

Oklahoma City, Okla.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

AND FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, MAY 15, 1908

NUMBER 27



TYPES OF BEST BEEF CATTLE.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Diversified Farming and Stock Raising the Keynote to Permanent Success.

Dr. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address before the Oklahoma legislature recently, gave some striking illustrations of the folly of a one-crop system in any country, no matter how rich the soil, and showing the advantages of stock farming in particular. Dr. Spillman said in part:

"Now in the development of agriculture in a new section, there are four stages. The first of these stages is one of experiment and the discovery to ascertain what crops will grow and what methods are required to grow them. Not many years ago a large part of this territory was in that stage of development. Oklahoma is mainly past that stage now and we have left in this country only one section that is now in the stage of its development—that preliminary stage in which they are attempting to find what crops can be grown.

"In the semi-arid regions of western Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico they are in that preliminary stage of experiment and discovery in agricultural development. After that stage is passed, and that stage is usually a brief one—it does not take a community of intelligent American farmers ten years to find out that they can succeed—comes to the second stage, in which Oklahoma now finds herself, and there are six large areas of the United States now in this second stage, which lasts for about two generations.

"It is a stage reached after the farmers have found out what are the most profitable crops and a system of farming that has been built on these crops.

"Invariably this system which succeeds that preliminary stage of experiment and discovery is one of soil robbery—and exploitation. Now I can give you a few instances in order to make clear what I mean by this type of farming. In eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and northern Idaho, a country with which I am more familiar than any other in the United States, there are about three millions acres of land which for thirty years has been devoted to growing wheat and nothing but wheat. They are now in that period of development which I am speaking of—they have learned what is the most profitable crop, and they are proceeding to mine the fertility out of their soil by growing wheat and flax. Minnesota did that and has now passed that stage. Kansas is just now passing out of that stage of her development. Oklahoma is still in the main in that stage of her development. The farmers of this state are in the main through, though not altogether, because some of your more educated farmers are already passing into the third stage, in the second stage of which they are mining the soil of Oklahoma and taking out of it the riches which nature has spent thousands of years in putting into it.

"Now, there are some of the most interesting things connected with this period of exploitation of the soil. Here is one of them. That period cannot last more than fifty or sixty years without serious damage to the country. Generally speaking, farmers don't quit that type of farming until the soil wears out. Now, here is a peculiar thing to me. Invariably when a new section of country is settled, the farmers have an idea that the soil there is that one peculiar, exceptional soil that, unlike any other soil in the world, will not wear out, and they hold that idea for about fifty years, never more than sixty

years. I want to give you a few examples. In the Willamette Valley in Oregon, one of the garden spots of the earth, they proceeded to mine that valley—when I first went there they had been growing wheat for about fifty years; they were at that time getting about twelve bushels to the acre. When I told them that they were wearing their soil out, they said: 'Why, Mr. Spillman, that is not the case—why here just last year, or such and such a year, I got forty bushels of wheat to the acre.' But they get that yield only in ideal seasons; the ideal season doesn't come but once in ten years. Now some time ago, the average got down to eight bushels, and one year it went down to six bushels to the acre—farmers were not making a living—they were asking, what is the matter? I told them they had worn their soil out; they did not believe it, but the mortgages were eating their homes up. We finally got Mr. Markham, the local superintendent of the Southern Pacific R. R., interested in the dairy proposition in the Willamette Valley, but it took us some four or five years to get him interested. He realized that something must be done in the Willamette Valley to re-instate the agricultural interests, and when he did get interested, he published the announcement that he would haul dairy cows into that valley free of charge. Now the farmers of Oregon are not unlike the farmers of Missouri, where I was raised. In fact, about one-half the farmers there are Missourians. When they found they could get something for nothing they took it. They went to buying dairy cows and shipping them into that valley, and today it is one of the garden spots of the earth again. Farming land that fifteen years ago sold for twenty dollars an acre, cannot be bought today for two hundred dollars an acre. There is splendid farming land in that valley today that cannot be bought for one thousand dollars an acre, set out in fruits.

"Another instance—in the Sacramento Valley in California—one of the garden spots of the world. It was a wheat country. Up to the present time nothing has been grown on unirrigated land but wheat. Three years ago the average yield of wheat was four bushels to an acre, and that wheat was thirty-five cents below the market value of wheat. I struck the Sacramento Valley just when they were harvesting the wheat crop, and the papers had a whole page as to what was the matter with the wheat crop—what was the matter with California? They had worn out the wonderful soil, and they didn't know it, but they will learn it. Mortgages are closing out their farmers now, because the farmers refuse to understand that that marvelous soil, after fifty-five or sixty years of wheat growing, will wear out, and has worn out.

"I will tell you another example—in southern Maryland and eastern Virginia, where our forefathers grew tobacco—where tobacco turned out to be the best crop that could be raised. Now, do you know that on those farms that grew tobacco in 1610 they are still growing tobacco? Those of you who are students of the history of agriculture—know what that means?—the most abject poverty is found in Maryland and Virginia today. You can go there now and buy good farming land for five dollars an acre. A friend of mine bought twelve hundred acres the other day for five dollars an acre. That is what the single crop system has done for the farming land of these states—taking everything out of it and putting nothing back—that is what comes.

"Now, the most conspicuous exam-

ple of that kind of farming, hanging on to the land after it should be abandoned. A family of five will farm, say, thirty acres of land in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, all leading cotton growing states. On that thirty acres they plant twenty acres of cotton and ten acres of corn. That ten acres of corn makes about one hundred bushels, which they sell for cash just as soon as it is harvested—that is the only real money they ever see—they immediately spend it in riotous living, and I don't blame them—it is the only fun they have. On the twenty acres they raise on an average six and two-thirds bales of cotton. That is the average for the whole cotton growing territory east of the Mississippi river—remember, now, that half of them grow less than that—six and two-thirds bales; half of that goes to the owner of the land because these fellows don't own anything themselves. They get three and a third bales of cotton at ten cents, worth about one hundred and sixty-six dollars. Out of that they pay half the fertilizer bill. That leaves them about one hundred and forty-one dollars, and that is an average income of forty-seven dollars apiece to live on during the year—and that is what they live on. Why? Because they have stuck to a system of farming that takes out of the soil and puts nothing in the soil; they have done that for a half century or more after the time when they should have quit that type.

"I feel that in this great new state of Oklahoma with her wonderful soil, that you will not make that mistake of growing cotton, cotton, cotton, or wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year until your grandchildren become paupers living on forty-seven dollars a year. That is what they will be if you stick to that type of farming. You may stick to that type of farming fifty or sixty years, but it must not continue unless you want your posterity to sink to the very bottom or degradation and poverty. I have repeated this all over the south. You people with your new soil do not realize this as your grandchildren will.

"Now we come to the third period of agricultural development. The first is one in which the farmer experiments to find out what is best for him to grow. Now on the richest agricultural land in the country the second stage of agricultural development may last sixty years, but never more than that. On the poorest farm lands on the Atlantic seaboard it only lasts four years. The best soil will stand about sixty years, but no section of the country stood it longer than sixty years. The Iowa soil stood grain growing sixty years and then quit. Iowa farmers are now raising cattle instead and Iowa farm land is worth \$200 an acre."

WHAT BREEDS ARE BEST?

Uncle Sam Trying to Find Out Which Bring Best Prices.

The agricultural experiment stations have for years been making tests of various breeds of cattle and methods of feeding, and a mass of statistical material is now available showing the results and conclusions of the efforts of the agricultural scientists. But the United States government seems to have entered upon a comprehensive and elaborate series of statistical investigations which are expected to show what the stockmen themselves accomplish along these lines, and the breeding and methods which the practical everyday farmer employs to get the best returns on the markets. What is supposed to be the first step in this direction has already been taken by the bureau of

animal industry, in the collection of data as to the breeds of live stock which bring the top prices on the big markets.

For weeks the local office of the bureau of animal industry has been securing information each day as to the breed of cattle that sold highest on the market. Only full carloads are considered, so that any individuals which may have received unusual attention and bring fancy prices do not appear among the figures to disturb the averages. This week the bureau has also been ascertaining the breeds of hog and sheep which are sold for the top prices. In the case of each kind of stock the reports are expected to show if the market topers are purebreds, grades or mixed, the names of each breed that enters into the stock, and which breed predominates. The statistics are gathered at the suggestion of George M. Rommel, animal husbandman of the bureau.

It is understood that this series of statistics in reference to the breeds which bring the top prices is merely a part of the ultimate plan, which may include statistics to the feeding and handling of the high priced carloads.

Comparatively little difficulty is experienced now, perhaps, in the collection of data as to the breeds of the high grade cattle, and even of hogs. The sheep end of the work, however, offers some complications; so much of the sheep are just sheep. Sometime even the owner is in doubt as to the families that are represented in his stock, and unless the owner knows, and in cases where doubt might arise, leaves the information where it will be available to the bureau employes, the report must necessarily be vague. More trouble may be expected when the plan to collect data concerning handling and feeding is inaugurated, if it is undertaken, and then the stockmen will probably be called upon to file schedules with their commission men, where the bureau agents can secure them.

The statistics now being gathered are, as stated, for the husbandry department of the bureau, which has nothing to do with the quarantine regulations. The enforcement of the information, officials say, is purely for the purpose of promoting the best methods of feeding and breeding.—Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City.

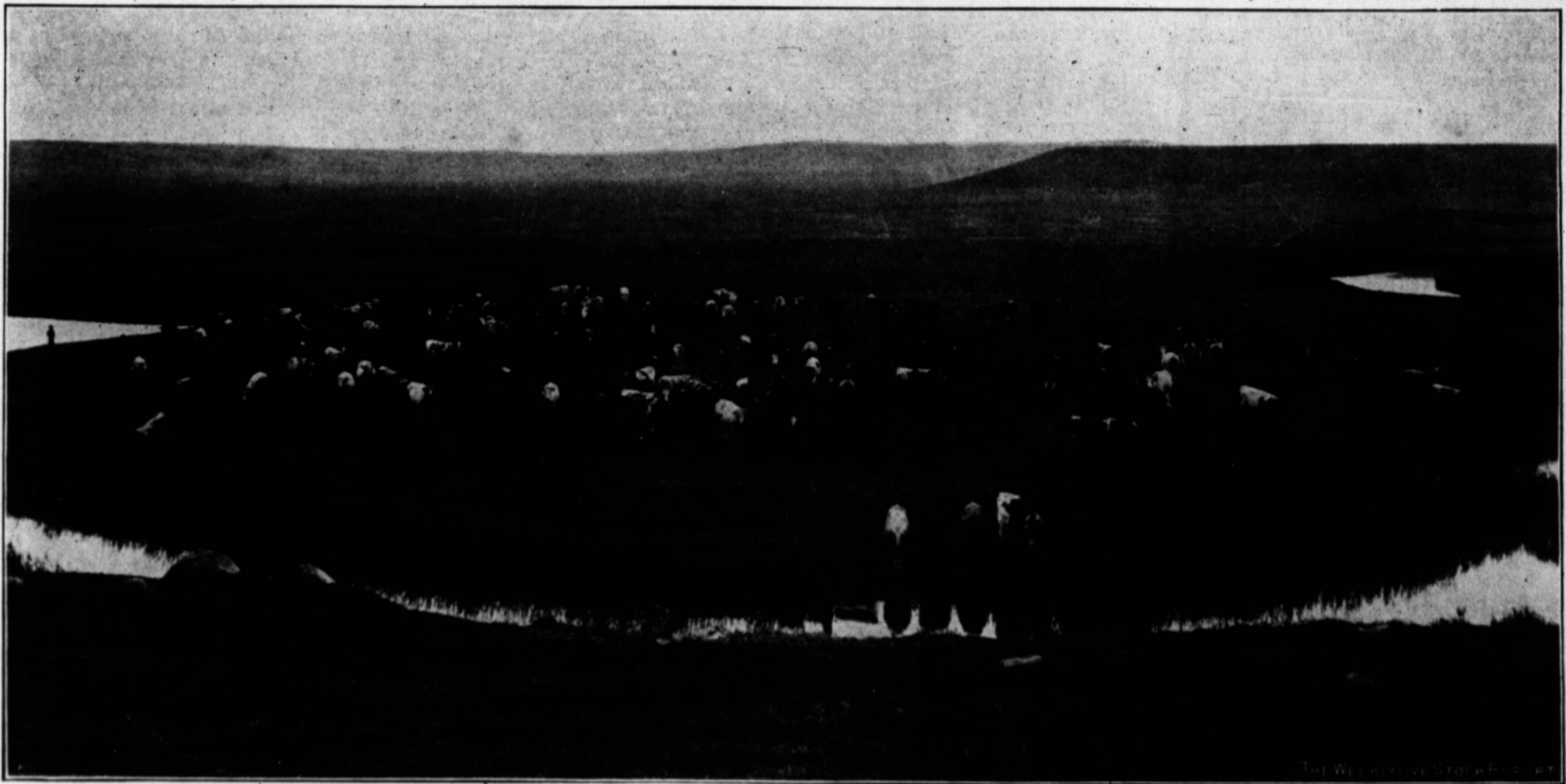
ALFALFA CULTURE.

Many Farmers Lose a Crop Through Fear or Neglect of Cultivation.

