Mar. 1, 1908. Send me the two back numbers.

Yours truly,

GILBERT ZWICKER,
Bx. 23, Seward, Alaska.

ARRESTED IN MEXICO

Man Charged With Double Murder in Woodward County Captured.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Feb 23.—Advices received here today state that George Freeman, wanted for the murder of Frank Jones, a boy and the wounding of his father, I. G. Jones, on September 13, 1906, in Woodward county has been arrested at Chichuahua Mexico. It is said that Governor Frantz will ask the state department at Washington for extradition papers.

The double shooting occurred on the Jones farm and resulted from an election quarrel between Freeman and elder Jones. The arrest of Freeman in Mexico is the first heard of him since the tragedy.

Sheriff Cooley left on last Monday evening to bring Freeman back, as soon as papers can be procured. Cell room in the county bastille will soon be at a premium.

W. P. Coleman, 1st Lt, 9th Infantry, was in Woodward, Feb. 25 & 26 in the interest of the U. S. Army.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK.

Governor Frantz's Speech Before the Convention at Enid.

Mr. President, My Friends and Neighbors and Fellow citizens:

We have come together to consider the interests of the stockman and to exhibit and witness improved specimens of a great industry.

Coming literally from the various quarters of the United States, we join together in this the thirteenth annual convention of the Oklahoma Livestock Association and the fifth annual exhibit under the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

This is a great cause which calls us here. This organization of livestock growers and shippers is the fitting local manifestation of a spirit just now increasing in influence among farmers throughout the United States. This spirit is for organization, system, the raising of standard by improvement of breed, and the protection of the producer's fair interests.

Time was, not very long since, when organization among the farmers and stockmen of the country was unknown, and yet organization and system have long been the cardinal necessity, as they have been the cardinal theory, of the captains of trade everywhere. The secret of success in great as in small undertakings, material or otherwise, lies in system and in enforced discipline. Therefore, the use and growth of these two organizations augurs well for the cattle industry throughout the new state.

The growth of the Oklahoma Livestock Association has been nothing short of marvelous. Originally organized in Woodward County in 1894 in the interest of the large holder, the range cattleman only, with the sole purpose of protection against lobo wolves, so numerous and so destructive in that day, later including in its function apprehension of cattle thieves behold today this vast body, with breadth and variety of purpose, widening influence and effectual power. This child rises up today to call blessed the memory of the parent body.

And there is in our midst today one who stood by the cradle of this organization in its infancy, and who still is the soul and inspiration of its progress, whose personal achievement on behalf of the association is equalled only by his own modesty and unselfishness and the positive practical good he has freely done the cattle owners at large throughout Oklahoma, the Honorable W. E. Bolton, Secretary of the Association.

The Association was still in its infancy when the coming of the farmer into western Oklahoma, breaking up the vast cattle ranges, witnessed the passing of the "Cattle King", as such, and the departure of the picturesque cowpuncher from Oklahoma forever, blessings on his head wherever he may be today. In his stead has come the farmer, that is, the small cattle-owner and the consequent democratization of the cattle industry. In this fact the democracy of your cause, lies a deep and lasting compensation for the passing of the vast open range. No matter whether we would have it so or not, it is the situation today. We may and I doubt not do sometimes

on occasions long for the return of those halcyon days

But they are gone never to return again. From the picturesque passing of its romantic phase, with Remington as the immortalizing recorder, let us turn to its more modern practical phase, the purely business side of the cattlemen's existence. What has been the recompense in this change of conditions? What the lesson of the hour for the cattlemen and livestock owner? Whither are we drifting as an industry? And, finally, has the change been worth while? It has been worth while. If the change has lost to you the freedom and seclusion of an almost separate empire of your own, it has yet been fraught with decided compensations. Let us consider.

In the promotion of the livestock industry three things are of value:

First, positive and constructive measures looking to improved quality of stock and increase in the number of livestock owners; Second, prompt enforcement of law looking to the defense of the livestock industry against unjust discrimination in freight rates and protection against disease, especially among cattle. Third, unanimity of feeling among all livestock owners looking to practical co-operation in all, notably the two above, respects.

First, then, as to quality of your stock, I congratulate you of the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeder's Association upon the decided progress you are making. These annual exhibits, especially this one, with the splendid interest manifested by all stockmen in attendance, give marked promise of still greater progress and success. Let the motto of all stockraisers be "Quality first and then numbers." Do not forget that pride in the breed of your stock pays, actually pays in dollars and cents. Once the highly bred animal was supposed, as a matter of course, to be only for the stock fancier and exhibitor at stock shows. This is true no longer. The successful grower of livestock knows now that breed pays in dollars and cents. The attention being given today to the quality of stock is a very excellent sign for your industry.

I congratulate you of the Association also upon the vast increase in number and value of livestock in Oklahoma. In this connection I quote from Secretary McNabb's statement in my annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

"The marvelous progress made in the line of increase in Oklahoma and Indian Territory since 1889, which has but kept pace with all other lines of development, savors of romance. Not until 1890 were there any reliable statistics compiled covering live stock in the Indian Territory, but in the report of the Bureau of the Census for June 1, 1890, which was when Oklahoma was a 'yearling,' I find that Oklahoma was credited with the following number of head of the various domestic animals: Cattle (all kinds), 126,955; horses and mules, 30,477; swine, 21,962; sheep, 16,565, of which latter Greer county, then claimed by Texas, furnished more than half, or 9,005. These figures would, no doubt be greater than would the livestock enumeration for the Indian Territory have represented at the same time. The same source of information shows that in

ten years, or June 1, 1900, the number of each class had increased in the two territories, to the following: Cattle, 2,859,605; horses and mules, 510,713; swine, 1,949,191; sheep 81,685.

The Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, recently issued a statement under date of January 1, 1906, giving the number and value of live stock of all kinds by states, with the following figures to the credit of the future state of Oklahoma: Cattle, 2,158,936; horses and mules, 769,027; swine, 1,346,964; sheep 85,659. The total market value of these animals is placed at the enormous sum of \$91,610,723, representing a thrifty accumulation of about \$5,500,000 per year average for a period of seventeen years by the farmers of this giant young commonwealth, who while this great amount was being accumulated, lived on the fat of the land and supplied thousands of carloads of animal flesh for the maintenance of human life throughout the east.

Some very effective arguments can be found in comparing our wealth of live stock with that of some of the older commonwealths which have for years been recognized as live stock producers of no mean caliber. The same authority from which the foregoing estimate of value is taken reveals the surprising fact that infant Oklahoma exceeds in value of live stock that of Washington by \$61,009,000; that of Oregon by \$56,000,000; Colorado by \$42,000,000; Arkansas by \$39,000,000; Tennessee by \$24,000,000; South Dakota by \$12,000,000; California and Kentucky each by \$10,000,000. It exceeds by \$26,000,000 the combined value of the live stock embraced in the three states Utah, Nevada and Idaho."

"The only branch of our livestock industry for which I feel called upon to apologize is that of sheep husbandry. It is quite apparent that our farmers have not given to this important work the consideration which is due. And why? It is one of those inexplicable things one meets with in a new country. That the conditions for the highly successful prosecution of this branch of agricultural industry are ideal goes without saying, yet we shall probably drag along in the same path for several years, when suddenly the 'fever' will break out and Oklahoma will startle the world with her marvelous production of wool and mutton, as she has done in the past in many other lines of agricultural production. At the last annual session of the Oklahoma board of agriculture the subject of sheep husbandry was given a prominent place on the program, and several farmers whose experience related back to sheep or sheep-producing states from whence they came expressed themselves as being able to produce better lambs for less money in shorter time in Oklahoma than they ever could in the states of their former experience. Some expression of fear is heard lest the flock should be destroyed by dogs and wolves. Such anticipation is really painful. We might with the same degree of precaution, refuse to grow hogs for fear they might die of cholera. In 1904 Oklahoma produced in wool 20,257 pounds valued at \$3,039; in 1905 133,298 pounds valued at \$33,325, an increase of 1,000 per cent in twelve months.

The usual mild, open winters, coupled with the large acreage of

wheat which affords excellent pasture at once make Oklahoma an ideal dairy country, and the ever-progressive farmers are fast learning the advantages and handsome profits to be gleaned from this enterprise. The natural advantages just mentioned would, no doubt, in time have induced the development of dairying to its full capacity but the fact that about \$10,000,000 worth of dairy products from the north are being annually freighted across our territory into Texas, together with the advent of the hard separator, are causing this branch of agricultural industry to develop with leaps and bounds. Large creameries are building in all communities, and the capacities of those in operation are being constantly enlarged to meet the demands of increased business. Where a few years ago only an occasional batch of cream cans were to be seen at railway junction points, they are now in evidence by the carload.

A specific instance in dairying may be of interest and profit. An Oklahoma farmer, R. S. Neff of Casey, has a home herd of 13 cows, from which during the year 1905 the entire product of cream was made into butter. The average number of pounds of butter per day was 7 1/2 or 2,737 pounds for the year, for which he received an average price of 23 1/2 cents per pound, amounting to a total of \$643.19 or \$54.50 per cow for the year, after adding \$5 per head for the calves. Deducting for feed \$10.95 per head, each cow brought in a net income of \$43.55 not deducting for summer pasture. In 1904 Oklahoma produced 5,772,062 pounds butter, valued at \$1,154,410; in 1905 7,731,969 pounds butter valued at \$1,546,394, an increase of 33 per cent in twelve months. The value of milk sold in 1904 was \$176,194; in 1905 \$556,669, and increase of 30 per cent in twelve months.

Last but not least in the line of live stock in Oklahoma comes that faithful worker, the hen. Space forbids going into detail in her interests; besides her pace has been too rapid to permit of keeping up statistics compatible with her progress. Carloads of live poultry loading for shipment from the Territory are quite common sights, Great truck loads are discharged from every express train arriving at our larger centers of population. Fancy poultry shows held annually in every town of any importance disclose the fact that our fanciers are satisfied with only the best of all breeds. The value of poultry and eggs in Oklahoma in 1904 was \$1,413,961; in 1905, 1,561,481.

