

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, Nov. 15, 1904. \$1 Per Year



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 NEW ENGLAND'S
 GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Santa Fe Time Table.
EAST BOUND.
 No. 202, Passenger, daily, departs.....1:45 a. m.
 No. 528, Accomodation, daily, departs... 8:30 a. m.
 No. 536, Freight, Except Sun, departs...5:00 a. m.
WEST BOUND.
 No. 201, Passenger, daily, departs.....1:50 a. m.
 No. 291, Local Freight, Ex. Sun..... 7:00 a. m.
 No. 527, Accomodation, daily, arrives...6:00 p. m.
 No. 535, Local Freight, arrives daily...7:30 p. m.
 Nos. 527 and 535 do not run west of Woodward
 No. 202 connects at Wellington for Kansas City and all points east, also for Wichita, and at Newton for Topeka, Atchison and St. Joe and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and California.
 No. 528 makes same connections as No. 202.
 No. 201 connects at Amarillo for all Pecos valley points, and at Washburn for all points on the Fort Worth and Denver City. Carries sleeper from Wichita to Roswell. Through tickets to all points, and baggage checked to destination.
 All inquiries for rates and connections will be promptly responded to, either in person or by letter.
 W. W. ARNOLD, Agent.

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 and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising of the horn.
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 Dehorning Knife
 Used. Easy, sure and most speedy operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Etc. Used by veterinarians. Guaranteed.
 T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.
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BEST Ever Grown.
 None better and none so low in price, 1c per pkt. and up, postpaid. Finest illustrated catalogue ever printed sent FREE. Engravings of every variety. A great lot of extra pkgs. of seeds, new sorts, presented free with every order. Some sorts onions only 50c per lb. Other seed equally low. 40 years a seed grower and dealer and all customers satisfied. No old seeds. New, fresh and reliable every year. Write for big FREE catalogue.
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 ALONG
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 IN
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 Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.
Do You Know of Any Equal Investment?
 As our assistance may be of great value toward securing what you need or wish, as regards either Agricultural Properties or Business Opportunities, and will cost nothing, why not use it! Drop us a Postal.
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Kansas Seed House
 Write for Free Catalog to Kansas Seed House or Branches—Denver, Colo., and Oklahoma City, O. S.

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C. E. STYLES, A. G. P. A. Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. BLECKLEY, T. P. A. Wichita, Kan.

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 You are going, of course, and it is natural that you should want to go as reasonably, as possible. This will interest you: On **Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays** In other words, every day in the week, except Friday and Saturday, until the close of the Fair. The **Rock Island System** Will run Extremely Low Rate **COACH EXCURSIONS TO ST. LOUIS** AT LESS THAN ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP a 65 per cent reduction, to be exact. Return limit seven days from date of sale. Ask your nearest ticket agent regarding rates, and let him tell you about the advantages of the Rock Island Route to the Fair.
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J. S. McNALLY, D. P. A., OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 11, No. 8

WOODWARD, OKLA. NOV. 15, 1904.

Subscription, \$1.00

MEDAL GOES TO OKLAHOMA

Wins the First Prize for the Best Agricultural Exhibit.

GUTHRIE, Ok., 18.—Oklahoma has been awarded a gold medal for the best general exhibit of agricultural products at the St. Louis World's fair. News of the award has come to Governor Ferguson in a private telegram. It was intended that the award should be announced first by the World's fair officials, but the telegram to Governor Ferguson was without restriction as to publicity and he had told the news before he received a later telegram asking him to withhold his information.

No greater distinction could be confirmed upon Oklahoma than this award, as the industries of the territory rest upon its agricultural resources. Sixteen years ago Oklahoma was a wilderness, having been opened to settlement in 1889.

Governor Ferguson said to-day that he was unable to fully express the pleasure that the victory gave him. Not only was this defeat of all competitors a recognition of the great agricultural strength of Oklahoma, but it showed that the criticism of the Oklahoma exhibit made by a few citizens was unwarranted.

Government Regulations About Mange-Infected Cattle.

As there seems to be a great deal of confusion in understanding the new government regulations in reference to mange-infected cattle and the dipping of them, we give the following facts for the benefit of those who are concerned:

BEEF CATTLE may be shipped and

sold on the market as usual.