Many farmers, after sowing a field of alfalfa, get only a partial stand, and are at a loss as to how to improve and thicken it. The experience of the most successful growers proves that alfalfa needs cultivation quite as much as any other crop. Especially is this true where the land has not been properly prepared before sowing.

Alfalfa sown in the fall is usually much benefited by disking, with the disks set quite straight, the object being to split the crowns without cutting them off. It is often advisable to follow this disking with a smoothing harrow. This treatment, though to some appearing too rough, is greatly beneficial to the alfalfa, and goes a long way toward killing out the weeds and crab grass. Furthermore, the cultivation of the top soil tends to conserve moisture and induce a quicker, thicker and better growth. Disking after each cutting is practiced by many successful growers.

Alfalfa fields showing an uneven stand should by all means be mowed



CUTTING OUT RANGE CATTLE FOR SHIPMENT.

early and often, and thoroughly disked and harrowed. Many fields develop a good growth in spots, the balance presenting a yellow, sickly appearance, being thinly covered with spindling, sickly-looking plants, waging an unequal warfare against weeds and crab grass. The mowing machine and the disk, used liberally, will save these fields if there is any chance whatever.

If you get a poor stand—no matter how poor—don't abandon or plow it up without treating as above and giving it a chance.

The editor of the Nebraska Farmer, who has for the past ten years been collecting information on alfalfa culture from all sections of the United States, declares that "nineteenths of the failures with alfalfa have been due to failure or neglect to cut it as should have been when young. This is the law of alfalfa culture; it must be cut down. And the man who has not the courage, morally and physically, to use a mowing machine persistently, had best pass by alfalfa culture. It takes moral courage to cut baby alfalfa. But it must be cut down to save it."

CATTLE, HOGS AND ALFALFA.

An Oklahoma Newspaper Man Proves the Value of the Combination.

Manchester Journal:

The editor of the Journal has had a good many compliments from the press of the neighboring towns on feeding six carloads of fine cattle for the market, and one editor, Bro. Blackburn of the Anthony Republican, has figured it out after an interview with an old feeder that the editor of the Journal has proven a "wonder" as a cattle feeder. This flattery is inclined to make a fellow feel that maybe he really has some men bested on the mode of handling cattle in a feed lot, but if there has been the slightest advantage in our favor we want to give it all to alfalfa hay, and not claim a bit for ourselves. Every dollar we made on that bunch of cattle and every dollar we made last year on more than \$300 worth of hogs sold off the farm was due directly to alfalfa.

When we commenced seeding the Journal farm to alfalfa a few years ago we did so with a view to raising registered Duroc hogs and growing

hay with which to feed cattle for the market in the winter months. Our plans looked good to us then, and they certainly look better now. This has been our first year since getting started and the profits have bought and paid every dollar on another farm, and we still have about 400 head of pure bred hogs, big and little, together with plenty of other stock on the farm. If there is any credit back of it, give it all to alfalfa.

It is not likely that the profits will be as great every year as they have the last, and yet it is possible that they may go far in excess. But be that as it may, we want once more to encourage people to sow more alfalfa. It can be wasted, just the same as you can waste any other crop, but properly handled, we see no reason why it should not yield from three to five times the return of any other crop that is known to this country. And don't be afraid of getting too many acres sown—even to the extent of your entire farm. If you crowd out all other crops with alfalfa, just bear in mind that the four or five crops of alfalfa grown each year, if handled properly, will buy more land on which you can grow something else if you so desire.

Alfalfa is a conditioner for a horse, a steer or a hog, and supplies more than one-half the fat in producing an animal ready for the market. And the sooner the farmers of this country get to making fat stock instead of selling their surplus corn and kaffir, the better it will be for themselves and the country in general.

Northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas are both well adapted to the growing of this wonderful plant, and instead of a "patch" here and there on the farms over the country, fully one-half the lands should be seeded to it. There are ten thousand reasons why every farmer should sow alfalfa to where there is one why he should not.

OKLAHOMA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Oklahoma has one of the best Boards of Agriculture laws in the Union, and among the best things therein provided is that which requires that all members of this board shall be farmers, and shall have had at least five years' practical experi-

ence in farming after reaching the age of twenty-one years.

The present members of this board are to retire on the second Tuesday in August of this year and their places filled by election, this election to be held at Stillwater on the above date and only accredited delegates, chosen by the various county Farmers' Institutes at their regular annual meetings and the present members of the board are to participate in the election. Thereafter two members of the board will be elected in this same manner at the regular annual meeting of the board, which is to be held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. However, the president of this board is hereafter to be selected in the same manner and for the same time as the Governor of the state and the secretary of the board is to be selected by them outside their members.

The Board of Agriculture is the Board of Regents of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, has jurisdiction over all matters affecting animal industry, and of all matters affecting agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, and shall collect, publish and distribute statistical information concerning all matters under its control and supervision.

This law places practically all of the laws and rules governing the farmer in his own hands and places him in a position to improve his own condition if he will. It gives him an interest in the educational institutions provided by the government for him and his children. It gives his children a valuable chance for education where he has an interest, and along lines invaluable to the man on the farm.

AGRICULTURAL NORMAL SCHOOL

Teachers and others interested in agricultural education will be pleased to learn that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is to provide a six weeks' course in agriculture, beginning June 15th. This course is provided especially to prepare teachers for the teaching of agriculture in our public schools.

The placing of the study of agriculture in our common schools is a movement in the right direction, and when we see this study placed on a plane with the "three R's" in our schools, our educational system will

be wonderfully improved. Our farmers have suffered more from want of specific education during the past decade than from any other cause, and although their lot is by no means a bad one, with the proper education we will see them the men among men to be envied, for health, freedom and wealth will be theirs.

Agriculture as a profession—successful farming—requires as much brains and study as does any other profession. We fill the boys' heads full of history and law and allow his father's occupation to be belittled, and then wonder why he does not wish to stay on the farm. At last we in Oklahoma have awakened to the needs of our children, and the teacher who would teach our boys and girls in school must know at least the first principles of farming, and be able to incite an interest in this the greatest of vocations.

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

A bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Davis providing for very necessary appropriations for the A. & M. College at Stillwater, and it should be the business of every person interested in agriculture and its advancement to push the passage of this bill by letters and resolutions to senators and representatives at once.

This bill provides for the following:

Engineering building	.....	\$75,000
Domestic Science and Girls' Dormitory building	....	62,000
Boys' Dormitory	.....	25,000
For Animal Husbandry	....	15,000
Heating Plant	.....	40,000
Green Houses	.....	5,000
Running expenses to be expended under direction of Board of Agriculture	41,000

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Immediately following the Agricultural Normal at Stillwater the A. & M. College will conduct a cotton school for scientific education in cotton culture.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

Published at Enid, Oklahoma, the First and Fifteenth of each month.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single subscriptions, fifty cents a year; clubs of five, \$2.00; clubs of ten, \$3.50; single subscriptions, three years in advance, \$1.00.

In notifying the office of change of address, give both old and new address.

Note: The Live Stock Inspector was established in 1894 in Woodward, Oklahoma, where it was published continuously until April 15, 1908, when it was moved to Enid. The paper has a large and growing circulation among the stock raisers and farmers of Oklahoma and adjoining states.

The Inspector is receiving many words of encouragement from prominent stockmen in all parts of the new state. The May 1st number has been highly complimented, and predictions are freely made by those in a position to judge that the move to Enid, and the carrying out of the program outlined, is bound to place and keep the Inspector in the very foremost rank of live stock and agricultural publications. That the May 1st number was received so favorably was somewhat of a surprise to the publishers, inasmuch as that number was small, and hastily thrown together after the move. It will require at least a month yet to get the paper up to the standard set, and even then the work of improvement will have only begun. It is the fixed purpose of the management to make the Inspector so valuable to southwestern stockmen and farmers that it will be found in every rural home. The assistance and encouragement of all who are interested in the work will be appreciated.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

The orchards of Oklahoma are comparatively free from destructive insects and diseases at present, but there is much danger of infection by new nursery stock introduced from infected nurseries.

The Board of Agriculture provided for efficient work in the inspection and disinfection of Oklahoma nurseries in Oklahoma last year and good work has at least been started in this direction by our state legislature during the present session.

The committee substitute for House Bill No. 395 by Hawkins, makes it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, hold for sale or give away any nursery stock, fruit trees, bushes, vines, fruits, grains, seeds or vegetables, if the same are infested with injurious insects or infected with contagious plant diseases and provides for the prevention of the introduction and dissemination of injurious insect pests and contagious plant diseases, through the State Board of Agriculture.

Annual inspections of nurseries, etc., are to be made by the state entomologist or his authorized agent and inspected stock will thereafter be so tagged.

A law of this kind means a great deal to the fruit industry of the state and will prevent the spread of many very destructive insects and diseases with which the most of our sister states have had to contend. Should this become a law, the Board of Agriculture and the entomologist should receive the hearty co-operation of every fruit grower and farmer in the state.

The cowboys' last stand will be made in Mexico. That country will not raise as good cattle as the states, but in a few years it will contain most of the available open range on the North American continent. Some of the large ranch owners in Montana, Texas and other states are already moving their herds to the republic on the south.

Dr. Connell, president-elect of the A. & M. College, deserves much praise from our farmers for the work he is doing for them through his recommendations to the Board of Agriculture for agricultural legislation, short courses at the A. & M. College, and the building up of the Farmers' Institute work of the state.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture will advocate a law providing that the state reimburse the owner of a steer or cow that is condemned for tuberculosis and killed. Missouri already has a state law by which horses afflicted with glanders shall be killed and paid for.

The stock of cut meats at five great packing centers shows a decrease of 34 million pounds compared with a month ago.

Oklahoma is destined to be one of the greatest live stock producing states in the Union, if not the greatest.

FOODS AND FERTILIZERS.

Never buy a stock food unless you know what is in it, and never use a commercial fertilizer unless you know what you are using it for.

A bill, covering the sale of concentrated stock foods and commercial fertilizers, has been introduced in the Oklahoma Senate by Senator Blair.

This bill provides for the regulation of the sales and inspection of these products in the state, amending the session laws of the territorial legislature of 1905.

It requires an analysis by the state chemist of all such products shipped into or manufactured in the state to determine the exact composition of them and each package handled in the state, must bear the trade mark under which sold, the name and address of the manufacturer, importer or jobber, and a statement of the food or fertilizing constituents of

said food or fertilizer. Also, an annual report by the President of the Board of Agriculture of all analysis made and certificates issued.

Simple Remedy for Bloat.

This is a very sure and simple remedy for bloated cattle. Never fails to relieve them: Give them about a pint of melted lard. Pour the lard into a bottle with a long neck. Introduce the bottle into the mouth of bloated animal, emptying all the lard well back towards the throat so the animal will swallow it.—Emil Youngberg, R. R. 1, Essex, Ia.

The Inspector wants agents.

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WOULD DYNAMITE HARDPAN.

Experiment Suggested by Kansan to Overcome Difficulty.

Washington, May 15.—Ex-Governor Crawford of Kansas has written a letter to Representative Scott, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, suggesting an appropriation of \$5,000 for experiments in storing water on the farms of western states. The suggestion made by Governor Crawford contemplates the use of dynamite in preparing the subsoil to hold water.

The hardpan is impervious to water, and after much experimenting on his own farm in Cherokee county, Kansas, Governor Crawford has become convinced that by proper dynamiting the hardpan can be broken to a depth of ten to fifteen feet. He believes the dynamite should be used in holes about thirty feet apart. The rainfall in the semi-arid region would be ample, he believes, if the hardpan were broken so that the water would not run off. If government experiments should prove the correctness of this theory, Governor Crawford says the farmers would take it up, as the expense would be comparatively small.

CULTIVATING TO HOLD MOISTURE.

On many farms, cultivation of a crop is considered necessary only as a means of destroying the weeds, and little thought is given as to the effect the stirring of the soil may have upon the amount of rainfall which may be necessary for the complete development of the plants.

Certainly, the weeds must be destroyed, and for several important reasons, but, if we would consider cultivation more as a means for liberating plant food and for holding the moisture in the soil, we could better realize the value of more frequent and thorough cultivation. Weeds not only use up large quantities of valuable plant foods and moisture stored in the soil, thus robbing our farm crops of much necessary food, but also, in several cases, poison these crops so that the destruction of the weeds is unquestionably necessary. We are, however, more often frustrated by the scarcity of moisture in the soil than by the poisoning of our crops by weeds.

In the first place, the cultivation must vary with the crop to be produced and with the character of the soil, but, with any crop and nearly all soils, the dust mulch is invaluable for the conservation of moisture. All moisture at the surface is evaporated by our winds and the summer heat so that our object should always be to keep the moisture below the surface. A compact soil is like so many minute capillary tubes and where left in this compact condition at the surface it will constantly draw up the moisture from below as it is evaporated from the surface.

The dust mulch consists simply in keeping the top two or three inches of the land in a loose condition so that these capillary tubes are made larger and have not the raising power of the smaller ones. Each rain will more readily soak into the soil when kept in this condition, but the greater benefit is derived by the prevention of the wholesale evaporation usually taking place on the average farm of today.

