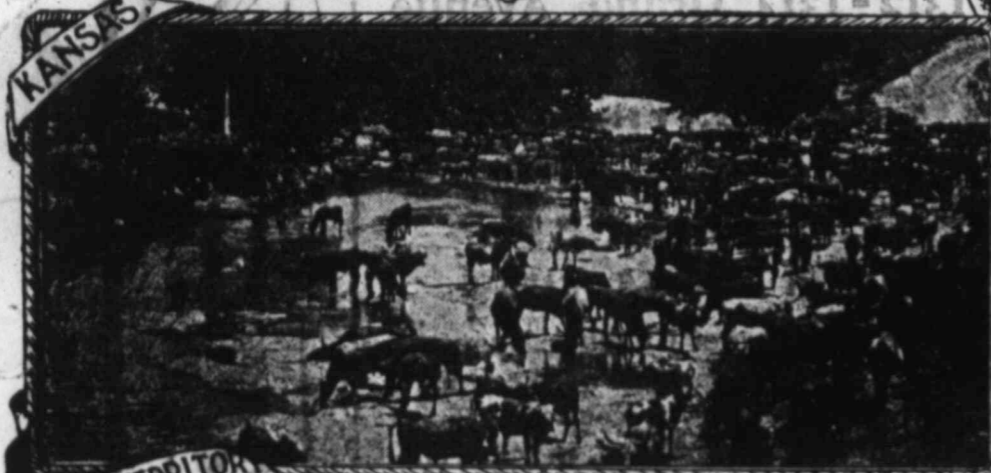


Historical

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Thirteenth Year
No 17 and 18

Woodward, Oklahoma, Kansas City, Missouri, December 15, 1907

50 Cents Per Year



MONEY MAKERS IN OKLAHOMA.—TYPE OF SHORT HORN CATTLE

Established 1897. Both Phones 386 Residence Phone 1672
References: National Bank of Commerce.


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Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

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We don't care what kind of stock you ship to us. We take care of it. We know how to sell all kinds—some to good—old buyers or market tops. Our staff of cattle sellers includes Bill Curtis, J. E. Smith, Don Yancey and George Rice. If you'll tell 'em to us we'll get 'em all the time worth all the time and some times more.
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A RELIABLE FARM POWER MAKES AND SAVES MONEY



THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity. There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it. And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before. But the farm power must be simple and dependable and as nearly self-operating as possible because the farmer is not expected to be an expert machinist.

I. H. C. Gasoline Engines are made to meet these requirements in the fullest manner. Every engine carries with it the highest assurance a farmer can have of satisfactory service and right working. Whether you purchase the engine here shown or one of our various other styles and sizes of engines, you know you are getting an engine that is perfectly adapted to the use intended. You know that the engine is scientifically built on correct mechanical principles.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,
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You know that it is the product of workmen of highest skill operating with best procurable materials. You know that your engine has behind it the reputation and guarantee of a great manufacturing institution whose sole business is the making of machines for farm use. "Simplicity and Efficiency" is our motto in building these farm engines. Every one must do his part toward sustaining the reputation of the I. H. C. works. I. H. C. engines are made—
Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.
Horizontal, both Stationary and Portable, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.
Call on the International local agent and take the matter up with him or write for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

THE
DAIRY
DEPARTMENT

Winter Advice.

It is little wonder that so many farmers do not obtain as satisfactory results at this time of the year in the dairy as they should—they do not feed as they should. Everyone who knows anything about the tastes of the cow knows that she prefers good, succulent grass, such as grows in the summer, but in the winter this can not be provided. However, an excellent substitute can be made in nearly every section of the country from the gulf to the lakes and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many of the roots, if given in connection with hay or corn fodder, add a great deal of succulence. Mangles, carrots and the like make very good substitutes; pumpkins and potatoes, even, will do when other roots can not be obtained. Turnips are very good, but if too many are fed the milk will have a very objectionable taste. I have found the following ration an excellent one for the dairy animal in the winter: Eight to ten pounds of clover hay; 30 to 40 pounds of corn silage; 15 to 20 pounds of mangles; eight to ten pounds of corn and oats chop. This is of course the maximum amount—many animals will not require so much feed as this.

