

The LIVESTOCK



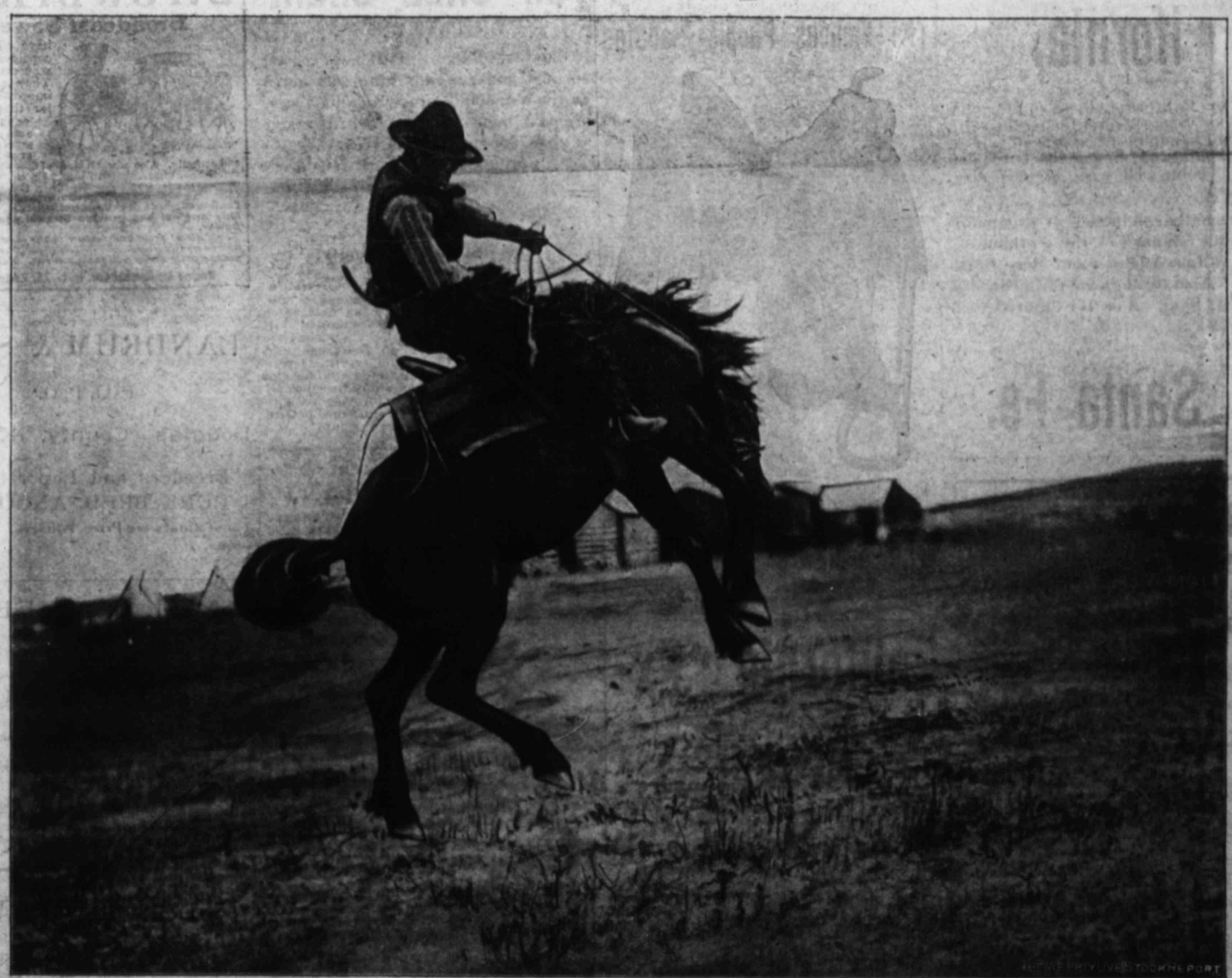
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

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No. 12

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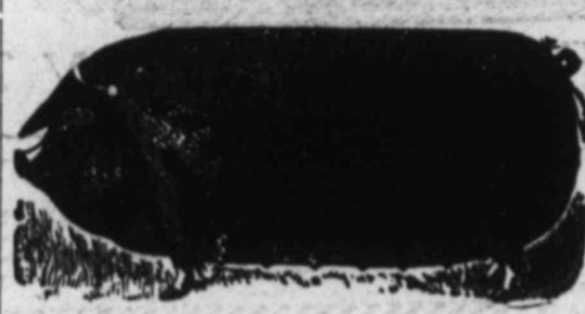
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DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
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VOI 9 No. 12

WOODWARD, OKLA., SEPTEMBER 15 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00

The Greatest of Live Stock Shows.

Saillant Features of Rules Governing Live Stock at the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

From Department of Live Stock Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The more important rules which will govern the Exhibit of Live Stock at St. Louis in 1904, as formulated by Chief F. D. Coburn and confirmed by the managers and board of directors, read as follows:

All prizes in the Department of Live Stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge system," and by comparison. These judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment and their award will be final.

Judges are instructed to award in each instance only prizes of such grade as the merits of the individual animals fully justify. Absence of competition will not be accepted in instance as justification for awarding high-class prizes to animals of medium or inferior quality.

Only such animals, as have been awarded first prizes in their respective classes will be eligible to championship awards, and the championships will in each instance be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes.

No animal deemed unworth shall be awarded a prize, nor shall a prize be withheld merely because of lack of competition; but where are fewer entries in a section than prizes offered the judge shall in his discretion award a prize or prizes of such grade as the merit of the animals may warrant.

Entries on prescribed forms for the several divisions must be filed with the Chief of the Department of Live Stock as follows: Horses, asses and mules, by July 16, 1904; cattle, July 30; sheep, August 20; swine, August 20; poultry, pigeons, pet stock and dogs, September 10. In divisions for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, exhibitor will be restricted to the entry of not more than two animals in each section or ring.

The dates for exhibition of live stock in the several divisions will be as follows: Horses, asses and mules, Monday, August 22, to Saturday, September 3, 1904, inclusive. Cattle, Monday, September 12, to Saturday, September 24, inclusive. Sheep and Swine, Monday, October 3 to Saturday, October 15, inclusive. Poultry and dogs, Monday, October 24, to Saturday, November 5, inclusive.

The ages of cattle, sheep and hogs

will be reckoned from date of birth to the first day of September, 1904. The ages of horses and foals except, draft breeds, will be reckoned from January 1, and in case of draft breeds the ages shall be determined from date of birth. All foals except in draft breeds will be considered as one year old on the first of succeeding birth.

Ample facilities will be provided for the distribution of feed and water throughout the grounds. Forage, grain and bedding of good quality will be available to exhibition of feed and water throughout the grounds. Forage, grain and bedding of good quality will be available to exhibitors at reasonable prices at warehouses conveniently located within the grounds. Exhibitors, if they desire, may bring to the Exposition with their stock a supply of forage and grain.

These will be a grand parade of forage and grain.

There will be a grand parade of horses and cattle through the Exposition grounds as follows:

Horses, Tuesday, August 23, and Thursday, September 1, 1904.
Cattle, Tuesday, September 13, and Thursday, September 22, 1904.

On the day following the close of each breed or class of horses and cattle all the prize-winners in the respective classes will be paraded in the Pavilion and through the streets of the quarters occupied by the Department of Live Stock.

Provision will be made for the accommodation of the various national live stock breeders' associations desiring to sell at auction animal of the breed the respective associations represent, no sale to exceed in number one hundred animals of any one breed, such animals to be selected by their breed associations from those entered for prizes. The auction sales of animals of any given breed will be made within the period in which such breed is on exhibition, in a suitable building adjoining the Live Stock Amphitheater, conveniently arranged for the purpose, and will be under the auspices of the breed association, who will alone be responsible for all matters in connection therewith.

The special prizes to be offered by associations, State commissions, or individuals for live stock will so far as known be announced in a second or final edition of the Prize List.

The necessity for uniform and unquestioned awards will forcibly suggest the advantage of having conditions governing the award of special prizes conform to the Exposition Classification. Such prizes will then, much to the advantage of all, follow the regular awards made by the official judges. The honors of special prizes are for the reasons mentioned requested to make their offerings correspond as nearly to the official classification, whether such offerings are greater or smaller than those by the Exposition.

THE GREAT SALT PLAINS.

A Description of One of Nature's Wonderful Works.

Among the many resources of Oklahoma may be mentioned the Great Salt Plains in Northeast Woodward county. This Plain contains about 54 square miles being nine miles long and six miles wide and contains untold quantities of salt, some of which has tested 98 per cent pure. In the not very distant future this great saline deposit will be worked and marketed and salt will become one of Oklahomas' staples of production.

For the benefit of THE NEWS readers we give below a description of a visit to this workshop of nature by F. V. Brock, which was published in the Tonkawa News; July 25, 1903.

"We live about six miles west of the salt reserve on the Cimarron river in northwestern Woodward county, Oklahoma.

We had heard many interesting speculations as to the fabulous wealth that could be easily acquired by developing the wonderful salt deposits on the Cimarron, and resolved on the first convenient occasion to go and see for our ourselves.

Three of us, in a light express wagon drawn by ponies, made the trip the other day.

While going down the divide we caught occasional glimpses of first the Buffalo and then the Cimarron glistening like snow in the morning sun. We swung to the south; crossed Buffalo within three miles of the mouth of the Buffalo is a big stock pasture extending for miles on both sides of the river. Here were several wells with wind-mill pumps back from the river some distance. It seemed odd to see wells sunk so near the river, but it was easily explained when we went a little further and saw the broad bed of the river as white as drifted snow. There are salt springs all along the lower course of the stream, which renders the water unfit for stock.

The government Salt Reserve is nine miles east and west by six miles north and south. The Plain and much of the adjoining hills and valleys are staked out in twenty-acre salt claims. The law requires that work or improvements to the value of \$100 be done on each claim a year, but aside from the drilling by the Alva Company I could see no signs of any one's complying with the law. Probably nearly all of the claims could be successfully contested. All seems to be waiting for the railroad before they develop their salt claims.

The Salt Plain is at the juncture of the Buffalo and Cimarron, extending several miles along both streams and is three miles wide at one place.

At present salt is free to any and all comers. Settlers for many miles in all directions, and even ranch men from Texas, get salt here by the wagon load.

The deposits of salt on the surface are caused by the evaporation of salt water which rises in a hundred springs all over the plain. There is a salt mound at each spring and a snowy white stream leading away.

Now the layer of salt varies in depth from a fraction of an inch to several inches. A long dry spell will produce layers two feet thick; when they can load a wagon in thirty minutes with pick and shovel. Frequent rains and floods prevent the accumulation of salt. With good transportation facilities it will no doubt pay to control the flow from these springs, so that the water can be driven off by evaporation and the excellent quality of salt saved and marketed.

There is an artesian well of salt water near the southern edge. From an opening six inches in diameter flows away a strong stream of brine. Its winding course is hedged with ice-like layers of salt. One with a vivid imagination can easily get up a shiver while looking on this winterlike scene. The ground appears to be covered with snow and frost, which encroaches upon and overhangs the water of this little stream. For three miles to the northward the Plain glistens, and dazzles and hurts one's eyes with its brightness. The cliffs, headlands, and bluffs, towering with their rocky summits, reminds one of the descriptions of the castles on the Rhine. The great flat topped, castle-like rocks seventy-five feet above the Plain, the precipitous raw-red banks, the gentler inclines with soft green foliage, the broken slope beyond the Cimarron with canyons verdant with trees, made a beautiful setting for the wide, white Plain.

The water from the artesian well is as clear as crystal, very cold and tastes like brine. A settler claims he boiled down a gallon of it and got three quarts of salt, that the salt was analyzed and found to contain 2 per cent salt water and 98 per cent pure salt. Mr. Nixon, living within a mile of the well, used this salt to put up meat and it is keeping fine.

We were told of another interesting freak further on and proceeded to hunt it. It was the salt spring. Here we found the two mentioned above, taking a bath. It was nearly noon, so we picketed out our ponies and joined the bathers. This was a pool about twenty feet wide and sixty feet long. There seemed to be both hot and cold springs in the bottom quite close together. The temperature of the hot springs was uncomfortable. It is claimed to be intolerably hot at times. This water is so strongly impregnated with salt that it is impossible to sink in it. What a fine place to learn to swim!

A startling story of this spring is told by a cattle man who camps nearby. One night last summer a thunderstorm was hanging over the Plain, when a bolt of

(Continued on Page 14)

Poultry Department

Under this department we will endeavor each issue, to collect items that will be of general interest to both farmer and fancier and especially applying to the conditions in Oklahoma and the Southwest. We will appreciate all articles and suggestions and invite criticisms. All matter pertaining to this department should be sent to the Poultry Editor, address.

