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**The LIVESTOCK**



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# The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO  
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL 9 No. 13

WOODWARD, OKLA., OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00

## THE CITY OF CURTIS

As the puffing locomotive on the Panhandle Division of the Santa Fe Railway reaches an eminence commanding an extended view of the beautiful valley of the North Canadian river the brakeman's cry announces "Curtis; all out for Curtis" and the traveler alights in one of the oldest, yet one of the newest and brightest little cities of Woodward county.

Situated on a commanding site between the rich and productive valleys of the Cimaron and the North Canadian rivers, it affords advantages of trade and beauty of location possessed by few other towns in Oklahoma. When the railway was built through what is now Woodward county, the station was given its name long before the opening of the country to settlement.

For years, both prior to and after the opening on Sept. 16, 1903, long trains of water cars were used by the Santa Fe to haul water from Curtis to many stations, (including Woodward) for drinking purposes, and never an engine was allowed to pass there without taking on a supply of the pure water found from 18 to 30 feet below the surface.

On this account partly, Curtis early became the second best town in Woodward county and was the very first to incorporate as a city. Its real growth however came with the influx of settlement within the past three years and it now boasts an elegant well built street of business structures in addition to many pretty residences and homes.

In general, it has one elevator which is kept busy the year round; one good flouring mill and one feed mill in addition to other and usual lines of merchandise including good stocks of goods and a first class depot building with commodious ware room in connection.

This town was started about three years ago and while its inhabitants do not number over 300, yet Curtis merchants do a business far in excess of many eastern towns of 1200 and 1500. C. E. Hall who conducts a prosperous livery stable business, had the ground now occupied by the town surveyed off into town lots. At that time, Curtis was the only town between Waynoka and Woodward on the Santa Fe railroad and still leads all towns in

this locality in the volume of trade.

Carson & Frost are the pioneer merchants of the town and have an enormous trade. They occupy two store rooms with an excellent stock of goods.

S. E. Boggess came here at an early date and has "grown up with the country. He is heaviest wheat buyer and operates the elevator. Since wheat of 1903 has been offered for sale, he has purchased about 3000 bushels weekly.

E. G. Goodier is another merchant that has done exceedingly well since locating here and is public spirited.

The Hotel Maine, of which S. Mulendale, is the owner, accommodates the traveling public in a most excellent manner.

The hardware trade of the town is largely handled by Lincoln & Warner, who have a happy faculty of pleasing their patrons. Both gentlemen are old settlers.

Martindale & Swyers, besides furnishing the city with fresh and salt meats furnish all the lesser towns in this locality with fresh meats.

The Curtis State Bank was organized about one year ago by W. R. Gage and L. M. Lyden. The institution has done a prosperous business.

Hutchinson & Clover do the blacksmithing business for their many customers and certainly deserving of the large patronage.

Gonier & McMahan do the draying for this city and run a large wagon yard in connection.

The Curtis Courier was established nearly three years ago and enjoys a large circulation. Baxter & Son are the publishers. Sample copies will be sent free on request and if you wish to see a neatly printed newsy paper send a postal card to the Curtis Courier asking for a sample copy and information about the town and surrounding county.

L. M. Maddan furnishes the thirsty with drinkables and runs a very orderly saloon.

This completes the financial part of the businesses of the city, but many opportunities exist for any one wishing to embark in trade. All persons wishing to engage in business will find a hearty welcome.

The soil about Curtis is red, black and sandy and produces good crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, Kaffir corn, cane and almost every year fair crops of Indian corn is raised. The country has not yet been developed, but the

results have been sufficient to satisfy anyone. Wheat this year has averaged over 15 bushels per acre, but the experience of the past two years make it certain that the yield each year is increasing. Rye and oats grows to perfection, while barley promises to exceed any grain for this country. Farmers wishing to communicate with farmers in this locality can do so by addressing John D. Gray, P. G. Vogt, John Jaques or Wm Coah, all of Curtis.

Deeded lands and relinquishments can be secured cheap at present, but prices are going up all the time. Good deeded 160 acres of land can be secured from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and relinquishments at some less. Only a few poor 40 or 80 acres of government land exist in this locality.

### Herefords at the American Royal

Thirty-six of the leading Hereford breeders of the country will be contributors to the auction sale of purebred Whitefaces to be held October 22 at Kansas City in connection with the American Royal live stock show. Secretary Thomas of the Hereford breeders association says the offering will be one of the best ever made in any sale of Herefords in the country. Particular pains has been taken to secure representative animals for the sale—animals that will maintain the reputation of the breed. A limit of three animals to one breeder was placed upon this sale, and it was specified that where only one animal was entered by a breeder that animal must be a female. Of the total of 100 head, fully two-thirds will be females. Catalogues are not ready and may be had by addressing C. R. Thomas, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

The contributors to the sale are the following:

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Oklahoma has had 7 fat years.

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READS LIKE ROMANCE.

As a Climax, This Year's Wheat Crop  
of 30 Million Bushels is the Heaviest  
Ever Harvested.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven years of prosperity in succession is Oklahoma's record since 1897. This year's crop of wheat is going to market and is testing so high that in many towns it is shoveled into elevators as No. 2 and no questions asked. The yield will be close to 30,000,000 bushels the biggest in the history of Oklahoma. Estimates running from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels have been made, but conservative persons discredit these figures.

There will be a fair yield of corn in central and eastern counties. In the western counties the crop will not be heavy. Late rains, however, have greatly improved corn everywhere in the territory. Oats was damaged by rust during early rains. Cotton is reported in excellent condition, but late frost will add to the output. Cotton will sell at top-notch prices. It is believed that the high prices will offset any deficiency in yield and make the crop equal in value to that of any preceding year. Forage crops have produced well, and pastures were never better at this time of year.