To these figures I attach the utmost significance. To me they speak volumes for your cause. And I will tell you why. Taking up abode upon 160 acres of virgin land, turning the soil for corn, oats and hay, reserving sufficient pasture for a dozen horses, a half dozen hogs, the same number of sheep, and 50 acres of timber for shelter to a hundred head of cattle my father once built what has always seemed to me an ideal farm. The lesson of my experience on the farm under him, so far as farming is concerned was DIVERSIFICATION pure and studied. That is the key of my message to this convention. I enjoin upon you, as an Association, gentlemen to disseminate among all farmers of the Territory the sound doctrine of

careful a do not mean the sist that quantity kinds. I ing to ob enthusia attended Scientific fit your i If it sh among y pertains therefore vention broad gu that you dred adh with a fe yet aggr The peop are secu tion, eye This is by the pe people's turning i will. Le hearts of planted i this selfs another i the peop personal against we, lth, while the fear of j wealth i requiring cracy in lieve res final safe the catt depends intellige operation stock es steady fa ple thro farmer a independ lieve me I say, co permane ing the r Once value of with the farm of tle, rais the Live attained namely, freight r Thus t while, mantic s pensated increase lahoma. vention, were rep believe whether sents the in the ne In the forceme freight only brie sive I ha for all si ments. suits ag Fe, Fris

careful and studied diversification. I do not refer to the crops alone. I mean that in particular you should insist that the small farmer raise a small quantity of high grade stock of all kinds. In this connection it is gratifying to observe with what interest and enthusiasm the Farmers Institutes are attended throughout Oklahoma. Scientific farming will decidedly benefit your interests as stockmen.

If it shall be said or thought by any among you that this diversification pertains to the small interest and therefore not of interest to this convention composed of cattlemen of broad gauge and plan, then forget not that your cause is safer with a hundred adherents of small means than with a few adherents of large resources yet aggregating the same at large. The people with you, your interests are secure. Lacking their co-operation, every effort will avail little.

This is the day of reckoning required by the people. Public sentiment, the people's barometer, points to the returning recognition of their sovereign will. Love of justice planted in the hearts of certain some fear of justice planted in the hearts of certain others, this selfsame love and fear each but another name for the conscience of the people, will enforce the consistent personal rights of the private citizen against the injustice of corporate wealth, the railroads, for example, while the selfsame love of justice and fear of justice will protect corporate wealth in every legitimate enterprise requiring protection. With this democracy in the cattle industry, let us believe rests the hope of its future. The final safeguard, as well as growth, of the cattle industry in the Southwest depends in this day upon securing the intelligent interest and practical co-operation of the small owners of livestock everywhere. Once enlist the steady faith and influence of the people throughout the Territories, the farmer and merchant alike, and the independence of the cattle-owner, believe me, will be assured. Therefore, I say, continue to broaden and make permanent your industry by enlarging the number of livestock owners.

Once accustom the farmer to the value of diversification of production with the consequent presence on his farm of a few well bred hogs and cattle, raised for dairy and market, and the Livestock Association will have attained one of its most valuable ends, namely, protection against unjust freight rates.

Thus the change has been worth while. What has been lost on its romantic side has been more than compensated for in improved quality and increased numbers of livestock in Oklahoma. In 1901 at the El Reno convention, \$1,000,000 worth of cattle were represented. Today it is fair to believe this convention actually—whether directly or indirectly—represents the \$90,000,000 worth of livestock in the new state to be.

II

In the second place, as to the enforcement of the law regulating freight rates in Oklahoma, I make only brief reference here to the desire I have sought to fulfill of gaining for all shippers just rates for all shipments. We have begun with entering suits against the Rock Island, Santa Fe, Frisco, and Missouri, Kansas &

Texas railroads.

I have been interested in the position of your Association to have the 23 hour law enroute amended to permit 36 hours enroute in the shipment of your cattle. I am in favor of this amendment. But I have in mind a recommendation which would render a 36 hour law unnecessary. It is that you should advocate and support the establishment of packing industries within our midst. This latter is a need in comparison with which the need for revision of the hour limit law is as a mole-hill to a mountain. Our motto in this vast Southwest should be HOME INDUSTRIES! Why will or should you consent to pay out unnecessary freight rates both ways on the articles of your production and consumption? We send our raw material, wheat, corn, cotton, cattle, hogs, paying freight to railroads and tribute to packing industries afar, and buy back our flour, our breakfast foods, our cotton goods, our beef and bacon, paying freight likewise from afar. How long shall we continue to pay tribute to these industries in other states? Home production, home industries, home consumption, let this be the motto of every farmer and merchant, every manufacturer and capitalist, throughout Oklahoma and the Southwest.

It is highly meet in this regard to remark upon the rapid drift of the commercial center of the United States. Look twice and again lest we discern wrong. The broad landscape commercially speaking, must be scanned from horizon to horizon. The Panama Canal is building very near us on the south. The Gulf of Mexico will soon be literally white with the sails of new commerce. The Far East is soon to be the Near East, with opening advantages of trade, indescribably vast, natural to such an awakening from centuries of sleep. From these endless prairies, endlessly fertile in soil and rich in enterprise of citizenship, holding in their broad bosom the commercial future of the world, the Mississippi valley, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, shall turn southward her products, bound for China and Japan.

This is the hour of fate indeed and ours the hand to welcome fate upon our threshold, ours the voice to say, "Enter, thou Master of human destinies."

Turning from this broad view to the practical political exigencies of the situation here and now, what is the application? Simply this, the duty of private citizen and public servant is one and the same—to put the right man in the right place, to diminish unfairness and uphold the consistent rights of each individual, commercial and otherwise, to eliminate undue advantages wrongly attained and apportion to each individual the fair returns for his labor, to restrain the ambitious from unwarranted methods and insist upon each and all playing fair with all and each. And above all every citizen shall see to it in the fierce competition of this commercial generation that he himself carry on his daily business within the existing law, encouraging and welcoming the enactment of such legislation as the honorable progress of the community may require.

III

Finally. It is gratifying and augurs well to observe the gradual and now complete disappearance of a once unfortunate controversy between the cattlemen, so called, and the farmers, as much. All hatred is gone and now the interests of both are found to be mutual, if not identical. United in a common cause, through the medium and influence of occasions and organizations like these the plainsman of this vast region, contented in his home and with his happy family about him, plagued with no provincial hatred, no ungenerous spirit, party to no mean or petty selfishness, and reveling in his strength, stands forth the acknowledged pride of this new commonwealth, the first and last resource of the nation's security.

The farmers of every age have been the acknowledged rock bottom to the civilization of that age. In every well ordered society progress has been in proportion to the enlightenment and enterprise of the producers who have family firesides. Just why has this always been, will this always be true? The reason is plain. Whenever you find a well regulated, however modest and humble home, with the sacred ties of kindred, the love of mother and son, father and daughter, brother and sister, all wrapped up in the life of each and each cherishing the aspiration and applauding the achievement of all, preferring one another in honor and holding a sense of honor high above everything else, with respect for each other and a deep allegiance to duty from day to day. Ah! this is life at its simplest and best, happiness most complete with each day's setting sun, the nation its quiet security.

I suggest and respectfully urge, if I may, that these your associations, while maintaining your separate organization and independence intact, affiliate directly and definitely with the National Livestock Association and other national bodies whose interests are similar to your own. The effectual union of the local or state body with the broad general organization will operate to multiply the security of your interests, while it will afford your State Association the opportunity of securing merited recognition through favorable national legislation, with greater dispatch than could be possible to the smaller body.

And now, Gentlemen of the Live Stock Convention, with the aims and endeavors of these great associations I am both by nature and by my office in direct accord. I predict for you, and for the livestock industry in Oklahoma and the Southwest through you, a substantial and ever-widening influence. And I hold myself, if I may say so, ready and willing ever to do anything I can by the use of my influence, personal and official, to aid the great work of the Oklahoma Livestock Association and the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Gentlemen, I bid you a happy Good Morning.

We Pay Railroad Fare Both Ways.

Some business colleges have been offering to pay railroad fare to their school, providing you enrolled and

paid in your hard earned cash, so you could not get away without losing what you had paid in. The Capital City Business College of Guthrie, Oklahoma, takes no advantage of anyone. If upon arriving and investigating their work thoroughly, it is found not to be as advertised, the student pays in nothing to the school, but the school pays all car fare from the student's home to the school and return. They also give a guarantee that if at the completion of the course, the student has not found the work of the Capital City Business College is all that is claimed for it in their advertising matter, he presents a written statement to this effect and receives every cent of tuition paid. Thus, you see, this commercial school based on progressive, honest business methods, asks no one to take chances on glaring statements, made in advertising matter, or rebate coupons, discount drafts, or special rates, but gives a guarantee that makes the student safe before he has paid in one cent and a second guarantee that makes him absolutely safe after he has paid in his money and finished the course. These two guarantees are enough to convince any fair minded person that this school puts nothing into print that it does not make good; the statements in its advertising matter can always be relied upon. Its exclusive control in this section of the famous Byrnes Simplified Shorthand and Practical Book-keeping, its thoroughly equipped Employment Bureau, give it a great advantage over other commercial schools. It can turn out a practical book-keeper or stenographer by the use of these systems in about half the time required by schools teaching other systems. Write for their free catalogue, which will give you full and detailed information of this most successful institution, and will also show you how they can greatly increase your earning capacity.

Fort Worth, Feb. 13.—The secretary of the National for entries in all branches of live stock and poultry are pouring in to such an extent that he is safe in saying that it will be the best show ever held west of the Mississippi river. Practically every branch of the cattle line is represented, and more varieties in horses than were ever got together, besides a surprising number of hogs and sheep. By no means the least is the poultry.