CHAS. G. WOODWORTH, Omega, Oklahoma., Box, L.

BUY STOCK IN THE FALL.

The fall is the time in which to purchase breeding fowls, for then the yards are full, and the number of good birds on hand are more numerous. Although we have repeatedly mentioned this caution, yet there are those who wait till spring to purchase, at which time the prices are higher and the best fowls gone. A breeder will not keep a large stock of fowls over winter, if he can avoid it. It entails too much care and labor for them must be kept in good condition. In order to thin out his stock, he will sell better fowls, at lower prices, in the fall than he will in the spring, and those who always buy in the fall are usually better satisfied. When he keeps his stock till spring, he will be lucky if some of the cockerels are not frosted on the comb or have not met with some other accident, and when they leave his place the customer who receives them does not for a moment think that if he had bought his trio in the fall, he would have avoided many little difficulties that come in the way in the spring. During the fall, the breeders have large numbers of young stock on hand. They sell at reasonable rates, and the buyer stands a chance of getting the best, as fowls cannot always be judged until fully grown. Another advantage of fall buying is that the purchaser has the opportunity of pushing the fowls forward by liberal feeding and good care. This is very desirable, if they are intended to lay well. No matter what the breed may be, if they are not properly managed, they will not give satisfaction. And we may safely say, that the money spent for a trio of good breeding fowls will be found at the close of the season, to have been a good investment.

A WHITE WASH THAT WILL NOT PEEL OFF

In a proper receptacle slake a peck of lime by pouring enough boiling water over it to thoroughly cover the lime and make it the proper consistency. Stir briskly until thoroughly slaked. Then add one pound of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt dissolved in hot water. This wash will never crack or peel off. The wash may be colored by adding yellow ochre, ivory black, umber, ultra marine blue, Venetian red to any tint desired. For inside of poultry house add half an ounce of carbolic acid and a pound of sulphur.

WHAT TO DO EACH MONTH.

As most poultrymen begin operations in March, we will designate that month as the beginning of the year. The breeding pens which have been previously mated, receive the most careful attention in order to get strongly fertile eggs. The ration is whole grain and meat, with plenty of green food, of course. The incubators are started and hens set, and when the little chicks come off, after the first week, they are forced for growth of frame with a dry food diet. The laying hens

are pushed for market eggs with a soft food ration.

April and May are the poultrymen's busy months. The early chicks are put on grass and forced for growth and young chicks are constantly hatching. All are fed dry food. Chicks hatched in April and May make the best breeders. If we wish to dispose of any of the chicks as broilers we put the meat on with soft food. A broiler raised on dry food and fattened on soft food is better, larger and costs less than when fed soft food from the start.

June—The ration of both breeders and layers is narrowed to about 1 to 4 5 and reduced, as the hens are getting plenty of grass. We still feed meat in some form, but less grain. If we break up the breeding pens and the hens are on free range, we do not feed but once a day, giving wheat, oats and beef scraps. The growing stock is fed till they will eat of a bon and muscle forming ration.

July—The young stock requires special care this month in the shape of plenty of shade, clean quarters, cold water and nourishing food. If this care is given them they will not cease growing during the hot weather. The old stock receive the same care as during June and many of the hens that it is not desired to keep over are sold off, as well as many of the early cockerels.

August—The feed is the same as during July. Some of the hens are in the molt and we feed them quite liberally, giving wheat, oats, meat, linseed meal and sunflower seed. More cockerels and old hens are sold off.

September—The hens of last season's hatch that are through the molt are kept over another season. We increase the feed to the growing pullets so they will commence laying next month. The old hens that are kept over are also fed for egg production. All surplus stock is marketed preparatory to going into winter quarters.

October—This month we have our general round-up and get the stock into winter quarters and the pullets to laying. The diet consists of meat, green foods, mixed grains and occasionally a mash.

November—We feed for eggs, the ration being similar to that used in October, but we usually feed more soft food, employing the by-products of grain, securing a balanced ration at less expense. The supply of green should be almost unlimited.

December and January we feed the same as in November, except that we make our mash slightly narrower and feed more corn in the whole grain ration to keep up the heat. Have the roosting room warm, but let the fowls exercise all day in the open unless the weather is stormy.

February—We mate the breeding pens and omit the soft food from the breeders' ration.

Nothing but disappointment ever

follows neglect of fowls. This is proved beyond all peradventure.

Even a mongrel flock deserves good care and will pay for it, but no one should be satisfied with such a flock.

The profit can be frightened out of a flock of hens by throwing clubs and stones at them every time they get into mischief.

While little chicks need good care there is such a thing as giving them entirely too much attention. Don't kill them with kindness.

The lice are not dead, remember. They are only resting so as to come forth in the spring with renewed appetites. Kill them before warm weather comes.

Plan to grow some sunflower seeds for the poultry next winter. Henry Van Dreser grows 100 bushels to the acre and sunflower seeds are worth twice as much as any other grain.

While we do not believe any mixed breed is as good as a pure breed we do believe it is better to grade up a flock with pure-bred males than it is to continue to breed mongrel stock on both sides.

If it is worth while to set a hen at all it is worth doing well. Give her a good nest, secure from interruption by other hens, feed her regularly at the same time each day and nine times in ten a good hatch will result.

If the poultry yard is inclined to get muddy at this time in the year it will pay to fill it in with sand, cinders or even clay until it is above the general level. In any case it should be drained so as to dry quickly after wet weather.

Many men ought to get rid of the idea that they can make a success with broilers, winter broilers especially. There are more failures with broilers than with all other branches of the business combined. Perhaps one man in a thousand is successful.

We are glad to get the short, newsy, chatty letters that some of our readers have got into the habit of sending us. Sometimes we do not find space to use them as a whole, but we always get the information in them before our readers in some form.

It is but little trouble to prevent limited poultry yards from becoming foul. Divide them by a wire netting fence and keep something growing in one part all the time, confining the fowls to the other part and changing about every three or four weeks.

As a rule we do not care to publish anything that may lead to controversy, nor will we allow controversial matter very much latitude. However, we do not object to good-natured criticism, for this frequently brings out the good points of breeds over which such an argument may be raised.

If your hen house is damp ditch about it so as to carry off outside moisture as soon as possible, then fill up the inside of the house till the floor is at least six inches higher than the yard. Coal ashes make an excellent substitute for gravel as a top dressing for the floor, whether it be of plank or of soil.

Good drinking fountains for young chicks may be made by punching three or four nail holes near the open end of

a tin fruit can; fill with water and invert in a saucer. The water in the saucer will only reach the depth that the holes are from the mouth of the can. By using this they cannot get into the water and a fresh supply is held in reserve in the can.

We often hear how wild the whole Leghorn family is. Last fall we sold twenty Leghorn pullets to a gentleman whose only objection was that the breed was so wild. The other day he said to us, "What kind of Leghorns were those I got of you. Every time I go near them instead of flying away from me they fly on my shoulders and I can hardly walk without stepping on them." Those birds represent a good many years of kind treatment and are no wilder than Cochins would be.

We would like to see a revival of the interest in Hamburgs and Polish in this country. While these families do not shine as market fowls they are good layers and for those who have small spaces to devote to poultry are beautiful as well as useful. The ornamental should not be altogether lost to sight.

If the poultry house seems cold in the morning look around for little leaks and stop them up. Hang a horse blanket over the window at night. Don't be afraid of making the sleeping room too tight in severe weather. A little taint in the air does not bother the birds as much as does a case of cold that will run into roup.

DON'T DO IT.

It is not unusual to have a neighbor request you to exchange eggs with him, and such neighbor may have been the first to condemn your enterprise in purchasing new blood and pure breeds. As a rule, every farmer who steps outside of the beaten path, or ventures into something better, is at once classed as a crank or a book farmer, but sooner or later his neighbors will show a willingness to obtain his stock if they can "exchange" with him. He must go to the expense of bringing the stock into the community and if he fails he is set down as lacking in intelligence, but

desired breed. Any farmer who procures pure breeds should be encouraged by his neighbors, as he benefits the whole community. But there are some neighbors who lack common sense and ability, who cannot make their poultry pay, but are ever ready to share the profits of the book farmer's enterprise.

FIGURE IT OUT

The matter of profit in poultry keeping is a thing which each person must solve for himself, so much depends upon the keep. Two mottoes should be inscribed above the door of every henhouse; "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and "Despise not the day of small things." The western breeder has the advantage of cheaper food, but it is more than offset by the better markets in the East, but there is not the same opportunity here to build up a business as a fancier. Still, right here in the West, more money can be made than many people imagine. On farms where stock is kept and poultry has free range, a hen may be kept for a year on a bushel and a half of corn or its equivalent. With high bred stock and proper care, it is safe to figure on 150 eggs per hen yearly. Let eve

FOR THE POULTRYMAN

man figure for himself. By the use of movable coops hundreds of chickens may be kept and still all have free range and good picking, thus reducing the cost of feed to the minimum, but increasing the expenditure of labor. Poultry raising is hard work; it requires lots of time and patience. The best advice is, Go slow; learn your business, and make the flock pay for all improvements as you go along.

THE PERCHES.

As the hens spend about half their time on the perches, the construction of them is of some importance. In times past, it was customary to make the perches ladder fashion, the first rung near the floor and then higher to the roof. Such perches are an abomination. The hens fight for the highest places and in descending they seldom use the ladder but generally fly from the top.

I know a poultryman who has his roosts on a level eight feet high. Now a hen flying from that height is liable to strike the ground very hard or get injured in striking against the house or other obstruction, and that is not all; just watch the going to roost. It is a common occurrence for three or four of the stronger birds to take a position near the head of the ladder, then woe be to the late comer. She will be pecked and thrown down until in desperation she seeks a place outside.

Now, this can all be avoided by making the perches lower. Twenty-four to thirty inches is about right. (Eighteen inches is plenty high for Brahanas and cochins—Ed.) It is true young pullets like a higher seat. I have seen them fly up against a roof in their endeavors to get a better position, but after they fall a few times they get over that kind of foolishness and soon become reconciled to low perches. They are in every way the best. If a bird gets pecked or crowded off, it walks around until it sees a better opening and in the morning they can all get down without any trouble.

High perches are the cause of many a fine pullet acquiring the habit of high flying, which is very annoying. All the smaller breeds, such as Hamburgs, Leg-horns, Minorcas and others, can fly over a 6-foot fence when once they learn the power of their wings.

The roosting poles should be flat, not less than two or three inches wide. I have seen perches made of 1-inch boards set up edgewise with sharp corners. That is all wrong. Fowls cannot sit comfortably that way. On a 3-inch surface with the corners taken off a hen can spread her toes and with her claws reach over the corners fore and aft. That way she can balance herself; her weight rests squarely on her toes and she can sit with some comfort. The poles should be about fifteen inches apart. They should be loose, so they can be taken out when used for cleaning the house. I aim to provide good roosting places for my fowls and then insist that they use them. Never allow a hen to roost in a tree, barn or any other place, except the proper one. With a little patience and persistence they can be

trained to go just where they ought to. Anaheim, Cal. JACOB KIEGER

EDITOR OF THE INSPECTOR.

Some time ago I wrote quite a lengthy article in reply to Mr. Willyou, a fictitious name, from a gent without the moral stamina to sign his name, a socialist that proposes to shoot from ambush. He lands Socialism as a primitive to the best interest of the laboring men of this country. Socialism is a thing without any foundation or in other words it lacks principal. All things that first come into prominence in this manner, all political parties must have a principle if they exist. All political parties that have come to the front must rest on the bed rock of trust and not just exist as a myth. Socialism when analyzed becomes as thin as a wafer; an object of derision. It is also a menace to the laboring class of this country or any other, because its hostility towards capital would drive it out of circulation, its anarchic tendencies is an enemy to a good government their prestige means mean the over throw of a republican form of government and substitute in its place, a government that would do to exist among the Hottentots, but not with the American people. When such fictitious or imaginary ideas as are advocated by the socialist is, should be the duty of every true American citizen to oppose it. Such as a collective ownership of all products when they are asked how they intend to procure they are up against it. There are two ways of securing control of prosperity, 1st to purchase it or steal it or confiscate it. The former condition would tax every man in the United States one fourth of what he is worth to invest in some thing that is no benefit to him. The latter condition compels a revision of the constitution of the United States would could then mistake the heathen nations that existed in the days of Alexander the Great, Demitrimis, Selucus and Cleopatra. I am like Mr. Will you if I were going to write in favor of socialism I would sign a fictitious name to J. E. JOHNSON.