Hogs are extra good property eight years out of ten. The big runs to market in January and February mean a shortage later on. Now is the time to stay in. This is also a good time for some experience notes



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You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a \$350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant—if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

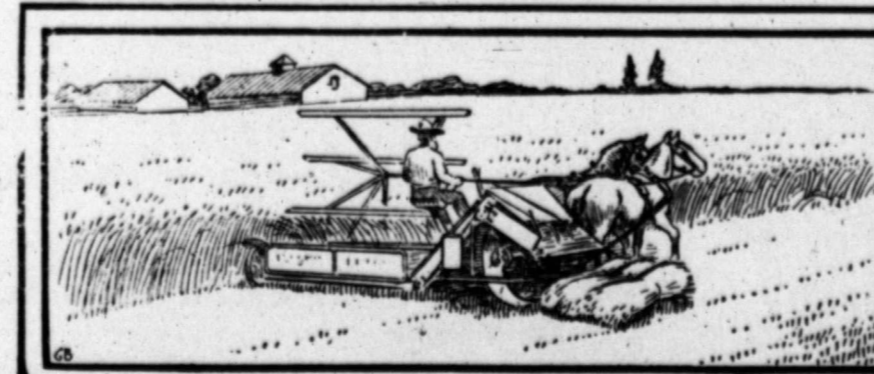
Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

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on feeding hogs for most profit from weaning to market time.

CAMPBELL WILL REMAIN.

Muskogee, Okla., May 15—Judge

R. E. Campbell today confirmed the report that he had withdrawn his resignation as United States judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma. The letter of withdrawal was sent to Washington Tuesday night.

"I had a good reason for resigning, and just as good a reason for withdrawing my resignation," was the only statement Judge Campbell would make.

BIG SHOW WINNERS.

List of Premiums Awarded at the 1908 Enid Fine Stock Show.

On account of delay in arranging the papers, the complete list of prize winners at the great 1908 fine stock show, held at Enid in February, is just now ready for publication. The list is as follows:

- SHORTHORNS.**
Class 1.
 Master of the Grove, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
 Orontees of Lake Wood Farm, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
 F. P. Atherton, Waukomis, Okla., 3rd.
 Mount Vernon Viscount, Barbara Walter, Fairmont, Okla., 4th.
Class 2.
 Golden President, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
 Wild Goods, W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla., 2nd.
 Rasmund's Viscount, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 3rd.
 Thistlewood Viscount, W. G. Moore, 4th.
Class 3.
 Corless Conqueror 2nd, T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
 Beauties Count, W. G. Moore, Oklahoma City, 2nd.
 Roan Prince, Thos. Murphy, Corbin, Kan., 3rd.
 Secret Count, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 4th.
Class 4.
 Golden Coin, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 1st.
 Chief Mistletoe, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., 2nd.
 Golden Crown, W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla., 3rd.
 Double President, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 4th.
Class 5.
 Gloster Viscount, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 1st.
 Floral King, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 2nd.
 Knight Victor, Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 3rd.
 Water Boy, Thos. Murphy, Corbin, Okla., 4th.
Class 6.
 Knight's Duplicate, Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 1st.
 W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla., 2nd.
 Knight's Rosebud, Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 3rd.
 Glendale, H. J. Brown, Kremlin, Okla., 4th.
Class 7.
 21st Ravenwood Countess, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
 Nora of Willow Branch, S. R. Myers, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
 Amanda Ellerslie, S. R. Myers, Enid, Okla., 3rd.
 Iantha of Cedar Vale, S. R. Myers, Enid, Okla., 4th.
Class 8.
 President Butterfly 2nd, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
 Silver Leaf, H. J. Brown, Kremlin, Okla., 2nd.
 Violet Minnie, N. G. Moore, Oklahoma City, Okla., 3rd.
 Tilly Ward, F. P. Atherton, Waukomis, Okla., 4th.
Class 9.
 Maid Marion, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
 Glad Smile, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 2nd.
 Delicacy of Woodburn, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 3rd.
 Miss Bruce, S. B. Finley, Oklahoma City, 4th.
Class 10.
 Shade Well Golddrop, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
 Roan Goun, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 2nd.
 Rose Logan, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 3rd.
 Sharon, H. J. Brown, Kremlin, Okla., 4th.
Class 11.
 Grassland Lovely 2nd, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
 Rosette Grassland, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 2nd.
 Silver Star, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 3rd.
 Golden Belle, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 4th.
Class 12.
 Red Lady, S. R. Myers, Enid, Okla., 1st.
 Florence, F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla., 2nd.
 Master Perfection, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 3rd.
 President Glosters, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 4th.
Class 13.
 Master of the Grove, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
Class 14.
 Gloster Viscount, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 1st.
Class 15.
 Master of the Grove, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
Class 16.
 21st Ravenwood Countess, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
Class 17.
 Maid Marion, Senator T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
Class 18.
 Maid Marion, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
Class 19.
 Master of the Grove, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
Class 20.
 Young Herd, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 1st.

- Class 21.**
 Golden President, Shade Well Dew Drop, Case & Newell, Carthage, Mo., 1st.
Class 22.
 Imp. Conqueror, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 1st.
Class 23.
 Thelma, J. S. Evans, Douglas, Okla., 1st.
CASE & NEWELL SPECIALS.
Class 24.
 Case & Newell, Specials, Golden Coin, W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla., 1st.
Class 25.
 Red Lady, S. R. Myers, 1st.
HEREFORDS.
Class 26.
 T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., Bangham, \$10, 1st.
 A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
 F. H. Gault, Geary, Okla., \$4, 3rd.
Class 27.
 T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., Sunset, \$10, 1st.
 W. D. Scott, Enid, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
Class 28.
 T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., Dandy Pride, \$10, 1st.
 Pride S. T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
 Ledbetter, T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., \$4, 3rd.
Class 29.
 Cruce, T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., \$10, 1st.
 Finley, Wm. Shellenberger, Oklahoma City, \$7, 2nd.
Class 30.
 Loyal Hannah, H. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., \$10, 1st.
 Dewdrop, W. S. Scott, Enid, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
 Kitty C., H. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., \$4, 3rd.
Class 31.
 T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla., 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, \$10, \$7 and \$4.
Class 32.
 Martha Washington, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., \$10, 1st.
 Dorsey, H. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
 Daisy D., H. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., \$4, 3rd.
Class 33.
 Fredonis Pet, Wm. Shellenberger, Oklahoma City, \$10, 1st.
 A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., \$7, 2nd.
 White Legs, Wm. Shellenberger, Oklahoma City, \$4, 3rd.
Class 34.
 Bangham, W. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., 1st.
 Oklahoma Rose, W. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., 2nd.
 Dorsey, W. M. Simon, Carrier, Okla., 3rd.
DRAFT HORSES.
Class 35.
 J. D. King, Enid, Okla., 1st.
 A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., 2nd.
 Brooks & Soper, Enid, Okla., 3rd.
 Henthorn, Oklahoma City, no premium, 4th.
Class 36.
 M. L. Ayers, 1st.
 Garland Horse Co., W. S. Boles, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
 W. M. Perry & Sons, Goltry, Okla., 3rd.
Class 37.
 Hare & McCarty, Fairmont, Okla., 1st.
 Hare & McCarty, Fairmont, Okla., 2nd.
Class 38.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 1st.
 John Morris, Enid, 2nd.
Class 39.
 Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla., 1st.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 2nd.
 J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla., 3rd.
Class 40.
 John Morris, Enid, 1st.
 S. N. Mayberry, Enid, 2nd.
 Perry & Sons, Goltry, 3rd.
Class 41.
 C. N. Hare, Enid, 1st.
 Taggart Bros., Waukomis, 2nd.
 Hare & McCarty, no premium, 3rd.
Class 42.
 Hare & McCarty, Fairmont, 1st.
 W. S. Boles, Enid, 2nd.
 Hare & McCarty, no premiums, 3rd.
Class 43.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 1st.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 2nd.
Class 44.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 1st.
 J. E. McCarty, Fairmont, 2nd.
 A. J. Henthorn, no money, 3rd.
Class 45.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 1st.
 A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 2nd.
Class 46.
 Bob Chalfant, Enid, 1st.
 Frank Case, Enid, 2nd.
 Green Mitchell, Enid, 3rd.
Class 47.
 Taggart Bros., Waukomis, 1st.
 Wm. Perry & Sons, Goltry, 2nd.
 J. H. Jackson, Enid, 3rd.
STANDARD BRED HORSES.
Class 48.
 Council Chimes, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 1st.
 Electric Chimes, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
 Air Ship, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 3rd.
 Lahoma Ben, Eugene Valentine, 4th.
Class 49.
 F. S. Kirk, Enid, 1st.
 W. M. Perry, Goltry, 2nd.
 F. S. Kirk, Enid, 3rd.
Class 50.
 Fret Not, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 1st.
 Percy Pumpkin, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
 Millie Onwood, no premium, 3rd.
Class 51.
 Jack Everett, Enid, 1st.
 Joe Harriman, Enid, 2nd.
 Snip Ship, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 3rd.

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- Class 52.**
Ethel A., F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 1st.
Millie Chimes, F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
- Class 53.**
Lil May, W. M. Goontman, 1st.
Athanall K., F. S. Kirk, Enid, 2nd.
Grace K., F. S. Kirk, Enid, 3rd.
- Class 54.**
Air Ship's Colts, Kirk's, Enid, 1st.
Council Chimes' Colts, Kirk's, Enid, 2nd.

COACH HORSES.

- Class 55.**
J. M. Stucker, Kremlin, 1st.
W. S. Combs, Yukon, 2nd.
- Class 56.**
Roy, J. A. Spalding, N. Enid, 1st.
Rhient, J. A. Spalding, N. Enid, 2nd.
- Class 57.**
Rhe, J. A. Spalding, N. Enid, 1st.
Flossie, J. A. Spalding, N. Enid, 2nd.
- Class 58.**
J. A. Spalding, N. Enid, 1st.
- JACKS.**
- Class 59.**
A. J. Henthorn, Oklahoma City, 1st.
Grant Valentine, Carrier, 2nd.
- Class 60.**
E. A. Rea, La-homa, 1st.
Joe Durain, Bliss, Okla., 2nd.
- Class 61.**
Wm. Perry & Son, Goltry, 1st.
Joe Durain, Bliss, 2nd.
- MULES.**
- Class 62.**
J. F. Cropper, Enid, 1st.
C. W. McMahon, Marshall, 2nd.
- Class 63.**
J. Hopwood, Enid, Okla., 1st.
F. Parker, Enid, 2nd.
- Class 64.**
C. W. McMahon, Marshall, 1st.
S. E. Carrier, Carrier, Okla., 2nd.
- Class 65.**
John Kaska, Carrier, 1st.
M. G. Valentine, Carrier, 2nd.
- Class 66.**
John Hopwood, Enid, 1st.
Grant Valentine, Carrier, 2nd.
- Class 67.**
J. F. Cropper, Enid, 1st.
Z. K. Johnson, Enid, 2nd.

HOGS—POLAND CHINA.

- Class 68.**
Oklahoma Medler, S. W. Hill, La-homa, 1st.
Parson Barnard, 2nd.
- Class 69.**
Tabby, E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, 1st.
L. Imp. On, Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, 2nd.
Lahoma Limshrine, S. W. Hill, La-homa, 3rd.
- Class 70.**
Reek's Choice, A. & M. College, Stillwater, 1st.
Figure S, E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, 2nd.
Earron, G. E. Haden & Son, 3rd.
- Class 71.**
Checkmate, E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, 1st.
Beautiful Coat, C. B. Jones, Ames, 2nd.
College Champion, A. & M. College, Stillwater, 3rd.
- Class 72.**
Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, 1st.
A. & M. College, Stillwater, 2nd.
M. A. Watkins, Enid, 3rd.
- Class 73.**
Nesbit & Nesbit, Milburn, Okla., 1st.
T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla., 2nd.
- Class 74.**
Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, 1st.
Taggart Bros., Waukomis, 2nd.
S. W. Hill, La-homa, 3rd.
- Class 75.**
C. B. Jones, Ames, 1st.
Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, 2nd.
Taggart Bros., Waukomis, 3rd.
- Class 76.**
T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, 1st.
C. B. Jones, Ames, 2nd.

BERKSHIRES.

- Class 77.**
Gen. Premier, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 1st.
Gen. Premier 3rd, T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, 2nd.
Silverlips Revelation, 23rd, T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, 3rd.
- Class 78.**
T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, 1st.
- Class 79.**
Prenusever Star, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 1st.
Star Longfellow, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 2nd.
- Class 80.**
A. C. Dugan, Kildare, 1st.
G. W. Miller, Kildare, 2nd.
A. C. Dugan, Kildare, 3rd.
- Class 82.**
Dushan Sallie 3rd, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 1st.
Alfalfa Girl, I. P. Ray, 2nd.
College Lady, A. & M. College, Stillwater, 3rd.
- Class 83.**
Pride of England, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 1st.
Alfalfa Girl, I. P. Ray, 2nd.
Pansy, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 3rd.
- Class 84.**
Stately 1st, A. C. Dugan, Kildare, 1st.
Stately 2nd, A. C. Dugan, Kildare, 2nd.
Pansy 4, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 3rd.
- Class 85.**
Durham Sallie and Litter, G. W. Miller, Kildare, 1st.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

- Class 87.**
Vermillion Chief, G. J. Stumpff, Enid, 1st.
McPride Model, R. E. Leache & Sons, Norman, 2nd.
Mid Perfection, C. F. Robinson, Enid, 3rd.
- Class 88.**
Sam Myers, Enid, 1st.
Sam Myers, Enid, 2nd.
A. & M. College, Stillwater, 3rd.
- Class 89.**
Mary 2nd, John Halverson, Carmen, 1st.
- Class 90.**
Red Stockings, Garee & Garee, 1st.