Secretary Moore of the least is the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock show had at the first of this week sent out five hundred letters to premium winners in Texas, the territories, Arkansas and Louisiana, advising them of rules and conditions. He states that this show also will excel anything yet given in Texas. The management is gratified with the interest manifested by all breeders, and the many letters which are pouring in, indicate that the people at large are interested in this show.

The Little Reservation Telephone Co., was organized at the school house of that name on Feb. 20, to build a phone line from Woodward, north to the Cimarron river.

What We Suffer on Account of Scrub Stock.

An estimate was made, recently, of the loss suffered by the people of Texas who raise scrub stock instead of well bred animals. It was shown that if our cattle were of the average value per head of those in Iowa, our horses worth as much per head as the Illinois horses, our average hog as much as the Missouri hog, our mule as much as the Georgia or Kentucky mule, then all of our cattle, horses, hogs and mules would be worth about \$175,000,000 more than they are worth now. That hundred and seventy five million dollars measures the difference between our scrub stock and the same number of well bred stock.

If the farmers and the stockmen of Texas will take pains to acquaint themselves with these facts, and then do a little thinking on the subject, they will be led to a realization—sense of the enormous losses they suffer every year by the raising of scrubs. We will do the figuring for them.

Our 9,188,180 cattle are worth \$99,114,292. If they were worth as much per head as the cattle in Iowa their value would be \$182,514,000. That is not the worst of it. The calves of these cattle are scrubs too—that is, most of them. If the calf crop is 25 per cent of the total number of cattle, the increase is about 2,297,000 head every year. A yearling calf of low grade is worth \$8 or \$9. A high grade yearling is worth \$12 to \$15. Our 2,297,000 annual production of calves would be worth \$11,500,000 more if they were of good blood.

Our 1,277,768 horses and 391,038 mules are increased at least 10 per cent by the yearly production of colts, and possibly 15 percent would be nearer truth, but make the calculation on a basis of ten per cent. This gives us a total of 166,880 colts. At a year old may be worth \$25 a head. If they were the product of the best stallions or jacks and mares of a good class, they would be worth \$50 a head. Our farmers are losing \$4,250,000 a year on poor horses and mules.

And our hogs. Our 2,525,048 hogs should produce four or five million pigs every year, and half of these could be marketed as hogs before the expiration of the year. With good breeding in them the hogs would be worth \$10 a head and the pig \$5. As scrubs, they are worth about \$6 for hogs and \$3 for the pigs. Our farmers are losing \$10,000,000 or more every year on hogs.

It is the same way with the sheep, and the loss here is not less than \$5,000,000 a year.

Add all these items together, and we have a total loss of more than \$50,000,000 every year that the farmers of Texas suffer by not grading up their stock.

In the light of this revelation, one cannot question the extreme necessity of educating and urging our people to take advantage of the great possibilities that are offered them in stock raising. Such an enterprise as the fat stock show at Fort Worth is worth millions of dollars to the people of Texas, for its educational influence will have the effect of causing our farmers to cast out the scrub and use only blooded sires in breeding. It is, as we have shown, worth thirty mil-

lions a year to the state to raise only high grade stock. How many million dollars is each such stock show worth to the state?

The exhibition of cattle, horses and mules promises to be especially fine this year. The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show has heretofore been noted chiefly for the number and superiority of the cattle on exhibition there, and the coming show in March promises to surpass any of its predecessors in this department; and in addition there is going to be a display of fine horses and mules the like of which has never been had at any such exposition in Texas. And the fine hogs and sheep and poultry will make the catalogue complete, and offer to the lover of blooded stock an opportunity to see the best productions of the breeder's skill in all classes. The farmer who stays away from such a show is himself the chief loser.

Prof. F. R. Marshall, in charge of the department of animal husbandry at the state A. & M. College, has a high idea of the importance of such shows, and their value to the men who raise stock. He asks the question, "Who should attend the Fort Worth show?" and answers his own question as follows:

1. Every breeder in the south.
2. Every feeder in the South,
3. Every ranchman.
4. Every farmer.

Every southern breeder of registered stock of any kind should attend the National Feeders' and Breeders' show to be held at Fort Worth March 20th, 21st and 22d, because that show is the biggest affair of its kind in the South and is interstate in character. Usually the best breeders are the men who are most anxious to learn and it is because of their continued efforts to learn that they have achieved success as breeders.

At Fort Worth there will be an exhibition all breeds of beef cattle both in breeding and fat classes. Various breeds of horses will also be shown there, and one can learn more in one day at Fort Worth, of the changes taking place in the live stock business than he can learn at home in a month. Feeders should attend. Indications are that the earlot show will be a record-breaker. The fat cattle will be judged and sold on their merits and the feeder can get a line on the kind of cattle the packers pay most for, and at the same time learn how the prize winning loads were fed and handled.

The ranchman, if he is not a breeder of registered stuff, is a producer of feeding cattle and is interested in both the fat and breeding cattle exhibits.

Every farmer who does not keep stock should because seven-cent pork is more profitable than ten-cent cotton. He can get acquainted with men who will tell him how to raise market topping hogs, and then he can see for himself the kind of hogs that win the prizes and that will be the most profitable to raise.

Young Man! Young Woman!

Do you want the best? Do you want to thribble your earning capacity? If so, take a course in the Famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping in the Capital

City Business College, Guthrie, Okla. Read what these two men have to say of us. Take the statements of one, and follow the example of the other.:

Washington, D. C. Feb 25, 1904

In the National Library here, I have examined carefully every system of shorthand copyrighted in this country. I have been convinced that the Byrne Simplified is the best system in use. F. H. Kuhns, Asst. Postmaster General.

U. S. Treasury Dept Wash. D. C. March 1905.

Without any previous knowledge of Bookkeeping or Shorthand, I entered your school and studied both the Famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping, then without one days examination as given under the U. S. Civil Service. Am now employed in the U. S. Treasury Dept. here. After leaving school, I did not use my shorthand one day for more than two years, then I went into an office and took business dictation, transcribed my notes without the least difficulty. I will state to my young friends, the Byrne systems are all that is claimed for them. If you are contemplating a business course, take no other.

Will Barnett.

For the advice and testimonials of hundreds of successful graduates and prominent business men, write for free catalogus.

Farm Horses.

A good horse is one of the greatest luxuries a farmer can have, but it is more than a luxury—it is a necessity. Farmers usually are rated according to the horses they drive. A sorry-looking team stamps the owner as a careless, indifferent business man, a man who does not realize the importance of good tools or good help. It is not every farmer who can afford to keep horses especially for the road, but it is possible and economical to keep good general-purpose horses and keep them well. It is only a question of management. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one. Good horses are always ready for a day's work and are able to save time in a busy season. Good horses attract attention and in this way prove valuable as an advertisement. Successful farmers usually manage to advertise in some way, in fact they must do it succeed. Good horses look better when dressed in a good set of harness and hitched to a clean wagon that is in good repair, but if the horse is right and well kept the harness and rig make less difference, the horse is noticed any way. But the sorriest looking object on the road is a farmer poorly dressed, slouching along in the seat of a dilapidated old rig covered with mud, and driving a pair of shamble gaited old crowbates. A poor horse is a continual expense, but a good horse is a source of profit and satisfaction. A poor horse is dear at any price. A good horse is worth more to the farmer than any one else, because it is the main source of power to drive the business.—Journal of Agriculture.

Ringing Fruit Trees.

This is one of the expedients resorted

to for the purpose of inducing a state of fruitfulness in the trees. It consists in taking off a narrow strip of bark from around the branch or stem. This decreases the flow of sap and in this manner checks the production of wood and so turns the energy of the tree toward making fruit. As the wound heal over and the flow of sap increases it is still applied to the production of fruit. It seems that not only is the tree rendered more productive but that the quality of the fruit is also improved. The ring should be cut out early enough in the spring so that no outpouring of the sap will take place. It should be of such width that the bark will remain separated during the entire season. Instead of ringing by cutting, one may bind the branch or stem tightly with twine or wire and it will answer practically the same purpose. If either of these is used it should be removed at the end of the bearing season. This expedient is not at all adapted to the stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc.

Two Important Books.

There are two books you can't afford to do without this year. One is an account book, the other is a bank book. One represents a duty, the other a duty and pleasure combined. In your account book keep a record of your running expenses and farm sales. Keep tab on the work you do, the help you hire and the feed used by your work team. Know how much the crops cost and see if you can reduce the expense of production another year. If you can't start out with all the fields, keep a record of one or two this year and see how interesting it is. Keep the income side of the book the largest, but use your common sense in doing it. Do not sell too close and do not starve the stock or land to keep the expense account down. You know what the bank book is for. You owe it to yourself and your family to use that.

Look Out For Comet!

London, Feb. 23—The London Mail published a Rome dispatch which reports Prof. Matteucci of the Vesuvius observatory as declaring that toward the end of March the substance of the new comet discovered by Marchette will come in contact with the earth's atmosphere, with consequences probably dangerous to the world.

The professor is of the opinion that the danger will be brief, but it may be acute. If the earth comes into collision with the comet's tail the earth's atmosphere may possibly cause ignition and life would be destroyed.

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said a Chicago grocer to a small boy.

"Yes, sir," said Johnny.

"Do you like that?" was queried.

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play marbles with him and baseball."

"Well" said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute, then he said rather sorrowfully: "We cant now— it's too late. We've used her four days."

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Livestock in Oklahoma.

This article is intended to apply to the Indian Territory as well as to what was known heretofore as simply Oklahoma. The conditions are so similar that what applies to one in the line of production of stock will apply about equally to the other.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN OKLAHOMA

Until quite recently, cattle in this section have been grown on the native grasses and sold to be finished elsewhere. All this will change. The corn and cotton are both being grown in Oklahoma with view to finishing them. Oklahoma promises soon to be one of the greatest of the cotton and corn producing states in the Union. This means that it is quite certain to become one of the greatest of beef producing states. Bermuda grass can be grown in fine form to furnish summer grazing. Natural or artificial groves may be present to provide shelter from summer heat. The winters are so mild that the cheapest shelter will suffice. Alfalfa, corn fodder, kafir corn and sorghum can be grown for roughage in limitless supply. Why should this region not become a great center for the production of beef? Alfalfa and cottonseed will furnish the protein, and corn and kafir corn the carbohydrates. Feeding cattle should, therefore be encouraged on many farms in order to maintain the fertility of the land.