STOCKERS AND FEEDER CATTLE FROM INFECTED DISTRICTS, but which have been dipped under supervision of Government inspectors, are allowed to come to market with a clean bill of health and can be sold to go anywhere without re-dipping. If they come from an infected district, even if they have been dipped by owners; but not under Government supervision, will have to be dipped in the stock yards before they are allowed to go back to the country. There is one exception to this, and that is the cattle may be sold to some feeder who will ship them to a close feed lot and full feed them and not mix them with other cattle.

It is necessary when shipping cattle from an infected district to have the cattle inspected by a government inspector. He will then write to the Government inspectors at the market and state that the cattle are clean. If he does that, there will be no trouble. If in sending in his report he writes across the face of it "from an infected district," you will have to dip or sell to killers only, or you may be fortunate in finding a man who will take them to the country to full feed them. It is of course best to have both country and killing competition.

It costs 25c per head to dip in the yards at Kansas City, and the cattle have to be carried over one day before they are sold. 20 ft.

Co-operative Industry.

[Editor Live Stock Inspector.]

I am requested to answer this question "Will cooperation be an advantage to the live stock industry. In reply will say I am not an expert in that line but if those interested will write to Sam. Wood, Great Falls, Montana, he is the best authority on cooperation this country. If conditions were today what they were 25 years ago. I think that I would have said to you when your fence, your land with barb-wire and cut down your number of hands, don't send them adrift set them to work improving the best part of your land set them to farming raise grain fatten your

own cattle and get a first class price, don't market skin and bone for eastern states to put fat on. But had I told you this you would have got angry. You wanted room, you wanted to cut down expenses. In one you was right in the other wrong. Adam had the whole world all to himself and he was a poor man, he could not trade it all for pair of cotton socks he had to go bare foot. It will not help us to have plenty of room nor what we can produce unless we can find a market for that product and at a profit. Cooperation is the most sensible way of doing things, and the cattle industry is no exception, we shall have depend on farming with cattle raising in the future the meat trust has placed its fangs in our economic destiny and they are not likely to let lose there is but one way out, and that is to reach the market of the world without letting your product pass the modern octopus the meat trust.

My advice under present condition is do the one of two things build your own RR build your own packing house depend on yourselves not on others or cut up your land into small tracts and sell it to colonists who will improve the soil.

O. A. ANDERSON,

The Ninth Annual Chicago Show.

The ninth annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock under the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, will be held January 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1905 in the Coliseum building, corner Wabash Ave. and Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the Association are Mr. E. B. Eddy, President; Mr. E. J. W. Dietz, Vice President; Mr. Geo. G. Bates, Treasurer and Mr. Fred L. Kimmy, Secretary.

Committees have been appointed and are now engaged in the necessary preliminary work to make this greater and more successful than any of the previous great and successful Chicago shows. Such Committees are as follows: Messrs. J. Lewis Draper, E. J. W. Dietz and W. C. Hill, on

Finance; Messrs. K. J. Muir, Geo. G. Bates, premium lists, catalogues and printing; specialty clubs; Messrs. E. J. W. Dietz, M. Wagner and Fred L. Kimmey, rules, special premiums and specialty clubs; Frank B. White, E. L. C. Morse and M. Wagner, judges; Messrs. Fred L. Kimmey, Frank B. White and K. J. Muir, space and concessions; Wm. Edward Beer Frank B. White and W. C. Hill, admissions, complimentary tickets and door keepers. All communications on business matters should be addressed to the Chairman of the appropriate committee.

Negotiations are in progress for the employment of the most prominent and capable judges in the United States and Canada. Announcements will be made later.

The entry fees will be one \$1.00 for each specimen of poultry and 50c for each specimen of pigeons.

For premium list, entry blanks and all information, address the Secretary 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FRED L. KIMMEY, Sec.

Public Sale Dates.

The following are dates claimed for Public Sales, now or hereafter to be advertised in this paper:

November 9—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTIONEER

Geo. H. Teter the well known Auctioneer through out the southwest, is now located in the town of Woodward, for the purpose of crying farm sales. I make a specialty of crying stock sales. Special sales in Woodward every Saturday. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Twenty two years experience. For further information, call on, or leave orders with Nixon Bros.

GEO. H. TETER, AUCTIONEER.

Woodward

The Burglar's Newspapers.

Before a wicked burglar's cell
The missionary stood,
He had a longing in his heart
To do the convict good.

"Did yellow journals bring you here?"
The missionary sighed.
"I have no favorite paper, sir,"
The burglar man replied.

"My tastes are very hard to please,
As shifting as the wind
I changed my papers every hour,
And there is where I sinned.