The next requisite is plenty of water. Not long ago I tested to see how much water a cow drank on a very cold day in winter and I am sure it will surprise the readers when they hear the amount. It required nearly 200 pounds. What it is when the weather is warmer is not known to me, but I am sure that it would be much more.

Then the cow should have plenty of salt and kind treatment. It is usually the case that when a man attends properly to salting the cow, he will treat her kindly in other respects. The dairyman who takes no more interest in the dairy cow than to neglect to salt her regularly or will kick or beat her with the milking stool or pitchfork, can not expect to be the possessor of a paying bunch of dairy cows.

Next, the cow house should be warm, kept clean and well ventilated. A cow that has to shelter on the south side of a fence post and that has to appropriate the greater part of the feed consumed to maintain the heat of the body, can not yield a profit on the feed given her, no matter how scientifically she is fed or how good a producer of milk she is in the summer time. It takes feed to produce milk, but if much of this feed is needed to produce heat the milk production is curtailed, since it is true that there is a limit to the consumption of food. The house should be clean and well ventilated at all times, especially when the weather is very cold. It is then that the temptation to keep the openings and ventilating tubes enclosed to keep the animals warm occurs, and as a result the cow suffers from a lack of pure air. The barns should be cleaned out once every day and every part

of the floor should be kept from the sides, flanks and udders of the cows
H. O. BAMFORD

Never Drench Cattle.

By Dr. David Roberts.

Perhaps the best way of demonstrating the danger of drenching cattle is to advise the reader to throw back his head as far as possible and attempt to swallow. This you will find to be a difficult task and you will find it more difficult and almost impossible to swallow with the mouth open. It is for this reason that drenching cattle is a dangerous practice. However if a cow's head be raised as high as possible and her mouth kept open by the drenching bottle or horn, a portion of the liquid is very apt to pass down the windpipe into the lungs, sometimes causing instant death by smothering, at other times causing death to follow in a few days from congestion or inflammation of the lungs.

Give all cattle their medicine hypodermically or in feed; if they refuse feed give it dry on the tongue.

The proper method of giving a cow medicine is to stand on the right side of the cow, placing the left arm around the nose, and at the same time opening her mouth, and with a spoon in the right hand place the medicine which should be in a powdered form, back on the tongue, she can then swallow with safety.

Abortion in Cattle.

By Dr. David Roberts.

Abortion in cows exists in all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. It is exceedingly prevalent in the United States, where there are at present over seventeen million milk cows, and a large per cent of these are thus afflicted yearly.

The damage done to a cow thus afflicted amounts to from \$12 to \$25 per annum. Thus the loss to breeders throughout the United States is a tremendous one.

Abortion in cows may be due to three general causes:

1st. It may be due to accidents of various nature, but the loss brought about by the small per cent of abortion due to this cause would scarcely be noticed by the breeders of this country.

2nd. Abortion may be due to a physical weakness of the genital organs of either cow or bull or both.

The loss caused by this condition is much greater than by accident and has a greater tendency to lead to a more serious stage of the disease, but all cases of abortion have a tendency to assume the infectious form. It should not be understood by the term physical weakness of either dam or sire that they must be necessarily thin, weak and emaciated, but, on the contrary, they may be the picture of health and still be physical wrecks as far as breeding is concerned. While

this is a serious condition of breeding animals it does not begin to be as serious a condition as the third and last cause of abortion in cows, which is due to infection.

Abortion due to physical weakness and infection can be positively prevented and cured.

Infectious abortion in cows is due to a germ. The germ is contained in the mother's blood, the afterbirth and the bones of the foetus. It is for this reason that the afterbirth is so often retained and prematurely born calves usually die of sepsis or diarrhoea. It has been noticed repeatedly that a calf thus afflicted, when taken in a healthy herd, invariably causes infectious abortion, the germ being carried in the excrement of the calf. Again, infectious abortion may be the result of chronic uterine catarrh. This may be and often is due to the retention of the afterbirth, which is due to the physical weakness referred to.

If the afterbirth is allowed to remain until it sloughs away it is in this way converted into the matter of which part is expelled from the vulva, and the balance absorbed by the cow.