DAIRYING IN OKLAHOMA

There is nothing in the natural conditions to prevent Oklahoma from furnishing a large amount of dairy products. Bermuda grass that makes meat in summer is equally good for producing milk. The native pastures are also good until they lose their succulence in midsummer. These may then be supplemented by such soiling crops as alfalfa, corn, sorghum and kafir corn, to any extent that may be desired. Cowpea and alfalfa hay are present for winter feeding. These may be abundantly supplemented in protein by feeding cottonseed meal. Corn silage or even the winter fodder will do the rest. The summer heat may be somewhat against the making of butter for a limited season each year, but this is more than compensated for in the mild winters.

GROWING MUTTON IN OKLAHOMA

The outlook for the raising of sheep in Oklahoma is very bright if the farmers desire to have it so. The natural conditions for growing them are of the best. The soil is dry. The marshy land is rare. Shade may easily be furnished against the summer heat and in winter almost no protection is needed. The grass pastures in summer may easily be supplemented by rape and cowpea pastures. Alfalfa hay and cottonseed in one the other of its forms, is as valuable in fattening sheep as in fattening cattle.

But sheep, in my judgment, will have another mission in Oklahoma. They will yet be made to make the farmers grow cotton. It will be done in this way: At the last cultivation given to the corn, cowpeas may be sown. These will grow and approach maturing before the corn is ripe. Crab grass also grows at that season, though not wanted. Sheep turned into the corn when nearly mature will turn cowpeas, crab grass and corn in-

to the choice mutton. This will avoid the necessity for harvesting the peas or husking the corn.

Winter lambs should also be grown with much success. The winters are so mild that much of the time the dams are nursing their young, they could be grazed on wheat, rye or vetch pastured down for the purpose. Field roots, as mangels, may also be provided. In this way, immense numbers of such lambs could be grown for markets north and east, where populous cities are located.

It may be while sheep are thus employed to harvest cowpeas and corn some attention should be given to the variety of corn grown. Smaller varieties may answer the purpose best as they will not shade the cowpeas and thus check growth unduly. The sheep may also harvest the corn more easily. Fields thus harvested will be left in fine condition for growing cotton. What method of fertilizing for this crop could be adopted that would be so cheap?

SWINE IN OKLAHOMA

An immense future awaits the growing of swine in Oklahoma. Next to cotton, corn will be the staple. It is fully mature in September and early in the month, if desired. This means that swine may harvest the corn during October, November and December. Cowpeas should be grown in the corn and eaten by the swine, as in the case of the sheep. This too would prepare the land for cotton.

Think of the ease with which swine may be wintered. They may graze much of the time on winter wheat and winter rye, and may also dig up peanuts where the ground is suitable. The dry autumns and mild winters make it possible to handle sheep and swine as outlined above, as they can be handled in few other states.

FOWLS IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma throughout all its borders, may become in a sense a paradise for fowls. The climate is mild, so that cheap poultry houses may be used. The food grown or that may be grown for egg production or for fattening is very large. A clump of castor bean plant grown nearby may furnish suitable shade. The variety of green food that may be grown winter and summer beside their houses may be made to encircle the entire year.

These lines of production are in their infancy. Eggs are relatively scarce and expensive. The supply is not nearly equal to the demand. The number of swine grown is relatively small. Only a few cattle are furnished within the border of either state. The only sheep I saw in either state, after riding back and forth several hundred miles by rail, were half a dozen head kept on the experiment farm at Stillwater. Some of the farmers say that it is hazardous to keep sheep, because of the extent to which dogs abound. The sorghum furnishes the remedy.

What Next?

Spring is here; school is almost out, and you are asking, what next? Get your pencil and let us figure over the matter: Rain or shine, idle or busy, the cost of living remains the same throughout the year. Bills must be paid the same when you are idle as

when you are employed. The money with which they are paid is the price of what you have to sell. You are in the market with brains; will you sell to the highest bidder?

What has your time been worth during the last six months? What will it be worth during the next six months? A year is the standard measure of time, your salary per month is the earnings of a year divided by twelve months, no more, no less.

Six months teaching in the public school at a salary of \$60 per month is \$360 a year a year. \$360 divided by 12 months gives a salary of \$30 per month. Ten dollars off for board leaves a net salary of \$20 a month, less than the wages of a common laborer, who has not spent a cent in the preparation for his job. \$60 for 12 months is offered. Who makes this bid for your time? We answer the Commercial World. You are needed in business; will you accept the highest salary?

A salary of \$60 a month is \$720 a year. \$720 divided by 12 months is \$60 a month; deduct from ten to fifteen dollars for board, and you will have a net salary of from \$45 to \$50 dollars clear, as compared with \$20 net salary at teaching. How can this difference in salary be secured? The answer to this question has been found by thousands who have completed a course in the Capital City Business College of Guthrie, Okla., and are now enjoying salaries far in excess of the figures named above. The business world makes the highest bid for your brains; it's up to you. Time and board bills wait for no men. Vacation is here, and you can spend your time in acquiring a commercial education on the same number of dollars that would be required to support you at home.

Write for catalogue, and ask about special inducement for teachers. It is the merits of the famous Byrne system which the school controls that has placed it in the lead. It is now securing positions for every graduate.

Too Costly to be Funny

At a cost of \$238,000 the house has voted to continue the weatherbeaten old farce of free seed distribution. To do so it had to overrule the chair and so place itself on record twice. In other matters of more merit, it has been known to get along without going on record at all. Well, the senate will probably approve, nearly a quarter of a million dollars will be appropriated, and the old chain of congressional paternalism will hitch and move again. The seeds have little value as they are issued to the farmer; the good farmer does not want them. If gossip at the capitol is to be believed, thousands of packages never even start in his direction, but are gathered up by employees of congress and sold in bulk. Finally, if ever there were a class which had no right to ask charity from a government it is the American farming class in this year of plenty, 1907. What a spectacle it is—this picture of our congressmen talking themselves blue in the face in praise of our tillers of the soil and then voting them bounty! It would be funny if it did not cost so much in money and self-respect.—Washington Times.

Woodward Produce Markets.

As furnished by H. B. Groer dealer in fresh and salt meat, ice and groceries. Buyer of hides, poultry, butter, eggs, and general farm products. Correspond weekly.

The egg market is declining but prices will likely advance if the present cold wave continues for several days. Chickens and turkeys there is no strong demand.

Butter is very scarce and sells readily at prices quoted.

Hens & pullets	7 cts per pound
Springs & broilers	5 " " "
Turkeys, not wanted	6 " " "
Ducks full feathered	5 " " "
Ducks young	5 " " "
Geese full feathered	6 " " "
Roosters old	10 " each
Bull hides	2c less than others
Green salted hides	8 " per pound
" hides not salted	7 " " "
Butter for shipping	15 " " "
Butter first class	20 " " "
Cabbage retail	4 " " "
Eggs	12 1/2 " " dozen
Cream C. T. Wells	23

Fresh meats	
Sir loin steak	12 1/2 " " pound
Round steak	12 1/2 " " "
Chuck steak	10 " " "
Broiling Meat	6 " " "
Porter House	12 1/2 " " "
Ice in hundred pound lots	50 cts
Ice in smaller quantities	60 " "
Ice in ton lots	40 " "

Apples	2 00 cts per bushel
Potatoes	90 " " "
Corn	34 " " "
Wheat, 50 test	54 " " "
Kaffir corn	26 " " "
Choice self working	\$60-65 per ton
Good self working	50-60 " " "
Medium self working	40-50 " " "
Slightly damaged	30-40 " " "
Badly damaged	20-30 " " "
Fancy shed cured whisk	65-80 " " "
Cotton No. 1	2.65 " " "
" " 2	2.00-2.40 " " "

Horse hides	\$1.00 to \$1.75
Cattle	
Cows	\$3.00-3.50 per cwt
Heifers	3.00-3.50 " " "
Steers	2.00-3.50 " " "
Large year calves	3.00-3.50 " " "
Hogs	5.75-6.25 " " "

Wyatt & Parson will buy hogs at 110 under the K. C. price except on days of shipment when they will pay 15c of K. C. price.

There are in almost every line of industry in this country a few large companies where product is recognized universally as superior in quality to similar goods of other makes. The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. of Indiana, in the carriage industry represent one of these quality manufacturers. They have during the past thirty-four years of their existence built up the largest direct to the consumer carriage and harness business in the world. They make over 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Their large catalogue showing complete line is sent free upon request.

The following sentence contains all of the letters of the alphabet: "The quick Brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

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.

MARCH 1, 1907.

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.

Live in The Sunshine.

Live in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom;

Carry some gladness, the world to illumine.

Live in the brightness, and take this to heart—

The world will be gay if you'll do your part.

Live on the housetop, not down in the cell;

Open-air Christians live nobly and well.

Live where the joys are and, scorn- ing defeat,

Have a good morrow for all whom you meet.

Live as avictor, and triumphing go Through this queer world, beating down every foe.

Live in the sunshine-God meant it for you!

Live an the robins, and sing the day through.

—Margaret E Sangster.

Editor Hayes has launched the Glazier Times at the little city over the line beyond Higgins. The first issue is very creditable and merits praise.

If the proposed constitution is adopted it will burden the people for many thousands of dollars in unnecessary judges. The taxpayers will sweat for it if they adopt it.

Gage has a "First National Bank" recently organized by conversion of the bank of Gage. J. L. Pryor is president, Geo. E. Baker, vice, and R. M. Sowers, cashier. Bully for old Gage!