PURE BRED ANGORAS.

- Daisy Advance, B. F. Porter, 2nd.
Ollie M., McKinnon & Jordan, Enid, 3rd.
- Class 91.**
Enid Lady 2nd, C. F. Robinson, Enid, 1st.
Okla. Princess, G. J. Stumpff, 2nd.
Sadora, E. P. Sylvester, 3rd.
- Class 92.**
A. & M. College, Stillwater, 1st.
J. D. Herbert, Mulhall, 2nd.
McKinnon & Jordan, Enid, 3rd.
- CHESTER WHITES.**
- Class 94.**
F. S. Kirk, Enid, 1st.
F. S. Kirk, Enid, 2nd.
- Class 96.**
Kirk, Enid, 1st.
Kirk, Enid, 2nd.
- Class 97.**
A. & M. College, Stillwater, 1st.
- Class 98.**
Kirk, Enid, Okla., 1st.
- Class 99.**
Kirk Enid, Okla., 1st.
A. & M. College, Stillwater, 2nd.
- Class 100.**
F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 1st.
F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 2nd.
F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., 3rd.
- Class 101.**
A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., 1st.

SPRING WORK AND THE HORSE.

Since the most of the corn is planted and the heaviest of the spring seeding is finished, we have a little time to prepare for the wheat and oat harvest and the lighter work of cultivation.

How has the horse fared in its work? All winter this animal has had but little hard work to do. The muscles had become softened and the shoulders tender. Because of the rains and other hindrances the work

planned had been delayed and we wished to hurry through the work, forgetting that the animals have feelings. Now, we find galled shoulders, lame feet and overworked animals because of the rush of work at seeding time.

Of course this is all too plain now and we have already resolved to see that it does not happen again, but how about the preparation of these animals for the strenuous work of the harvest, only a few weeks distant?

Prompt attention to wounds and bruises will prevent much future trouble and it is necessary to do more than simply turn the animal out to pasture until the morning of the first day of harvest. Clean and trim the animals' feet, bathe the shoulders with cold water and use some good gall cure if necessary, and feed plenty of dry, nourishing feed so that they may become settled, solid and ready for the work.

Coburn's great Book of Alfalfa is the recognized text book on this important crop. Every farmer who expects to grow alfalfa should have a copy. The price is two dollars. The Live Stock Inspector furnishes the book and this paper for a year for the price of the book alone.

The Inspector wants agents.

DAIRY LEGISLATION.

Oklahoma Solons Working on Plans for Proper Protection.

That the dairymen of Oklahoma are receiving attention in our legislature is especially proven by a study of the dairy bill introduced under the head of Senate Bill No. 357, by Davis.

In the framing of this bill, the author, Senator Clarence Davis, solicited the co-operation of the Oklahoma Dairymen's Association, the dairy department and professors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the officers of the department of dairying at Washington, so that, should this bill become a law, the Oklahoma dairyman has the best protection afforded in any state in the Union.

Briefly this bill provides for:

The selection of a qualified State Dairy Commissioner by the Board of Agriculture, who shall have charge of dairy affairs in the state, acting under the supervision of the board.

The inspection of creameries, dairies, ice cream and cheese factories, cream stations, etc., at least once each year.

The publishing of statistics and information concerning the dairy conditions of the state at least once each year.

The testing of the milk and cream only by licensed testers and punishment for over-reading or under-reading a test.

The prevention of a discrimination in prices paid for milk or cream.

The inspection of cattle for tuberculosis and the prevention of the sale or disposition of dairy products from tuberculous cattle.

The prevention of the sale of adulterated or mislabeled dairy products or of imitations of these products mislabeled.

And penalties for infringements of this law.

At last reports, the substance of this bill has been incorporated in a House bill recommended by the House committee as a substitute for the Bryan and Williams Pure Food and Drugs Bill.

The first session of our legislature is drawing to a close and, if we wish the protection embodied in these bills we should write to our senators and representatives, urging their favorable action on such bills.



WOODWARD COUNTY SHORTHORNS.

LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM.

The successful farmer seldom depends upon his crops alone for his means of livelihood. The sale of the wheat and corn from the farm will usually net a profit on money and labor expended for their production, but the returns may be many times multiplied by passing them through good livestock to the market. This method of marketing is of importance from no other, for two very good reasons. First, the products taken from the farm give larger returns, and, second, from most classes of animals, the plant foods taken up by the crop may be returned to the land.

It is both natural and necessary that we plan for the future success of our business in any enterprise and it is possible, on the farm, to plan not only for a continuance of the present prosperity of the business but also for the improvement of the same from year to year by the sale of the crops through the livestock and the return of the plant foods to the soil through the barnyard manure.

The plant food supply is not inexhaustible in any soil, and, although much good may be done and often, as with the legumes, some of these foods returned, or even increased, a constant drain upon the land by the sale of the farm crops is a detriment to the farm and ultimately results in a depreciation in the value of the land as a crop producer. On the other hand, by the marketing of the crops through livestock, the greater part of all of the plant foods are returned to the land and, with judicious rotation of crops, will increase the producing quality of the land and inevitably increase the profits realized.

The following summaries from actual analyses, may more forcibly impress the above argument, the figures given being number of pounds per ton:

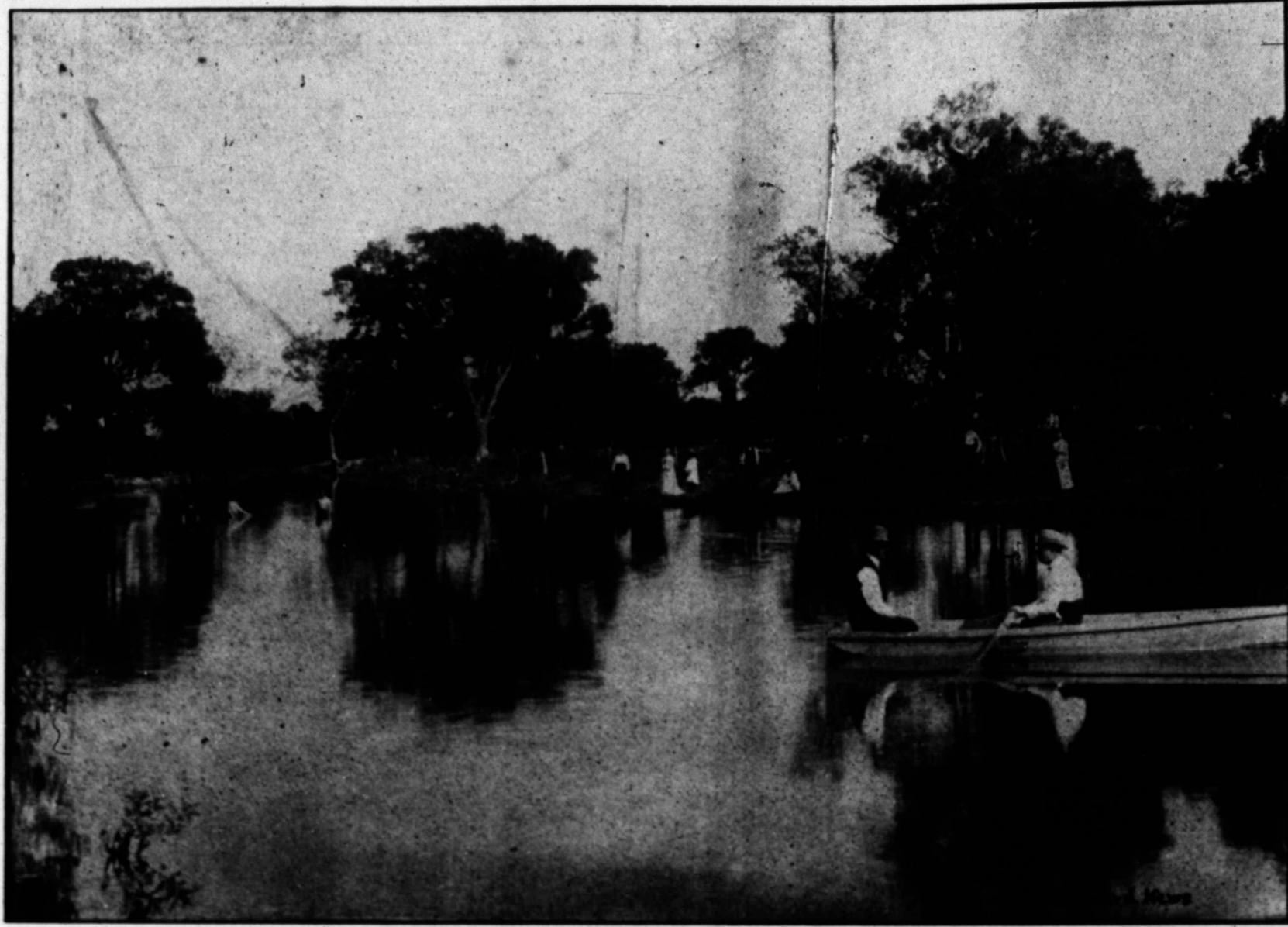
	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Corn	33.2	11.4	7.4
Wheat	38.6	17.4	11.0
Alfalfa hay	44.8	10.2	33.6
Meadow hay	29.4	8.1	26.2
Milk	10.2	3.8	3.4
Cream	8.0	3.0	2.6

Also, in the prices paid for these products, we find a large variation.

1 ton of corn at 50 cents per bushel equals	\$17.85
1 ton of wheat at \$1.00 per bushel equals	33.33
1 ton of alfalfa hay equals about	12.00
1 ton of meadow hay equals about	8.00
1 ton of milk at 5 cents per quart equals	46.50
1 ton of 30 per cent cream at 20 cents per pound of butter fat equals	120.00

Thus, while the crops used in the feed for the dairy cow remove more than three times the amount of the fertilizing constituents or plant foods from the soil as does the products of this animal, more than three times the price of the first are paid for the latter. Figure it as you will, the cow giving 300 pounds of butter fat will come very near doubling the price received for the farm crops in payment for faithful work expended in her behalf.

The same argument may be produced for the other livestock of the farm though possibly not affording such a decided profit. Extensive crop farming may be made to net fair profits for a few years, but the more intensive stock farming is a surer road to continued substantial success.



PICNIC ON LAKE NEAR GAGE.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector.

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 11, 1908.—The cattle market closed last week about steady on killing kinds, although receipts were liberal for this season, 36,000 head, an increase of 7,000 over the previous week, and 3,000 more than during the same week last year. Stockers and feeders closed the week badly, 35 to 50 cents below the end of the previous week, as the high prices of the previous week had attracted heavy receipts of this class, and at the same time reduced the demand. Killing cattle sold highest on Tuesday, when there were more sales at \$6.80 to \$7 than any other day this year. The supply today is 9,000 head, market steady to strong. Straight grass cattle will arrive earlier this summer than usual, because cattle came through the mild winter in fine condition. The outlet for the meat is better than last week, but industrial conditions all over the country do not indicate any great improvement in this direction. Some black yearlings sold at \$7 today, bulk of sales \$6.15 to \$6.80, killers having been able to hold down the top cattle better than the medium grades the last ten days. Fancy heifers bring \$6 to \$6.50, top cows \$6, a few bulls and top veals at the same figure, bulk of cows \$3.75 to \$5.25, heifers \$4.75 to \$5.75, bulls \$3.75 to \$5. Not many stockers or feeders went out last week above \$5.50, and closing prices ranged from \$4 to \$5.35 for bulk of sales, a few common stockers at \$3 to \$3.75.

Hog receipts last week were heavy at 83,000 head, a big gain over both the previous week and corresponding week a year ago. Packers tried to depress prices each day, but the activity of shipper buyers forced sharp competition, and markets generally closed at the best point. The run is 10,000 today, and conditions are similar to those ruling last week; market opened weak to 5c lower, but closed strong to 5c higher, top \$5.65, bulk of sales \$5.45 to \$5.60. Wet weather last week, which prevented working in the fields, contributed

toward the heavy supply.

Sheep receipts last week, 43,000 head, 5,000 more than previous week and 10,000 larger than same week last year. Buyers took hold in an astonishing manner, and the week closed 10 to 15 higher than close of previous week. Supplies have been light in Buffalo lately, which increases trade for western packers. Run here today is 15,000 head, composed largely of Texas stuff. Fed lambs carrying fleece sold at \$6.90 to \$7.35 today, clipped lambs worth \$6.10 to \$6.50, clipped sheep and yearlings \$5.25 to \$6, Texas goats \$3.50 to \$4. Good receipts are expected balance of this week.

J. A. RICKART,
L. S. Correspondent.

St. Joseph.

Special to the Live Stock Inspector.

So. St. Joseph, Mo., May 11, 1908.—During the last couple of weeks there has been a material enlargement in the marketward movement of live stock at all western markets. This has not been as noted in the volume of cattle, however, as it has been in hogs, and in neither case has it been sufficient to affect the markets adversely to the selling interests.