Orchards are less prolific than last year, and growers will receive the best prices since their orchards have been growing. The Elberta peach crop was sold under contract last June. Pests have not molested crops nor orchards. The boll weevil is practically unknown in the cotton fields of Oklahoma. Chinch bugs failed to arrive in numbers last spring, the green aphid was scarcely seen and the Hessian fly caused damage only in a few fields close to the Kansas border.

Live stock has thrived in every county and suffered little from disease. Only two cases of Texas fever were found north of the federal quarantine line. The live stock Sanitary Commission has been successful in preventing the spread of Texas fever and in controlling other diseases.

Oklahomans have grown so accustomed to good times that fruitful years are no longer regarded as unusual. Every industrious man has been rewarded for his labor, and even the spend-thrift has lived comfortably. An abundance of money in the country, and the constant demand for labor have encouraged extravagance, mostly of the kind that leads a farmer to buy a buggy and a spring wagon when the latter would meet all his requirements, or a gold watch when his silver time piece would be just as ac-

(Continued on Page 6.)



## 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, 1.

### 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 they 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

1.—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, amber, 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 all 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 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 e



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 out when 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
Comanche.....	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.....	4,538,696

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, Chickens Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Price. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COLLETS SPRING FENCE CO. Box 106 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.



**WASN'T IT LUCKY THAT**  
the runaway auto at Zanesville, O. fair, ran into Page Fence? It had already counted over a score of killed or injured before it struck the fence.  
AG. WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

**MEAL OR FEED**  
Fine meal for family use. For corn crusher and grinder, corn cracker, all round feed maker for every farm need.  
**Monarch Mills**  
Attention or genuine imported French blue styles. Thousands in use. Meet every house or barn purpose. Sold on 15 days free trial. Get Monarch catalog before buying.  
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Box 248, Muncy, Pa.

**BLACK LEG**  
In Cattle can be prevented. Cutter's Black Leg Vaccines, 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 \$50,000 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.  
**THE KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.**  
Manufacturers,  
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

**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 \$150,000 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.  
**D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres.**  
Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois.

**TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE**  
25 CENTS  
158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.



**Oklahoma Has Had 7 Fat Years** course. Many fortunes have been made, and every man who has practiced reasonable economy has something laid by for a rainy day. It would not be far from the truth to say that 75 per cent of the Oklahomans who now have bank accounts have earned a greater portion of their money in the last seven years.

These years have brought real estate from bedrock to exorbitant prices. Many 100-acre farms that could have been bought for \$1,800 each in 1897 can now be sold at from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Property in the larger towns has jumped up and up till cautious investors as early as three years ago were fearful of a tumble, and talked much of inflated values. Another good crop followed, and prices went still higher. The prophets of disaster were then positive that trouble was at hand, and made their predictions only to be confounded by another year of prosperity and higher values. These conditions have prevailed in spite of the fact that scores of new towns have been established and thousands of acres of agricultural land have changed from government claims to salable homesteads.

Experienced men differ in their opinions as to the future of lands values. Some say that prices now are higher than they should be, and that it would be best to move more slowly in the next two or three years, to give the country time to develop more vigorously and provide more blood and muscle for the immense framework that has been erected. Others reject this view and say that Oklahoman's resources are not a matter of conjecture, that they have been proven year after year to be as unfailing as those of any Mississippi valley state, and that possessing the people, wealth and opportunity there is no reason why Oklahoma should not become as stable as Kansas or Missouri in a few years, instead of waiting for the irksome passage of a quarter of a century of pioneering.

Homestead claimants, so long as they were pressed for money and not requested to pay taxes on their claims, preferred to secure their patent from the government by living on their land the required number of years. Prosperity, with its demand for agricultural land, encouraged settlers to commute, which, together with free homes in the Cherokee strip, placed thousands of acres of land within reach of tax collector, and swelled the revenues of the territory.

**THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.** Just think what that means. Thirty-six long years in business, each year more successful than the previous one, with never a backward movement, always growing larger, ever increasing in popular favor. How many that were doing business 36 years ago are even in existence to-day? Very, very few. In this age of development and fierce competition, a concern must do business right, treat its customers right and sell what is right, to even hold its own, much less advance. To do otherwise means that the concern of to-day is likely to be out of the running to-morrow. The graveyard of business failures is full to overflowing. But thirty-six

years of continuous success and still growing. Think of it! How has it been accomplished? In just one way. By selling absolutely pure whiskey, direct from our own distillery to the consumer, saving him the enormous profits of the dealer, and carrying out to the letter every statement or offer we make, thereby creating a confidence with our over a quarter of a million satisfied customers that cannot be broken. Read our offer elsewhere in this paper. The Hayner Distilling Company.

**CHEAP RATES TO THE PAN-HANDLE.** For the purpose of enlarging the Public's knowledge of the true condition holding in North-west Texas—(The Pan-Handle) "The Denver Road" has put in effect round-trip party home-seekers rates to points along its line. These rates are upon a basis of one fare for the round trip for parties of five or more persons traveling together on one ticket, and and carry the privilege of stopovers at pleasure at all points North of and including Vernon, Texas; passenger being allowed a limit of 30 days in which to return.

In view of the fact that the Pan-Handle is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas, for which there is ample reason, this move upon the part of "The Denver Road" is a wise one and will doubtless result in the splendid agricultural and business opportunities of that section becoming better known and appreciated within a very short period of time. This section of Texas abounds in resources and the land, being still available at very low prices, is now being rapidly taken up.