"In the meantime the Democratic delegates will continue to charge up their salary in the expectation that the people of Oklahoma will pay it after statehood. This bill figured from February 1, the day on which the government ceased its donations, to April 14, will be \$47,764.80."

What has become of the Jamestown Exposition we used to hear about in all the papers before the editorial passes were gone? Is it possible that the boys have stopped trading space for tickets of admission since they found they would be compelled to walk there? If so, we feel sorry for the Exposition!

The price of meat has been going higher and higher, says the Chetopa Advance. We sometimes have a dime with which to buy a little meat for breakfast. We once could buy enough with the dime to give each member of

our family a taste; later it would be enough to grease the skillet, but now we can only allow a smell.

The Guthrie State Capital's report of the "wah" in the Con-Con last week was the best account of the fracas printed. Bass Haskell and his little drops of ink will probably tour the New State if the Con-Con ever adjourns, giving exhibitions of "How to throw ink-bottles and hit what Johnny shot at"!

Allen Dorman, Rainmaker, writes the NEWS asking for a review of his circular showing causes of rainfall and how bounteous showers may be produced whenever needed. Mr. Dorman uses science as his guide exclusively and does not depend on prayer for his dampness. If he can "make good" on his claims, the government is spending a good many millions foolishly in reclamation reservoirs.

Sad Dissappointment

Kendrick, Okla., Feb. 5.—The Oklahoma people are patriotic and anxious to see a wise, broad and conservative constitution adopted, and more so since the allotted time has expired without any draft of the document so fondly cherished, which shall stand as our organic law. Now in our disappointment our people, without regard to party, are consulting Webster for a definition of "Jim Crow," who defines it as "void of wisdom or virtue." If the appointing power had named a committee of our best men, such as Judge Buford, Judge Dale, John Coteial, Bob Forest, Ed Conklin, W. A. Scott and many others we might name, they would have handed down in a week's time, a document that the people would ratify, and would stand and challenge the admiration of forty-five sister states which did not have the opportunity afforded them by the morning of the 20th century. While the leaders of the convention are asking president Roosevelt for political purposes, what his action will be, the people are anxious to know the final action of all who play on the "Alfalfa" lawn.

The people are exclaiming in one voice: drop your political buncom and give us an organic law that will recognize the constitution of the United States and the prerogatives of our legislative, executive judicial departments. We are reminded that in the campaign, we heard much about direct legislation referring all matters to the people, yet a few of the leaders, by a "star chamber" act with closed doors, cut our Territory into a crazy quilt each division called a county. The enabling act gives them the right the power to divide the Indian Territory into counties and Legislative Districts, and here ends the authority: so held by the best legal authority of our Territory. The campaign posters told

the people if they wanted a constitution drafted by trusts, railroads and corporations, "vote the republican ticket." But if they wanted a constitution drafted by the people, "vote the democrat ticket," yet we notice five corporation democratic attorneys sitting in the convention with no step in the direction of drawing a line demarcation between production and transportation.

Do not challenge the right of the national constitution to rest over and above the compact states. Give us a broad constitution in keeping with the intelligence of our people and the boundless resources of our Territory. Let the "twelve apostles" baptize you in the pool of patriotic devotion to the people's needs. Adjourn and go home, and view the beauties of all our alfalfa fields, and we will prepare a vessel in which to ship the people up the stream of time and launch them in the haven of rest where none can molest or make afraid.—State Capital.

Still Send Garden Seed.

Washington, Jan. 29.—(Special.) The farmers of the country will continue to be bored by worthless garden seeds sent them at public expense by congressmen. The house today, by a vote of two to one, rejected the report of the committee on agriculture cutting out the item and voted for more seeds.

The amendment appropriates \$238,000 for the free distribution of ordinary seeds.

The agricultural appropriation bill makes Congressman Scott of Kansas one of the conspicuous figures on the floor. Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee, makes no concealment of the great extent to which he relies on Mr. Scott in helping him to carry this measure through. It was at his request that Mr. Scott made a speech in defense of the provision of the bill striking out the antiquated free seed distribution.

Mr. Scott argued that as a governmental policy the free distribution of common seeds was indefensible, inasmuch as it took the money of all the people to pay for presents for a few of the people; that it violated the law under which the department of agriculture was organized and which provides for the distribution of new and valuable varieties of seeds only.

With the farmers of the country speaking through practically every avenue of expression open to them against the congressional distribution and every other prominent authority on the subject agreeing with the farmers and appealing for the new system, he scouted at the idea that the votes of the farmers were influenced by the receipt of a package of seeds, which they could buy for a few pennies at any cross roads store and appealed to the members to listen to the farmers themselves and pass an appropriation that would really be of benefit to them.

J. B. Harrison, living near Charleston, was here Tuesday with a load of cotton of his own raising. He said: "I just gave it away to prevent the buyers from stealing it as they did my broom corn."

Do you get Ft. Worth market reports? If not, write us.

E. F. Smith Company.

The
SUCCESSFUL SELLERS
of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Stock Yards.

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

WE BUY STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Engines passing, set fire to the dry grass in the City Park last Monday but the fire company made a run and extinguished the blaze before serious damage was done.

Among the visitors here looking for Woodward county investments this week were: Joe Bailey of St. Joseph, Mo.; G. B. Carr, Kansas City; W. M. Holland and C. M. Clark of Wichita, Kan.

J. W. Hamilton was in town Friday celebrating over the Canadian road which he says will strike his farm and compel the removal of his barn and granary. He will plat a townsite and has named it Annabell in honor of his wife and daughter.

Daddy Larkin, a veteran of two wars, Mexican and Civil, was in town Tuesday sprinting around with the boys. He has passed the milestones of a hundred years and is now a month beyond, yet is as spry as a cricket and thinks there is no place like Oklahoma for young men.

The U. S. government has opened permanent naval recruiting station in Room 21, old Post office building in Oklahoma City and is ready to examine applicants any day. The U. S. navy offers lasting advantages to young men to enlist. A card to the above address will bring full information of the service.

Mr. Julius Schultz, Holloway, Minnesota, was in our city looking for a location. He stated that he had been through northern Texas before coming here. That he was convinced that Oklahoma was a preferable location for farming and agriculture pursuits and he bought 240 acres of land near Woodward, O. T. Mr. Schultz can tell you all about Woodward county and expressed the opinion that many of his friends would evidently locate here.

To Notaries Public.

Your attention is hereby called to the fact that scarcely a day passes

without an inquiry being addressed to this office or to the office of the Attorney General of the Territory asking what fees may legally be charged by notaries public for the rendition of such services as notaries may, under our Statute, perform.

The Fee and Salary Act of 1897 is the act fixing the compensation to which notaries public are entitled for services and is specifically set forth in Section 39 of chapter 15, Session Laws of 1897. Section 39 reads as follows:

Section 39. Notaries public shall receive: For protest and record of the same, 25c; For each notice of protest 10c; For certificate and seal 25c; For all other services, the same fees as are allowed the clerk of the district court for like services.

The Attorney General, in an opinion to me under date January 15, 1907, re-affirms an opinion by former Attorney P. C. Simons to the effect that the Statute is imperative, and that notaries must not charge fees in excess of those fixed by Section 39 of Chapter 15, Session Laws of 1897.

In one complaint which recently reached this office, it appears that a notary charged the sum of four dollars and fifty cents protest fees on a check for ten dollars, when the proper charge according to the Statute, would have been one dollar and ten cents.

Any further charging of fees unwarranted by the Statutes by notaries public will lead to a revocation of commissions, when the fact has been established that any notary exceeds the statutory fees for protesting any instrument which it may be his duty to protest.

Trusting that all notaries will govern themselves in accordance with this letter, I remain

Respectfully,
Frank Frantz, Governor.

The Royal Animal.

The man who doesn't love a fine horse is lacking something in his mental makeup. Grace, swiftness, strength and usefulness are combined in the horse as in no other of God's creatures. The finely bred horse is the one we speak of—not the scrub. The difference between the pure-bred or high grade horse of any kind—race horse, roadster or drafter—and the scrub or "plug" is greater than is the difference between any other class of animals of high and low degree. This difference is not in appearance only but in price as well.

We are glad to learn that the directors of the National Feeders' and Breeders' show at Fort Worth have decided to encourage the raising of a better quality of horses the raising of a better quality of horses and mules

by adding a horse department to their fat stock show and offering \$2,500 in premiums. Their premium list is very liberal, and will bring out a display of fine horses that will delight the heart of all right-minded men and women. They have assurance that importers and breeders of horses will be there with some of the best in the land. The heavy Percherons, Clydesdales and Belgians, that can pull like a traction engine; the lighter coachers, bred for strength as well as style and speed; and the trotting and pacing breeds, all will be represented in this exposition. It will be worth going to see, just for the enjoyment of seeing, not considering the educational effect of the show; and the educational effect is the main thing. No farmer or stock raiser who has in him an ambition to better his condition can view such specimens of the breeder's skill and stay satisfied with scrubs on his place.

Final Proof Notices.

The taking of final proof notices at all of the Oklahoma land offices has been practically stopped for the present by the receipt of a circular from the general land office, inclosing an order from the president under date of January 25, in which it is directed that no final certificate, patent or other evidence of title shall be issued until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government. These exceptions are made to the general order.

All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the government whose report is found satisfactory.

All claims where heretofore an officer of the government, other than officers authorized to take final proofs shall to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

All claim where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

Entries which have been confirmed by virtue of an act of congress.

Sections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embrace herein are strictly speaking in agricultural districts, or when their character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law. Sales of re-issuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with the instructions of the secretary of the interior.

In addition to the office here, the order also ties up the work of the land offices at Woodward, A. L. Lawton, El Reno, and will cause a great amount of delay to settlers in making their final proofs.

Need Speed and Endurance.