The movement of cattle, while considerably larger than during April, has been running very largely to winter fed steers and gives rise to a belief that supplies will not run into large figures, at least until the opening of the northwestern range season. The proportion of butcher grades of cows, heifers and light steers coming from the corn belt states has been extremely small and this has forced prices for good fat cows and heifers to an abnormally high level. Fat steers are selling well and are on the highest level of the year. It is altogether likely, judged from the apparent condition, that high prices for fed steers will continue throughout the late spring and early summer months, but the selling interests may as well prepare for a lower range of prices on cows and heifers; also on light native steers that have been running on grass. Cattle will begin coming shortly from the southwestern ranges, in fact are beginning to move now, and these will largely take place of native she stuff

and the high prices now prevailing must disappear except on strictly corn fed grades of she stuff. Cattle are selling here at present on a basis of \$6.50 @ \$7.10 for good to choice native steers; \$5.50 @ 6.25 for common to fair, \$4.50 @ 5.50 for bulk of cows and heifers, but with extra lots making \$6 @ 6.50. There is not much inquiry for stock cattle and with prices for all beef-cattle holding a firm level, everything in the stocker and feeder line is considerably lower than ten days ago.

Hogs are running almost up to last winter's volume, but the demand is quite good and there hasn't been much fluctuation in prices during the last ten days. It is particularly noticed that while receipts are liberal in number the proportion of well finished medium and heavy is falling off. Doves coming largely at mixed and including a good many light weights. This is sometimes taken as indicating that supplies are not large in the country, and yet it will not do to predict slim supplies at this time. Prices seem to be on a healthy level at around \$5.45 @ 5.60 for the bulk, although there is a tendency to widen out in the range of prices.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have not been large, but show an increasing tendency. This is natural at this season of year, and the feedlots in the west are about empty and the first of the southwestern grassers are beginning to come. Prices have been holding up fairly well and yet there is a tendency to a lower range which will surely come with the advent of large supplies of grass stock on the market. All reports favor a large lamb crop, both on the ranges and in eastern states where ewes were bought freely last fall. This will have a tendency to stimulate belief in more moderate prices when it comes to filling feedlots.

WARRICK.

The Inspector wants a lot of good photographs of Oklahoma livestock and farm scenes. If you have something good, send it in. The photograph will be returned in good condition, whether used or not. Be sure to include a brief description of the subject matter.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Breeding for Dairy Purposes.

We are all interested, more or less, in the dairy industry of Oklahoma and it is much better both for the industry and for the state that we get started right at the beginning.

It is very important that the Oklahoma product be of first class quality and still more important for the greatest success of the industry that the producers net some profit. The quality of the products depends entirely upon the handling of the milk and cream, but the profit to the producer lies largely with the kind of cattle kept for this production.

Scrub cows will seldom pay for their keep and are a poor class of animals to have on any farm or in any lot. Grade animals are better and may net large profits if graded in the right direction. Pure bred stock is the best for any man to keep if it is at the same time well bred—for there are poor individuals in any breed.

Practically, the dairy industry is just starting in Oklahoma and there are few farmers who feel that they can pay from \$100 to \$300 per cow for a herd of pure-bred dairy animals. However, both science and common sense teach us that the bull is half the herd and we have only to figure four or five years ahead to prove the consistency and profitability of the purchase of a well-bred, pure-bred dairy bull for use on good grades, anywhere obtainable.

The man who is to succeed in the dairy business must do away with the dual purpose idea for a man cannot make any material profit in breeding for both beef and milk from the same individual. Breeders and owners of this class of cattle will succeed only in fattening the cow when the feed is increased for the purpose of increasing the milk flow. Breed either for beef or for milk, but do not try to produce the two in the same herd.

Breeding for dairy purposes should consist of, first, a selection of good grade cows, tending toward the dairy type; second, the introduction of good pure bred dairy blood through a dairy bull introduced into the herd. Have a type and object in view and breed for results. Plant crops that will produce nutritious and succulent feed for the animals and then work for profit.

The Dairy and the Chores.

The dairy cow is rapidly coming into favor in Oklahoma and the farmers of the state can certainly do no better than to stock their farms with a well-equipped, clean and up-to-date dairy.

Many farmers there are who have grown to dread the routine of the chores when several animals, especially milch cows, are kept. However, as we find in any other business or profession, where there is no profit there is little interest created. In almost every instance where the chores are a bugbear, we will find that the man in charge has failed to attach enough importance to this phase of the farm work, and, in consequence, is constantly losing money on the time spent with the chores.

Where a man's pocketbook develops, there will his heart be also. Where a man's heart is not, there will he net no profit. Thus, so long as we merely work at the chores, skimp the feed allowed the cows and hurry through with the milking, with never a kind thought or word for the animals, we cannot expect to reap a

golden harvest from the products of the dairy.

In most cases, too, where the milking is so very disagreeable, it will be found that the farm is supporting several star boarders, who are eating their heads off from two to forty times each year.

A good cow should give about 6,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter fat yearly, and with economical feeding, should net from \$45 to \$60 per year. The average of the dairies in Oklahoma today will not exceed a profit of \$10 per cow per year with the labor expended thrown in, and this is the reason so many owners of cows find the milking proposition such a disagreeable one.

This is a very good time of the year to economize, and one of the best means toward economy in labor and money in the dairy is to get rid of the star boarders and obtain in their stead individuals who will net an appreciable profit throughout. There are many good animals in the country, and there should be many more. Get or keep only good dairy cows, breed to a well-bred, pure-bred dairy bull, and care for and feed the calves to produce profitable dairy animals. The grade bull is not a profitable animal to use and most male calves from the grade dairy animals will net largest profits if sold as veal.

Things to Remember.

You can't get 6 per cent of butter fat in milk from a 2 per cent cow. The per cent of butter fat depends upon the individual and not upon the feed. Feed to produce quantity; select your animals for quality.

The calf born late in the spring is more affected by the onslaught of flies than the one born earlier in the season. The fall calf has not these pests to contend with.

Don't be afraid of getting a good dairy cow too fat, as all of the feed eaten, above that required for sustenance, will go toward the production of milk.

Young animals are more often over-fed than under-fed, especially when fed by hand. It is better to starve them a little than to over-feed them.

Don't forget the dry season of July and August and plant some crop that will provide succulent feed for the cows at that time.

Keeping the animals clean will help to keep them free from flies.

The cow will do better work as a pet than as a slave.

Kindness is paid for in cash by the dairy cow.

Hints to Creamery Patrons.

A little dirt may create a decided effect in the milk or cream.

Clean, sweet cream makes clean, sweet butter and sour or dirty cream is sure to affect the product.

We cannot expect to receive the market price paid for cream kept under proper conditions unless our cream is kept that way.

Butter of poor quality cannot control top price on the market.

Keep the cream in a cool, clean place and get it to the creamery as often as possible.

See that all utensils used in the handling of the dairy products are absolutely clean.

Get a Babcock tester and know what the cow and the creamery man are doing for you.

Oklahoma butter is at present making an unfavorable impression on the Eastern market. It's up to us to change this condition of things.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Summary Shows Good Prospects All Over the Country.

Although the crop situation has been beset with the usual number of difficulties, the probabilities still favor a better season than we had last year, says the Drovers' Telegram. Winter wheat is practically made, and the outlook is for a yield of 450,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 more than was harvested in 1907. The area is 89,744,000 acres, an increase of 1,612,000 acres over the area harvested last year. According to a conservative private estimate, the spring wheat area in the three principal producing states of the Northwest is 13,575,000 acres, a reduction of 13,000 acres, but the total acreage of that grain in the United States may be as large as a year ago, when it was 17,079,000 acres. In view of the early seeding and the recent rains, it is regarded as almost certain that the spring wheat yield of last year, 230,000,000 bushels, will be exceeded. With 250,000,000 bushels of spring wheat and 450,000,000 of winter wheat, the total production would be 700,000,000 bushels, an aggregate which ranks next to the two banner harvest years, 1906 and 1901.

Oats have the promise of a greatly increased yield over the slim crop of 1907, which was only 754,443,000 bushels. Owing to a decreased acreage, however, it is not to be expected that the records of 1906, 1905 and 1902, each of which was nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels, can be equaled.

The corn crop is going in late, and excessive rains and low temperatures have rendered replanting necessary in some regions, but it is believed that a week or ten days of fair weather would enable the farmers to seed a full acreage, which would be around 100,000,000 acres. The corn crop last year fell down to 2,592,000,000 bushels, and a yield of 3,000,000,000 would not prove burdensome this season. The biggest corn crop was 2,927,416,000 bushels, in 1906.

As old stocks of grain will be near the point of exhaustion before any new cereals become available, it is not improbable that something near the excellent price levels of the last season will prevail—at least, until the refilling of commercial channels shall have been accomplished.

One of the cheapest feeds for pigs is skim milk when fed in a good, sweet condition. It is just as important to have the milk sweet when fed to pigs as when fed to calves. Mix middlings with the milk, and as the pigs grow older add a little oil meal, then still later as much corn as they will clean up. I have found this to be the cheapest and quickest way that I have ever raised pigs.—L. W. Willman, R. R. 1, Concordia, Mo.

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POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Standard Poultry on the Farm.

The poultry on the farm is usually considered only of very minor importance, especially by the men, except there be a scarcity of fried chicken and eggs. Where farm accounts are kept, it is surprising to note the large percentage of the grocery bill that is paid from the sale of eggs and poultry, and, too, where such accounts are kept, it is usually found that better care is given this class of live stock.

There is just as much to be gained in the keeping of standard or pure bred poultry as there is in keeping the same class of horses, cattle and hogs. The haphazard mixing of breeds is a decided step toward failure. The crossing of a large bird with a heavy laying breed will not necessarily produce a large heavy layer, but is more liable to produce a large assortment of birds. And then, what will the next cross bring?

There are many good standard breeds of poultry in the country and any of these may be developed in the desired direction by judicious selection and breeding. The scrub hen is a losing proposition, and the most profit is always to be realized from the pure bred flock. We should always remember that domestic fowls are an abnormal production of nature and the tendency of unrestrained development of poultry is, of necessity, away from the present standards brought about by man. The best proof we have that the above conditions are realized by owners of poultry is the introduction of the pure bred cock into their flock each year whether that flock be pure bred or not.

Poultry Notes.

Charcoal is one of the best conditioners for hens.

It has been estimated that each laying hen uses about one bushel of grain a year.

Milk makes good poultry food. The chickens will take it whether it is sweet or sour.

It is said that a large red comb in a hen nearly always is an indication that she is a good layer.

A well fed, normally developed chicken will lay the majority of its eggs during the first two years.

Try clover feed. Use part corn and part clover hay, and you will have a profitable diet for your birds.

It is important that you feed your chickens regularly. They learn to know their feeding time and expect to be fed.

Clean your poultry house regularly. More disease results from neglected roosts, coops and runs than from any other cause.

Ashes and tobacco dust make a good insecticide. Sprinkle this liberally in your poultry houses, and it will go a long way toward keeping the house free from vermin.

Do not neglect your soil in the poultry run. It does not take a small flock long to make a large run absolutely unfit for use. Keep everything around the birds clean.

Authorities and experience teach us that wheat and oats are the best

grains for poultry. Of second importance are buckwheat, corn and barley. Rye should never be used in quantity.

Whitewash the nests and the hen-house as often as possible. It will help considerably toward keeping the birds free from vermin.

Do not overlook the dust baths for the chickens. Have the dust very fine. It would be well to add a little tobacco dust, and possibly some very fine coal or wood ash. Be liberal in its use for the chickens like it.

If you wish to fatten ducks and geese, confine them and feed them on potatoes, boiled turnips and carrots, thickened with a cereal, preferably catmeal. Birds that are being fattened in this way should be fed four or five times a day.

Know what every bird in your yard is doing, and when a bird has outgrown its usefulness, dispose of it. Useless birds are a bad investment. It costs quite a little to keep them, and they are in the way and do nothing. Let them make room for young blood.

If you are in doubt about feeding your poultry, visit the poultry house at night and examine the crops of the birds. If the crops are hard and distended, you can rest assured that the birds are over-fed. If the crops are empty, they are under-fed. Strike a medium.

The reason that age causes a bad flavor in eggs is that germs or other organisms go through the porous shell into the egg and start decomposition. Eggs should be kept in clean places, away from strong odors. Seemingly slight things, such as musty hay in the nest, will influence the flavor.

The Self Sustaining Turkey.

The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower. In other words, they may be termed self sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.

Pot Grown Tomato Plants.

Pot grown plants undisturbed from the seed do not damp off as easily as plants bed grown and transplanted.

Pot grown plants exceed transplanted plants in product 18 per cent. or at the rate of two tons per acre.

In earliness of first months of bearing pot grown plants yield double the others. For quality of crop tomatoes should be well manured, but it is not well to grow them on the same land successive years.—T. H. White.

Live Stock and Crops.

Live stock furnishes the best and most convenient means of marketing many farm crops and byproducts. Without live stock farmers in the corn and alfalfa sections could not market their crops. The cotton seed produced in Mississippi contains more than \$5,000,000 worth of fertilizer material, all of which could be kept on the farm by feeding the meal and hulls to cattle.—W. L. Hutchinson, Mississippi.