"If I had stuck to Journals, now,
I'd still be roving free,
For Railway cops, are easy marks
As ever I did see.

"But once a keen temptation rose"—
He laughed a foolish laugh—
"I cleared a railway station out
And took the Telegraph.

"That night, while taking the Express,
I fell beside the rail,
And, having missed my train, why, then,
I took the Evening Mail."

The burglar paused. His tearful voice
It trembled like a goat's.
The missionary by the door
Was taking rapid notes.

"Descending later on, beneath
The night's protecting robe,
I visited a schoolhouse red;
'Twas then I took the Globe.

"A constable came running up
My way he tried to bar,
He wore a badge; I tore it off,
That's when I took the Star.

"I met some clubmen, overfull
Of seltzer, rye and limes,
They all had golden watches on;
You bet I took the Times!

"Proceeding thence with a dispatch
Upon my course so checkered,
I broke a phonograph machine
And took the Daily Record.

"A dwelling-house I entered next
To look for cloak or dress,
The wardrobe hooks were empty, but
At least I took the Press.

"The house was owned by Captain Jones,
A skipper with a gun,
I gathered in his sextant, for
I wished to take the Sun.

"He clapped the gun against my head,
I thought he was a ghost,
He bound me to a pillar, and
I could not take the Post.

"I couldn't run; he had me tied
As helpless as a rabbit,
So hear I am, a victim of
The deadly paper habit."

The preacher said: "I will cheer you up
When you are in the blues,
To know that very joyfully
Your home folks take the News"

—L. H. Robbins, in the Newark News

It may not be quite as strong as the Graphic Truth puts it but there is a good sized grain of truth in what it says: "Just at this time the country needs a new religion that will make a man pay his debts, says the Methodist Advocate. Shouting doesn't settle accounts with God or man. We bounce right into a fellow and put him out of church if he goes to a ball or a theater, but never say a word to a pious scamp who never pays his debts. People who do not pay their debts do the church more harm than dancers or drunkards, for there are more of them in the church."

There are a thousand ways of lying, but all lead to the same end. It does not matter whether you wear lies, tell lies, act lies or live lies, your character is ruined all the same. There is no more demoralizing influence in modern life than the unnatural straining to seem other than what we are. Nothing else so quickly lowers self-respect, takes the fine edge off honor, and blunts the conscience as the sense of being a sham, a gilded fraud, or an unready. It cheapens standards, lowers ideals, snags ambition, and takes the spring and joy out of living. No man can make the most and best of himself until he is absolutely honest with his own soul, and unflinching true to his highest ideals, and this is impossible while he is living a lie.—Success.

"It's pretty hard to know how to treat a lie when it's about yourself. You can't go out of your way to deny it, because that puts you on the defensive; and sending the truth after a lie that's got the running start is like trying to round up a herd of stampeded steers while the scare is on them. Lies are great travelers, and welcome visitors in a good many homes, and no questions asked. Truth travels slowly, has no one to prove its identity, and then a lot of people hesitate to turn out an agreeable visitor to make room for it. About the only way I know to kill a lie is live the truth. When your credit is attacked, don't bother to deny the rumors, but discount your bills. When you are attacked unjustly, avoid the appearance of evil; but also avoid the appearance of being too good—that is, better than usual. Surmise and suspicion feed on the unusual and when a man goes about his business along the usual rut they soon fade away for lack of nourishment"—Saturday Evening Post.

"The genial Ben Eaton, known to many of our people as formerly landlord of the principal hotel in Coldwater Kansas about fifteen or twenty years ago, has just returned from a three months trip to Europe, to his home in Wichita Kansas where for many years he has owned and run the Hotel Carey, the best in the town. During his absence many letters came back telling of his trip and his improved health, but now that he is home his physicians are utterly unable to agree as to the cause, which effected an almost miraculous cure. The story, denied by Ben of course, is that on the voyage he

became so seasick that he coughed up a collar button, swallowed in 1886 in Coldwater while hastily preparing for a swell ball. And now some doctors say that the collar button was gradually transforming him into gristle while others insist that it only served as ballast without danger and that the salt air cured him. Anyway, the question is up to the "profess" and will occupy the attention of the Medical Journals for some years, perhaps, owing to the fact that an autopsy, the usual method of pill peddlers in determining such matters, cannot be held while Mr. Eaton lives. As to the latter, he stoutly denies the occurrence but no one is ever able to tell from a man's appearance how many collar buttons he can chamber without injury to himself, and conceal them for such a number of years.

Merely an Incident.