A man named John Lewis, in the North Carolina seaboard country, made a specialty of raising hogs which took the prize at all the neighboring county fairs and cattle shows. At last he heard of a fair in a part of the

state where he had never exhibited, and so he sent his animals on ahead there, expecting as usual to take some prizes. When he arrived, after the judgments had been made he went straight to the pen, hoping to see his hogs bedecked in the laurels of victory, but such was not the case. He then wandered among the other pens until he came to the leanest and ugliest razorback animal that he had ever seen, adorned with medals, showing him to be the king hog of the occasion. Lewis, dumfounded at such a selection, went to the judges' tent at a rapid rate, saying that while he had no complaint to make, he would like to know, "just out of respectful curiosity, why my hawgs, after taking prizes all over the state, don't even take the measles here. I should like to know by what process you come to the conclusion that a mallet-head, shinny looking razorback is better than my hawgs." To this the judge, with great deference, replied that local conditions must be taken into account in measuring of such an animal. "Down here," the judge added, "we breed hogs for speed and endurance. One that couldn't run fast enough to beat a nigger to the swamp wouldn't live six weeks in these parts."

What One Bill Can Do.

Mr. Brown a Kansas gentleman, is the proprietor of a boarding house. Around his table at a recent dinner sat his wife, Mrs. Brown; the village milliner, Mrs. Andrews; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant. Mr. Brown took a \$10 bill out of his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Brown with the remark that there was \$10 toward the \$20 he had promised her. Mrs. Brown handed the bill to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying: "That pays for my new bonnet." Mrs. Andrews in turn, passed it to Mr. Jordan, remarking that it would pay for the carpentry work he had done for her. Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, requesting his receipted bill for flour, feed and lumber. Mr. Hadley handed the bill back to Mr. Brown, saying: "That pays \$10 on my board." Mr. Brown again passed it to Mrs. Brown, remarking that he had now paid her the \$20 he had promised her. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account. Mr. Black handed it to Hadley, asking credit for the amount on his flour bill. Mr. Hadley again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board: whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocketbook, observing that he had not supposed a greenback would go so far.—Farm Machinery.

Here is something that is worth many dollars to every farmer to know. Sprinkle lime in your stock tank and not a particle of scum will form on the water. When the lime loses its strength scum will begin to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves the live stock.

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

Oklahoma's Press and People, of All Parties, Repudiate the Convention.

—It was a sad day for Oklahoma when the returns of the last election came in. We didn't realize it then as we do now. The delegates elected then to the constitutional convention have since then signally failed to properly represent Oklahoma in the convention. We have hoped and prayed that the convention would give us a good constitution. We hope so yet. And if it is yet possible for that body to turn out a good constitution, one that will enable us to have a good state government for the future as the years roll by, we will give it our best and most candid support. We want statehood. We have asked for it several years, McGuire secured the passage of the statehood bill for us. He did his part. One blunder follows another in that convention. It isn't necessary to enumerate them. The public generally know the whole story, and it knows it so well that it is now doubtful if even a fair constitution would be ratified by the people. The feeling against the body of men at Guthrie is assuming dangerous proportions, as now, even before the work is half done or the instrument is known, it is freely talked that it will never be ratified by the people. Nothing but words of condemnation are heard and the press in general is filled with nothing but criticisms. Men freely say that they would prefer territoryhood forever than a state under a constitution such as that body at Guthrie will turn out.—Alva Courier.

Cupid Captures Citizen

The wedding bells rang merrily over the Missouri Flats, just north of Tangier on Feb 20th proclaiming the capture of the courteous and urbane bachelor editor of the Tangier Citizen by the little God wherein he united his life and consigned his happiness forever to the keeping of Miss Leona Coombes, a lovely young lady of rare accomplishments and grace of manner, at her parents home near Tangier, Elder J. H. Bridges officiating.

Mr. Thomas Daniel, the blushing groom, is too well known to need any introduction. For several years past he has edited the Citizen and given the people of Tangier superior service. The bride has been a resident of

Oklahoma for some time past, educated in her native city of Springfield Mo. and is a favorite among all who know her. The happy pair left immediately after the ceremony for a short eastern trip, announcing "At Home" after March 1st in Tangier Okla. Here's to you, old boy! May your future be filled with everlasting sunshine, with just enough hard work to make you happy and contented.

Along the Raton Line.

The Santa Fe construction has not yet started in this section. The materials for construction are still arriving. This week it has been camp supplies, such as tents, stoves and kitchen ware. But as yet there are no surveyors or graders in this section.

They are pushing the work in Woodward county as fast as several grading outfits can do it. Besides that they have an ad in one of the Beaver papers for contractors along the line. The Cosmos paper states that contractors are for the west end of this county.

All of which points to the conclusion that the work will be started here with the equipment unloaded here in a short time. When, we don't know and you may be as good a guesser as we are.—Hooker Advance.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON ENTERTAINMENT": "The Coterie" entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Luther H. Patton. One of their usual "open sessions" with Mesdames Appelget, O'Bryan, O'Brian, Standiford, L. Patton and Miss Beegle as hostesses. The house was darkened for the afternoon and lighted with red candles and decorated with red, white and blue, honoring the birthday of the Father of our Country. Miss Brain played the piano all the while the guests were arriving which added greatly to the afternoon. At 2:30 promptly the club was called to order by president where their regular afternoon's work was carried out. Then a miniature cherry tree loaded with cherries caused much laughter as each guest was blind folded to see which one could cut the most cherries. Mrs. F. Hardy was the swiftest cherry picker and was awarded a "Continental hat" filled with cherries; Miss McNeil awarded the "booby", a tiny red, white and blue hatchet. Each guest was given a "gilt hatchet" for a souvenir.

Then came the musical program. Violin duet, Mesdames Sharp and Kitchell; piano solo, Mrs. Allan; violin solo, Mrs. Kitchell; vocal solo, Mrs. Roberts; piano solo, Miss Brain; vocal solo, Miss McAfee. Mrs. Brain played all while the refreshments were being served. Dainty and appropriate refreshments were served, miniature molds of ice cream of "Gen. Washington", two kinds of cake, coffee and chocolate. Guests present were Mesdames Driskell, Mellinger, Netherton, Gill, Stallings, Hardy, McKay, Dohrer and Misses Nay and Shook. Out of town guests were Mesdames Kitchell and Allan of Chicago, Mrs. Hugh Roberts of Wichita, Miss McNeil of Guthrie, Miss McAfee of Illinois, Miss Muesseler of Alva and Mrs. J. W. Holman of Canton, Ohio.

It is real interesting to the farmers of Woodward county to see their self-styled friend? Billy Bolton backing up and unloading his ancient political clap into the Henry Asp-Santa Fe band wagon.—Mutual Enterprise.

Well, Eddie, you certainly have a bat in your belfry since hobnobbing with "Boss" Haskell, "Corporation Bob" and others of their ilk at Guthrie. If it be treason to condemn the members of the Constitutional Convention, who are ignorant, brutish, corporation ridden, grafting, unpatriotic and conscienceless, then indeed must our farmer friends, and all others, make the most of it! We hoped much from this body; we wanted a good constitution for the government of the great young commonwealth where we expect to live the remainder of our days. We have with-held condemnation until patience ceased being a virtue, until the pesky acts of would-be office holders proved their incincerity and the open violation of the trust reposed in them. Can you blame any self-respecting citizen for vigorously protesting against the adoption of a governing law which humiliates and shames the very birthright of Oklahoma?

Mrs. H. J. Atkin returned this week from a tour of Kansas. While gone she sent down, Jas. Gilphin, Enoch McMurray, Ed. Strand and Thos. Coons to this country to enter or buy land and they are now residents near Ellendale and Fern. She has nine more coming soon. This beats the record of any land agent in Woodward and Mrs. A. is not in the business either.



No. 4. Single Strap Harness with Curved Breast Collar. Price complete \$11.25. As good as sells for \$2.00 more.

34 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. No middle man examination and approval and no wide discrepancy. You're out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality, and price.

We Are The Largest Manufacturers In The World selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large, free catalogue.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.



No. 554. Top Buggy with Late Automobile Style Seat, Fenders and 2 in. Guaranteed Rubber Tires. Price complete, \$65.00. As good as sells for \$25.00 to \$30.00 more.



Oats


Largest Growers of Oats,
Farm and Vegetable Seeds
in America.

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Our mammoth 128-page Plant
and Tool Catalogue is mailed
free to all intending buyers, or
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JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
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Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms at Kansas City.

Allen-Robertson & Company.
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Ft. Worth Live Stock Com. Co.
Hopkins-Keiley & Company.
Rice Bros.
C. A. Stewart Live Stock Com. Co. 
Welch Bros.
Frank Witherspoon

New Time Card Denver, Enid & Gulf

No. 3 leaves Guthrie	4:50 p m
" " Enid	7:27 p m
" arrives Kiowa	10:35 p m
No. 4 leaves Kiowa	5:05 a m
" " Enid	8:13 a m
" arrives Guthrie	10:45 a m
No. 5 leaves Guthrie	6:45 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 6 leaves Enid	12:05 p m
" " arrives Guthrie	4:35 p m
No. 7 leaves Enid	7:00 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 8 leaves Kiowa	11:50 a m
" " arrives Enid	4:05 p m
No. 9 leaves Kiowa	12:30 p m
" " arrives Medicine Lodge	2:15 p m
No 10 leaves Medicine Lodge	9:15 a m
" " arrives Kiowa	10:45 a m



WELL SATISFIED.

Roy Farrell Greene.

Oh folks often dream an' sigh,
Loug in' fer the long gone by:
Vow that there war more of truth-
Honest dealin', in their youth.-
Like as not they're right, but still
Things with me don't run so ill
But i'm glad each day. I vow.
That i'm livin' here an, now.

Maybe back in Jackson's time
There was less of shame an' crimer
Mabe not so many cares,
Broken banks an' Millionaires:
Still, where they used canddes nights
Oil, er gas, er' lectric lights,
We enjoy, so why the row?
Glac i'm livin' here an' now.