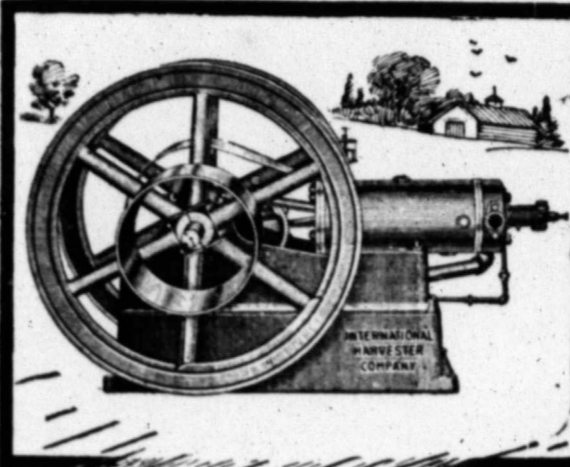
FOR SALE—A good yearling shorthorn grade bull for sale cheap. H. Emerson, rural route 1, Enid, Oklahoma.

Dust Absorbents.

In order to help absorb liquid manures and prevent the loss of volatile ammonia compounds dust absorbents are used. Good materials for use in this way are land plaster (gypsum), kalin, finely ground phosphate rock and phosphate, fine earth and sand.

The use of such materials as furnish phosphoric acid and potash is especially valuable, as they enrich the manure in these plant foods.

It is for you to control the flavor of the eggs that your hens can produce. In well regulated poultry houses the hen is only a machine and will do your bidding absolutely. If you feed the hens mostly on animal food, the flavor of the eggs will be stronger and coarser than if the birds are fed on grains. Likewise, strongly flavored vegetable foods, such as onions, affect the flavor of the egg to a great degree.



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

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The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in:—
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A NEW MEXICO SHEEP SHEARING SCENE.

IS POOR QUALITY.

Besides, Argentine Wheat Exports Have Fallen Off Badly—Prices Rule High.

The old crop shortage is hardly a just statement of the present wheat supply situation, yet there are few in the trade that do not think that the 1907 wheat stocks will be pretty well dissipated before the new crop becomes available, says the Minneapolis Market Record.

The belief has become all the more fixed by the maturing of the May options and the surface evidence at least, that the cash wheat is in the hands of merchandising and milling interests. This much is certain, at any rate, there should be no pressure of wheat on the commercial markets and buyers are not likely to encounter cheap wheat until well into the summer.

There has been a very strong turn in the international situation. The Liverpool market and continental markets, as well, have led rather than followed the domestic price changes. The revival of an export demand and the difference in Liverpool quotations, which makes it possible to apply domestic wheat on their deferred futures, forecasts another enlarged movement of our wheat across the water unless prices are advanced to the checking point.

The world's export movement each week shows that there is little free wheat in any of the surplus countries. With the passing of Argentina as an extraordinary shipper to a normal exporter should force deficiency nations into other markets. From present observations it would be hard to say just where this new supply can be found outside of America, if this country can furnish the grain. Russia did make a promising effort week before last, but last week there was a falling off, which only shows the unreliability of that country as a source of supply. Hungarian crop reports are unsatisfactory and the Danubian ports may find little to ship out.

In the reports which we have received from abroad millers who have used the Argentine wheat freely report a weak flour produced. This being the case, a stronger quality will be needed. Spring wheat would fill this necessity and it may mean that Liverpool importing interests

will be after our spring wheat and spring wheat flour. The export demand is the all-important factor just at present as domestic flour dealers are not active in the market.

THEY CAUGHT THE TURKEY

But It Was a Long Chase, and the Boys Earned Their Meat.

This is a little reminiscence of the past, and serves to illustrate some of the pastimes of the men who "worked the range" in the halcyon days of the festive long horn.

It was in the spring of 1886, twenty-two years ago. A bunch of "Y L" boys were at that well known old ranch in what is now Harper county, waiting for the grass to start and the range cattle to gather enough strength to permit of the regular spring round-up. The ranch was on the Kiowa, a mile or two above the point where that stream empties into the Beaver, or North Canadian. One afternoon four of the boys started out fishing. They were Hiram Black, Harry and Arlie Reas and Jay Peckham.

The four proceeded down the Kiowa, and just before reaching the Beaver they started a wild turkey. Now the wild turkey is a good runner, and can fly some, but in head work he is a curious combination of cunning and stupidity. This particular turkey ran to the banks of the Beaver and flew across, remaining in plain sight on the other side. There was not a gun in the crowd and some one suggested running the turkey down. Since all were afoot, this looked like a big job, but there were no "pikers" in that crowd. Two of them crossed the river and headed the turkey, which sailed back across the river, keeping down stream. It was again headed, and again it flapped cumbrously across the sandy bed. By clever and fast foot work the four cow punchers kept the turkey traveling along the river, which it frequently crossed. This kept up for mile after mile. Though the turkey was doubtless more interested in the outcome of the race than were his pursuers, the worrying pace began to tell on him, and he became so exhausted that he was captured alive about eight miles from where the chase started. It was a long and weary tramp back to the ranch, especially for men who were accus-

tomed to much riding and little walking, but they had the turkey. They reached the ranch just before sunset, having spent the entire afternoon in the chase and the less interesting walk back.

Both the Reas boys are now dead. Harry was elected sheriff of old Beaver county in 1896, defeating Frank J. Healy, one of the best officers who ever held a sheriff's commission. Black owns a small ranch in the Panhandle, and Peckham has a farm near Taloga.

Australia's Largest Cattle Herd.

Australia's mammoth cattle herd

is that running on the Victoria river station, Northern territory, 320 miles south of Port Darwin. It numbers 60,000 head. The year's branding has just been completed and 16,200 calves were handled. The property belongs to Sidney Kidman. A few months ago an estimate was made of his stock possessions, and it was calculated that on the ten stations he controls there were 200,000 head of cattle, without reckoning the score or more stations close to Adelaide. The properties under his control represent 25,000,000 acres.

The Inspector wants agents.



A WESTERN OKLAHOMA CORN FIELD.

SCHOOL FUND \$36,008,750.

SECRETARY MARR SUBMITS HIS REPORT.

Guthrie, Ok., May 15.—Secretary Marr of the state school land board has submitted his report to the legislature in compliance with a request from that body asking for a statement of what disposition has been made of the school fund of \$5,000,000.

The report shows the following disposition of the fund:

Loaned to state, account bond issue	\$1,460,000
Loaned to counties, account bond issues	976,500
Loaned on improved farms	623,335
Deposited in banks ...	\$1,556,250
Loss auditor's cocher due	116,135
Balance in state treasurer's hands	250
Total	\$4,500,000
Balance due from U. S. treasurer	500,000
Total	\$5,000,000

The money deposited in banks is distributed among 170 institutions, in sums ranging from \$50,000 down to \$1,500. These funds are secured by the various classes of security authorized by law, the largest number of banks putting up surety bonds.

Up to date 2,693 applications have been made for farm loans from the school fund and 495 of these applications have been granted, the loans made aggregating \$623,335. The report shows that only about one-seventh of the cash school fund has been thus far loaned to farmers. Nearly half of the fund has been placed in state and county bonds, where it cannot be available for use in making farm loans. The remainder is in banks of the state subject to withdrawal at any time and may be used for farm loans in the discretion of the school land board.

The report shows that Oklahoma's heritage in school lands amounts to 3,100,875 acres. Placing the average value at \$10 an acre, this land is worth \$31,008,750. Adding to this the \$5,000,000 cash granted by the enabling act it is seen that Oklahoma has a permanent school fund worth \$36,007,750. The principle of the fund can never be diminished and only the interest on the cash funds and the rental upon the lands can be used for public schools.

SCHOOL LAND FIGHT IS ON.

Eastern Part of State Wants the Lessees' Rights Ignored and Highest Price Sought.

Guthrie, Okla., May 15.—When consideration of the bill to sell the school lands was resumed in the house it soon became evident to the close observer that the Fisher bill is going to encounter rough sailing before it finally reaches port. However much it may be concealed, it is nevertheless true that this school land question is today the paramount issue before the Oklahoma legislature. Representatives would avoid it and push it off to the next legislature but it will not be pushed.

Murray is forcing the issue in the house and Billups will not let it rest in the senate. Just as soon as the question came up in the house there was an end to order and that body was soon in a uproar. McCalla had to frequently call for the ser-

geant-at-arms to restore order and at one time a suggestion was made to appoint three assistants sergeant-at arms to occupy the body of the house, but Mr. McCalla assured the members favoring this plan that he would be able to maintain order.

The rights of the lessees was constantly before the house in every motion that came before the body. In the thick of the fight for the rights of the lessees could be seen the glistening sabers of Speaker Murray, Fisher of Caddo county, Smith of Washita, Smith of Grant, Banks or Harrison of Hughes. The fellows who led the charges as they said for the school children of the state and who for the removal of all restrictions and selling the lands for the high dollar were Jesse of Ellis county, Holland of Tulsa, Ekeen of Johnston, Branson of Muskogee, Hobdy of Craig, Tillitson of Nowata, Vandever of Washington, Sands of Beaver and Durant of Bryan.

It will be seen from this that the strong forces favoring the selling of the school lands for the high dollar are from the Indian Territory part of the new state, while the men in the house holding up the rights of the lessees belong very largely to old Oklahoma. Murray is numbered among the defenders of the lessees, but during the debate he let slip a few words which indicated that he might give them the worst of the game before they are through if they asked more than he considered to be fair. When he said that the state had the right to refuse to sell these lands and it was suggested to him that the preference right of the lessees would permit them to rent for the end of time, Murray answered that we could raise the rent on them and drive them from the land.

It is being reported that what the house gets through with the Fisher bill, if it ever does, and sends it to the house, that body will substitute an entirely new bill and send it back to the house. This looks very much like there will be nothing done at this session, as the legislature has only two weeks more in which to complete its work.

TO CUT COTTON CROP.

Oklahoma Raisers Think it Would Pay Them.

Shawnee, Okla., May 15.—Circulars containing advice concerning the present year's cotton crop are being sent out from the headquarters of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union here, in which it is advised that each cotton planter plow up from one to ten acres of his crop in order to reduce the yield. "Although it seems like a loss," says the circular, "it is not so much of a sacrifice as it is better to sell two bales for \$150 than three for the same price." Every farmer is urged to go into the field on the 15th of May and carry out the request.

FINDS \$680 IN AN OLD SOCK.

Woman Discovers Money While Rummaging in Rags.

Stevens Point, Wis., May 15.—While rummaging in a pile of rags in an old house at Stockton, abandoned thirty years ago, Rose Tovey Doyle found \$680 in bills and some coins tied up in an old sock. The money is believed to have been hidden there by her grandmother, who formerly occupied the house.

Spring and Summer Work, Special Offers, Etc.

Many commercial schools, when their principal teachers are out on summer vacation, substitute cheap boys and girls who have just taken the course and will teach for their board and clothes. They then advertise "Special Offers, Rebates on Railroad Fare, Special Reduced Rates to all who enter on or before a certain date, etc. etc."

Some of these schools employ this kind of teaching talent all the time and are all the time advertising some sort of special offer. Schools doing "Cheap John" work have to resort to "Cheap John" special offers to secure patronage. Any thoughtful person can see that a school that does good, high grade work at all times can no more afford to make a special offer at one time than at another. We have absolutely one price on tuition at all seasons of the year, and that price is stated in our catalog. The same thorough work that characterizes the rest of the year continues in all departments of our colleges throughout the spring and summer. When time, cost of board, tuition, books, stationary, etc., are all considered, our course is much less expensive than any "Cheap John" course in any special offer school, to say nothing of the character of instruction and superiority of our courses.

—WRITE FOR CATALOG—

CAPITAL CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

St. Louis National Stock Yards
National Stock Yards, Ill.

Some facts to prove that we are growing.

Receipts in 1907 exceeded the receipts of 1906 by Ninety Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty head of live stock regardless of the financial depression in November and December, which held many thousands off of the markets.

Our cattle and hog business for the ten months ending October 31st, 1907, was over Two Hundred and Thirty Nine Thousand head greater than for the ten months of 1906. Cattle receipts from Oklahoma in 1907 amounted to 219,726 head against 208,319 head received in 1906 an increase of over Eleven Thousand Cattle.

Cattle receipts from Kansas increased over Fifteen Thousand head over the business of 1906.

Quarantine cattle receipts in 1907 amounted 512,489 against 469,149 head in 1906 an increase of Forty Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty.

We made these in the face of a heavy loss in November and December occasioned by the financial depression. We wish to express to Oklahoma and Kansas friends our appreciation of their support which made this excellent showing possible.

SOME MORE FACTS Eight local packing houses, many Brokers, numerous Eastern order buyers and an exceedingly large butcher trade in this vicinity serve to make this a most competitive market. Strong competition makes high prices, and this is the reason why this market has averaged the highest in the country.

JUST ONE MORE FACT The horse and mule market of the St. Louis National Stock Yards is pre-eminently the largest in the world. Horse auction sales every day, except Saturday and an adequate supply of mules on hand.

UNDER NOSES OF TROOPS.

West Union, O., May 15.—Night riders last night applied a torch to the large barn of William Shell, four miles west of this city, almost under the very noses of soldiers under command of Captain Darnell. The property loss is \$3,500.

The starting of the fire was attended by great secrecy. So far as is known, only one man saw the raiders. They sent two men on foot, up to the barn to fire the building.