**SPECIAL RATES ON ACCOUNT OF MEETING OF AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION.**

On account of the Annual Meeting of the American Bankers Association, to be held at San Francisco October 20th to 23rd. The Fort Worth & Denver—City Ry—"The Denver Road"—has authorized a rate of one fare for the round-trip, tickets to be sold October 8th to 17th inclusively and to be good for return as late as Nov. 30th. In connection with this "The Denver Road" announces that stopovers will be allowed practically at pleasure in both directions. Although this arrangement is made on account of the meeting of the Bankers Association, the rates are open to the public without discrimination.

**REDUCED RATES TO WICHITA.**

**To the Groom Sale of Short Horn Cattle, Oct. 8th.**

One fare plus 50c unless fare and one third make less, from all points in Kansas, and from Kansas City and St. Joe Mo. to Wichita and return. Tickets on sale Oct. 6 to 10 inclusive, limited for return Oct. 16, 1903.

A diet of snow and shelled corn is not the best one to induce egg-production, but the fellow who told us privately the other day that his hens were eating their heads off feeds a ration consider ably resembling this one,

## FORT SUPPLY, OKLA.

The Fort Supply country embraces a larger scope of country surrounding the old abandoned Fort. Lying between the Beaver and Wolf Rivers is the finest stretch of valley land to be found in the southwest. It extends for twenty-five miles west, and to the east, north and south of the old Fort there is much fine agricultural and grazing land. In the ten years since the opening of the strip for settlement this particular section has developed slowly up to the past two years, during which period it has been demonstrated that it is destined to be the seat of many prosperous homes. This large scope of country is well watered by streams, spring and spring branches, and there is no difficulty about securing good wells on nearly every quarter section. This year has demonstrated that agriculturally this section is in no wise behind the best wheat belt counties of Kansas. Wheat now being marketed from the Beaver and Wolf valleys is testing 62 pounds per bushel, and if cleaned would test 64 yielding an average of 20 bushels per acre. Corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, alfalfa and other forage crops do well, and oats this year has yielded from 40 to 60 bushels per acre and tests 40 pounds per bushel. There are few bearing orchards as yet, but these show that apples, peaches, and small fruits are a success. But it is the grain grower and stock raiser who will find the conditions most favorable here. We have a soil easily tilled, though heavy and firm; it does not blow, as in the sandy districts like about Woodward, and no soil in the country is more productive, the natural roads in this section are the best in Woodward county.

**THE GROWTH OF SUPPLY.**

Supply is located in that portion of the old Fort Supply military reservation that was sold by the government at public auction, one mile west of the old Fort. It was platted in September 1902. The townsite is owned by J. P. Gandy, and is beautifully situated a quarter of a mile north of the Beaver river, and is surrounded by a large scope of very fine agricultural land now becoming thickly settled.

J. T. BREWER, SON & Co., was the first business located in the town. They carry a general stock, and are enjoying a good trade.

FRANK CRAVER next located with a general stock of merchandise, and good line of hardware. He, too has built up a good trade.

C. M. LESLIE came in last November with a good stock of staple and fancy groceries, and from the start has had a good trade.

M. W. PHILLIPS, with a nice, fresh stock

**SANTA FE'S OKLAHOMA BRANCH.**

**The New Line is Now Ready for Use—A Rich Territory Opened.**

Arkansas City, Kas., Sep. 24.—The Eastern Oklahoma, a branch of Santa Fe, has been completed and is now ready for traffic. This branch extends from Newkirk to Paul's Valley, I. T., and runs through the eastern part of Oklahoma. The country through which it passes is the richest to be found in Oklahoma and the branch probably will be a paying one from the first day it is operated. It has

of pure drugs and patent medicines was the next business enterprise in the new town, and he has had a steadily increasing trade ever since locating.

INNIS BROS. next came in with a full line of groceries. They have since put in a feed mill, and have built up a nice trade.

A. F. MANSO is the pioneer real estate man of this section, and has located a great many of the thrifty farmers now living in this section of Woodward county. Large list of choice lands from \$2 up correspondence solicited.

A. C. GORDY, "THE LAND MAN" came next as the resident agent for the Reservation lands here. He is interested in the settling up of this section, and if interested write for his beautifully illustrated descriptive pamphlet.

THE N. O. STEPHENSON LAW & REALTY Co., does a law and land business is one of the institutions of the town which merits recognition. Mr. Stephenson is U. S. Court Commissioner and takes filings and final proof entries.

L. J. GAADY, attorney-at-law practices in all courts and gives special attention to land and collecting business. He is also Post Master of the town and is ready to advise intending settlers about location of claims and titles to deeded lands.

J. L. EEZELL next engaged in business here, leasing the City Hotel of M. E. West. He also does a barber and jewelry repairing business and does a good business.

J. H. COVEY next came in with a hotel. He built a very neat, well arranged hotel, and has enjoyed a fair share of the traveling and local hotel trade. Mr. Covey has one of the best hotels in the county.

E. DEVORE came next with a full line hardware, furniture, undertakers' goods and farm implements, and is building up a good trade.

THE FORT SUPPLY REPUBLICAN was one of the first business enterprises in the town. It enjoys a fair local patronage and is becoming one of the representative papers of the county. It is essentially the news perveyor of the north-western portion of Woodward county and deserves all the patronage the people of that section can give it.

In addition to the above business enterprises Supply has two blacksmith shops, one lumber yard, saloon, postoffice lobby confectionery, and one livery and feed barn.