Wire's took the place of rails,
Now we've threshers 'stead of flails,
Who t' reap with siele leans
When a feller's got maceines?
So I feel, each day that I
Drill my wheat, er oats, er Rye,
Ev'ry day I ride my plow,
Glad i'm livin, here an, now.

Glad i'm livin' in anage
Journeyin' aint done by stage!-
Glad our children, as a rule,
Don't hev fur t' go t' school,-
Glad that I can Phone my Biz'.
Satisfied w.th jes what is!-
Drat the ol' days! Quit the row!-
Glad i'm livin' here an' now.
-Farm & Ranch-

THE HAPPINESS OF OTHERS.

It should be the set purpose of people on the farm or ranch to make their neighbors happy. We should regard it as a duty. We should not say that this is the duty of others to make themselves happy, and therefor it is not our duty to do their duty for them. It is true that we really cannot do the duty for them, and it is also true that we are not doing another's duty when we are striving to make him happy. There are people who, notwithstanding their desire to be happy and their efforts to feel happy, are so conditioned that they have more unhappiness than happiness, more sorrow than gladness. They are carrying burdens which are unknown to those around them; they are having secret trials which are sapping their vitality; they have weaknesses which they are ashamed to acknowledge; these people need the help of others to make them happy even under their galling loads. But suppose that I myself am unhappy, because I, too, have peculiar besetting and gnawing trials; how can I minister to the happiness of others? I can express my sympathy for them and to them, especially when I see signs in them of unhappiness. I can venture to speak a cheering word to them. I can look brave, hopeful and

wakeful when I meet them, even at the very moment I may be stung with the nettles of disappointment and physical pain. While talking to others I may forget my own discomfort and distress, and can make a jolly remark or fling out a witticism and thus I will stir up a ripple of merriment in the hearts of the unhappy ones to whom I am speaking. It is quite possible that some person whom I am about to approach has been feeling sad for days, yet I know nothing of the experience; but I assume an air of light-heartedness and say some amusing words. I then leave the person and he or she remarks to a companion: "He did me lots of good; I wish he would call again." Let us be happy peddlers, as we go out of our homes let us resolve to make at least one person happy before we return.—Ex.

HOW TO IRON YOUR SHIRTWAISTS.

A young friend who always has a number of dainty shirtwaists found that the expense of laundering them was rapidly exceeding their original cost, and resolved to try her hand at the ironing board. In order to minimize the work, for she was an excellent planner, and time was as precious to her as coin, she conceived the idea of taking the thinnest of her waists, those made of handkerchief linen, lawn and muslin, directly from the tub to the ironing board, without subjecting them to the intermediate process of drying; and this is the way she managed:

After the usual rubbing necessary to insure cleanliness, the waists were put through two rinsing waters to the latter of which enough starch was added to give them the stiffness of new material, no more. They were then wrung as dry as possible with the hands, taken immediately to the ironing board and ironed. Thin materials handkerchief linen especially dry very quickly; so that often while one half of the waist is being ironed the other half has become dry and requires another wetting to prevent that "rough dry" appearance so unpleasant to look at when finished. By ironing while the garment is wet this is avoided, together with the extra work of drying, sprinkling and folding. When the beauty of one of these dainty waists was commented on, the girl replied gaily; "I imagine the secret all lies with my laundress." Then she proceeded to explain, closing with the very sensible remark that the girls who choose to follow her example would find that in a very short time they had saved enough to buy a new waist, besides having the satisfaction of always being able to don a fresh waist without any anxious thought concerning the laundry bill.

This same young woman is as capable as she is sensible, and is her own shirtwaist maker, as well. Here also, she exercises wisdom and forethought; in making the laundering of her waists as easy as possible, by leaving the fronts ungathered, with tapes fastened at the sides to be tied around the loose fronts which may be bloused at will.—Helen M. Richardson.

Screens are a very satisfactory thing in a sick room to place between an open window and the bed when airing the room without allowing the patient to be in a draft. If the patient is ner-

vous do not place the screen at the foot of the bed and prepare medicine and bandages behind it.

Milk whitewash is a good substitute for white paint inside the house, as it sticks to wood and rubs off very little. Powder and sift quicklime without slacking. Stir a quart of it into a gallon of sweet milk making it a little thicker than cream. If too thick add a little cold milk. After mixing thoroughly add a teaspoonful of turpentine slowly, stirring thoroughly as it goes in. Apply with paint brush.

Stumbling Horses.

Some horses are naturally addicted to stumbling, others acquire the fault, and still others have the stumbling habit thrust upon them. In the first, it is almost incurable, but the second and third causes can be remedied by the rider or driver. If the ground is rough or uneven, horses with a low action are prone to stumble. Other horses which are naturally slipshod generally stumble because they do not lift their feet high enough from the ground. Laziness is another cause for stumbling, and horses that are heavy in front, or whose fore legs are weak or unsound, have the same fault. Very often carelessness on the part of the driver causes a horse to stumble. This makes it necessary to always bear in mind the value of keeping the horse well in hand and sufficiently collected. If the habit is due to laziness, it can often be cured by riding or driving the horse over rough ground until he has been broken of the fault, but in all cases the cure rests with the driver or rider. The most sure-footed of horses is bound to stumble at times, but this can be reduced to a minimum by keeping a tight rein. A slack rein is often the sole cause for stumbling. If fatigue is the cause, extra care must be taken to keep the horse well up to the bit. No good horseman will ever take chances of his horse stumbling by allowing a slack rein. Stumbling is not only an annoying habit, but it often results in serious injury and many times in the total disability of the animal. While an habitual tendency to stumble often does not admit of a cure, the average case can be prevented by the methods suggested above.

Perverved Proverbs.

The wages of gin is debt.
You can lead an ass to knowledg—but you cant make him think.
Imagination makes cowards of us all.
Let him that standeth pat take heed lest they call.
Only the young die good.
What cant be cured must be insured.
He who fights and runs away will live to write about the fray.
Never too old to yearn.
Society covers a multitude of sin.
The doors of opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull."

Saving Cotton and Fuel at Same Time.

Cotton farmers of Oakdale township have discovered a remedy for the coal famine in that locality, and also a new way of picking cotton. During the



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
A Cream of Tartar Powder,
free from alum or phosphatic acid
Makes Home Baking Easy

warm days teams are sent to the cotton fields and wagons are loaded with the unopened bolls. On cold and stormy days the bolls are taken into the house, where they are opened and picked by all members of the family. The hulls or pods are thrown into the fire, making a warm blaze. During the last storm the family of John Pierce picked 100 pounds of cotton in this manner.—Daily Leader.

The "political railroad pass" should be abolished, and if the present legislature does not pass a stringent anti-pass law there will be something doing next year about election time.—Canton Pilot.

Now what do you suppose will be doing, in that event? Such threats are so common and so meaningless that they become a joke. It does not matter whether the anti-pass bill, the two cent a mile bill, the Hepburn bill or any other bill fails to become a law the only thing that will bring the average voter to his senses is hunger and cold—not who gets a pass or the amount of freight charges. Here is an illustration of the patriotism of the voter: At the recent Editorial meeting, someone called attention to the high price of print paper, and then handed in a resolution asking our congress to remove the tariff on wood pulp. This was purely selfish. Now here was the patriotism: The president said: "I oppose this for the reason that it looks inconsistent for us who have favored protection, to now ask for free trade." You see he recognized the justice, but he would vote for a yaller dog, to be consistent. —Ashland Clipper

An Oklahoma exchange springs this one, which may or may not be original:

Little Paul had economy drilled into him since he was old enough to "take notice." He had been taught never to throw away anything that was good or whole. One afternoon his mother and her callers were startled by the appearance of Paul at the door triumphantly holding a dead cat aloft by the tail. "Look, mamma see what I have found in the alley—perfectly good cat that someone has thrown away."—K. C. Journal.

THE SWINE
Department

DOES HIS RAISING PAY.

To show you that there is money in farming when properly conducted, I will cite a practical experiment carried on by me in pork production. I kept a careful record to determine just what my profit would be.

The lot consisted of 25 pigs, born April 1st. Fitting for market began June 1st. From that date until July 1st one-half bushel of ground oats were consumed daily, from July 1st to September 10th, one and one-half bushels, and from the latter date to November 20th, when sold, four one-half bushels of ear corn were fed daily. This made 120 bushels of oats and 315 bushels of corn, the entire amount of grain fed. Oats were selling for thirty cents and corn for twenty-five cents per bushel, the cost of grain consumed was approximately \$115.00. Adding to this \$5.00 for pasturage, and \$5.00 as the cost of the lot up to the time feeding was begun, we should have approximately \$145.00 as the entire cost of production.

The average weight when sold was 240 pounds, selling price \$4.10 per hundred—making about \$9.85 apiece or \$240.00 for the entire lot. This leaves a net profit of about \$100.00, or the income on the investment was over 60 per cent.—A. C. Schulz, Jr. Nicollet County, Minn.

THE SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

In the early spring or late winter it is very necessary that the farmer should have a record showing when his sows are due to farrow. The sow should be given her quarters and her bed several days previous to the date of farrowing. The sow will get over fretting and have time to adjust the nest. A large bundle of coarse straw given her on the last day means a half a dozen, and ill formed nest, in which pigs are very likely to get killed.

For three days and nights after farrowing, the sows and litters should be given careful attention. Vigilance at this period is well repaid by the saving of piglets. For this reason, farrowing pens should be as convenient as possible, both as to location and construction.

Those farmers who are prepared to take care of February litters, usually get into the market earlier and get a better price by breeding for early spring pigs. But if a man has no suitable accommodations for handling early spring litters, or if he be indisposed to give young pigs proper care at farrowing time, he will find it more profitable to breed for May litters.

Young farmers who have no money to lose on luck and old notions will find the farrowing period a good time in which to coin care and judgment into dollars.