It is not alone financial gain. The sum total of the territory's expansion shows all along the line. There is a fine showing along industrial lines; manufactures loom up extensively; railroads have fairly tumbled over themselves to get a foothold in Oklahoma during the past two years; social, educational, religious, agricultural, horticultural, livestock—all development in all right-minded ways has come lavishly, and come to stay.

The following are the figures given out by the territorial equalization board for 1903:

Beaver.....	\$1,581,738
Blaine.....	1,630,727
Caddo.....	2,162,605
Canadian.....	2,780,320
Cleveland.....	2,001,528
Cemanche.....	3,846,428
Custer.....	2,519,825
Day.....	620,671
Dewey.....	1,050,731
Garfield.....	3,790,697
Grant.....	2,622,527
Greer.....	4,315,673
Kay.....	4,169,232
Kingfisher.....	2,936,634
Kiowa.....	1,949,621

Lincoln.....	3,282,942
Logan.....	4,626,289
Noble.....	2,413,708
Oklahoma.....	6,108,812
Pawnee.....	2,767,269
Payne.....	3,523,232
Pottawatomie.....	3,096,058
Roger Mills.....	1,399,893
Washita.....	2,430,361
Woods.....	5,861,940
Woodward.....	2,519,606

Total.....\$76,012,102
To this amount must be added the Pullman car valuation, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines in the territory as follows:

Pullman cars.....	\$ 41,055
Railroad lines.....	7,847,788
Telephone lines.....	70,992
Telegraph lines.....	118,002

Total.....\$8,077,837
Making a grand total for Oklahoma for the year 1903, of \$84,089,939.

In order to show gains it will be necessary to give the equalized valuation of the territory for the past two years.

The territorial board of equalization made report for 1901 as follows:

Real and personal property	\$55,855,031
Pullman cars.....	18,358
Telegraph lines.....	15,730
Telephone lines.....	59,931
Railroad lines.....	4,538,606

Total for 1901.....\$60,464,696

For the year 1902, the board reported Oklahoma's taxable wealth as follows:

Real and personal property	\$66,184,418
Pullman cars.....	25,724
Telegraph lines.....	59,266
Telephone lines.....	82,936
Railroad lines.....	6,339,452

Total for 1902.....\$72,677,423

From the above figures it will be seen that Oklahoma has increased in wealth, as returned by the various counties, the sum of \$11,412,516. Farther that the territory has increased along this line, in the past two years, the sum of \$23,625,243.

Bully for Oklahoma, the precedent maker and the precedent smasher.

Do You Want One?

We have on hand a limited number of copies of "The Busy Man's Friend" left over from a special premium offer made last year. To the first fifty old subscribers who renew and pay for one year in advance we will mail a copy of this valuable compendium of legal and business forms with its fund of practical information for every day life. The book alone is more than worth the cost of a year's subscription. If you want one of these books, absolutely free to you, send in your name and renewal at once. This offer is withdrawn when the present supply of books is exhausted—we can't buy 'em for these figures. Address: Publisher Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. GOLDEN SPRING FENCE CO. Box 106 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.



Your Line Fence
should always be PAGE. It's so much stronger. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MEAL OR FEED
Finest meal for family use. Ear corn crusher and grinder, corn crusher, all round feed maker for every farm need.

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Patented or genuine imported French burr style. Thousands in use. Meet every home or barn purpose. Sold on 15 days free trial. Get Monarch catalog before buying.

Sprout Waldron & Co.
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BLACK LEG

In Cattle can be prevented. Cutter's Black Leg Vaccine, California's favorite, the most successful, easiest used and lowest priced vaccine made. Powder, string or pill form. Write for Black Leg booklet; gives full history of disease.

The Cutter Analytical Laboratory
San Francisco, Cal., and Kansas City, Mo.

All Kalamazoo ranges and cook stoves are equipped with patent oven thermometer. Makes baking sure and easy.

The KALAMAZOO

A better stove or range than you can get from any other source. A saving of from 25% to 40% in price. Prompt shipment from factory to user. Factory prices—no dealers' profits. Freight prepaid by us. 360 days approval test. Guarantee backed by \$20,000 bank bond.

KALAMAZOO
Stoves and Ranges are manufactured by us in our own factory. We know they are all right "clear through." Don't confuse them with cheap mail order goods. We are the only stove manufacturers in the world selling their entire product direct from their own factory to the user.

There isn't a better stove or range at any price and by eliminating all dealers' and middlemen's profits we save you easily 25% to 40%. Moreover we give you a 360 Days Approval Test. If your purchase is not satisfactory in every way, return the goods at our expense. We have a complete line of ranges, cook stoves and heaters for fuel of all kinds. All stoves blacked, polished and ready for business. It will pay you to investigate. Send for catalog No. 190 and prices, freight prepaid.

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Manufacturers,
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Gem City Business College

affords its students every advantage and adopts the modern, practical idea in giving

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Attendance last year 1150 students, 16 teachers, a \$100,000 specially designed building, fully equipped. Thorough courses in Shorthand and Typewriting, Book-keeping, Actual Business Practice and Banking. Good openings await its graduates. Write for free large annual catalogue giving detailed information.

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Because he knows that it is reliable, instructive; that it tells all about breeding and feeding live stock—how to grow and market fruit, truck, alfalfa, corn, rice, wheat and all crops that can be profitably grown in the great Southwest.

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Because it brings sunshine into the home; because it is clean—never prints a doubtful advertisement. Because it is finely illustrated. Because it tells about poultry, and bees, and pet stock.



His Son Likes It

Because it keeps him in touch with the Farmer Boy's Progressive League; shows him how to be an up-to-date farmer—how to make money out of pigs, calves and colts.



His Daughter Likes Farm and Ranch

On account of the Children's Letters, the stories about animals and birds, the hints about flowers and other things that help to make the home bright and happy.



If you want to know about the soil, climate, products and people of the great Southwest read *Farm and Ranch*. It will help you to live easier, fare better, and become a better citizen.

FARM AND RANCH.

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Sub. \$1 Per Year. Sample Copy Free

Stops At End of Time Paid For

\$500
IN
Cash Prizes
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TO
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January 1, 1904

An active worker wanted in every community. Liberal commission in addition to prizes.

Fill out this coupon and mail it now.

FARM AND RANCH,
Dallas, Texas.
Please send me particulars of \$500 Agents' Contest ending Jan. 1, 1904.
Name.....
P. O.....
State.....

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH OUR BEEF? Pioneer systems of range husbandry are disappearing and domestic methods are becoming more apparent. In many western states cattle no longer roam on a thousand hills to shift for themselves in seasons of scarcity and times of plenty but are kept within inclosures and enjoy the humane treatment characteristic of modern methods. Since the passing of the greater interest has been manifested by farmers in the production of a greater variety of forage plants. The bestowal of more thought upon problems relating to forage production has enabled stockmen to not only maintain the usual number in their herds but has given

them the means to vastly improve the quality and value of their stock. These conditions bring up new problems to be solved. Since land has appreciated in value the once worthless arid plains are receiving attention. It has been discovered that there are millions of acres of rich arid land which by irrigation can be transformed into exceedingly productive farms. With the improved methods of animal husbandry and the reclamation of arid land by irrigation, the output of live stock can be greatly increased. In fact, but a small fraction of this great section is as yet developed. No section of our country presents better opportunities for the employment of

capital and energy in the livestock industry. The question of the immensity of production is not in doubt but the establishment of adequate markets to absorb the product is a problem awaiting satisfactory solution. The present practice of shipping the surplus stock in the form of stockers and feeders to the Mississippi states to be finished on corn is not satisfactory for two general reasons: First, the grower should finish his own stock so as to secure the largest possible return from invested capital. Second, new markets should be found for the meats produced in the far west instead of consigning them to markets which at times are already congested. We are

told that our possessions in the archipelago open to us in a measure the markets of the orient and that we should invade these or at least plan a campaign of investigation. If markets are built up in the orient for our meats they will prove a mighty stimulus to the development of animal husbandry in the west but all sensible people must understand how futile will be the attempt to do any such thing. The lousy natives of the orient do not earn thirty cents a year and so long as they can live on huckleberries and goober beans they will not make many of our western cattlemen rich.—Denver Field and Farm.

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Will Know Better Next Year.

Speaking of Kansas pastures F. M. Bourne a big grazer in Chase County recently said to a Kansas, City, Journal reporter: "Fewer cattle are being pastured in Southern Kansas this season than previous years. The trouble with the Kansas men was that in January when most of the season contracts were made they held the prices of pasture up to such a high point that the Texas cattlemen could not stand it, and in this way they drove the ranchmen to the far Northwest, or kept them at home. In January they asked \$3 per head for the season, but in April they found that their pastures were not filled and then when it was too late they dropped down and were willing to make contracts at most any price to fill up their pastures. The result is that there is more pasture than cattle." Short-horns and Herefords were again leaders of the fat cattle market yesterday. H. K. Hannah, of Odessa, Mo., had here eighteen grade Hereford and Short-horn steers, dehorned of his own feeding. They were smooth and well fattened, averaging 1,369 pounds, and were sold by Northwest Live Stock Commission Company at \$5.35, the best price of the day. Cudahy got them for the dressed beef trade.—Kansas City, Journal August 22.

Of Interest To Merchants.

A correspondent at Irvington, Ill., writing to one of our exchanges, gives some very pointed facts about mail order houses and how to lessen their trade, and how some merchants hold their customers.

This is what he says:

"If our home merchants would advertise their goods properly the large supply houses would find their trade falling off in the country districts.

"The big department stores advertise and give prices on every article, while the home merchant, if he advertises at all, seldom quotes prices.

"We like to read in our home papers the prices for which we can buy goods from our home dealer, together with a description of the goods, so that we may know what we can purchase from our home stores.

"The home merchant, nine times in ten, sells his goods as cheap as the same grade of goods are sold by any of the big supply houses, but their customers don't know it.

"A merchant must not think that even his best customers are so familiar with his goods and prices that he knows all about it without being informed.

"We can buy as cheap at home as we can anywhere, and it is the merchant's duty to educate his customers to that belief.

"Printer's ink is the great business educator.

"An average of about \$300 per month is sent away from Irvington to mail order houses in distant cities for supplies, the greater part of which could be bought at home as cheap."

A steer-feeding experiment recently completed at the Kansas station furnishes proof that corn silage is a superior feeding material for making beef of good quality. It was fed in connection with chopped alfalfa to ten head of two-year-old steers the feeding period extending over 209 days—from November 10 to June 8. In comparison with a similar number of steers comprising five other lots which were fed different rations the silage-fed cattle made better gain and when slaughtered made a higher per cent of dressed meat and more tallow.

Our New Catalogue is Now Ready

Catalogue No. 72, fresh from the printing presses and containing more goods that are really up-to-date and of the very latest style and design than any other six catalogues published, is now ready for distribution.

It will save you money on everything you buy and enables you to make your selections as readily and satisfactorily as if you could come to Chicago every day. It puts you in direct touch with the great markets of the world and places before you a stock of first-class goods more complete in every detail than has ever before been offered by any firm and at prices that are positively the lowest, when the reliability of the merchandise is taken into consideration. This catalogue contains over 1,100 pages of quotations on reliable merchandise of every description. No matter what you may need, you will find the article fully described and illustrated in our great book at a price that no shrewd buyer should overlook.

More than 2,000,000 people sent us orders last year—many of them were your neighbors. They gave us their business simply because we sold them reliable goods for less money than they could buy the same goods for elsewhere and at the end of the year found that they had made an average saving of 25 per cent on their purchases. If your neighbors find it to their advantage to trade with us, why can't you? If you have never traded with us, now is the time to begin. Ordering from a great catalogue is convenient and satisfactory; in the leisure of your own home you can make selection from a mammoth stock of thoroughly reliable merchandise, all quoted at the lowest possible prices.

You can, if you desire, compare prices with those you have been accustomed to pay and you can thus get better results than by making a hasty examination at a local store. You not only have the advantage of your own deliberate judgment but you are protected by the strongest guarantee ever made by any mercantile house, for we extend to all purchasers the privilege of returning goods at our expense if they are not satisfied with their purchases; and, even more, we agree to replace any shipment damaged or lost in transit; in other words, we assume all the responsibility.

In 1872 we originated the catalogue plan of buying and during the thirty-two years of our life have grown steadily each year until our business is now one of the largest in the world. We reached this position by treating people fairly, giving honest value and avoiding all forms of trickery, exaggeration, or misrepresentation. With Catalogue No. 72 in your possession you can buy from us almost as easily as if you visited our store in person, and we cordially invite every person desiring reliable goods at wholesale prices to fill out coupon at the right and send for a copy. The book is new from cover to cover; contains all the new goods of the season; is complete in every department; so there is no better time than the present to send for a copy and begin trading with us if you are satisfied with our prices and goods. The experiment will cost you only 15 cents. It may result in a saving of hundreds of dollars the first year.