The schools of Supply are the pride of her people. This year the district erected a fine three-room school house on the town site, and school is now in session with Geo. W. Winters as principal and Miss Ema Brewer instructing the primary department. The enrollment this year will no doubt reach near the 100 mark.

not yet passed from the construction company into the hands of the Santa Fe, but it is understood the transfer will be made at once. The first freight train has already been over the new line. One advantage in this line is the new road to Texas. While it is a little longer than the old main line it is through a level country and trains are expected to carry much larger tonnage than they now do over the Oklahoma division.

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 Kalamazoo Plan.**

We desire to call the especial attention of every reader of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR to the offer made in this issue by the Kalamazoo stove Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan, manufacturers of stove and ranges, selling direct from the factory to the user at factory prices. Their proposition in a nut shell is this:

They guarantee to save you from 25 per cent to 40 per cent in price.

They guarantee that you cannot get a better stove or range anywhere at any price.

They prepay the freight.

They will send you a stove or range on 30 days trial and then leave it with you 360 days on approval. If you are not perfectly satisfied, return the stove at their expense and get your money back.

All stoves are blacked, polished and ready for setting up.

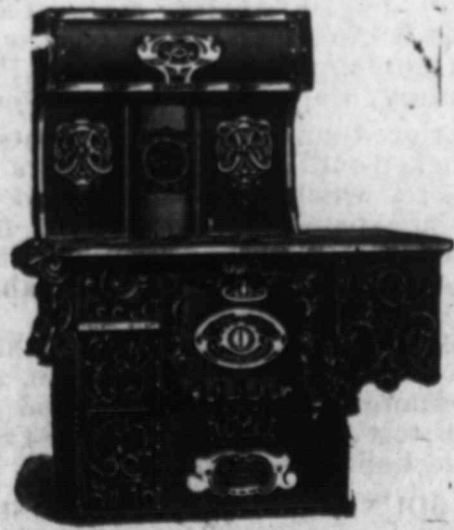
Their guarantee is backed by a \$20,000 bank bond.



The Company is composed of some of the best known business men in the State of Michigan—men with ample resources to fulfill every promise they make.

They are able to sell their goods at low prices, simply because they are the only real manufacturers who sell direct to the user, thus eliminating all middlemen's, agent's and dealer's profits. They have a factory which is not excelled in equipment by any stove factory in the world and their line of goods is as near perfection as skill and care can produce from the best materials the markets afford.

The Kalamazoo line includes ranges, oak heaters, wood burners, etc., in a variety of sizes.



We show herewith one of their handsome ranges and their oak heater. A special feature of their cook stoves and ranges is the Kalamazoo oven thermometer which shows the temperature of the oven without opening the door, enabling the cook to keep perfect control of her baking and roasting at all times.

If you have a house to keep warm or a meal to cook, it will pay you well

to send to the Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, for Catalogue No 190 and special prices (freight prepaid) on their famous line of stoves and ranges. They will treat you right.

**Was Here Very Early.**

Among the "old settlers" in Woodward county, the name of W. S. Stump, who was honored by election as sheriff by the people of Woodward county last Fall, stands near the head of the class.

William Stone Stump was here years before the opening, was here at that memorable event, and has been here constantly since. He is always the same genial gentlemen, careful and methodical business man, courteous and competent official at all times and under all circumstances.

His first years in Woodward county, after its settlement, were spent as head clerk for the Gerlach Mer. Co., which he resigned a few years ago to engage in the clothing and gents furnishing line for himself. In this he continued until the people of Woodward county, having learned his real worth, called for his services in public life, where he is now ably filling the office of sheriff of Woodward county.

**A Transformation.**

One going through this county cannot help but notice the gradual transformation taking place, especially if he knows that nearly every body who have located here were poor, many of them probably having only just enough to get to the territory. Here will be a new school house, there a good residence to take the place of a sod house or cheaply constructed wood structure that will henceforth be used as a barn or chicken pen. Persons who came here and worked are getting "we fixed." Some few were here at the opening almost ten years ago, these have good houses and barns, wells with windmill attachments to supply a fine herd of cattle or good bunch of horses, or hog lot with water, which have all been acquired by the sweat of the owners' brows. Those who came later and are industrious are going the same way. The good wheat crop or something else, has enabled them to improve their claims with a pasture fence new house, a new team of horses or a start of a herd of cattle. The other day Johnnie Weaver, the auctioneer, informed the writer that in "crying" the sale of Sherman Barney on the Persimmon flats last week he was astonished at the good prices received for stock. Horses brought from \$80 to \$125 and cows sold for from \$25 to \$31. He said every one of these animals were purchased by farmers, who wanted horses for their first team or cows for their first milk cows. Some settlers may think they are getting along slow in acquiring this world's goods in Woodward county but if they will but take time to look back, it will be seen that the residents of this country are taking swifter strides in acquiring a start in life than ever before. These evidence of prosperity are very noticeable and pleasant to look upon. Of course the chronic grumbler who sits around the towns or at home and fails to work are not numbered in the above class. Neither would he in any other country. He "chews the rag" while his industrious neighbor "makes hay while the sun shines" and in a few years more will be enabled to take life easy, while the grumbler will be expecting to pick off dollars from skunk brush.

**THE TOWN OF GAGE.**

**In a Marvelously Beautiful Valley, and Surrounded by Beautiful Lands.**

**Pure Water and Enterprising Citizens Add to its Natural Advantages and Make it a Most Desirable Place in Which to Live and do Business.**

Any one and everyone who has visited the town of Gage, in Woodward county near one of the pretty streams which unite to form the North Canadian River, is pleased and surprised. Pleased to note the rich agricultural surroundings and surprised that a town of practically less than three years growth is so solidly and substantially built.