Walter Naff:

I was coming across Illinois. I had been on the train so long that I walked from car to car for rest and to break the monotony. There is nothing quite so tedious as going some place on the train, unless it is coming back. I was coming through the tourist car when a gray-haired man of 60 years stopped me. He looked like he owned six yellow dogs and one of the old-time six-foot rifles carried by the mountaineers in the "dewey" fastnesses of the Tennessee-Carolina mountains.

"Hey! there," he exclaimed.

I looked out the window and remarked that I reckon it was timothy or alfalfa, that I was working on an agricultural paper and didn't know which it was.

"Don't git funny, young feller," he replied. "I just wanted to ask you how fur it be to Saint Louy."

I told him it was about forty miles.

"Are you going to stop at St. Louis?"

I asked. "Can't tell yit. Don't know whether the train stops there or not. Reckon I'd better stop if the train does. First time I ever rid on a train. Great institooshun, aint she?"

"Yes," said I. "Are you going to the fair?"

"Nope. Don't need no hotel. Got plenty lunch in my grip. You all out here squander lots of money stoppin, at hotels. Wouldn't give a chinkypin fur 'em.

"I mean, are you going to the exposition, the great world's fair now running in St. Louis?"

"Ain't never heard nuthin' 'bout it. You live in Saint Louy?"

"No," I replied, "I live in Western Missouri over near Kansas."

"What state's that in?"

"What?"


"Why, Kansas."

"Kansas isn't in any state. It's a state itself, one of the very greatest in the union."

"Was you 'uns born there?"

"Yes, I was born there."

"Wall, stranger, I s'pose you all had to be born somewhere."



BALMOLINE
Exceeds all other remedies for Collar Galls, Sore Shoulders, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Stiffness, Chafes, Rags Burns, Sore Teats, Caked Udder, Old Standing Sores of all kinds, etc. Keeps away the flies preventing Maggots, Screw Worms, and Proud Flesh. Equally good for man or beast. Endorsed by horsemen everywhere. It brings the new hair every time. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size 4c by mail. For circulars etc. write De Ruys Balmoline Co. Box 15, Abilene, Kans.

The MISSOURI PACIFIC Railway

The World's Fair Route
5 Train Daily Each Way Between
Kansas City and St. Louis.
First Class in Every Respect.

Ask your ticket agent for tickets via the

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The Sure Way

Lands you on the World's Fair Grounds.

E. E. Bickley, T. P. A.

C. E. Styles, A. G. P. A. Wichita, Kan.
Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER Live Stock Auctioneer



Wellington, Kansas

Five years of successful selling for the best breeders of the United States. Posted on Pedigree and value.

Write, phone or wire for dates early.

Shorthorn Cattle.

20 head of good bulls, in good flesh, good color and are registered or can be. For sale very low if taken soon.

N. MONROE.
Ottawa, Kan.

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

Estimates place the acreage being sown to wheat in the Persimmon valley this fall at about the same as last season.

Pretty Good World.

Pretty good world,
If you know how to use it,
Pretty good life,
If you never abuse it;
Jog along, brother,
Through pleasure and sorrow,
All will be lovely
With sunshine tomorrow!
F. E. MILLER.

ABOUT A BIG RANCH.

Miller's Famous 101 is a Law Abiding Business Institute.

Winfield Courier:

J. C. Miller, the head of the 101 Ranch was in Winfield Thursday. A letter from any part of the known world addressed to any "101 Ranch, U. S. A." would be delivered as certainly as one addressed to the postmaster general of this great republic. There is but one place of its name in the United States, and its fame extends even beyond the borders. Mr. Miller is much concerned that his great property has been getting some unsought and undecidable fame lately as a breeder of bad men who eat with their hats on and shoot up towns if requested to uncover when at the tables of public hotels and restaurants.

The Courier has already been at some pains to deny the gun play story emanating from this town, in the first place as to the truth of the story, and in the second place as to any of 101 Ranch men being here. The only man of the ranch here at that time was Miles Walker, then, poor fellow, lying in his last sickness at St. Mary's hospital.

Several hundred men of all classes are employed at 101 Ranch. It is in the heart of a civilized community where law and order prevail. The Miller Bros., the proprietors, are jealous of its good name, and place this above everything else. Life and property are as sacred there as in the best polished city in the world. There is no need for any man to carry a weapon of any kind and such is not allowed. The cowboy from elsewhere, coming to work there, is told to put his gun away and never put it on again until he is no longer on the 101 Ranch rolls. This rule is inflexible.