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17,000 pictures of the things that we describe, 70,000 prices on them. The prices are the lowest wholesale prices on the market.

Everything

- From Farm Machinery to Trowels.
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- From Windmills to Feed Cutters.
- From Rifles to Toy Pistols.
- From Steel Ranges to Stove Pipe.
- From Bath Tubs to Wash Bowls.
- From Carpets to Dollies.
- From Furniture to Foot Stools.
- From Dinner Sets to Vases.
- From Hall Clocks to Watches.
- From Suits to Hosiery.
- From Spring Hats to Shoes.
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Everything that the farmer or mechanic uses—Everybody. All that the housewife uses. Everything for a child. Anything that anybody wears. Almost everything you eat. These 70,000 articles cover about all the wants of Lumanity.

Send 15 Cents Today

If you want our catalogue, fill out carefully the slip below this and mail to us today, enclosing 15 cents. This catalogue which we offer you costs us about 50 cents to print, even in million lots. The postage on it costs us 25 cents more. We ask you to send us but 15 cents (only about half the postage alone), just to show that you do not send from mere curiosity. This book will save any average family at least \$100 per year.

Cut this slip out and send it with 15c in stamps TODAY.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, as advertised in Live Stock Inspector.

Name _____
(Be sure to write very plainly.)

Postoffice _____

County _____ State _____

Be sure to enclose this slip in an envelope.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. Chicago & Madison St. Chicago

Requests are pouring in so rapidly that we suggest you write us at once and get your catalogue promptly. Don't forget the coupon. Cut it out before you mislay the paper.

Like every other, the cattle industry in the past forty years has undergone a great change, not only in the method of handling and distributing the product, but in the type and method of treatment of the animals. Years ago when cattle roamed at will over unfenced public lands, living largely on grass and cheap forage, when land and all feed stuffs as well as the cattle were much cheaper than now, producers kept a class of cattle that were long-legged, coarse-boned and flat-ribbed, maturing at from three and a half to five year old. No one thought of

putting cattle in the fattening lot until they were over three years old. As the settlers moved in the public land became fenced, the value of all feed stuff as well as land increased and producers were confined to their own places, it was found that if a class of cattle could be produced that would mature and go to market a year younger, thus clipping off a year's keep, it would be a great saving of expense. It was also ascertained that a more compact, lighter class of cattle fatted on much less grain and required less time to fatten, that they had more

flesh and less tallow; that in addition to the increased quantity of grain required to mature the leggy, coarse cattle, owing to their formation, instead of increasing in flesh they put on only fat and a large portion of that internally; that the longer they were fed the smaller became the per cent of grain and that it was highly important to the producer as well as consumer to get a class of cattle more compact that would fatten at an earlier age on less feed, would put on more flesh and less tallow and that were uniform in conformation and early-fattening qualities.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City 8 o'clock Yards by H. B. Cervery, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Himes Building. Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad. New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager. Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

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

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

SEPTEMBER 15, 1903.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

At News Depots, and On Trains.



WICHITA—By C. A. Tanner & Co., 122 North Main St. DENVER—By Hamilton & Kendrick News Co., 17th and Champa. ENID, OKLA.—Parker Book Store. AMARILLO TEX.—Morgan Bros. News Co. For sale on all western Santa Fe trains, by Newsboys. For sale on U. P., Denver & Gulf trains, by Denver Ry. News Co.'s agents. Sold on K. C. F. S. & M., Mo. Pacific and St. L. & S. F. trains by the agents of the Van Noy News Co.

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

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.) Special reading notices 10 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Preeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free. Electrics should have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

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

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

Address all orders to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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

Some Truisms.

send in your name at once.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the office seeker abideth with us forever.

Do not rob the poor because he is poor—it is easier to buy his real estate at a tax sale.

Take care to be an economist in prosperity; there is fear of your being one in adversity.

The basis of success in most all branches of business is unquestionably judicious advertising.

A hoary head is a crown of glory but a deadhead is a terror to the railroad superintendent.

The wayfaring man stirreth up strife and the fruit tree peddler aboundeth in transgression.

Most of the shadows that cross the pathway of life are caused by standing in our own light.

All men try to get the earth, but the earth gets them. This is no joke, it is the grave truth.

Money makes the margin, steam makes the cargo, and the sight of the creditor makes the mango.

To do nothing is not always to lose time; to do always to lose time; it is fatigue without profit.

Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth and let not thine heart be glad when he slippeth on a banana skin.

One great object in view is to make the circulation of this paper as large as we possibly can. Will you help us?

Be not witness against thy neighbor in a contention over a line fence. Say not "I will do him up as he has done to me".

Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not chew plug tobacco or play the accordion.

A prudent man foreseeth the stove pipe hat with a brick in it and passeth it by, but the April fool kicketh it and howleth with rage.

All human knowledge has been gained by the impertinence and pig-headedness of a small number of people who are always asking "Why?"

A soft answer turneth away wrath but a tough answer in the hands of an unskilled carver, scattereth gravy and confusion the family circle.

Wise books, wisely selected, are companions that bloom with eternal youth; and they are companions and teachers at the same time. Blessed are they that know how to love and cherish good books.

World's Fair Live Stock News.

Ostriches have been given a classification in the World's Fair live stock shows.

The National Polled Hereford Breeders' Association is among the breeders' associations making appropriations for special prizes at the World's Fair.

The American Association of Live Stock Herd Book Secretaries will hold its annual meeting at the World's Fair grounds and at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, August 12 and 13.

The Kentucky Exhibit Association, which has in charge World's Fair matters pertaining to that State, has sent notice to Kentucky breeders and fanciers that the Association will pay the entire expense of sending their stock to St. Louis next year. L. L. Dorsey, a prominent breeder, has been given charge of the assembling of the State's live stock exhibits.

Came Back Alone.

The old man stood on the edge of the platform, looking through the clear air of the morning to the blue line of hills and the snow-covered slopes of the mountains beyond. "Yes," he said simply, "I have come back—alone. Mother and I went to Chicago a couple of years ago. They thought we were too old for the life they called 'hardship' out here, and needed the 'comforts' and 'conveniences' of a city during our last days—and we were foolish enough to let 'em persuade us.

"You've been in Chicago, I suppose! Yes? Well, then, you must know what it was to folks like us who had lived forty years in God's own country, where there is room to breathe, and the eagle ain't no more free from cramaing. Year after year we had seen the seasons come and go, dotting the prairies with flowers (such as none of them glass houses ever grew) in the spring and a carpet of brown in the autumn. We'd seen the snow gather on old El Capitan as winter came on, and the deer and antelope met with our flocks. We'd seen the desert bloom where we turned the water on it, and heard the humming of our own bees in the alfalfa. Our younger children had grown up around us, lovin' freedom, wild as hawks, and strong as pure air and good food makes 'em.

"But we left it all and went back—alone. God must know what he's do-

ing, but I don't believe he goes away from the mountains and the plains back to bleak Illinois, and that great grave-yard of life, that jail for freedom, they call Chicago.

"Mother just pined away, and the first thing we knew she was down, and it was too late to bring her back. One morning when the air was bitter cold, so cold folks were dying like sheep in the blizzard, the wind came off the lake fretting with the ice, while the wheels of the wagons on the street cried out in their misery, she looked up to me and said.

"Father, don't you hear the mockin' bird in the big cottonwood? They've come up from across the line, an' spring is here. You must turn the water in the ditches, and get ready for the summer—," and she went to sleep. I know her spirit saw the old home by the 'Noisy Waters' where we'd lived so long.

"We laid her away there among the thousands who wait the great day. It wasn't no use to bring her back, for God knows his own wherever they sleep, and as for me I know her spirit's back in the vale where the apple trees will soon be pink with bloom.

"Yes, I'm coming back—alone. They may be nearer civilization back where my daughter lives—but out here in our country near the sky we are a heap sight closer to God.

"I'll be lonely, I know, but I can breathe a full breath, and see folks I know once more. And when the evenings come on, and the sun drops below the mountains, I'll know mother is talking to me in the music of the pines, and tellin' me she's waitin' for me to come to the land where old folks are no longer old, and where we'll hear the voices of them that's gone, and see their faces and forget our mistake in goin, away from our home by the rustlin' stream. And—and—I won't be alone."

A PAYING BUSINESS.

Mining has made more multi-millionsaires than all other lines of business.

We own the following valuable mining claims, and want your assistance in securing the gold that only await machinery to extract it.

The "Assurance" group of six full claims, in the Argus Range of Mountains, Inyo County, California, from which many assays have been made, some running as high as \$680.00 per ton.

One claim in the Panimint Range of Mountains, Inyo County, California, near producing mines now operating 5, 10 and 20 stamps each. Pay ore here begins almost at the grass roots.

One claim on the "Gold Hill," Kern County, California, where over 1,200 feet of tunnels and cross-cuts have blocked out thousands of dollars worth of ore, which can be mined and milled at an expense of \$5.00 per ton. A four-stamp mill is now operating on this ore and turning out bullion far ahead of our expectations.

A mill test of ten tons of this ore was made about ten days ago, giving a clean-up of over \$200.00, and a second test of ten tons gave \$30.00 in gold bullion.

A SOUND BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

We now offer stock at the ground-floor price of 10 cents per share to those will assist us in opening up the other mines, which we believe will yet produce millions.

Remember that every stockholder is part owner of all of these claims. An investment now may make you independent in a few years.

Write at once, before the price is advanced to 25 cents per share, for illustrated prospectus and full particulars.

FRANCES M. M. & C. Co., 302 5 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

HORSES AND MULES.

During the busy season give the horses water three or four times a day. Let them have an hour and a half's rest at noon, being careful to take off the harness and collars, putting the latter out to dry. Their afternoon work will be more effective.

As soon as the harness is removed in the evening wash the shoulders with cold water to prevent sores.

A man who breeds without a definite object, or without holding in his mind's eye an ideal animal and trying his best to produce such animals, will usually meet with unsatisfactory results.

"In-and in breeding" means mating animals that are closely related to one another. This practice of family breeding is not carried on to the extent it was at one time, but it is still done. It is no doubt the quickest way of establishing a uniform breed of animals, but it is often attended by a lack of size and constitution.

A plain bull whose ancestry have been good specimens of the breed will usually produce much better stock than a good-looking bull derived from inferior stock.

Unless a man takes a keen interest in horses, and has a good deal of experience, he will rarely make a successful breeder.

A chemist has discovered a way to protect horses from flies. His invention consists in rubbing the horses, especially the parts most subjected to attack, with a little concentrated oil of laurel. There is not the slightest danger in its use and the cost is small. Another excellent remedy is asafetida one pound, vinegar half pint, water one pint. If horses are well washed with this not a fly will settle upon them, as the asafetida will drive them away. This drug has no deleterious qualities as an external application. Take common smartweed and make a strong decoction by boiling in water. When the infusion is cold apply to the legs, neck and other parts of the body with a brush or sponge. Neither flies nor insects will trouble for twenty-four hours.

The United States army is out on another hunt for cavalry horses and the agents do not know just where they will find them in the west. The cavalry horse must be sound and well bred, gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop, without blemish or defect, a kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait and otherwise to conform to the following description: A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 hands high, weight not less than 950 nor more than 1,150 pounds from four to eight years old, head and ears small, forehead broad, eyes large and prominent, vision perfect in every respect, shoulders long and sloping well back, chest full, broad and deep, forelegs straight and standing well under, barrel large and increasing from girth toward flank, withers elevated, back short and straight, loins and hanches broad and muscular, hocks well bent and under the horse, pasterns slanting feet small and sound. Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection and any animal that does not meet these requirements in every respect is rejected. A horse under five years old is not accepted unless a specially fine, well developed animal.

At this season of the year questions are invariably submitted as to the best time to castrate colts. There is much difference of opinion as to this and only individual preference must decide. A subscriber wants to know if the best time to castrate a colt is when it is sucking its mother. Colts have been emasculated when a few days old and when a few months old and grown up into mature geldings not different materially from those emasculated later in life. It is, however, the general consensus of opinion among breeders that the best age for the operation to be performed is a little over one year, which is to say that it should be done in the spring when the colt is one year and before the weather gets to warm and the flies begin to bother. Some breeders contend and prove their faith by their works that it is better to let colts run entire until the second spring for the reason that to do so gives them more of a stallion neck and hence increases value, but there is more risk and expense attached to this practice. The actual fact is that colts may be emasculated with safety at any proper time from foals to three-year-olds and the number of "stage" to be seen in harness proves that the performance of the operation on mature stallions is not dangerous. It is more or less a matter of expediency. Colts at one year old are easily kept but they begin to be troublesome after that and hence all things considered the general preference is to let them run only until that time. It is not always easy to find the testicles in very young colts, which is an added reason for waiting till the yearling form of the animal before operating.