For proof of the fertility of the soil of the country surrounding Gage, one may at this writing see displayed in the real estate office of Hastie & Co., broom corn with brush measuring three feet in length grown by Ben Legg six miles north-west of Gage; big red onions averaging one and one fourth pounds in a yield of over two hundred bushels grown from seed by A. J. Berry adjoining the town site; alfalfa, three feet high cut from second crop this year, and well seeded, estimated to thresh over seven bushels per acre grown by O. F. Turner five miles south west of Gage; wheat which tests 64 pounds and threshed 38 bushels per acre, grown by S. J. Smith, nine miles southwest of town; also wheat grown by Henry Hanson, who threshed 1800 bushels of wheat almost as good as above, one and one half miles southwest of Gage; others who averaged above 25 bushels per acre were Henry Owens, Tom Murphy and A. Kline, within a radius of six miles of Gage; this list might be continued at length if space permitted but the foregoing is surely sufficient proof of the value of this section of Woodward county as one of the best wheat growing districts known. And then there are the oats, big plump grain, heavy stalk and sheaf averaging in very many instances over 50 bushels per acre; J. W. Rausch threshed 51 bushels per acre from a field of forty acres.

Among the other products shown are dwarf Milo Maize averaging over 70 bushels per acre grown by Mr Moss eight miles southeast of Gage; Kaffir corn and the sorghums grow every year and make fine feed, samples of which are shown but not labelled; potatoes, equal to any grown in Kansas, Missouri or Iowa, are grown in abundance; corn does fairly well; barley and rye seldom if ever fail to yield the biggest kind of returns. Forage crops of all kind never have failed to produce well and the native grasses are nutritious and afford most excellent pasturage.

Fruit trees thrive and where planted early yield well, especially peaches, plums, cherries, apples and pears. Garden truck responds to the gardener here as well as in the older settled countries. Where a garden fails, the fault is with the gardener as a rule.

Nature has left but little for man to do to make the wonderful valley of Wolfe Creek the most productive place on the map and Gage sits as a queen in the midst of it.

Gage has many good business concerns, including several hotels, a number of good stocks of merchandise, livery stables, restaurants, two lumber yards, several blacksmiths, barbers, etc., in addition to professional men of all kinds.

Among the progressive citizens may be named L. Yount, the pioneer merchant who handles a general stock; J. L. Pryor Cashier of the Bank of Gage which has recently increased its paid up capital stock from \$5000 to \$15000; Hastie and Rausch, reliable real estate men; A. M. Clark, Post Master and merchant, also an old timer here; S. A. Massey & Co., Ed Massey, manager, who own a mammoth stock of general merchandise and also handle grain elevator; J. A. McDonald who has recently put in a big stock of general merchandise; Myers Bros. who handle a very complete stock of hardware; J. I. Lovell, the popular

landlord of the Lovell Hotel, the first in Gage; and R. J. Bishop, dealer in feed, grain and coal in any quantity.

The Santa Fe railway company has found its depot and freight room too small for its business here and at different times has added to the original structure. Now, it has decided to erect a new and larger depot more fitting to the present and future importance of the town.

These men are not only helping to make Gage a city, but they do not hesitate to dig up a few dollars whenever called upon for any enterprise which will promote or develop the interests of all the people of Gage.

A skimming depot or creamery costing \$1200 has recently been erected for the benefit of farmers surrounding the town. More good farmers are needed and can find certain and sure returns for their labor on the lands surrounding Gage.

A new bridge across Wolf creek has been ordered built and with its completion better facilities for marketing at Gage will be given a vast area of country whose trade has been in part diverted to other points on account of the crossing.

A reading room for the public is being established which will add much to the intellectual life of the town. This work is being done principally by the ladies of Gage and vicinity.

A new church is now under course of erection by the M. E. congregation, making three in all.

The secret orders are very well represented in Gage, but there is room for more. The M. W. A. and the I. O. O. F. are organized.

Something of real value are the two new public wells of Gage, with their towers and mills supplying the purest of well water every day in the year besides furnishing storage tanks for fire protection. And right here it may be said that no finer location for an artificial ice plant could be found than in Gage, where an abundance of pure soft water is reached at a depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface and is inexhaustible. The railway transportation facilities would enable the owner to supply ice during the season all the way from Wellington, Kansas to Amarillo, Texas.

A big elevator under the management of Massey and Co., has just been built and the highest market price paid for wheat attracts a good trade to the town. This firm has also under erection an enormous warehouse for broom corn storage, having capacity of 50 tons of brush.

Gage needs more farmers to cultivate the ground and when it is known that certain profits are sure it is bound to get them. It needs more farmers to supply milk to its creamery. It needs more farmers of the wide awake hustling kind who will help themselves to good homes by locating near Gage.

It needs more merchants to supply the increasing trade and to draw more trade from longer distances, and it will get all of them. The Gage Record is a prosperous weekly news paper, published here by Morris and Gregory. Sample copies will be mailed anywhere on request. Also, any letter or inquiry addressed to THE WOODWARD NEWS will be cheerfully answered and information given.

Gage is a good town now—it will be a better town in the future. It stands ready to welcome everyone and invites your citizenship within its limits, or in the beautiful fertile section of country surrounding.

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.



# THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cerveny, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.

Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad.

New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

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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.

OCTOBER 1, 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.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

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The office of the Board is in Guthrie.



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 margo, 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 accordeon.

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 their 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 owl 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 who 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.

FRANCIS 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 had 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 15½ 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 haunches 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. Field; 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.

Holslein Friesian 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 1895. 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.