This condition leaves the womb and vagina to act as a nothel, where the germs of abortion propagate and multiply. If a healthy bull is allowed to serve a cow in this condition he will become affected, and if bred to a healthy cow or heifer he will then infect them and they will not only be in condition to infect other bulls which may be bred to them, but they are very likely to abort at any stage of pregnancy. The periods at which they are most liable to abort are the first and seventh months.

If a calf be prematurely born, and lives, it will be noticed to be very quiet and sleepy most of the time until it reaches the period at which it would have been born had it been carried full time. It will then undergo a noticeable change as if to awaken from its drowsiness. These cases are known as living abortions.

The only noticeable difference between a calf of this kind and one which has been carried full time would be its undersize, sunken eyes and enlargement of the glands of the throat.

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

"Bargain finders" are the people who get the most service out of their dollars.

A Cowgirl's Strategy.

It didn't seem jes' right fur me
To stoop to strategy, but he
Got so persistent in his way
I had to make some sort o' play
To give him an onseemin' hunch
That mai ten lips wa'nt no free lunch,
An' do it delicately, so
It wouldn't raise no talk, you know,
Ben wasn't what a gal 'd call
A likely ketch; a lanky, tall
Rawboned an' sort o' reckless euss,
An' allos carryin' a plus
O' braggin' talk designed to show
That he could ride an' shoot and throw
A rope ahead o' any beat
That ever warmed a saddle seat.

Encouraged him at fust, you know,
Because I had no other beau,
An' felt real lost without one when
The other gals was fixed fur me;
That's why I come to never shy
When he would want a kiss, till I
Fell down onto the fact that he
Was workin' of that snap to free!

I'd heerd him say at dinner he
Jes' hated onions v'leently!
They shot out such a rankish smell
They al us made him sick as—Well,
A cackin' his remarks as tips,
I rubbed a onion on my lips
An' chawed a slice to give my breath
A breeze of aromatic death!

Noticed him a snuffin' when
He took a seat, an' I says: "Ben,
What's chawin' at you? Aet like you
Was in a quite onseasy stew!"
A sort o' squirmed around an' said
He had a wrigglin' in the head,
An' it had got a achin' so
He reckoned he would have to go!

I reached to git a kiss, but he
Exclaimed real snappy, "Excuse Me!"
An' grabbed his hat an' out he paced
In really onseemly haste!
He come again next night and found
The same ambrosy hangin' 'round,
An' cut his visit short again,
An' that's the last I've seed o' Ben.

I mightn't go on to sich excess
But I'd observed when Texas Jess—
A dandy boy—'d ketch my eye
He'd blush an' aet uncommon shy!
An' Ben had securely shielded away
Fore Jess was ketchin' on, an' say,
I reverence that garden truck
Far bringin' me sich 'way up luck!

The Guthrie Leader says there are eighty offices to be filled by appointment and there are 15,000 applicants for the places. This shows that Governor Haskell and other state officers will be able to make 80 friends and 14,920 kickers.

FRIEND or STRANGER

You are not taking any chances when you do business with us.

WELCH BROS. Established in K. C. in 1883.

Live Stock Commission Agents
Kansas City, Mo.,

We refer to all honest folks who know us.

Write, phone or wire us for accurate market information.

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BEN L. WELCH **CHAS. A. WELCH**

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

BOLTON PUBLISHING Co.

MAIN OFFICE
WOODWARD, OKLA.

BRANCH OFFICE
KANSAS CITY, MO

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

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

DECEMBER 15, 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. Remitt 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, eight to 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 square line per one year.

Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$3.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.

Directors 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 to

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

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

"Now that the panic is over and a sober view is taken of current events, the question is constantly asked: What caused the crash? The answer is necessarily a difficult one, because the causes were many and complex. The main reason, however, has been that of general overdoing. Credit was over extended; speculation was excessive and ill-advised; expansion of every sort was being carried to excess by overconfidence, until finally the country's floating capital was practically exhausted through being turned too rapidly from liquid into fixed forms. We have only to glance at the demands upon new capital during the past year, or two to realize this fact. During the first ten months of the current year, the amount of new securities and cash amounted to over 1,750,000,000 of which at least \$1,000,000,000 is actually issued. These figures simply include railroad and industrial notes, the great bulk of which was offered previous to September first." — Henry Clews.