In this very busy season when in most parts of the country crops are late and much replanting must be done when the farmer must arise with the sun and work as long as he and his horses can stand it, there is much temptation to let the stock in pasture care for itself as well as it can. In such rush times the feet of the colts running in the pastures are likely to be allowed to get quite badly out of shape, to grow long and be broken off. A badly broken foot never grows quite as good again as it would had it been kept from breaking. Therefore on that ground alone it is poor economy to permit the feet of young horses to get into bad shape. It is not a long job to put these feet into condition and to keep them there. After the winter season and owing to the beneficent influence of the soft pastures the feet grow quickly and when the flies begin to bother and the annual stamping begins feet that are not kept trimmed soon get very ragged. This should not be allowed. The owner should see that the feet are kept pared down to a reasonable length and level. The foals and all should come in for a periodical inspection and if there is anything out of the way in the matter of the amount or direction of the growth it should be corrected at once with chisel and mallet, pincers or rasp of all three.

Leveling of the feet prevents many unsoundnesses. It is hard to keep straight legs growing on crooked feet. Keep the feet level and the legs will have an extra chance to grow as they should. The little time necessary is very well expended in such work.

INJURIOUS FEEDING STUFF.

In feeding horses precaution should always be taken to avoid materials harmful in themselves, or those which have become harmful. Dirt, small stones, and so forth, should be removed from grain by proper screening, and all feeding stuffs should be clean.

There are a number of plants which are poisonous to horses when eaten in any considerable amount. The loco

plants, mostly species of *Astragalus*, are ordinarily regarded as of this class. Tests were made by Colorado, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, and Oklahoma stations among others, and by this department, but the results are not entirely conclusive. The poisonous properties of rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*) were demonstrated by the South Dakota station, and those of some lupines by the Montana station. According to recent experiments at the Vermont station, the common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) may cause poisoning when present in hay. It was found that when horses were fed cured horsetail equal in amount to not more than one-fourth of their coarse fodder ration, symptoms of poisoning were noticed, and if the feeding was continued the horses died. The symptoms of poisoning were less noticeable with young than with old horses, and also when a liberal grain ration was supplied. It was also observed that the green plant was less harmful than the dry, possibly owing to the fact that green fodder is somewhat laxative.

Feeds which are ordinarily wholesome may under certain conditions be harmful. Thus, there is a widespread and apparently justifiable prejudice against moldy or decomposing feeding stuffs. Experiments carried on at the Kansas and Indiana stations showed that the continued feeding of moldy corn induced intestinal and nervous disorders of a serious nature. It is a matter of common observation that feed which has been wet will ferment or sour readily and cause intestinal disorders. This has to be guarded against especially in warm climates.

Plants which are ordinarily wholesome may become harmful if infested with ergot. The effect of ergot on horses has been studied by the Iowa, Kansas and Montana stations and others. It is generally conceded that the presence of ergot is a cause of rheumatism. Some feeds which are regarded as wholesome when properly fed may sometimes prove injurious if fed for a long time or in improper quantities. Thus, millet hay in many sections of the western United States, is believed to cause the so-called millet disease of horses. This question was studied by the North Dakota station. It was found that long-continued feeding of millet hay caused lameness and other symptoms of poisoning, but the specific cause to which the dangerous properties of millet are due was not learned, though later work at the station indicates that it is a glucosid.

An explanation of the poisoning of stock by young sorghum and some other forage plants is offered by the discovery of a peculiar glucosid in a number of varieties of sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*), which, under the influence of a special ferment present in the plant, liberates prussic acid. It is thought probable that this acid, which is a very active poison, may be likewise liberated in the digestive tract of animals feeding on the young plants.

For a number of years the Nebraska Experiment Station has studied sorghum poisoning, and has recently decided that deaths are caused by acid in the green leaves of young and old sorghum plants and Kaffir corn. The poison, it is stated, is always present in at least minute traces, but becomes dangerous only when the plant is arrested by dry weather at certain stages

of its growth. Sunlight, such as prevails in the arid or semi-arid regions of the United States, causes the development of the poison in excess—Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Herd Book Societies.

American Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association, President, D. Fields; vice-presidents, E. H. Small, J. Weldon, R. G. Lamberton and A. Y. Sweesy; corresponding secretary, Freeman Current; treasurer, G. D. Foster; board of directors, S. C. Bartlett, B. R. McConnell, C. W. Far, C. H. Night; secretary, J. C. Murry, Maquoketa.

Holsfein Friesan Herd Book. Incorporated 1885. Consolidated 1898. Frederick L. Aoughton, secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register. Organized 1868. Incorporated 1889. J. J. Hemingway, secretary. No. 8 W. 17th street, New York.

Ayrshire Breeding Association. Organized 1875. Incorporated 1886. C. M. Winslow, secretary, Brandon, Vt.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. Organized 1880. Not incorporated. N. S. Fish, secretary, Gorton, Conn.

American Guernsey Cattle Club. Organized 1878. Not incorporated. H. Caldwell, secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

American Hereford Record. Organized 1881. Incorporated 1885. C. R. Thomas, secretary, 225 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo.

American Polled Durham Breeders' Association. Organized 1889. Incorporated 1890. J. H. Miller, secretary and treasurer, Peru, Ind.

American Galloway Herd Book, R. A. Park, secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

American Devon Cattle Club, L. P. Sisson, secretary, Newark, Ohio.

American Short-Horn Herd Book. Incorporated 1882. John W. Groves, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Polled Hereford Cattle Club. Incorporated in 1890. Warren Gammon, secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

American Branch Association North Holland Herd Book. N. F. Sluiter, secretary and treasurer, 481 6th avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Texas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association. President, E. S. Peters, Calvert, secretary-treasurer, B. R. McConnell; Jackboro.

With this issue the season's advertising of the familiar Monarch French Burr and Attrition Feed Mills starts. Old readers remember the advertisements from past seasons. These mills have found their way into the feed barns of many who read this paper. If there had been any note of dissatisfaction we should be sure to know it. These Monarch Mills are admirably adapted to the feeder's purposes. We have no hesitation in recommending them unreservedly. But an intending buyer need not buy on faith. Note the liberal time given to try before consummating the purchase. It shows the serene confidence the manufacturers have in their product. Catalog with full description can be obtained by writing the manufacturers, Sprout, Waldron & Co., Box 248, Muncy, Pa.

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Market Letters.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Sept. 7, 1903.

Fat steers sold actively all week at rising prices until Friday, when market was slow, but a small gain was registered. Top for week was again \$5.60. Best she stuff was short and gained 10 to 25 cents. Outside buyers for killing stock were numerous, and the local packers killed during the week 30,629 head, a little more than 50 per cent of the total receipts. During the month of August local killers slaughtered 116,700 head of cattle out of a total of 202,000 head, or 57.8 per cent, a gain of 5 per cent over the kill for August last year. This would indicate that the flood influences are no longer felt at this point, as the packers are killing even a greater percentage of the receipts of cattle than usual.

Stockers and feeder buyers took out 62,203 cattle during August, or 30.8 per cent of the receipts, making nearly 87 per cent of the total receipts for August taken by Kansas City packers and country feeder buyers. Proportion of receipts will run more to stockers and feeders from now on. Last week was the largest week of the season, and 725 cars went out to country feed lots. However, prime feeders advanced 10 to 25 cents, and prices were firm on all desirable stockers and feeders, on improved demand.

To-day the run is large at 20,000 head, and prices are off 5 to 15 cents on everything but the best kinds. Top fat steers up to noon was \$5.20. Speculators sold out fairly clean last week, and are holding up the market to-day on stockers and feeders to about steady prices. This is labor day, another best factor also.

Last week began with lower markets on hogs, but there was a sharp reaction the last half, and heavy and medium weights are 20 to 25 cents higher than a week ago, while light hogs are only 10 cents up. There is less complaint of hogs being too heavy packers are taking more to the heavy weights, and tops above 250 lb. are within 10 cents of the best light hogs. Market is higher to day, and top is \$5.97, with bulk of sales at \$5.65 to \$5.35.

Sheep run was mostly westerns again last week at Kansas City, and contained liberal proportion of lambs. plenty of orders for feeders enabled salesmen to dispose of the large run without shrinking values, except for Killing lambs of light weights, under 60 lb. Muttons bring \$3.40, lambs \$5.00, feeding wethers \$3.30, lambs \$4.10, and choice breeding ewes \$3.25.

550 range horses were sold at retail last week, at \$25.00 to \$35.00, but quality was only ordinary. Trade in broke stock was very light. Mule buyers bid low on big mules, and some were carried over. A few sales at fancy prices did not effect the market. Cotton mules will not be in demand for a few weeks yet.

Market Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Sept. 14, 1903.

Supply of cattle last week was heavy as is due at this season. The market was nervous, but on the whole was steady for the week. Beef cattle advanced readily on the days of short supplies, but broke rapidly when plenty were here, but the else was about like the close of previous week. The supply of the stuff was well adjusted to the demand, and there was little change. Veal calves remain at high point. More Quarantine cattle were here than were needed. Stocker and feeder trade had a big week, with bulk of offerings common to fair westerns. Average prices were little changed, except for common light cattle, which sold lower. Very few cattle were held over at the end of the week. Country buyers seem willing to take all of them at prices \$1.00 to \$1.25 lower than prevailing prices of fat cattle. During the week fat steers ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.55, and grass natives from \$4.30 to \$4.90. Best light veals brought \$5.72 and as weight increased and quality dropped off, on down to \$3.50. Majority of stockers and feeders brought \$3.00 to \$3.75, with a fair sprinkling of sales up to \$4.50.

Run to-day is 16,000 head, a moderate run for this season. An effort was made at the start to-day to bear prices, on lower reports and a big run at Chicago, but this was unsuccessful, and the market turned out steady. Top sale up to noon was \$5.35. Local packers were good buyers to-day.

Hog prices gained a big quarter up to Thursday's closing market, which was high point of the week.

This gain was entirely wiped out, however, on Friday and Saturday, and closing sales of the week were less than a nickel different from the close of previous week. \$6.17 was the high point reached. Attractive prices swelled the receipts last week, and to-day's run is good at 7,000. Prices to-day are steady to 5 cents lower, with \$5.87 for top, and bulk of all sales at \$5.70 to \$5.80.

Light sheeps receipts at Kansas City made the market here independent of other markets, and sheep and lambs sold steady to strong all week, except light western lambs, which lost 10 to 15 cents. Fat native wethers sold from \$3.40 to \$3.75, ewes \$3.00 to \$3.35, lambs around \$4.00. The run to day is 5,000, and market is 10 cents higher.

There was some inquiry for 1200 drivers at \$75.00 to \$125.00 and good drafts were wanted last week, but light to medium weight horses were \$5.00 off. Mule business was dull. Some choice 16 hand mules sold at \$190.00 around, and cotton feeding mules, 14 3 to 15 hands, good quality, are bringing \$95.00 to \$115.00.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotions. Examinations soon. Particulars Free. 491-3m Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Cover 160 acres of ground and are the most modern and convenient of any in the world. They are located near the wholesale district of the city, easily accessible to the business and residence portion by street railway and within eight blocks of the Union depot.

Kansas City is the Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World While it is the Chief Packing Center of the Middle West

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

Armour Packing Company, Swift and Company, Schwarzschild & Sutzberger Co., Jacob Dold Packing Company, George Fowler, Son & Company, Limited, Cudahy Packing Company, Ruddy Bros. Packing Company, Etc.

And a full line of buyers for both domestic and export trade. All railroads centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with the Kansas City Stock Yards.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Offers More Advantages as a Market Than Any Like Institution in the Country.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & G. Mgr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. & Treas. EUGENE RUST, Genl. Mgr. W. H. WEEKS, Genl. Agent.

For Best Results Ship to ROGERS COMMISSION CO., LIVE STOCK SALESMEN, Stock Yards, Kansas City.

WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON STOCK SHIPPED TO CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS, LIVE STOCK SALESMEN, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. KANSAS CITY, MO., AND EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

BECAUSE STRICTLY COMMISSION, HANDLE NO STOCK OF THEIR OWN, THEREFORE CUSTOMERS GET FIRST PERSONAL SERVICE AND STRENGTH OF MARKET.