The fifth of each month is payday, the "legal holiday" of the ranch employes. No work is done that day nor on the sixth. All is suspended till the morning of the seventh. Before the men leave headquarters, after being paid Mr. Miller cautions them about their behavior in town. "Remember now, all your acts reflect back on the ranch. You are gentlemen, no matter how your dress. Let that circumscribe your conduct." No men ever have a better time than these on furlough, but the times when they create any unseemly disturbance in the neighboring towns of Ponca or Perry are few and far between. The ranch makes provision for getting the men back home as soon as they are through having their fun.

Mr. Miller takes exceptions to an article regarding 101 Ranch in last Friday's Courier, commenting on the story of the ranch in the Saturday evening Post. He says the story in the Post is substantially correct. It

is not intended to convey the idea that the first land ever plowed in the Ponca was in 1893; there had been land plowed for the Indians years before, and there had been grazing leases before that time. But it is a fact that this was the first farm lease, and first plowing done for white men, without exception. J. C. Miller had suggested to an Indian agent that since the lands had been allotted, they ought to be allowed to lease for agricultural purposes, that giving the best returns. This was recommended to congress and a clause to that effect was put in the Indian appropriation bill passed that year. George W. Miller, now deceased, sought and obtained the first lease, his acquaintance and friendship with the Poncas giving them confidence in him.

Among the allotments so secured was that of the wife of Comes From War, an Indian who had opposed the idea of allotting, and who had refused to take his allotment. She, knowing that "Comsie" would object, leased without his knowledge. So it was that when the plowman came to the farm to his wife he stood forth and objected, not as a chief in the interest of the tribe to protect the reservation, but as a squaw's lord and master to prevent the white man plowing her land. He was finally convinced, by a trip to the agency that it was all right, and the plowing went on next day.

But that scene made a most memorable picture in the mind of Mr. Miller. There were twenty-five plows with their teams and drivers, in the echelon of an army advancing to attack. Against them, opposing his puny might stood the aborigine, his blanket fallen, his gun aslant, his teepee at his back, the late afternoon sun shedding his pale light over all. There was a picture truly emblematic of the march of civilization, pausing but an instant in its resistless course.

Even since grazing leases were authorized in the Indian reservation the various ranches were known officially by the number of the lease. 101 Ranch, however, was not named from that circumstance as has been stated. The talisman "101" was the brand used by George W. Miller, in the early '70's when he drove cattle from Texas. It was his brand always, and was arbitrary. As other ranches were called from their brands, "Bar-X," "Turkeytrack," "Triangle" "A," and so on, Millers ranch, wherever located, was always "101 Ranch." It is never "Ranch 101" as the brand is always put first.

Regarding roping contests, Mr. Miller talked interestingly of the origin of the sport. In early days roping and tying a steer had practical application in the business. There were times when this was done to brand a steer. It was, of course, the method used by the "maverick brander," a maverick being an unbranded range animal above a year old. Then roping was necessary in gathering a herd of Texas cattle to drive north. There cattle ranged in the chaparral, and rounding them up was practically impossible. So pens would be built near the water where the cattle came to drink. When a steer came out of the brush he was at once roped and tied. Then a good work ox was hitched to him and he was dragged into a pen. When a

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FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

**SHORT HORN CATTLE
POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,74, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,895.

E. E. ALKIRE, Proprietor.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

bunch had been thus secured they could be driven together to market. As in other occupations, whether it be setting type, opening oysters, or coupling hose, becomes a matter of rivalry and record making, so the roping contest became the sport of the round up and cattle convention. The wire fence has done away with the maverick the railroad and quarantine have abolished the cattle drive, and the corral and branding chute have almost superceded the old way of branding, but the sport still survives. The boys on the ranch rope and tie the steers just to keep in practice. Though hundreds are roped to one crippled 101 Ranch loses about twenty-five head a year in this practice.

Kansas City Markets.