I have never been one of those to condemn on surface indications. The man or woman who has never had to resist temptation is not the one to judge the frailties of others. Environment often makes saint or sinner and the line of demarkation is not well defined always at the outset. The prisons are full of men and women who would have been of value but for lack of opportunity. Examples witnessed in early life; crime glossed over and criminals made much of by society too easily sway the youth whose judgment is not mature and whose principals are not firmly anchored. Temptation is listened to, the poor wretch falls, and immediately the world begins its campaign of abuse and the demand for vengeance. Prison walls and the society of hardened criminals lead the youth into a life of crime and few are those who will give him a helping hand or a kindly word to aid him in living down the past. As a general thing our charity is for dress parade. It is not often that we will put ourselves out to rectify recognized evils. We bemoan the fact that the world is growing worse but will not as individuals do our part to better it. We go along with the crowd—condemn, criticize and bemoan but we are not ready to take initiation or help the few who are really striving to make the world better.—Marysville Advocate.

The Negro Problem.

By John Sharp Williams, in The Metropolitan.

Some people talk as if the repeal of the fiftieth amendment would get rid of the darkies. It is the physical presence of the negro that constitutes the problem. That cannot be too often repeated and that constituted the problem even when his status was one of slavery. The physical presence, as far as I can see, is unavoidable. It cannot be escaped by the deportation of the negro race. It cannot be escaped by the white people moving out of the South and leaving the negroes in possession of the accumulated fruits of their intelligence and civilization. It cannot be escaped by the extermination of either race by the other. That thought is absolutely horrible to a good man, a believer in the divine philosophy of Jesus Christ, who taught mutual helpfulness, and not mutual hatred to mankind. The races might be fused by amalgamation—that is unthinkable—and yet while the darky cannot be removed from the country, he can be gradually, though not suddenly scattered all over the country, thus relieving the congested racial condition in the cotton states, diminishing the racial menace everywhere and carrying with the negro himself a knowledge of the negro problem to white men in other parts of the Union.

Negroes are going out and white men coming in, but we can by wise individual and state action, accelerate it by bringing into the south desirable white immigrants, thus subjecting the darky to an industrial competition which will require him to become either a more effectual laborer than he is now, especially upon the farm, or else to "leave the field" and go elsewhere to some sort of unskilled work requiring heavy muscular exertion under the supervising intelligence of the white man. Booker Washington said that the test for his race would be whether it should remain or not remain the laboring element of the south. I say that test has already been applied in the minds of all intelligent men, that the darky as a laborer on farm and in factory has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. He feels it himself, and is seeking the cities.

A Chinaman, well dressed and behaving himself, taking dinner at a Mississippi hotel, might excite some little remark, but nothing more. A negro, if he were a graduate of Harvard College, spotless clothed and just washed, would, if he were admitted to the dinner table at a hotel in my state, excite a riot. If, on the contrary, he went to a hotel in Vermont, the other guests would doubtless seek an introduction to him, it being an opportunity to see and study something of a new and strange type. The total absence of this feeling among people who have never felt the presence of the negro as a menace to the moralities of social life, to the white man's civilization or his code of ethics, will be realized when you remember that Carnegie, Wanamaker, Bishop Potter of New York, President Roosevelt, have all eaten with the negro as host and guest, at the same table.

Repentant Phoebe Cousins.

That the world is actually progressing is proven by the following utterance of Phoebe Cousins, lawyer and public speaker and for many years a devoted disciple of Susan B. Anthony and a strenuous advocate of the so-called equal or woman suffrage. She in her declining years sees the folly of such contention and repudiates the proposed policy, both from a moral and political viewpoint as follows: "The participation of women in politics does not raise the tone in the least. I have proof of that. I have seen lovely women take their carriages and go into slums of the city, where a smile and some silver would bring easy votes, and spend their time on election day to put into office men who had broken all the laws in the decalogue save possibly that of outright murder. Then, too, I have been forced to the mournful conclusion that women were not designed by the Creator for the rough and tumble activity of public and political life. They haven't the necessary stamina for public life; they can't stand up under it as men can. Nature hasn't endowed them with the needed nerve force. Then they cannot look at public question impersonally. They persist in confounding personalities with principles. In all movements requiring organization woman is a failure. In philanthropy, art, literature, charity, women are all right, but when it comes to politics they are distinctly out of place. I speak as one having knowledge, and I say that it is my firm belief that the woman suffrage movement has reached its meridian and is doomed."