CALL UPON CORRESPOND WITH CONSIGN TO Clay, Robinson & Company, Live Stock Commission Stock Yards

CHICAGO, ILL. DENVER, COLO. KANSAS CITY, MO. SIOUX CITY, IA. SO. OMAHA, NEB. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Ship Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to Hopkins-Kiely Com. Co., Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Development of the Traction Engine

can start the engine as carefully as he need so as not to shock the load he is hauling or the gearing. The operator is also enabled by the use of this device to back into the main belt and tighten it when it becomes loose instead of proceeding in the old way of throwing off and then putting on, which required the work of half a dozen men. This will be appreciated by threshermen, who are relieved from the annoyance, delay and labor of tightening the belt by the old method.

Every up to date traction engine is now equipped with pumps and injectors for boiler feeders, which are so connected that but one suction hose is required to operate both.

Instead of the old tallow cup formerly used to lubricate the cylinder and valve of engines a sight feed lubricator is now used, by which the engineer can tell exactly how much oil he is using.

Old-Fashioned Garden.

"What has become of the old-fashioned garden?" said a suburbanite to his companion the other day, as both were coming home from business on one of the suburban railway lines. "I mean the gardens we used to see—such as our grandmothers took pride in—and the old fashioned flowers, which, with own hands, they raised and reared—hands less accustomed to hoe and rake and dig than that of the modern athletic woman.

Yes it is a fact, an a much more lamented fact, that the old-fashioned garden, with its sweet william and its corn flowers, its dark-eyed poppies and lavender heliotrope, its black-eyed susans and delicate morning glories, whose purple petals are shyly closed when Old Sol begins to stare too rudely; its rows upon rows of haughty hollyhocks, which, when once planted, grow like weeds and threatened the more modest heartase and bachelor buttons; its sweet scented mignonette, and its never failing daisies is a thing of the past.

The modern woman does not look after her garden as her mother and grandmother used to do. Today there is a gardener who attend to that. He mows the lawn, he plans the shapes and arrangement of the flower beds. And what does he plant? In the spring, haughty tulips and awkward hyacinths, and later on, nothing but stiff geraniums—blossoms in which there is neither grace nor perfume, possessing only one attribute of the truly beautiful flower—color.

It would seem that the modern woman ought to take more interest in gardening. She is stronger, of more athletic build than her ancestors, and, there, better fitted to weed a garden and care for the plants than the woman of the last generation, who spent much of their spare time in doing such enervating work as crocheting and knitting. Then, too, it is remarkable that plant life has not more attractions for children, now that nature study is being introduced into the public school curriculum. And yet, in how very few suburban and country homes does one find that the children have charge of little garden plots which they may call their very own.

And with the home garden the home-

made bouquet, the parting gift of every hostess to the friend who had visited her in her country home, had also passed away. Cut flowers from the greenhouse for beautifying the dinner table, where in olden times, out of the question, but a bountiful supply from the garden was always on hand so that at each and every meal a fresh bouquet could be had. Every breeze that blew wafted the scent of honeysuckle and mignonette through the house, and from early spring until late in the fall the air was redolent with sweet perfume.

Of course, a well-trimmed lawn and neatly designed geranium beds have their advantages, but need the garden be sacrificed to the law? Why not compromise, and have a little of each? —Baltimore News.

Cooking for a Threshing Crew.

A western threshing crew is made up of about a dozen men. The modern thresher, with its traction engine to haul it from place to place represents a capital of about \$2500 and the traveling kitchen a hundred or two more. This machine and its crew will thresh all the way from sixty to seventy thousand bushels of wheat in the season. Formerly many small farmers had their own individual threshing machines and hired men by the week or season to help operate them but today nearly all the wheat is threshed by the traveling threshing crews. Besides the dozen men of the crew to feed there are usually several permanent farm hands and stalwart sons, making altogether nearly a score of hungry men to feed three times a day.

The engineers of the threshing crews receive \$2 and \$3 a day for their work, the feeders of the machines about \$2 a day and the pitchers \$1.50 a day. The cook is generally a man hired by the season and the wages differ according to the demand and supply of such available material. The cook wagon is simply a large house on wheels, and is built with a view to comfort and airiness. Some of the more pretentious ones have screens at the windows and good glass panes to admit the light in stormy weather. Down the entire center of the wagon runs the cheap pine table, with places enough to accommodate all the workmen and at one end opposite the entrance is a big stove.

The cooks, which are sometimes the wife and daughters of the proprietor of the threshing outfit, spend their mornings in baking and their afternoons in preparing for the next day's meals. Pie is the great food of the threshing crews in the west, as it always has been in New England on the smaller farms. Stacks of pies are baked ahead, sufficient to last for a full week. These form the invariable dessert of the meals once or twice and sometimes three times a day. Coffee is a great standby. It is served at every meal and large pots of it are kept hot all day long. The bread and biscuits are baked by the dozen and piled up in the kitchen to wait for the hungry men to devour them. Meat once or twice a day is considered sufficient but beans, vegetables, potatoes and cereals are furnished in abundance. The men really have good, wholesome diet, and are able to grow strong and fat on it.

From now until November 30th 1903 the Santa Fe will sell Colonist tickets to California at \$25.00 Portland, Oregon, at \$29.35 and Correspondingly low rates to other points in the west and northwest. These are one way rates and will be taken off on the above date.

GEO. T. WITTEN.

WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

WICHITA, KANS.

CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE, 5,000 HOGS.

Private Yards for Texans Perfect Sewerage and City Water All Pens Covered.

W. R. DULANEY,
Supt. of Stock Yards.

Healy & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Market Reports furnished.

Union Stock Yards. WICHITA, KANS.

SPECIAL NOTICE: All business sent to us will have our personal attention. We solicit a trial and will do our best to merit your trade.

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Money always on hand to loan to cattle feeders . . .

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CAPACITY 25,000 Cattle, 30,000 Hogs,
15,000 Sheep, 10,000 Horses and Mules.

Best Live Stock Market on Missouri River. Stockers and Feeders strong demand at all times. Most modern yards in existence. A trial shipment will make you a regular patron

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

G. F. Swift, President Jro. Donovan, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.
Horace Wood, Asst. Gen. Mgr. M. B. Irwin, Traffic Mgr.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

'OUR SERVICE THE BEST'
Ship Us Your Hogs. It Will Pay You

Market Advice Gladly Furnished. Write Us Wire Us Ship Us.



[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY."]

A PRAYER.

Let but a little hut be mine,
Where at the hearthstone I may hear
The cricket sing;
And have the shine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make,
For my poor sake,
Our simple home a place divine.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

COOKERY AND CONGENIALITY.

Among my friends are three families noted for their light running domestic machinery. One day I asked the mistress of each household for the secret. Singly and separately, without any collusion whatever, they accredited their husbands with sympathetic understanding of the cookery question, and on this rock based their frictionless housekeeping.

ANY OLD THING.

"Husband always says, 'Now don't you go to worrying about what to cook. Just any old thing will do me!' And you have no idea how light it makes my work to hear him talk like that!" said Wife No. 1. And I went away saying to myself, "Blessed be the man who is willing to lighten his wife's work by merely remarking that any old thing in the way of grub is good enough for him!"

A NICE DINNER.

"When we expect guests at our house," said Wife No. 2, "Especially if they are friends of Walter's whom he has invited, he almost always says something like this: 'Just get us up a nice little dinner, Mattie, that's all. Besure not to go to any trouble nor let yourself get a bit tired. Just one of those nice little dinners you always manage with such perfections.' This, you see, as a sort of prelude to the whole business makes everything move off like a marriage bell."

And I went away saying to myself, "Blessed likewise be the man whose honeyed words of wisdom can produce harmony in the household like the rhythmical chimes of sweet-toned bells that ring on one's wedding morn!"

JOHN'S BILL OF FARE.

"Every day of our lives," thus said Wife No. 3, "whether or not we have company, I ask John what we shall have for dinner, and he obligingly indicates a satisfactory bill of fare. Some men, you know, are above being bothered with details about cooking but John's not that way. Deciding what to cook and how to cook it is a woman's hardest work. John relieves me of more than half the burden. All the rest is comparatively easy."

And I went away without saying

anything to anybody, such a simple thing it seemed (for husbands who know how) to keep the domestic wheels noiselessly whirling.

HER DYING WISH.

When Jane McCarter laid herself down to die she knew she was about to leave one of the best-paying farms in all Nebraska, and Jerry McCarter knew he was about to lose the best woman in all the world. Jane's poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables and dried fruits, marketed by herself, were eagerly watched for by her customers in town.

The physician said her time had come, she had fallen into an apathy from which it was difficult to rouse her, she was surely slowly going. Everything that relatives, friends and neighbors could do for her comfort had been done.

"Is there anything you want?" she was asked.

A patient sigh escaped the sick woman's lips. "No, nothing I can get now."

"What—what is it? Perhaps we can get it for you."

All the watchers, anxious to do something to make her last hours easy, leaned forward, listening.

"No, to late, now. But I have been tired so long—tired of staying at home and cooking, and eating my own cooking, cooking and eating, staying right here excepting on marketing days, right here, cooking and eating sewing, sewing. Often I've made myself imagine the sewing machine was a railroad engine rattling me away for a bit of travel, a few meals at hotels and music by a band. But it has always been the same old thing,—cook and eat and wash dishes and sew. Cook—eat—wash dishes—sew—die. This is my dying confession: I wish I could eat at a hotel and hear some band music!"

"There's one consolation," said a sympathetic neighbor, "You are going to a land of hotels and brass bands!"

To eat at a hotel and hear some band music! The McCarters were astonished at the revelation made by the dying mentor of their household. They begged her to come back to them, promising no end of a good time if she would try hard to get well. Their grief was touching and unfeigned.

The sick woman seemed electrified. For a moment the spark of life appeared to revive. Physicians and attendants renewed their efforts.

It must have been that the knowledge that the dream of her life could be realized on earth—that she could really "eat at a hotel and hear band music"—acted as a powerful stimulant, for the crisis was tided over, she took a new grasp upon life and rapidly regained her usual health.

And now, every once in a while a stylish woman, all a la mode, with calm, clear eyes and quiet manners, puts up at the best hotels in a certain Nebraska town for weeks at a time. It is Jane McCarter, enjoying her new lease of life.

ONE WAY TO FIGHT GRASSHOPPERS.

"The grasshoppers are terribly bad in some places about here," writes a Kansas farmer. They are doing our neighbors a great deal of damage, yet

they have done us no harm all this summer, and I will tell you the cause to which we attribute our freedom from the pest. Two years ago I bought a lot of turkeys. I would take them through the orchard and brush the hoppers off the trees until the turkeys cleaned them out entirely. Then I took the drove of turkeys to my son's farm and let them clean the hoppers up there. We have not been troubled with hoppers since, although many about us are losing not only their crops but their orchards."

THE THREE LUCRETIAS.

DEAR AUNT KATE:—In a debate at a literary society I attended not long ago one of the speakers made this statement: "The Three Lucretias, ancient, mediaeval and modern, all of beautiful women, all of them noted for their queenly qualities, one for her virtue, one for her diplomacy and one for her domesticity, have their names written high on the list of notable female historical characters; and ours—our Lucretia of the White House—leads them all!" Lucretia Borgia is the only Lucretia I ever read of, and I cannot remember who she was. Please tell me who who were the others and if the speaker was right?

Christine Brock.

[The debater's "Three Lucretias" were probably the following: First Lucretia, wife of Collatinus, a beautiful Roman matron; second, Lucrezia Borgia—though slightly this side of the Middle ages—also a woman of remarkable beauty; third, Lucretia Garfield, wife of the 20th President of the United States. The first precipitated the revolution which freed Rome from a rule of tyrannical kings by suiciding after an insult from a prince of the royal house. However illustrious she was because of her undoubted virtue and however glorious was the temporary political power gained by the Romans who in ancient fashion avenged her wrongs, nothing commendable can be said about her method of exit from earth.

The second, Borgia, was notorious rather than noted. A conscienceless intriguer, shrinking from no crime, monstrously cruel among the most cruel even in that era of social depravity, her anomalous beauty pales into insignificance, and if she possessed any real "queenly qualities" they are concealed by the blot that must always cover her name on the pages of history.

The third, Mrs. Garfield, is a worthy example of the true American wife, mother and home keeper. In purity of character, in unselfish devotion, in mental and moral poise here is the name that shines with superior queenliness.]

"I figured out years ago," said a prosperous farmer, "that with very moderate drinking, I'd drink an acre of good land every year. So I quit. Here is a temperance lecture, done up in a small parcel convenient for handling.—Youtn's Companion."

MORE ABOUT THE SHUT-IN LIFE.