## AS OTHERS SEE US

The following is taken from the Kansas Farmer written by E. B. Cowgill who is one of the best posted men among agricultural writers in the west or the Nation so far as that goes, and should be read and pondered well by the Oklahoma and southwestern farmer as well as other sections of the country. The advice is of the best and he who heeds it will undoubtedly be the successful man among farmers.

"The increasing acreage of alfalfa throughout Oklahoma tells of its appreciation by the owners of the big barns and fine herds. These three—alfalfa-fields, big barns, and fine herds—seem to be congenial companions.

"Oklahoma is a new country. Some of it seems new. In the farms about Guthrie there is an appearance of steady-going prosperity. The orchards and vineyards, the timber-lots, barns, and houses look as if they had come to stay. In the more recently opened country there is the usual appearance of wide extent and undeveloped possibilities. One gets the impression that an undue proportion of the farmers' attention is given to wheat. The red looking soil is rich in the mineral elements of fertility and is of a texture which, notwithstanding the rather limited supply of humus, makes it very productive. Repeated cropping with grain necessarily tends to exhaust the humus and makes the soil more inclined to a mortar-like texture. It will be found less able than at first to resist the effects of a long dry spell. The surface mulch, which at first was natural and protected the soil moisture from excessive evaporation, can be perpetuated only by renewing the supplies of humus.

"The small areas of alfalfa show that this incomparable forage crop does well in Oklahoma.

If the editor were asked to write a prescription for sure prosperity for the quarter-section farmer in Oklahoma, it would read about as follows:

"Sow alfalfa. Sow one acre if you can afford no more. Sow more alfalfa every year until 100 of the 160 acres are growing alfalfa.

"Feel the alfalfa on the farm."

"Save and apply all of the manure on the fields."

"Plow up ten acres of alfalfa each year and seed down ten acres of the tilled land to alfalfa."

"Rotate the crops on the tilled land."

"Have a good orchard."

"Build a good home with modern conveniences."

"Have a good school in the neighborhood."

"Go to church regularly."

"Help to organize a Grange and make it the center of culture and intelligence for the community."

"Have plenty of papers, magazines, and books in the home and see that every member of the family has time to read them."

"Remember that the world was not made in a day."

"Avoid all speculation, gambling, and the saloon."

"Enjoy life and everything in it as you go through it, remembering that you will never pass this way again."

"With the opportunities which are daily to be seen in Oklahoma, this

## The Oklahoman; a New Type

By JOHN H. RAFFERTY.

Southwest  
Success....

When the first volunteer cavalry, but better known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was being organized to battle with the Spanish, more applications were received from Oklahomans than from the men of any other state or territory. The impression made at the enlisting headquarters was that there must be more hard riding, quick shooting cow-punchers eager for battle in Oklahoma than anywhere else. But this was a mistaken idea. The reason that every foot-loose horseman in the new territory rushed off to join Roosevelt's troopers was that they knew, or believed, that the Rough Riders would get in the fight first. Having made up their minds to go after the Don, they quickly concluded that they must have the first crack at him.

That is the characteristic trait of the Oklahoman. He is of such previous habits, so anticipative in thought, so forehanded in action that he is simply wretched if most of his rivals are not behind him. I suppose his experience with the sooner of the boom days, which began a little more than a dozen years ago, has something to do with this almost communal trait, but there is no doubt of its deep mark upon the character of the people of that noble domain which is the last and perhaps the most splendid gift of the nation to the free home seeker of America.

Passing through the hall of a Chicago hotel during the great cattle convention of the last year, I saw ranged along the hall outside the dining room a single file of perhaps fifty men.

"This is the Oklahoma contingent," explained a Westerner who was with me. "They're lined up for dinner. The door won't be opened for fifteen minutes yet, but when it is there'll be a boomer rush that will throw the cook in a fit." The first time I was in Oklahoma I was obliged to make a Sunday visit to the post-office for my letters. The line of people waiting for the general delivery window to open began in front of it and extended half way around the square. The street was full of teams and wagons which had brought in the neighboring farmers who, being bona fide Oklahomans wouldn't think of waiting until Monday for their letters. In the line were women of all classes and, at intervals a score of small boys, keen-eyed, quick little boomers. And this fever for priority instead of waiting seems to be waxing with the rapidly increasing population of the territory. The new comers, so-called, though there can be no old-timers in a community but twelve years old, seem to be quickly and permanently inoculated with the speed germ. It is in the air, in the very soil. The cattle mature earlier here than even in Texas; the crops spring earlier and ripen

prescription, diligently followed, is sure of good results in prosperity, happiness and good citizenship. The children who grow up in such a farmhouse are to be envied by all mankind. They will be able to carry forward their education in the best institutions in the land, and will have strength of body, mind, and purpose sufficient for every call."

quicker, pullets begin to lay before they are full-feathered; Oklahoma's wheat is first to the market first quality; its cotton is first in average yield per cultivated acre, is first in quality, first in arrival and, last year at the Paris Exposition was awarded first prize for quality.