Shell is an independent tobacco grower, a member of the Law and Order League. He was absent from home at the time of the fire.

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WHAT IS THE SIRE WORTH?

The value of the sire is a question that each breeder as buyer and as user should carefully estimate. It has been said, in an off-hand estimate, that the sire is half the herd. This, of course, alludes to breeding value and is rather generalizing in its scope of meaning, yet is based upon the laws of heredity that the definition is accepted as practically correct.

The value of the sire has also an individuality in it that means more than merely breed value. This is illustrated every day, in every herd, at every sale of breeding animals all over the live stock breeding districts of country. What breeder of pure bred animals is producing breeding stock in his herd so uniform and alike in quality that there is no difference in their individuality as to choice or value to the buyer? What litter of pigs is so uniform and alike as to be worth just one price, \$10, \$15 or \$50 each, as the case may be? We all know that this is not the basis of estimate with the breeder nor the common farmer who wants an animal for sire to produce just common grade stock.

Breed characteristics are the basis of choice in the selection of the kind of an animal we want to breed. This selection of breed humors a fancy that all breeders are supposed to have cultivated until they have a decided preference for color, markings and the general outside appearance of the animal, which gives it a distinct family recognition among all other animals of its kind.

At this point the breeder takes up individuality in the breed and selects and breeds for improvement in his herd. This is narrowed down at first to the sire, who is studied carefully in view of getting in him all that is desirable as to a perfect animal. The ideal is here formed in the mind of the breeder and the selection of a sire for this herd is based upon the intelligence study and observation the breeder has availed himself of, along the lines of his special work in this direction.

The difference in value of animals, as sires, to this breeder is so great that he cannot even give a reasonable estimate. He is now not only a fancier of breed, but a breeder of animals in an effort to produce something better each generation. A sire that does not approximately come up to his ideal animal is not only undesirable, but valueless to him as a breeder. Here is the beginning of values with the careful breeder. There is practically no limit in value or price with this breeder in a sire when he is convinced that an animal will raise the breeding standard of his herd.

The ambition of the skillful breeder knows no bounds when he sees improvement ahead, and this can be had in the possession of a certain animal. This is the true basis of values in sires which some persons who never experienced this kind of religion term fictitious values. These conditions have existed to more or less extent ever since improved stock has received the attention of intelligent men, and will continue until the end of time or so long as progress and ambition to excel is an incentive to get out of man his best efforts.

Five hundred dollars for an animal might almost be termed a fictitious price when in the hands of some breeders, while \$5,000 would be a highly profitable investment for an animal in the hands of another breeder. There are two factors enter into the value of an animal as a sire. First, the individuality of the animal and his power of prepotency as a sire to transmit these individual and

breed characteristics to his offspring. Second, the ability of the owner of the animal to turn his offspring to good account as breeding stock where quality is appreciated. The price of such an animal is quickly returned, because all breeders interested in the breed are anxious to possess some of the blood of the best that is produced in view of keeping the front. Blood will tell in all kinds and breeds of animals. There is nothing too good for the progressive breeder. And the fact that like produces like has never been refuted.

To the breeder of pure bred stock we cheerfully contribute our encouragement that you are engaged in one of the greatest and grandest vocations of life; pursue it steadfastly, intelligently and honestly, as your best judgment directs, regardless of the croakings of the pessimist and your reward will be the endorsement and admiration of the unprejudiced public, which is at all times anxious to inscribe credit where credit is due.—*Twentieth Century Farmer.*

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

A young pig once stunted will seldom make as valuable or profitable an animal as the one not thus affected. The runt in a litter may outgrow some of the other pigs, but the pig whose growth has been stopped or hindered for any length of time will usually reveal the fact even at maturity.

Young animals in general are more often injured and stunted by over-feeding or improper feeding than from any other cause, and we should think twice before we throw grain and slop to them in a haphazard way. We would no more think of feeding our children all of the greasy meat and boiled cabbage they would eat at eight or ten months of age than we would of trying to teach them to swim at that age, and still we expect the young domestic animals to thrive under treatment just as absurd.

The greatest maladies with which we have to deal with young pigs are "thumps" and "scours" both of which are usually caused by improper feeding. The best remedies for these disorders are a reduction and correction in feed and plenty of exercise.

Avoid feeding too much fattening feed to the pigs and place a trough where the sow cannot reach it for feeding while the sow is eating. Let them have plenty of range and feed only skim milk and a little bran or shorts outside what they can get in the lot, except when they can obtain no green feed, when succulent feeds should be provided. Nothing beats the good alfalfa pasture for pigs and they will almost invariably make profitable animals when this crop is handy. Keep the pigs clean and growing and there are great profits to be realized in the hog industry.

ACCEPTS UNION LABOR BILL.

Guthrie, Ok., May 15—The house yesterday accepted the senate bill demanded by the union labor people of the state which is remarkable in that it provides that all business concerns must report their business in detail and total to the labor commissioner and gives the latter the absolute power to fix the wages. A scene was enacted on the floor when Boyle, a legislator and a representative of union labor, threatened the members with defeat in the house of the unions if they failed to support the bill. Under the bill wages will be based on the profits of the employer with the arbitrary power in the hands of the commissioner.

The Book of ALFALFA

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. By F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

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 plant, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, its introduction into North America 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 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.	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 Town and City.
VII. Harvesting.	XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation.
VIII. Storing.	XXI. Nitro-Culture.
IX. Pasturing and Sowing.	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.
XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy.	XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard.
XIII. Alfalfa for Swine.	XXVI. Practical Experience with Alfalfa.

The book is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages (6 1/2 x 9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued.

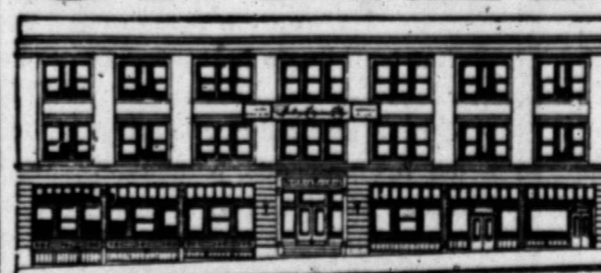
The price of this great book is \$2.00. It will be sent postage paid to any address for that price, together with the Inspector for a full year. That is, we furnish the Inspector a year and the book for the price of the book alone.

Or, we will furnish the book free, postage paid, as a premium for eight new annual subscriptions at 50 cents each, or four three-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. There is no room for agents' commissions in the above, and the subscriptions will have to be sent in direct to the Inspector.

Address all orders to the

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

Enid, Oklahoma.

SPALDING'S

OUR NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
10TH & OAK STS. KANSAS CITY, MO.
41st YEAR.
BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING, TELEGRAPHY AND ENGLISH.
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THE SPALDING STOCK FARM

Has a Good Four Year Old

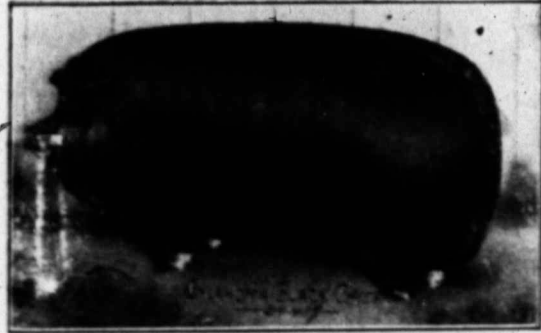
AMERICAN BRED GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale at what he is worth

Also Some

SHORTHORNS

And one Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pup
H. M. SPALDING, Pro., No. Enid, Ok.



Great Poland China's Fancy Breeding and Choice Individuals. The Great Oklahoma Black Chief at head of herd. Boars and Sows, large or small, for sale at all times. If you want good ones write me or call and see me. I can please you.
J. R. SPARKS, HUNTER, CKLA.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed

I have the choicest strain of this magnificent breed, having won a majority of premiums wherever shown. Four firsts and four seconds at the Big Center Poultry Show, held at Enid, in January, 1907. Will sell eggs for the balance of the season at

\$1.50 per 15 eggs

Also have a few

CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE

Oklahoma Director for Partridge
Wyandotte Club of America
P. LIGHTFOOT, Enid, Oklahoma

BREACHY ANIMALS.

One of the most disagreeable features of the raising of live stock on the farm where such a feature has appeared, is that of the breachy animal.

Horses seldom become bothersome in this vice except where gates and doors have been carelessly fastened and they learn the weak points of the lock of latch. It is usually very easy to break these animals of such a habit if caught in time and they may be frustrated by a placing of the fastening where it cannot be reached by the animal.

Hogs sometimes become very breachy, and instances have been reported where one of these animals have become so "wise" and apt with their snout that it was impossible to keep them in a pen. The vice is most often acquired in a poorly kept pasture or lot and the safest plan, usually is to put the breachy animals in a high box pen and fatten and butcher them for the peace of the family and the good of the rest of the herd.

Cattle are most often the cause of trouble in this line and after once acquiring the habit of "breaking out," it is very hard to stop them with extra wires, pokes or chains. Many appliances and apparatus have been advertised and recommended to cure the breachy bovine, but if the habit is one of long standing, it is almost impossible to prevent the animal's breaking through a fence. A preventative is much better than a cure in any case and one breachy animal may teach the whole herd the "trick." Unless the breachy animal be a valuable one, the best remedy for the trouble is the butcher's ax and the sooner it is applied the sooner will the crops near the pasture get a start and the fewer animals will there be who acquire the habit.

The best preventative for the ani-

mal's education in the "breaking out" practice is a good strong fence the entire length and breadth of the pasture and a plowing up of the grass just outside that fence. Where a woven wire fence is used, the habit is seldom acquired, but where a barbed or smooth wire fence is used, it pays to keep the grass just outside the pasture or lot plowed up.

Dip the Pigs.

If the townsman has always the poor with him, the farmer with equal certainty will always have lice in his hog yard. Where hogs are kept in small numbers, as on most eastern farms, the hog house is a rarity, and many a boy has grown to manhood and raised a family who never saw a hog house in his life. It is quite different in the corn belt, where every farmer will have from fifty to one hundred hogs. The more care we take of them without resorting to dips, the more lice we are likely to have.

Hog lice were not common so long as farmers allowed the hog to have a comfortable wallow with mud of reasonable thickness, in which the hog could wallow until his skin became thoroughly coated. He could graze in the sun until he was covered with a mud casing, and could then go to a convenient post and rub it

off, taking with it the louse, with her sisters, cousins and aunts, including the eggs, and be in peace for some time afterwards. When we deny our hogs the mud hole, keep them in close pens and feed them up to the limit, a pair of lice once introduced will soon develop a progeny that almost passes belief. The farmer is therefore compelled to use some kind of insecticide to war against the lice, just as the orchardist must use insecticides to war against the vermin that prey upon his flowers and fruit trees. Fortunately, in these modern days insecticides are cheap and reliable.

Where the farmer has fifty to one hundred hogs the proper thing to do is to build a dipping tank and then set aside one afternoon in the month to put his hogs through it. He thus destroys the lice, removes the scurf, and makes the hogs healthier than they could have been by the use of the hog wallow. Then, after he has run his hogs through the dipping tank, if before he puts them back in their old quarters he will thoroughly apply the same dip to his pens, washing the floors, sides and troughs with it, he will suffer little or no damage for a month to come.

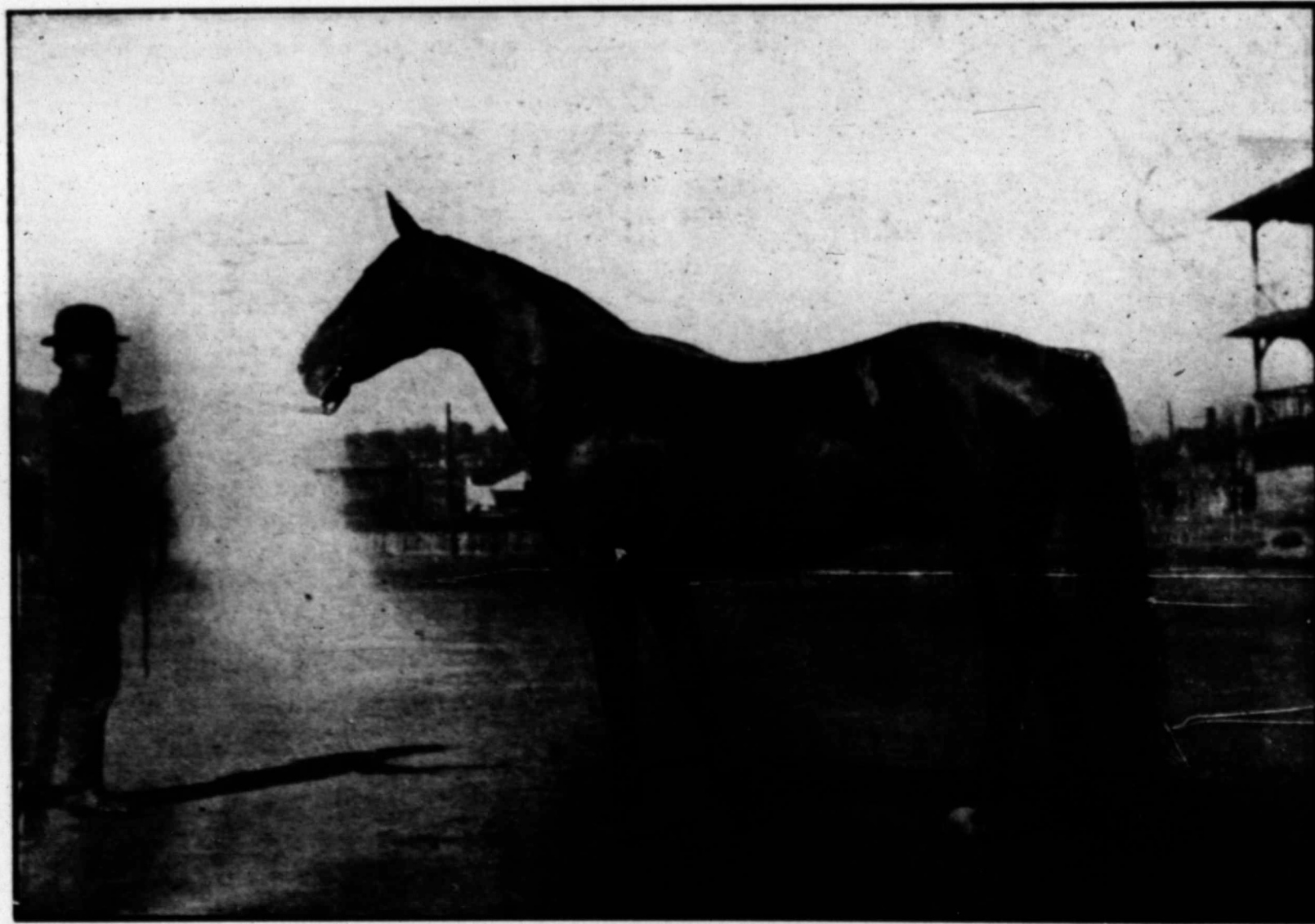
One cannot afford to feed even cheap corn to lice, for lice live on the very substance of the hog. They do