The following extract is made from the letter of a Texas sister whose kind heart and willing hands keeps her in close touch with many good works:

These days are so full, one has to think and keep on the move all the

ime. We feel and know that "life is real, life is earnest," more than in our old school days. And how glad we are that it is so! To see so much to do and be unable to do anything would be hard.

And that makes me think of how hard it must be to only wait and bear burden of shut-in days. One of my shut-in friends (by correspondence.) went over into her new home recently where I believe she is to-day rejoicing in the songs of the redeemed. I received a letter from her sister telling me how thankful she was for my letters and how grateful they all were to me for bringing light into her suffering days. How little I had done to be thanked for! Only a few hurried lines now and then snatched from duties that I then thought more important.

I wonder if the things we do not notice and call of no account are in our dear Father's sight the great ones?

The hands of this dear shut-in friend were so crippled, she could write only a line or two, only to say she wanted another letter, and that when she reached home she could some time meet and talk with me there about our common Father.

THE PATHOS OF LIFE.

Only a mover's wagon! Yet the mover is a man like other men, and his heart bends beneath its weight of sorrow while the wagon wheels roll on, taking him and his companions in distress farther and farther from the pitiful little mound by the roadside.

The following news item, clipped from a weekly paper in a country town, is pathetic in the extreme:

Yesterday a mover's wagon on the north road was jolted by a rut, and a two-year-old child was thrown out of the wagon, fell under the wheels and instantly killed. As the parents were very poor, they buried the remains near the road, wrapped in an old quilt, and moved on.

Only a mover's! Yet we do not need to be told of the agony in the eyes of a woman who looks forward as the wagon moves on, but whose aching heart cries out to the poor little grave beside the road, the road that lengthens so fast behind them.

THE PASSION FLOWER.

Mrs. John O'Loughlin, of Lakin, Kansas, is the fortunate possessor of a passion flower in full bloom. This beautiful plant is rarely found in the north, but in some parts of the south it grows wild. The Lakin Advocate thus describes it: "The blossom represents the crucifixion of Christ. The lower, or outside, is the crown of thorns; in that are five wounds. Above the crosses are three petals in perfect shape of nails, which held Christ on the cross. It is a sight worth seeing."

EGG NESTS.

Two slices of toast, one-half tablespoonful of butter, one saltspoonful of salt, and two eggs. Separate the eggs and beat the whites to a stiff froth, first adding the salt; cut the crusts from the slices of bread; toast it an even, light brown and spread with butter. Place some of the beaten whites of the eggs on each piece of toast in the form of a nest, leaving an indentation in the centre of each; divide the butter, putting half into each hollow; drop the yolks into the hollows and cook in a moderate oven three minutes. This is an attractive dish for an invalid.

—SEL

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OF
SHORT HORN CATTLE**

We will sell 50 registered females and 10 bulls at
Wichita Kansas, October 8th, 1903.

For Catalogues Address: **B. B. & H. G. GROOM, Mgrs.**
Wichita, Kansas. Groom, Texas.
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EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will ship you, express prepaid, four full quarts of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can get from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded. That's fair, isn't it? Bear in mind this offer is backed by a company with a capital of \$500,000.00 paid in full and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success. We are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases, and that we do just as we say. You run absolutely no risk in accepting our offer, for you get your money back if you are not satisfied with the whiskey after trying it. We ship in a plain, sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Oregon, Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for \$4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID or 30 QUARTS for \$14.00 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

Every quart of whiskey we sell is made at our own distillery, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, saving you the dealers' big profits and avoiding all chance of adulteration. No matter how much you pay you cannot get anything purer or better than HAYNER WHISKEY and yet it costs only \$3.20 for four full quarts and we pay the express charges. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded by first mail. Distillery, Troy, Ohio. Established 1866.

23
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THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY
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Black Leg Vaccine

Has stood the test of time and is today the most favorably known of any. We can refer to stockmen who have successfully re-vaccinated and stopped losses with our vaccine after un-attefactory trial of foreign and other vaccines.

It is put up in STRING and POWDER FORM, and is the freshest easiest used, and lowest priced vaccine on the market.

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IF YOUR DEALER HAS NOT GOT OUR VACCINE, OR IF HE TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER, REFUSE TO TAKE IT AND ORDER DIRECT FROM US. WE PAY ALL CHARGES, INCLUDING CHARGE FOR RETURN OF MONEY BY EXPRESS.

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THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

N. B.—The Live Stock Inspector carries fresh stock of our vaccines and can supply you at list price. Ask them for the names of successful users in your territory.

FARMERS FRIEND WHEAT.
Crowned King of the Wheatfield.

Positively the most wonderful wheat on earth. Excels in all points, and makes more money for the farmer than any other sort. Absolutely fly proof, very hardy, very hard red grain, testing 60 to 65 lbs per bushel. It has proved a great sensation everywhere tried. Don't miss trying it.

Our FOSTERS IMPROVED LONGBERRY has the longest heads and the biggest stiffest straw of any wheat growth.

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CURES MANGE OR SPANISH ITCH.

KILLS LICF. TICKS, AND SCREW WORMS. CAR-SUL DIP is prepared exclusively for cattle and horses, and is guaranteed to do the work WITHOUT INJURY TO THE EYES or other parts of the animal.

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NO HUMBUG in One-
Belt V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops ewes from rooting. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extreme Horns. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Paid May 4, 1902. Buy and Calf Marker only The FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.



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and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the
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is used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed.
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STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA
offers for sale
One two-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull.

—AND—
One yearling Hereford bull.

Berkshire, Chester white, Duroc-Jersey, and Poland China boars and gilts. Write to Agricultural Department for description and prices.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the
BLOSSOM HOUSE,
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The New Regulator
on the Sure Hatch is really automatic and direct acting—greatest improvement of years. Don't pay double price for old style machines. Get our book and free trial offer.
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Friends, this is one of the GOOD new things for your garden. A real vegetable wonder. Ripens in 80 days from the seed. Similar to peaches; rich, delicious flavor. Tested in every state; receives unbounded praise. Makes superb pies, preserves, mangles and sweet pickles.

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Grown on vines like melons, are size of oranges, golden color, very handsome. Great curiosity; easily grown.

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Grand Novelty for wife or daughter free with orders for peaches—if you name this paper.

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WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

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PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power.
43 DIFFERENT STYLES.
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CORN HARVESTERS It cut and throws it in pile. One man and one horse cut

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NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., LINCOLN, KS.

The Royal Hotel

Guthrie Okla.
Headquarters for all western Oklahoma visitors to the Capital city and the best place for every body.
FRED VAN DUYN, Mgr.

THE URFAT SALT PLAINS.

lightning struck into the hot springs. Instantly a great volume of flame shot up a thousand feet into the sky and continued to blaze for twenty minutes. Several about here claim the hot springs "blowed out" and that the location changed several rods. It is explained on the theory that there is a gas deposit in connection with the spring which was set fire by the lightning. To back this theory they relate some peculiar circumstances connected with the borings for rock salt near by.

A traveler over the Salt Plains in Woodward County, writes an interesting letter from, which we take the following:

When the artesian well was drilled to a depth of about 70 feet the salt water came foaming out like soap suds. The casing was raised fifteen feet high and still the foaming liquid came out at the with such a roaring and hissing sound as to indicate to the drillers the presence of gas. It soon subsided, and then in a short time "blowed out" again. The drillers were afraid to go down deeper.

In the cold salt well we bathed our faces, arms and feet. It was as invigorating as a plunge in the ocean wave. In a few minutes the water had evaporated leaving a thin whitish layer of the finest salt. Yielding to impulse, we washed it off. But in a few moments we discovered that we had not improved our appearance, for we were as white as ever. But alleged attempt to wash off the salt gave us ample excuse for bathing again and again in the delightful liquid.

We passed an attractive little agricultural settlement just before descending to the Salt Reserve, he had one agricultural claim of 160 acres. He said: "A government inspector comes around here every six months. All that is necessary is to prove that the land is better adapted for farming than for mining, and you can homestead it just like any other claim, only it takes longer to get your papers." The crops here are very fine and there are but slight traces of salt in the creek bed.

Alva parties have control of much of the best portion of the Salt Plain, and they have sunk six or eight wells varying in depth, none of which are over 80 feet. The artesian well was sunk by them. In one well they passed through 22 feet of alternating layers of salt and clay. No thick strata of pure rock salt was found.

Indeed, this place may become famous some day as a health resort. Prof. Jacques Loeb of Chicago University has made plain to the scientific world the wonderful medical properties of salt.—how departing life has been recalled and one's days lengthened. Salt solutions are especially effective in treating heart disease, and what mortal is there who does not have heart disease sometime in life?

An enterprising doctor may make his fortune here advertising the marvelous curative properties of the hot salt spring, and the remarkably invigorating effect of a plunge in cold salt spring. Ah! does some one say that bathing in cold salt spring will bring on rheumatism? What if it does? One would need to go but a few rods north to the hot spring to soak the rheumatism out.

The preserving properties of salt water are well known. Who does not want to be preserved for many years yet to come?

Fine ladies will need no face powder

here. The wonderful virtue of a bath in the cold salt spring! Health restored, skin deodorized, vigor imparted, microbes slain, the complexion beautified!

The level top of a bluff 75 feet above the Plain would be an ideal site for a hotel or sanitarium. All sides are precipitous except the south, where a carriage road could easily be constructed.

All that is needed to develop the great resources here is a railroad.

PURE BRED POULTRY ON THE FARM.

A Flock of Forty Hens and the Profits that Resulted.

We learn by experience the most lasting and oftentimes most profitable lessons. This experience is either our own or that of the "other fellow." My own briefly stated may be of value to this same "other fellow."

The oft repeated advice of the poultry press "to grow into the business" is eminently true in our case. I use the pronoun "our" advisedly, for I am a convert—converted by the hard fact taken from my better half's memoranda of receipts and expenses from her flock of fowls.

In 1884 we settled on ancestral acres—leaving the city in which we were reared—with the avowed purpose of turning farmer, the object being the freedom of the country and a regaining of wasted strength. A few mongrel hens, over over forty, was a part of the outfit that we might have fresh eggs and tried chicken.

A quarter end of a shed house, in which these mongrels were kept I built two small houses and yards. In one was placed a few pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and in the other Brown Leghorns of the 1st blood. (Mrs. Sledd was then and is now an enthusiastic fancier and I was then a "Doubting Thomas" but have been for some years, if possible, the greater enthusiast of the two.) No mongrel males were allowed in that flock of forty hens, but the Barred Plymouth Rock-Leghorn cross was used for frys and eggs. And how they multiplied! How the market man gloated when the big baskets of eggs were carried him and the plump spring chickens were ready for his coops.

During those early days an occasional copy of the Poultry Keeper—ever an educator—found its way to our fire-side. A good friend living in eight built an incubator from the plans given by Mr. Jacobs and she and my partner were pitted against each other: she with her incubator; Mrs. Sledd with her hens. Suffice it to say the hens won out hands down. For four years we were steadfast in our purpose to gain health and strength and believing it had been gained, I returned to my profession—teaching—in a southwestern state.

The four years had demonstrated that fowls, properly cared for, will yield a larger per cent of profit than any other stock upon the farm; that pure-bred fowls will give such an increase of profit over the mongrel as to justify the abandonment of all mixed breeds; that proper housing, cleanliness and well balanced rations with close attention to details, are prerequisites to success with poultry.

Seven years ago we returned to our farm, I, to raise tobacco and the grains; my wife, poultry. Her first year's

work was sent the Poultry Keeper and if I remember aright her flock of hens averaged better than \$2 per head above expenses. I came out on the wrong side of the ledger and, as I wrote in your October number, I am now my wife's partner in the poultry business "for keeps" and do only so much farming as is necessary to raise the food for our fowls. For years nothing but chicks of the bluest blood have been upon our premises. How did we get it?

We purchased eggs from the best strains obtainable and became subscribers to the best class of poultry literature—reading and studying every phase of the lessons learned. We purchased a standard make incubator and I built brooders—we have since added to the number—and although we were rearing only pure-bred fowls and breeding them to standard requirements, as near as we could not to sacrifice their usefulness, we were catering only to a fancy market trade.

We were in doubt as to advertising, not that we did not know we had pure stock, but because we knew that there were a great many "grumblers" in this world of ours and we dreaded contact with them. About four years ago an agricultural journal, and a little later a poultry paper, invited us to contribute to its columns. We ventured to do so along the line of pure-bred poultry. These articles called forth some comment and finally brought us some customers.

These were so well pleased we added the fancy and now cater to both. We ventured to advertise in a modest way and since then the business has outgrown Jack's famous beanstalk. Such is the record, and with hammer and saw going to enlarge the quarters and the incubators running to turn out the stock, all is serene and happy "down on the farm."