This region is the first to demonstrate positively the equal fecundity of Northern and Southern products in practically the same soil. It is Texas and Minnesota, Vermont and California in defective and harmonious solution. And its people, like its soil, are equally of the North and the South and of the East and the West, young like the home they have chosen, and transfigured the agglomerate acme of that long persistently developed American passion for priority, supremacy, dominance. Nine-tenths of them own their own farms, homes and stores. They came here driven by the desire of poor, smart people have, to be their own boss. Having generally neither the means nor the disposition to buy or rent, to hire or to be hired, they sought homes which only sloth and stulteness could deny them. Unlike the early boomer of other virgin land, the pioneer Oklahomans stayed. Not having had to buy their land they put what money they had into houses and crops. From the day the first plow cut into soil agriculture has been a race with these people. If one man adds plum trees to his orchard his neighbor goes him one better and plants plums and apricots. Profiting by the experience of Kansas, Oklahoma has gone in for diversified farming with such effect that no season or drought or financial difficulty can put the husbandman to the bad. Although the territory is hardly out of its swaddling clothes, there are more than half a million people scattered over its twenty-four million acres, and in spite of the fact that the vast majority of the population is on the farms, there are over 100,000 children in the schools. This is the first time in the history of the world that a pioneer farming community has a own so great a percentage of school attendance. As if in benediction upon this young race of free-holders, nature seems to have overdone herself, for there has never been a killing drouth, a blight or an epidemic upon the fields, the crops, or the cattle of the territory.

It is the first "new country" in the United States in which the "boom town" did not precede the boom farm. The towns in it are building solidly, if swiftly, upon the deep foundation of tributary wealth. The boom towns of Kansas had their weed-like growth, either upon arid uplands or upon as yet unsettled farm lands, and they went the way of all structures that are not built up from the ground. The Oklahoman is a farmer in the new sense for he is young, he has been to school, perhaps to college, and above all he loves his calling and is fiercely proud of it. The chemistry of nature is no mystery to him. He is the very apotheosized synthesis of Markham's "Man With the Hoe," for he thinks like a scientist, feels like a free man, argues like a lawyer, barbers like a Scot, and hopes like an American. He is now asking for Statehood that will make the Indian Territory a part of his beloved commonwealth. That, indeed will make a brilliant new planet for the

Federal constellation, for the rich patrimony of the Indians in this territory is reeking with the coal, the oil, the mineral wealth that will make the State of Oklahoma the most richly endowed that has ever been added to the Union.

Rev. Alfred Connet, was born in Green county Pennsylvania in 1834. His father's family removed to Ohio when he was in his teens. Here he was converted and united with the church. He was educated at the Oberlin College and Seminary in this state. In 1861 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry; and the same year was married to Anna Wilson, a daughter of Rev. Levin Wilson, of Indiana. Eight children were born to them, six of whom are living.

Mr. Connet has preached most of the time since his ordination having held pastorates in Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. As a minister and pastor he has been very successful.

Coming to Woodward Sept. 16 1893, the following day he preached on the north side of a building there. A hard south wind was blowing then. His audience were seated on piles of boards, boxes or anything else which could be made to serve for seats. He located at Alva, continuing his appointments at Woodward for sometime. During his pastorate the Alva Congregational Church was erected. At that time the finest, or one of the finest churches in the territory. He went through with some of the hardships incident to pioneer life.

Retiring from clerical work Mr. Connet located in the north western part of Woodward county. Although still preaching some and doing considerable Sunday School work, he has turned his attention to horticulture. Here he has originated two very fine early peaches, named Oklahoma Beauty and Oklahoma Queen. (These will soon be put upon the market by Eastern nurserymen.) He has over a thousand peach trees growing while there are about forty six thousand other trees on his place. Mr. Connet believes in a grand future for Oklahoma. He has made his place to blossom with roses and bear more than twelve manner of fruits.

## Culture of Peanuts.

The peanut should be planted after all danger from frost is past in a well-enriched soil, plowed to a medium depth, well harrowed and marked by shallow furrows one way. If lime is not present in the soil in considerable quantity, apply it broadcast at the rate of about thirty bushels to the acre before plowing, as a first requisite to a crop of nuts as well as vines. The plants are vigorous feeders, and if the land can not be thoroughly top-dressed, apply fertilizers of home-made compost of kaint woods earth or any rich humus in the rows at planting.

Remove the kernel from the shell, leaving the inner skin unbroken. Drop two kernels to the hill, either in drills or checks, according to variety and the freedom of the land from weeds. Have the rows about 3 feet apart and the plant from 1 to 20 inches if bush varieties are drilled in the row. Lave and ridge culture are both practiced with level culture preferred, unless on flat fields where heavy rains might not drain off quickly.

The soil must be kept well pulverized, that the tender spikes which turn down from the blossom may enter the ground. Never divide your crop with a harvest of weeds, but cultivate with shallow tools until the vines run well out, then pull the big weeds that shoot up through until harvest.



# 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.

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**"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 Whitecomb 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. Be sure 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, 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, mediæval 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 earned," 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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We will sell 50 registered females and 10 bulls at

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DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

**Direct from our distillery to YOU**

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

**4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID**

We will send you FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from any body else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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**THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,**

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

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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.

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

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C. R. THOMAS, Sec'y, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

**Swine Sell Oct. 21, Goats Sell Oct. 23.****SWINE**

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ANGORA GOATS

**Low Rates on all Railroads****Horse Show in Convention Hall****Same Week.****SHEEP**

Shropshire,  
Oxford Downs,  
Southdowns,  
Gotswold Rambouillet

**CHURCHES TO BE MERGED.****A Movement of This Kind in Woodward Would be a Good Thing.**

Omaha, Sept. 24.—The ministers of Lincoln propose to form a religious trust. At present the capital city has fifty-six churches of the various denominations, some of them large and many of them small. Next Monday the Ministers' Association will hold a meeting to discuss and to formulate plans looking to the absorption of the smaller churches by the larger ones. It is proposed to do away as far as possible with the small church and strengthen the large one. The ministerial association also proposes to bring about a consolidation of all the charitable organizations and institutions in the city.