Special to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, October 22, 1904. Total cattle receipts here this week fell 10,000 head short of last week, resulting in an advance of 15 to 30 cents on the various kinds of killing steers. Chicago market was slow and a little lower, and the only reason for strong prices here was the shortage in killing steers. More cattle came in last two or three days than usual, attracted by the advance, and buyers made some efforts toward a readjustment Thursday and Friday, and a slice of the gain early in the week was taken off. It is predicted, however, that prices will be firm as a rule from this time forward during balance of range season. Prime beef steers sold at \$6.40 one day this week, about the only sale above \$6.00 in the general market, but the cattle were very good. A sale of Show cattle was made at \$7.00 to-day, but they cut no figure with the open market. Corn cattle will be scarce for the next month, but quite a lot of fed cattle will begin to come in early in December. Cattle from the range country have been pretty well marketed except from the Panhandle, which latter territory has been prevented from getting to market for past three weeks by washouts on the Canadian River. The Santa Fe has now completed its bridge over that, and reports 950 cars loading now for next week's market, from the panhandle alone. Grass range cattle for killing purposes sold at \$3.35 to \$4.25, and stockers and feeders sold at \$3.00 to \$3.85. Cows barely held their own in price this week, but range cows sold at \$2.15 to \$2.75, natives up to \$3.25, canners up to \$2.15.

J. A. RICKART.

At News Depots, and On Trains.



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

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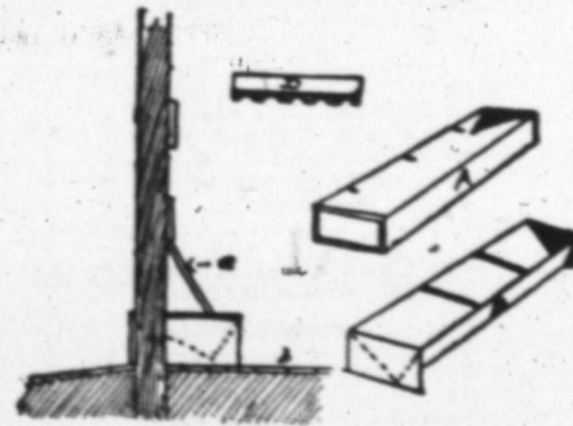


AIDS TO CLEANLINESS.

Description of Pig Troughs That Will Remain Clean for a Week or Two at a Time.

When a pig comes to a trough for feed or slop he generally comes in a hurry, and is not content with plunging his snout into it, but must thrust his forefeet into it also. The mud and filth is mixed with the feed or slop, and is not conducive to the health of the animal. It would be much better if this could be prevented, and the animal compelled to keep his dirty feet out of his dish.

The pig's neck is short, and he cannot reach very far, and, therefore, his trough must neither be high, wide nor deep, and it should be so placed that the bottom is on a level with his feet. Some good forms of troughs are



KEEPING THE TROUGHS CLEAN.

shown in the illustrations. A watering trough is best made in the form shown at A. It should not be placed inside the yard, as is usually done, but it should be on the outside, with only about a foot of one end inside. The part outside should be fitted with a cover to keep out trash, and also to keep the water cool. The end inside the pen should have an aperture in the cover shaped as shown at A. An opening like this will permit the pig to get his snout in, but will prevent him from getting his feet in, and the trough will remain clean for a week or two at a time.

For a feed or slop trough many good breeders prefer the shape shown at B and C. It is made from four to six inches deep, 12 to 16 inches wide, and has several cross bars on the top to prevent the pigs from spreading it. It is also protected by a 1½-inch board, notched as shown at D. This notched edge is covered with sheet iron or tin, to prevent the pigs from destroying it. An end view of this trough at C, showing how it is placed under the fence, with protecting board (a) and platform (b).

All feed or slops placed in this trough is thrown forward, or toward the front, where the pigs can get it without having to get into the trough, while the long incline at the back allows plenty of opening for the slops or feed to be poured in. All pig troughs should be set on a platform of planks extending at least six feet in front of them. This will prevent the pigs from gouging a hollow and the formation of a nasty puddle close to the trough.—Fred Grundy, in Farm and Home.

Clover Hay for Poultry.

There is no doubt or question but that clover hay is one of the best of coarse foods for the fowls. In every 500 pounds of clover there are about 15 pounds of lime, and this shows in one way at least why it is good for

white arsenic—half and half. Fold the skin, place flesh sides together and lay away for 24 hours. Then spread it out and allow it to dry gradually. The only method of softening a skin and making it pliable is by manipulating it. Rub it and work it over the edge of a board each day until it is dry. Don't be afraid to overwork the hide. The more it is worked the softer and finer it will become. The wool may be combed out with a coarse comb. The skin may then be lined with felt or some heavy cloth and will make a serviceable rug if the work has been well done.—Ohio Farmer.

A HOG-TIGHT WIRE FENCE.

It Is So Constructed That Horses and Cattle Are Not Apt to Run Into It.