The lessons drawn are—that fancy market poultry and strictly fresh eggs are the most profitable way for the farmer to market his grain; that the fancier's needs can best be supplied by the farmer who has large flocks from which to select; that the conscientious seller will have no trouble with the honest buyer; that it requires systematic work and close study to breed to standard; that for wealth of enjoyment and adequate returns for labor and capital invested the poultry business stands the test.

J. H. SLEDD, Virginia.

Development of the Traction Engine.

BY JOHN A. DEW IN TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER.

Although the use of steam engines in threshing dates back more than half a century, it is only within the last twenty-five years that the traction engine has been in general use for the operation of threshing machines; in fact it did not come into general use until the most progressive manufacturers and threshermen had demonstrated in the face of great opposition that steam threshing could be made a commercial success. Then the traction engine began to supplant horse powers and the efforts of engineers were exerted to develop it. The development was necessarily slow at first and not until very recent years was the traction engine brought to its present high state of perfection.

THE STEERING GEAR.

The earliest types of engines, al-

though propelled by their own power, were without apparatus by which their course could be directed and it was necessary to hitch horses to them in order to steer them. The demand for self-guiding engines began to manifest itself about the year 1878. My first experience with a self-guiding traction engine was approximately at this time, when the firm by which I was employed had an order for an engine with steering apparatus to be operated from the platform. The company accepted the order and depended upon me to supply a steering gear. With the aid of two other machinists a device was supplied which was successful. The principle we employed is in use today on practically all traction engines. There are different styles of steering apparatus in use, but the underlying mechanical principle of all of them is the same. So thoroughly does the simple method employed to steer a traction engine meet all requirements of a self-moving machine or vehicle that has come into general use on the most modern automobiles.

THE VALVE GEAR.

The earlier types of traction engines were made with smooth wheels and could only be propelled in one direction, namely, forward. This was done by a device known as the Cooper traction; later on the solid gear was adopted, which made necessary for manufacturers to provide some style of valve gear which would reverse the engine. There are numerous styles of valve gear in use, among which are the Link (which the writer considers the most practical,) the Marsh gear, the Arnold, the Woolf and several others lesser known, but all possessing features which commend them to various users. With the adoption of the valves gear it became necessary to use corrugations on the traction wheels, or driving wheels as they are sometimes called. Some of these were made of cast iron and some of wrought iron and in a variety of patterns, the most common of which were V shaped or zigzag. When corrugated wheels were first put in use they were 48 inches in diameter and had a 10 inch face. Today the traction wheels in common use are as large as 6 feet in diameter and with a 24-inch face, and some firms using a face as wide as 32 inches.

THE FRICTION CLUTCH.

Another valuable invention in the earlier development of the traction engine was the friction clutch, which was made in various forms and consequently was variously applied. The first friction with which the writer was acquainted was an expanding clutch, known as the Giddings patent and used on the Russell engines. The kind in general use today is the sliding friction, which is made simpler and is more conveniently adjusted. By the use of the friction clutch and the traction may be made to move as slowly as desired while the engine is running at full speed. The purpose of the shoes against the rim of the fly wheel can be so regulated as to transmit only a part of its motion to the gearing, or the shoes can be pressed so hard that slipping is prevented and the fly wheel and pinion locked together. By the use of the friction clutch it will be seen that the operator

Continued on Page 11

Those Good Roads.

There is one sure way to have good roads in this section of the country. That is to build them.

You can't make them by adopting long-winded resolutions, as some over-confident friends seem to think.

Talk is a good thing in its place, and it sometimes leads to results, but talk alone never did accomplish anything of prime importance.

It is a lamentable fact that we are badly in need of good roads, and it is likewise a lamentable fact that most people are content to do the talking and let the other fellow do the work and foot the bills.

But that is a poor way to accomplish anything.

If the country roads are poor the farmer and his wife and his daughter and his son and his hired man come to town simply when they are compelled to.

They often miss a good market for their products because the roads are too poor to get to town. This is a loss the farmer and likewise a loss to the merchant. It is also to a certain extent a loss to every business and professional man in town.

You ask why?

The reason is very simple. What will prevent one farmer from marketing his produce will likewise prevent hundreds of others, and the money they are thus deprived of is kept from circulation in our midst.

Then again, if the roads are bad and the farmer does not feel like wading through the mud to get to town, he often uses the mails to send to the city mail order house for what he wants, while if the roads were good he would take a few hours off and ride into town for them. Is this plain?

Well, what's the remedy? you ask. Here it is.

Let every able bodied man in the county take a day off each month and spend it on the roads, under competent instructors. If necessary, let every man close up business for that day. Take your hoe or your ax or your spade or any road implement you may have, and use it that day for the public good—and your own good—and see what the result will be.

This may seem to you like a good good deal of "talk," but we are willing to back up this "talk" by being the first to volunteer for such a purpose.

Now, what are you willing to do?

The Panama Canal.

Much has been written and said of late concerning the proposed Panama Canal.

Some of it has been common sense—

and some of it has been rot, pure and simple.

There is one fact that stands out above everything else. We need and must have the canal. Our national interests demand it. And our national interests must not be sacrificed.

As to that canal is we are not particular.

Probably the Panama route would be the best, but the Panama is not the only one.

There is the Nicaragua route, almost as good as the other.

Is there any opposition on the part of the people to the digging of this canal? Not a bit.

Is there opposition on the part of any class? You bet!

Who are they? you ask.

They are the stockholders and the officials of the transcontinental railroads, whose lines would be paralleled if we dig a canal across the isthmus.

And their opposition is very great and powerful.

And they are using every art known to shrewdness to prevent the construction of any canal.

Unless the American people arise in their might and demand, if the canal will never be built.

Colombia has rejected our treaty, and if the truth were ever known it is dollars to doughnuts you would find American gold at the bottom of that rejection.

It passed the American Senate only after the press and the people united and threatened to retire our dignified statesmen to private life unless they considered the interests of their constituents.

The railroad people are working twenty-four hours a day to defeat the project.

And they will defeat it unless we look sharp.

Once in a while it becomes necessary for the people to let their voices be heard, and to demand of their official servants that they do the bidding of their masters.

It is time for the people to take a hand.

The canal must be saved.

SANTA FE REDUCED RATES.

From date until September 30, one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip to principal points in Michigan and Ohio.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 116 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

The Keeley Cure

Cures Whiskey, Morphine, Cocaine and Tobacco. The only Keeley Institute in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Established in Dallas 1894.

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THE OLD RELIABLE.

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THIRD FLOOR SHEETS BLDG. E.H. ROBINS - Pres.

STOCK BRANDS.

One out, one year, \$10; each additional brand on out, same owner, \$5 per year; each additional brand requiring engraved block, one year, \$2. These prices include copy of paper one year to any address. Strictly cash in advance.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.



REMARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.



On left side or shoulder. Horses branded same as above. Range same as above.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Range: On Sand creek, 5 miles north of Fort Supply.



OTHER BRANDS.

LS On right side, seven under bit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

On right shoulder.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma. Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side.

F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.



F On left jaw of all young stock.

1B on left hip.

V On left hip or shoulder.

O On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

P. O. Address, Stone, O. T. Location of range on Turkey Creek, in Day county.



BRAND OF CATTLE.

T On Left Hip. 7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

I On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip.

left loin.

left side.

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

M. C. CAMPBELL.

Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



Other brands, on left shoulder. Horses. Range same as cattle.

MILLARD WORD.

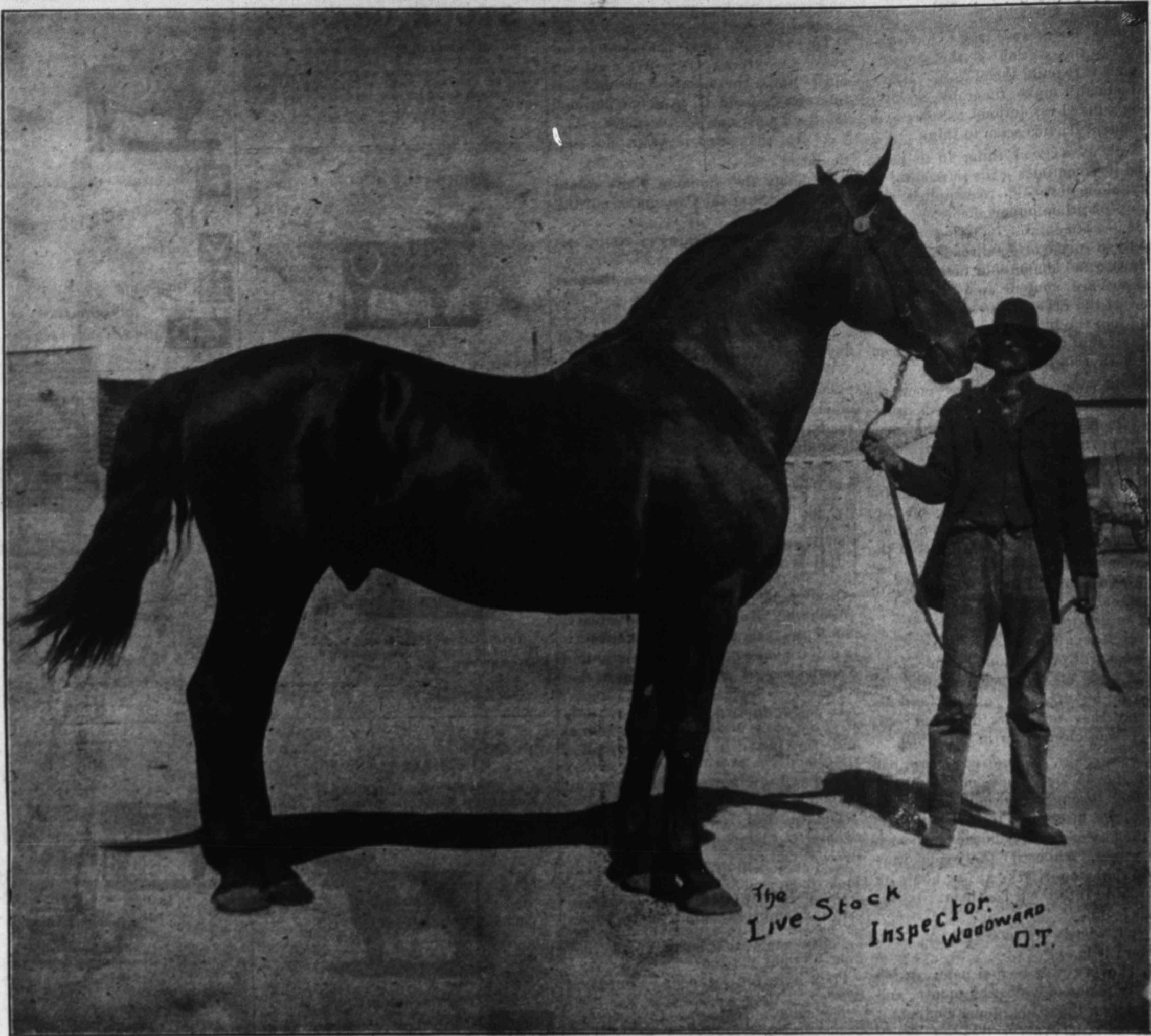
P. O. Address, Grand Day County, Oklahoma.

Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquite creeks, in Day county.



Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.

7 on left thigh.



EXPRESS NO. 969, 'Head of Dunshee's Herd

I will offer for sale at my farm 4 miles east of Curtis O. T., and 3 miles south west of Quialan,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1903, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

the following well bred live stock; including 30 head pedigreed O. I. C. hogs; 25 head high grade short horn cattle consisting of cows heifers and yearling steers; in this lot is one registered short horn bull; one pedigreed Herford bull; two high grade Shorthorn calves. Six well bred brood mares, three young stallions, two coach horses sired by Express 969, one standard bred yearling stud colt sired by Nattis Copee; one yearling filley, standard bred by same sire; Four registered brood mares, two standard bred filley colts; one thorough bred mare registered; Kitty Lawrence; one pair draught filleys Percherons; one pair two year old Percheron geldings; one lumber wagon, two buggies and one surey, one cart, one saddle, 1 set single harness. Don't forget that in this sale will be included some extra fine bred drivers

NOTE: If day is unfit for sale it will be made next day. Don't forget the date.

FREE LUNCH ON GROUND.

TERMS OF SALE:--

Twelve months time with 10 per cent interest and approved security will be given. All sums under \$5, cash in hand All cash sales over \$5 will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent.

Oak Park Stock Farm, E. S. DUNSHEE, Owner.

JOHNNIE WEBBER, Auctioneer, Richmond, Okla.

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