"Everything to-day," said a member of the association, "is tending toward consolidation and federation, and it is in keeping with the spirit of

the age and the progress of the day that the churches unite so that they may become stronger and do more good. A union of this sort will take a great burden from the people who support the churches; it would enable the churches to employ better ministers and to pay them larger salaries, and it would, we believe, increase church attendance."

The plans of the association are not regarded with favor by all the people, but a majority of them appear to favor them. Some of the pastors of the smaller churches are opposed to the "trust" movement, but despite the opposition it is believed that it will succeed.

**Angus at the American Royal Show.**

The Angus show at the American Royal Oct. 19th to 24th at Kansas City, promises to be one of the greatest exhibits that has yet been made of the breed in the west. The leading State

Fair exhibitors will have herds there and some high class cattle will be on exhibition that are owned by men who have for years been breeding good cattle but have prior to this time done little showing. The sale Oct. 21st of 100 Aberdeen-Angus is an event that should not be overlooked by those in attendance at the show. Leading western breeders contribute choice representatives of their herds. The list of contributors contain the following well known names; J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo. W. B. Seeley Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa; Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kas.; N. M. Petit, Shelby, Iowa; T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kas.; C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo.; H. H. Anderson, Loreda, Mo.; Elm Park Cattle, Co, Harris, Mo.; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; John F. Coulter, Excello, Mo.; McElhinney & Cubit, Morning Sun, Iowa; W. W. Andrews, Maryville, Mo.; Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kas.; C. F. Fleming, Dakota Iowa, and Dyer Bros.

& Sons, Pleasantville, Iowa. The sale is held under the auspices of the national association and in connection with the American Royal Show. The offering includes some good stock bulls of demonstrated excellence as well as some splendid prospects. The females for a collection that will suit the tastes of any and all customers for pure bred Angus cattle. For catalogue and other information concerning the sale address, W. C. McGavock, Manager, Springfield, Ill.

Please don't ask us to tell you who has the best fowls or who makes the best incubator. We belong to the great body of poultrymen which has always been fairly dealt with and we do not know who has the best fowls nor who makes the best incubator. We really believe most incubators worth all that is asked for them and that most advertisers deal honestly.



**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, it 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.

**FAST GRINDING** of family meal or ear corn and grains makes famous the **Monarch French Burr and Attrition Mills.** Genuine French burr. None to compare in speed or character of work in the granary. Sold on 15 days trial. All sizes and styles. Catalogue free. Sprout Waldron & Co. Box 248, Muncy, Pa.



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**ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.**

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

EARMARKS: 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.

18 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.

I On Left Hip.

7 on Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

T On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

**J. L. SIMPSON.**

Hammond, Okla.



19 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 WOOD.**

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

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



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

7 on left thigh.





EACH WEEK the man with the hoe  
and his family eagerly await the  
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(clean, reliable, interesting, instructive.)



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- About marketing your crops and stock;
- What Mr. Smith may write about alfalfa, Mr. Singleton about hogs, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Ramsey and Mr. VanDeman about fruit, Mr. Munson about Grapes and Mr. Herbert about pecans. They want to know what the score of other regular contributors will say about livestock and bees and poultry—about the things to be done in the homes and the crops to be raised on the farms of the great Southwest.

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**\$500 IN CASH PRIZES  
TO AGENTS  
JANUARY 1, 1904.**

**Write  
for  
Terms**

The PRIZES in our fourth Contest which closes January 1, 1904, will be divided as follows:

1st Prize.....	\$100
2d Prize.....	75
3d Prize.....	50
4th Prize.....	20
5 Prizes of \$10 each.....	50
41 Prizes of \$5 each.....	205
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$500</b>

**FARM & RANCH, Dallas, Texas.**

The first school district was organized in Woodward county. February 15th, 1894, by Benjamin B. Smith, county superintendent. During that year, thirty-two districts were organized. The number of organized school districts now in the county are 224.

The school population for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 4611; for the year ending June 30, 1902, was 6618; showing an increase of 44 per cent over the preceding year. The school census for the year 1903 has not yet been compiled, but the district clerk's reports already in the superintendents office show that there are over eight thousand pupils of school age in the county.

The number of districts in which schools were taught for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 73; for the year 1902, it was 113; for the year ending June 30, 1903, schools were taught in 186 districts. The total receipts for school purposes for the year 1903 was \$23901. The amount paid in teachers wages was \$23901. The report has not been completed for 1903, but will greatly exceed these figures.

The first county superintendent was Benjamin B. Smith, who held the office from the organization of the county until Jan. 1st, 1895. The second superintendent was Miss Bertha O. McPherson, now Mrs. L. L. Stine whose term extended from Jan. 1, 1895, till Jan. 1, 1897. The

third superintendent was T. D. Ballard who served from January 1897, until July 1901. The present superintendent J. A. Dixon took charge of the office July 1st, 1901, and commenced his second term July 1st, 1903.

The history of education in Woodward county is one of steady advancement from the organization of the county to the present time. Each year has seen an advancement over the preceding one in in number of schools, number of pupils enrolled and qualification of teachers.

Mr. C. R. Cutter is one of the successful old timers in Woodward county. He came here at the opening from Canadian, Texas and engaged in busi-

ness and by careful attention to detail coupled with energy has accumulated a bank account of plethoric proportions. He is now engaged in the wholesale distribution of Val Blatz Milwaukee Beer and delivers tons of ice daily to all parts of the city. As a citizen Mr. Cutter stands high in the estimation of everyone and an appeal to him for subscription to aid any public work is never turned down. His long residence in Woodward county constitutes him an "old settler" in every sense of the word. One of the best Bowling Alley's in Oklahoma is located here in Woodward, the property of Mr. Cutter and much healthful sport and exercise is resultant therefrom.