Indigestion Due to Many Causes.

By Dr. David Roberts

Indigestion may occur from many different causes, as costiveness, a too liberal supply of milk; too rich milk; the furnishing of the milk of a cow long after calving to a very young calf; allowing the calf to suck the first milk of a cow that has been hunted, driven by road, shipped by rail, or otherwise violently excited; allowing the calf too long times between meals, so that, impelled by hunger, it quickly overloads and clogs the stomach; feeding from a pail milk that has been held over in unwashed (unscalded) buckets, so that it is fermented and spoiled; feeding the milk of cows that have been kept on unwholesome food; keeping calves in cold, damp, dark, filthy or bad smelling pens. The licking of hair from themselves or others and its formation into balls in the stomach will cause indigestion in the calf.

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

Office of passenger Agent.

To the Editor:

Articles recently have appeared in many Kansas and Oklahoma newspapers to the effect that Oklahoma railroads did not intend to reduce interstate passenger rates to, from or through Oklahoma, made possible by the new two-cents-a-mile rate in Oklahoma.

One prominent paper published, on November 26th, the following editorial:

"Although Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and most of the other states have the two cent fare in force, a ticket from one state into another state is still charged for at three cents a mile, under the technical guise of 'interstate commerce.' Yet the railroads profess to be shocked and grieved that the traveling public should feel any resentment."

What are the facts?

It requires special permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to change interstate passenger or freight rates on less than thirty days' notice to the public and the commission.

All of the principal Oklahoma lines have applied to the Commission for this permission; if granted, interstate rates to and from Oklahoma will be changed in the next week or ten days.

It takes time, much thought and the consideration of numerous features to reconstruct local tariffs and district rate sheets for the entire western country, a majority of which will be affected by the reduction in Oklahoma. We cannot reduce ticket rates between Kansas and Oklahoma without reducing rates to and from Missouri, and, in turn, Illinois, Iowa, etc. Each state added to the list involves additional labor and complications.

All interstate rates will be adjusted, in turn, as soon as it is physically possible to do so. Mortal man can do no more. Our first obligation was to reduce rates locally in Oklahoma.

Interstate rates between Missouri and Iowa were adjusted on a two-cent basis July 19th.

Interstate rates between Missouri, Iowa and Illinois were adjusted July 19th.

Interstate rates between Kansas and Missouri, based on two-cent rate in Missouri, were adjusted July 19th east-bound and July 28th west-bound.

Interstate rates between Kansas and Missouri, based on two-cent rate in Kansas, were adjusted east and west bound November 12th.

The article above mentioned would lead one to believe that interstate rates between Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and most of the other states included in the two-cent zone had not yet been reduced. The facts are that a majority of these rates have been reduced for more than four months.

Farminded people may be "shocked and grieved" to learn of such intentionally misleading items as the one referred to.

Assuming that the newspapers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri intend to treat the railroads fairly, I suggest they make inquiry of the railroads beforehand. They can easily

obtain the facts in any particular case.

Yours truly,

W. J. Black
Passenger Traffic Manager,
A. T. & S. F. Ry System.

To be a Lady.

Cultivate a low voice and one without a whining tone.

Never speak ill of your girl associates to the boys of your acquaintance.

Do not wear loud colors in dress, even though all the fashion books announce their popularity.

Show a modest, lady-like manner everywhere, and especially in public places.

Avoid slang of every form. The lady avoids them alway.

Never leave your room in the morning until your hair is properly combed; a sloven, only, wears untrained locks.

Never be guilty of the evil practice of flirting. It may sound rather blunt, but the lady never flirts. Men who follow this practice are not worthy of your acquaintance and have only evil intentions.