THE WORTH OF A BROOD SOW.

Don't think that the sow that will

make the most pork herself, is the best to keep for a brood sow. That is not the case every time.

Some sows that are large and thrifty raise but few pigs at a litter, and these few do not grow and thrive well. Some sows always bring large litters, but of inferior pigs. Also avoid small litters as well as inferior pigs. Much depends upon the disposition of the sow. As many sows kill half or more of their pigs before they are large enough to wean, by lying on or tramping them to death.

There is more difference in the value of brood sows than many farmers realize. For illustration: If a farmer has two sows, No. 1 and No. 2, and No. 1 raises eight pigs each litter, on an average, and No. 2 only four pigs, then No. 1 would be worth twice as much as No. 2, provided the eight pigs were as thrifty as the four were. On the other hand, if the four pigs weighed 300 pounds each at a year old, and the eight pigs weighed 150 pounds each at the same age, on the same amount of feed; then the two sows would be worth the same. But as a rule the eight pigs would consume more feed, then sow No. 2 would be worth the more, as she produces the same amount of pork on less feed.

A short, chunky sow rarely brings large litters. A sow with a long, deep body usually brings large litters, and better pigs. In picking a brood sow, like picking a milk cow, you want one that will convert their food into milk, instead of putting on fat. But never keep a sow that is slow to fatten before she brings pigs.

IN THE HOG LOT.

No man should attempt to raise hogs unless he has adequate yards and fencing. The hog can make himself an intolerable nuisance if not confined within proper limits.

The difference in the leading breeds of hogs is small and principally in details rather than in form or market type.

All breeds are good if used for the purpose for which they were created, and bred along practical lines, to satisfy the demands of the markets.

Breeders should look for quality—depth, length, width and form regardless of whether the breed is black, red or white.

The successful swine breeder needs to have a thorough knowledge of the value of sanitation; also an intimate knowledge of all the requirements of his animals.

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NOT AN EASY ROAD TO WEALTH

A great many who have failed to make a success in life will start in the poultry business, thinking that they can easily crown their efforts with success and wealth. They could not make a greater mistake. As a rule a person who cannot make a comfortable living at anything else seldom succeeds in the poultry business. Sound business principles must be applied, along with plenty of hard work, to insure a paying business. Unless broilers are the poultry product, you aim to turn off, don't sell a single early hatched pullet off the place. You are selling the produce of the golden egg when you do it.

Experience has proven beyond a doubt that fowls confined in pens or in small yards do just as well as those in large yards or on free range, so far as fertility of eggs. Number-hatched and the general health of the fowls are concerned. The requirements are: clean quarters, but few fowls in a pen, fresh water, oyster shells and of course proper management all the way through. So if you have a small place don't be discouraged, but go ahead.

There are all kinds of draw-backs and disappointments in the poultry business, and all kinds of money also. A man must conquer the former before he gets the latter. There is no royal road to success with poultry, because every man or woman in order to be successful; must start at the bottom, no matter on how small a scale. Among a certain class of people, failure is the rule and success the exception; not because a failure is necessary or success a matter of good luck, but some feel above the small details and figuratively try to run before they can walk. The good business man pushes business; he never lets the business push him. It shall be the same with the poultry farmer. Poultry and eggs are staple crops. There is a constant demand. The good poultryman not only aims to continually produce a good supply but he endeavors to have that supply of the very best. To secure the best prices the quantity should be of the finest. That word "choice" in the market report means a great deal. We must study the market, find out what the people want, produce it as near to the demand as it is possible and you will get the trade.

BE HUMAN TO YOUR FOWLS.

A poultryman never loses anything by being human to his fowls but he does lose much by cruel treatment and neglect. There is every reason why fowls should be well cared for and no good reason why they should not. From a stand point of dollars and cents it is much more profitable. You cannot cheat nature. If you violate her laws the penalty must be paid and generally with good big interest.

During the hot summer months the work in the poultry yard becomes burdensome, except to a true fancier and that is just the time when extra care is needed. If fowls are yarded see to it that they are not overcrowded. The financial loss from overcrowding is great. They contract all kinds of bad habits by being overcrowded, such as feather pulling and egg eating. Protect your fowls from the hot burning sun. The absence of shade and the neglect to provide fresh water during the hot months will cause great suffering among fowls. The human poultryman will not neglect these two important items. The water part should make the rounds as frequently as the feed part and in very hot weather, fresh water is more important than the mid-day meal. There are some of the things that are absolutely necessary to prevent financial loss and to retain any good qualities the birds may possibly possess which will make them future good layers, breeders for exhibition birds. Many poultrymen are discouraged, disgusted and put out of business each season by neglect of these duties but they lay the blame upon everything except themselves where it rightly belongs. Did you ever stop to think what a wonderful piece of mechanism a hen is? What a tremendous strain there is on that frail looking thing we call a hen? Shouldn't we give them the best care and attention. If we do this how grateful they are and how hard they try to tell us of it. Comfort for the fowls is synonymous with profit. Every day I come nearer to believing that this is strictly true. In winter, in summer, in spring the case is the same. The comfortable bird is the one that is giving the profit and the most profitable thing the owner of the fowls can do is to carefully remove the conditions which cause discomfort to the flock and to the flock and to use every effort to overcome all sources of loss.—Mrs. B. F. Wilcox, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY NOTES.

All kinds of poultry require fresh pure air, night and day.

Don't keep the fowls of doubtful value through the winter.

Liver trouble in fowls is generally caused by too much soft food.

In handling ducks it is safer to catch them by the neck than by the legs.

Hens don't need cayenne pepper as a stimulant any more than men need whiskey.

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

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We want a responsible, energetic man at every post office and in every neighborhood, to take subscriptions for Farm and Ranch and Holland's magazine. Besides the liberal commissions and rebates which we pay, \$500 in prize money will be distributed among local workers on January 1, 1907. Whether you can work exclusively or at spare time,—it will pay you to write for terms and full instructions. Contest Department, Texas Farm and Ranch Pub. Co., Dallas, Texas. Nov. 1-15, '06.

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Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the NEWS office.

Fresh-Air Houses.

A great deal is being said now about better ventilation in the hen house. This is a question which should have been receiving more consideration than it has. Too much fresh air cannot be admitted into the house, provided the fowls do not have to roost in the draft or the air admitted is not too cold.

The latest way of building hen houses is to leave one side open and this enclosed with canvas or muslin.

At the Maine station it was found that the fowls kept in this kind of a house were healthier and produced more eggs in a year than those kept in the old-style house, where no particular attention was paid to ventilation. Improper ventilation is one of the principal indirect causes of poultry diseases. If the house is poorly ventilated the fowl is obliged to breathe impure air, made such by diseased fowls in the same house, and in a few days, or weeks at most, all the fowls in the house are troubled with the same disease.

Perhaps the best way to build a fresh-air house is to leave about a half of the south side of the house entirely open. Cover this with heavy muslin, which has been thoroughly oiled with machine oil. The best way to do this is to dip the muslin in a bucket or small vat of machine oil before it is placed on the house. Build the roosts on the side of the house which is enclosed with boards on the north. In this way the fresh air is admitted without passing over the fowls.

Susie's husband's name was Wister; When she went away he kissed her, Then although he sadly missed her, Mr. Wister kissed her sister.

—Kansas City Post

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My paint is made to order after each order is received, packed in hermetically sealed cans with the very day it is made stamped on each can by my factory inspector.

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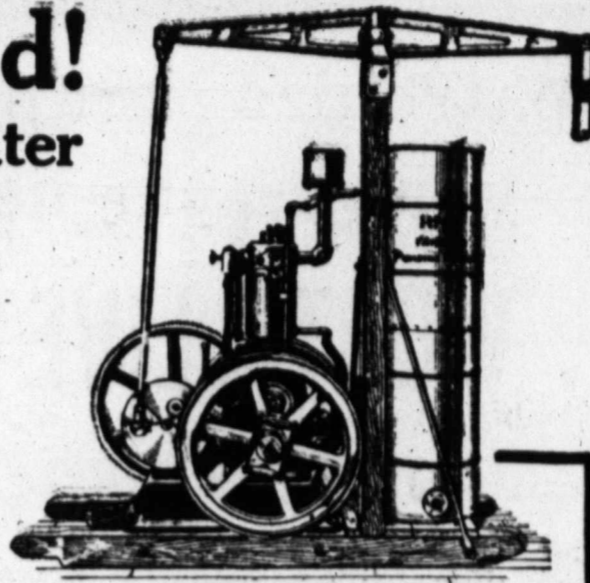
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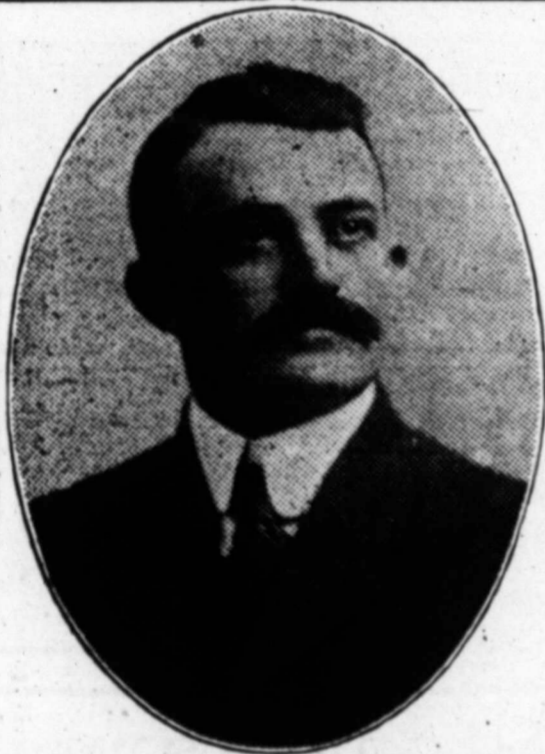
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