A barbed wire fence that will turn hogs is shown in the accompanying illustration and is self-explanatory. The



PANEL FOR HOG-TIGHT FENCE.

rail or scantling near the top is used for two purposes. Horses and cattle can see it easily and are not apt to be damaged by running into the fence. It serves as a brace and the wires are more easily kept taut than when it is omitted, a most important item in a hog fence made of barbed wire.—Orange Judc Farmer.

BEST WAY TO SKIN A HOG.

Experts Can Take Off a Hide in Ten or Fifteen Minutes and Never Scratch It.

The butcher cuts off the snout, ears, all and feet, and then proceeds as usual with a sheep or calf, slitting the skin on the breast and abdomen, and down each leg. The skin must be cut from the flesh; it will not peel or strip in places as a sheep's will. The entire animal is skinned, head and all. The operation is performed before the animal is hung up, the skin as it is cut loose being spread out on the ground or floor to keep the flesh from coming in contact with anything that would soil it. An inexperienced man would at first probably spoil several hides by cutting them, but an expert will take off a hide in 10 or 15 minutes and never scratch it with his knife. As to the market for the skins, I have so far been unable to learn where they are disposed of. It seems to be a sort of trade secret among the butchers. While there are dozens of men in this vicinity engaged in skinning hogs, I find that the hides are all marketed by two or three men, who buy of the others, and these speculators do not seem to care to impart any information concerning the matter. I am told that the skins are used in the manufacture of saddles, shopping bags and pocketbooks. I also learn that the market has been injured of late, by the number of cut skins that have been sent in, which shows that a good many inexperienced men have been taking up the work last winter. Everything used to go at the top price, large and small, and cut ones, but now small ones must go at half price, and cut ones are thrown out entirely.—E. O. Gillett, in Rural New Yorker.

The Hardest to Get.

The butterfly's elusive,
And the humming bird's exclusive.
The jaybird also's pretty hard to catch.
The graceful homing pigeon
Flies as fast as most religion.
And that's the swiftest flyer in the batch.

The quail is also gamey,
But we get it, just the same.
Unless our trigger eye is much at fault,
And the pesky little sparrow
Rakes our feelings like a harrow,
Except upon its tail we sprinkle salt.

Some other birds in flying
All our efforts are defying.
And yet we sometimes catch them if we sprint.

But the bird that flies the fleetest
And that baffles us the neatest,
Is the Eagle of our Uncle Samuel's mint.
—Walter Neff.

Farmer Writes His Son at College.

Walter Neff in Drovers Telegram:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Dear John: This has been a long week. You never laid in bed for a solid week and moar with nothin' to do but kill time and caint tell how slow time drags. I'm gettin' purty near well from my attack of apendiseatus. I havent done nothin' all week but nit and think. At least doc says I've been nittin' pretty well and it's nearly heeled up now.

I could rite a book on the things I have been thinkin'. I give a good deal of thought two the last sermon the parson preached. It was on resignation, to just lay down and let things go and smash and say "God's will be done." It's watter easy for a parson to tell the people to be resigned and leave everything to God. I had a nabor onet that had a fence blown down by a sighthone while he was at church. When he came home and seen it, he went into his closset and prayed. "Oh Lord, give me strength to say 'thy will be done, not mine.'" He staid around the house awl day prayin' that way, and every little while he would go out to the kitchen and tell his wife he was gittin' strength and grace. Along toward evening she stood it as long as she could and she sez, sez she. "Hezikiah, hev you got enough strength and graee to build another fence?" And he took the hint, but when he got out their he seen six cows that had got into the corn field and foundered while he was prayin'.

It's been mitey hard for me to lay here, for I did't have the nerv to tell the Lord to have his way about it. He never had nothin' to do with me makin' a hog of myself over them pawpaws, and when I maid myself sick and come near to dyin' I would a been a purty rascal two a said "O Lord, I bow to the dispensashun thou hast seen fit to send unto me. Help me two bar it cheerfully." I'd jest as well go, and git drunk and waller around in the hog penn and tell him

to have his way with me. Ninety-nine of the troubles we git into comes from our own cussidness to wheir one comes from provyidence and I aint goin' to charge the Lord up with 'em. People does their own will 365 days in the year, when they have to go two bed and let the Lord do his will to git 'em well.

People are fools, John, and I flatter myself I'm one of the people.