Never recline or lie down when entertaining friends. If you are tired to sit upright and talk sensibly, ask to be excused, go to your room and rest body and mind for a half hour. It would be more courteous and lady-like than to show a lounging tendency.

The Game Law of Oklahoma.

Section 1. Any person who shall in the Territory of Oklahoma expose or keep for sale or directly or indirectly upon any pretense or device, sell or barter, or in consideration of any other property give to any other person any deer, buck, doe, fawn, antelope, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, wild turkey, dove or insectivorous bird, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars, and all costs incurred thereby, and one-half of such fine shall go to the informer of said violation of said law, and there shall be taxed as costs in said case a fee of ten dollars, to go to the county attorney prosecuting the same.

Section 2. Any person who shall hunt, shoot, shoot at, kill or pursue for the purpose of killing, any of the birds or animals mentioned in section one of this Act, on any public road or highway, within the Territory of Oklahoma, without first procuring the consent of the owners, occupants, or lessees, of the adjoining premises on each side of said public road or highway, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred dollars, or not less than ten nor more than thirty days in jail, at the discretion of the judge.

Section 3. Any agent, servant, or employe of any railroad or express company, or common carrier, or private individual who shall have or receive for transportation or carriage any of the birds or animals mentioned in section one of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction therefor, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and all costs incurred therein, and one-half of said fine shall go to the informer of said violation of said law, and there shall be taxed as costs in said case a fee of fifty dollars to go to the county attorney prosecuting the same.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents or servants, to accept or receive within this Territory any of the game mentioned in section one of his Act for the purpose of carrying or transporting the same to any other place, either within or beyond the limits of this Territory, or in any manner handle the same in any way. Any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or private individual, who shall, through itself, himself, or its agent, servant or employe violate any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Territory of Oklahoma, for each violation thereof, the sum of five hundred dollars, to go to the common school fund of said county, together with all costs of suit, including a fee of five hundred dollars to go to the county attorney bringing said suit, to be recovered in a civil action to be instituted by the county attorney of the county wherein said suit is brought, which sum of five hundred dollars, and costs of said suit shall be collected upon execution as in civil costs.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the game warden, the deputy game wardens, and all sheriffs, marshals, and constables of this Territory, whenever they are informed or believe that section three of this Act is being violated, to enter upon any premises, or any box, or package of any kind, without warrant or process, and if any game is found in any person's possession, it shall be their duty to seize said game and to arrest, without warrant, the person in whose possession it is found, and to take said person immediately before the probate court of the county wherein said person is arrested.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every agent, servant or employe of all express companies and common carriers receiving express packages in this Territory, for the purpose of carrying or transporting the same, at the time of receiving the same, to write or print upon the same in a conspicuous place, the names of the consignor and the consignee, designating each. Any such agent, servant or employe violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars and costs of suit, and may be imprisoned for a term not longer than six months, at the discretion of the judge trying said cause.

Section 7. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 18, 1903.

KILLANCURE STOCK DIP.

Double in value; about half the cost. Is absolutely safe. Cures all skin diseases of cattle, sheep and hogs. Kills ticks, mites and fleas. Also excellent disinfectant. Used by all leading stockmen of Mexico, where tick and scab are hardest to control. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sample free. Eminent DOCTOR'S ADVICE for the asking. **KILLANCURE STOCK DIP CO.** 307 Altman Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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Stock, etc. for sale, write for my catalog of poultry and supplies. **MRS. F. WILCOXON,** Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

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OUR Poultry Department

Edited by **MRS. F. B. WILCOXEN,** Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

One quickly finds the word **G-R-I-T** written all over the poultry business in black letters. It seems to be quite necessary element to successful poultry raising.

A careful record of all the events during the season that have any bearing on the success or failure is a good plan to follow as it will materially assist the following season.

If no account has ever been kept of the number of eggs received from a certain number of hens one will be surprised at how the number will pile up if a record is made each day.

Of course the poultry business will be overdone for some people but not for those with the right stuff in them. While the supply is increasing at a rapid rate the demand is increasing even more rapidly.

Poultry culture in a small way may prove both profitable and enjoyable when undertaken on a larger scale would mean disappointment and loss.