not eat the flesh, but they drink the blood from which flesh is formed. Much less can the farmer afford to feed fifty-cent corn to an innumerable horde of vermin. There are even more truly dead beat boarders than the cows that give but one hundred pounds of butter fat or less in the course of the year.

Therefore, get a dipping tank, locate it at some convenient place, build your fences so as to run the hogs through without great loss of time, and be careful that the herd boar or some experienced brood sow does not grow wise after one experience and jump over the side instead of passing through. Hogs do not like the dipping tank. They do not have sense enough to reason with themselves that it is better to have a minute or two of discomfort rather than thirty days of it from being infested with vermin.

Where the hogs are few and the farmer does not feel able to get a dipping tank, then the next best thing is a spray pump. Get the hogs in a small place. Get a pump of considerable capacity, then put plenty of force into it and thoroughly cover the hogs with the spray. It is immersion in one case, sprinkling in the other. Either of them is effective, provided it is effectively applied.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Champion of Oklahoma



COUNCIL CHIMES

The Fastest Chimes-Mambrino King Stallion

Winning Race Record 2:07 1-2

He won ten races in one season and was not defeated. He won thirty heats in one season without a break. He won fourteen heats that averaged faster than 2:10. He won a third heat in 2:07 1-2, a fourth in 2:07 3-4. He has never lost a race he won a heat in. In 1900 he won ten races and was not defeated. In 1901 there were 167 pacers raced on the Grand Circuit and only two stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Aububon Boy, 1:59 1-4, won more money than Council Chimes. He started in nine races, won five races, the four he lost were all won by the World's Champion, Dan Patch. He has defeated in races 51 horses with records of 2:10 or better. He has won more heats, more races and more money than any stallion in Oklahoma. Every colt sired by him that has been worked ninety days can go in the list. A two year old trotter by him won a \$1,000 stake at Hutchinson in 1907. Five colts by him all under three years of age have sold for \$7,500.

F. S. KIRK, Enid, Okla.

Council Chimes will make the season at my farm 2 1-2 miles east of Enid.

MR. BOLTON IMPROVING.

W. E. Bolton, mention of whose illness was made in the last issue of the Inspector, is considerably improved in health, and is now at his home in Woodward. In speaking of his experience, Mr. Bolton says in the last issue of the Woodward News: "What a good world this is to be in and how nice it is to see the trees and the growing fields and even the bare and dusty roads.

"Unless one has experienced the feeling of a near approach to the gates of the eternal, one cannot begin to appreciate the keen satisfaction of living again and viewing the beauty of God's creation by the aid and mercy of his wonderful love. Such has been our recent experience, and it is with heartfelt gratitude that we acknowledge His kindness in directing our affairs so that we may again be permitted to enjoy His earthly kingdom.

"For the benefit of many friends who have expressed kindly inquiries concerning us, this item is written.

"For a number of years past we have plunged into business life with all our might neglecting the more important subject of self-care, believing that we could devote every moment to labor and scorning to take a vacation and play, sufficient to give rest to the mind and body. The result was a physical breakdown which compelled an absolute cessation of energy and a close application to the skill of physicians and nurses to recover. For several days our life hung in the balance, but the scale turned in our favor and again we live, with the promise of restoration to health, if care is taken and worry avoided until nature can rebuild diseased tissues and give back to us that greatest boon of enjoyment, prolonged life.

"We acknowledge especially the kindness of our brother, George P. Bolton, of Council Grove, Kansas, who met us at Emporia and accompanied us to Kansas City, giving us the best of care, thereby aiding materially in our recovery. Also to our physician, Dr. F. W. Rathbone, of Kansas City, and other near friends who by their sympathy and aid contributed much to our comfort during the trying hours of physical pain and suffering.

"Since returning to Woodward the same cordial greeting from every one has been extended and proves that a man never realizes the true comradeship of neighbors and citizens so much as when emerging from the shadows of the confines of another world.

"With renewed prospects of the future and with added loyalty to everyone, we again express our sincere thanks and will ever remember and appreciate the many kindnesses received."

THE OKLAHOMA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Comparatively few of the farmers of Oklahoma realize the benefits to be derived from a dairymen's association, and too few are taking an interest in the association which was organized at Stillwater last winter. This organization had long been needed in our state before any action was taken and now, since the movement has been started, every man interested in the dairy business should become acquainted with its principles and object and identify himself with the movement at once.

This organization was organized by and for the dairymen and creamerymen of Oklahoma and one man has as much right as another in the association. Its object is to bring all those interested in the dairy industry



A BUNCH OF GOOD ONES.

into closer relationship, to thoroughly discuss and study the difficulties and needs of the industry in our state and to discover and recommend such legislation as is deemed necessary for the proper protection and development of the same in the state. In brief, it is an organization made up of men interested in the dairy business for the purpose of developing and protecting that business.

The president of the association is J. E. Nissley of Guthrie and the secretary is Prof. Roy C. Potts of Stillwater, and that some work has already been done by the association is proven by the interest created in dairy legislation in the state legislature during the present session. Senator Davis deserves honorable mention in this association for his untiring efforts for dairy legislation in its behalf.

Every man who owns a cow is interested in the work of this association and, for complete success, the association needs the support of every man so interested. In organization there is strength. If you are interested in this association, write the secretary, Roy C. Potts, Stillwater, Oklahoma, for further particulars.

URGES PASSAGE OF BILL.

I wish to make the following statement regarding Senate Bill No. 357, by Davis, which bill I believe to be of great value in developing the dairy industry in Oklahoma and in securing better prices to the farmers for their cream.

I wish to state that this bill has the endorsement of the authorities of the A. & M. College at Stillwater and of the State Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma and of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With such backing it must be apparent to every farmer that it is to his interest to give what support he can in securing the passage of this bill.

The bill provides for a State Dairy Commissioner and Dairy Inspector whose duty it is to foster and promote the dairy industry of this state, help the better farmers and creameries in making butter and getting better prices for butter which is made. This bill is worthy of your support and you can be of great assistance in securing its passage if you will write to your representatives in the legislature also assist your local creamery in petitioning the legisla-

ture for the passage of this bill.

Your immediate action is needed and I believe that you are ready and willing to co-operate with the farmers of this state in securing the passage of this bill which means so much to the development of the dairy industry and to the agricultural interests of this state.

Yours respectfully,

ROY C. POTTS,

Secretary of the Oklahoma Dairymen's Association.

\$10,000 for Storm Victims.

Guthrie, May 16.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday to appropriate immediately \$10,000 for the cyclone sufferers in Dewey, Ellis, Majors and Woodward counties in the northwestern part of the state. The authors of the bill are Ages,

Echols, Curd, and Updegraff. The money, if the bill passes, is to be used in giving temporary relief as may be necessary, and in rebuilding houses, furnishing farming implements, seed, etc.

Governor Haskell said that he had telegraphed John J. Gerlach of Woodward and received a reply stating that fifty army tents could be well used in housing those whose houses were destroyed but that local people would attend to immediate food and medical necessities. Gerlach recommended to the governor that at least \$5,000 be immediately appropriated for the several hundred homeless families to build them houses, furnish them farming tools, seeds, etc., for the present crop year.

Millions of Dollars

Have been invested in Texas lands, in the past year, for the reason that no state in the Union can offer the Investor the inducements that does Texas

We have a Proposition

Whereby all can own a home in the Balmy Southland

Write us for Particulars

Remember we have farms and stock to sell or exchange in Kansas, Texas and all parts of Oklahoma. If you have a farm or business to sell or exchange, write us

We'll do the Rest**LIGHTFOOT BROTHERS**

Enid,

Oklahoma

CORRESPONDENCE AND INQUIRIES.

The Live Stock Inspector and Farm News is published in the interest of the farmers and stockmen of the Southwest, and solicits the correspondence of every reader on any subject of interest in these lines. Also, inquiries on all subjects pertaining to stock and the farm will receive prompt and careful attention.

We hope to receive crop and stock reports from every county by the next issue, and any word from our folks will help to make the "Inspector" a successful and reliable source of information for the great and growing Southwest.

We are of the opinion that there is no one man that "knows it all," but that there are many men wishing to learn more of the care and raising of live stock and of new and economical methods for use on the farm. Every man on the farm is either making a success or a failure of some phase of the farm work and may either help or be helped by a report of his experience to his fellow workman.

Live stock and its care is our hobby and we intend to continue to push it, but since live stock is so dependent upon the farm and crops for successful development, and vice versa, we shall include the whole farm in our study and discussions.

Remember, discussions, correspondence, experience, suggestions and inquiries are always in order. Give full name and address when writing and address The Live Stock Inspector, Enid, Okla.

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Destroying Gophers.

A reader from Vernon, B. C., Canada, desires to know how to destroy gophers. He states that he has lost apple trees through the gnawing of the roots below the ground, also strawberry plants. He has put out poison on potatoes, carrots and parsnips, but they don't seem to take the bait.

One of the most effective ways of destroying gophers, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is to secure some bisulphide of carbon. Put a few drops on cloth, cotton or wool, or even on dried pieces of horse manure. Use enough to produce considerable saturation. Place the substance thus treated down into the hole and close it up. Also close up any other holes connected therewith. The fumes of the bisulphide extend through the burrows and send the gophers to that sleep from which there is no awakening. This is a cheap way of dealing with gophers.

The Skin Diseases of Swine.

Almost without exception the skin diseases of swine that are non-communicable are the outcome of improper conditions of keep. This is true of eczema, of scales, and scurf, and of blistering of the skin. These troubles are intimately associated with a filthy condition of the pens and wallows which the animals frequent. It is also intimately associated with malnutrition. It would be safe to say that if swine are fed so as to be kept in a condition of thrift, and are also kept in clean quarters, that they will not suffer much from skin diseases.

To this there may be one exception. That is mange. It is a communicable disease. It is caused by a minute microscopic mite, and may be communicated by coming in contact with infested surroundings. Cleanliness is not in itself a sufficient protection against such communication. This trouble can be best dealt with by dipping with some suitable dip.

In some instances swine suffer from blistering of the skin, caused by exposure to the hot sun. In this respect swine suffer the most that are thin haired. Those white in color take injury more readily from this source than do swine of other colors.

This, however, is not owing to the color so much as to the thin skin and thin hair which they possess.

The skin of swine has also suffered from pasturing on rape of rank growth in hot and wet weather. Instances are not infrequent in which blisters are raised behind the ears and on portions of the head and neck. This does not happen, however, under ordinary grazing of rape.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LIQUOR CAUSED THE WRECK.

And Now the Railroad Sues a Saloon Keeper for Damages.

Detroit, Mich., May 15—Alleging that liquor sold on Sunday to two young boys was the cause of the Pere Marquette wreck at Webberville, Mich., July 22, 1907, in which an en-

gine and 14 cars were piled up, and the engineer and firemen were injured, the company has begun suit in the circuit court against Andrew Healy, saloon keeper across the street from the union station, for \$7,500. The declaration states that on Sunday, July 21, Healy sold liquor to Floyd Benjamin, aged 16, and Archie Dewitt, aged 18, living at Leroy, Ingham county, so that they became intoxicated, and that while the boys were in this condition, some time between 9 o'clock Sunday and 5 o'clock Monday morning, tampered with the Webberville switch, into which an eastbound freight ran and was wrecked. Damages to the train is put at \$2,800 and damages paid to shippers for goods destroyed \$3,000, while the track was torn up to the damage of \$350.

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