A fowl that is inclined to sit about and put on fat excessively is not a profitable one to keep. She seldom lays any eggs and simply eats up feed to no purpose.

Separate the sexes, have two shady runs if possible and give each one by themselves—it's a great benefit as birds thus raised mature much sooner than if allowed to intermingle.

There is no question for the poultry man, as growing is pretty much of an everyday business, especially during the summer months, when even the trifling details must have strict attention. Sanitation must be promoted, lice and mites must be held in subjection, water supplied regularly, all of which means work if success is attained.

The Utility Fowl.

Utility poultry doesn't mean mongrel stock. The profitable hen is the well bred hen, selected for the purpose. The best way to manage a poultry business is to keep a strict account and if they are laying well increase the number by degrees. Any breed of fowls that are carefully and systematically bred for egg production can be made to produce good layers. But the individual specimen must be bred along the right lines. The best laying breeds may not be the best for general purposes or market poultry, but there are many breeds and varieties good for all purposes. When selecting get the best for your wants, that which is best for one may not be best for another. Keep an eye on those who succeed best with poultry. Pay little attention to those who do not expect to profit from their failures. If any thing is wrong search for the cause of it. There is never an effect without a cause. Find the cause of the trouble, remove it and the effect will be such that you can expect. The advice from a suc-

cessful keeper of poultry is valuable. Hundreds of farmers' wives have each sold from \$150 to \$200 worth of poultry and eggs within the past twelve months, which they have raised on the farm. This makes the hens kept in an ordinary way upon the average farm as good money makers as a dairy of from four to six cows.

Have you plenty of litter in your pens to keep the birds busy? Feed generously, but make the birds work for part of their food.

As the days shorten increase the amount of scratching material in all the pens. If you have to buy, get something that will not be too hard to be scratched over by the hens. Unless cut in short lengths, corn fodder is too heavy to make good scratching material. Meadow hay and straw are excellent material. Feed at night grain enough to have some remain over for an early morning scratching exercise for the laying stock. If you do this, breakfast need not be served before nine o'clock and the egg yield will increase.

About the Home.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it. Instead, use soap, which answers just as well and has no ill effects.

To prevent the irons sticking to starched linen, add a pinch of salt to the starch when mixing.

Two long linen runners, one each way of the table are now often used in preference to the whole cloth or doilies. They are very handy.

Arrange a place for the children's playthings—a place for each child—and see to it that, when not in use, they are kept in their places. Lessons are thus taught which will be valuable all through life.

A splendid table rule is: Eat less and chew more. One of Thomas Jefferson's maxims was: We never repent of having eaten too little.

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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 as a profit bringer in the form of hay or condensed into beef, pork, mutton, or products of the cow; 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 main-aining 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 | XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules |
| II. Universality of Alfalfa | XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-Raising |
| III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops | XVI. Alfalfa for Bees |
| IV. Seed and Seed Selection | XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry |
| V. Soil and Seeding | XVIII. Alfalfa for Food preparation |
| VI. Cultivation | XIX. Alfalfa for Tension and City |
| VII. Harvesting | XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation |
| VIII. Storing | XXI. Nitro-Culture |
| IX. Pasturing and Soiling | XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor |
| X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff | XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa |
| XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making | XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements |
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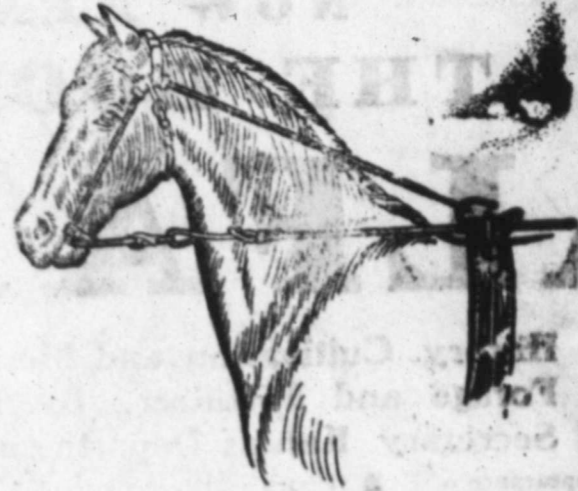
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