After doc seen I was goin' to survive the operation he told Mandy and the parson they needn't stay any longer, so they lit out for home. I wondered if doc was goin' to stay with me awl the time till I got well, but he didn't. After Mandy and the parson left I dropt off to sleep and when I woke up I wuz layin' with my face to the wall. I heerd a noise in the room and turned over. What do you think, John? There set a woman that I never seen before. She had a white apera on and a white cap. Course, she had other things on, two, besides a pair of specks. I was mortarified and wondered what Mandy and the parson would think if they'd seen her.

I rased up in bed and sez, sez I, respectful like, "Madam, do you no you are in a man's room, and that he is in bed? Can you imagine the disgrace you will bring on both of us if you don't git out this minit? You may not care for your charracter, but I want to say that I'm a member of the Shadey Grove Methodist Espiscopale church at Sunny View, Kas., and I caint afford two have you in here."

Sue got up and started toward me and I sez, "Madam, for Mandy's sake, if not for mine, forware. Leave me." Sue kep a com'n', thinkin' I was outa my mind. When she got up close she sez, sez she: "I'm a nurse, and I am too take care of you. I won't hurt you. Lay down and go to sleep."

Now what do you think of that, John? A strange woman a takin' care of a man when he is sick. What's this world comin' two, any way?

The Lord's will be done.

Doc sez I can set up tomorrow and sez maybe I can go home by the last of the week. I want too git home to vote, for I'm kind a fraid its goin' too be close in Kansas. If I git along awl rite I will meet you at the St. Louis fair for a day or to. Will let you no in my next letter.

I don't like the grub at the hospittle, it's gettin' better now, but a week they didn't give me nothin' but these new tangled breakfast tods. Some ot it ain't been thrashed yet and I wouldn't give it two a cow. Any cow that would give cream for that kind of stuff caint got much sense respecta-

Yours affectionally,
Father and Mother,
HENRY W. WHEATON,

Stop and Think

before you purchase your tickets for points north, east, south or west.

The Southern Kansas R. R. of Texas is the only direct route to Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and points beyond and

The Pecos Valley Lines.

penetrates the heart of the far famed Pecos Valley, justly reputed to be the finest fruit growing district in the United States, connecting closely at Pecos, Texas, with the Texas & Pacific Ry. for El Paso and all points in old Mexico.

All of our trains make close connection at Amarillo with the Ft. Worth & Denver Ry. trains both north and south eliminating the necessity for stopovers enroute for passengers traveling over that line.

Write your friends in the east to ask their local railway agents regarding "home-seeker's rates" to the Panhandle and Pecos Valley via the Santa Fe system.

A full line of descriptive literature of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley always on hand which may be obtained free by application to this office.

DON A. SWEET.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

The American Royal.

With ideal weather, and a splendid array of exhibits drawn from the cream of the live stock found in the middle and western states, the big Kansas City show never opened under more auspicious circumstances than on Monday last. This year the number of entries is the largest in the history of the show, a fitting reward for the untiring energy of the men who constitute its management. Originally a cattle show in its conception the Royal has from time to time added other classes of live stock to its list, but while in many cases these make excellent exhibits they can never hope to compete with the attractions of the cattle department. The largest and most interested crowds can always be found watching the rings where the honors are being distributed among the kings and queens of the cattle kingdom, or where the various carlots are undergoing the critical inspection of experts from the feeding districts. Under these circumstances it would seem that the promoters could best afford to use the money which is being spent on the other classes in enlarging and perfecting this great cattle show, which impressive though it is, is yet in its infancy.

The spectator is at once struck with the cosmopolitan character of the Royal. Nearly all of the large shows have some distinctive feature which distinguish them from all others. Each of the state fairs carries with it something of a local flavor, the animals at the great International represent the perfection of the breeder's and the feeder's arts, but here all

classes of beef cattle congregate in perfect harmony; here the raw material and finished product proclaim their merits in unison; here the pampered pet of the showyard extends a hearty welcome to his less favored brother of the range; here the ranchman buys his breeding stock and the farmer his feeders. Meanwhile this mingling of aristocrat and democrat, both brute and human, is enveloped by an atmosphere of good fellowship which augurs well for the continued prosperity of the beef producing industry.

Kansas City is admirably situated to be the home of such a show. Being a central point it draws exhibits from all directions. Generally speaking the Missouri River marks the division of the range country from the greatest of feeding grounds. The area included in the eight hundred miles east of the Missouri has often and aptly been called "the bread basket of the world," but an equal fitting appellation might be "the meat factory of the world." The time was, and that not far distant, when the farmer of the Middle West handled his cattle from calving till marketing time, but the coming of intensive agricultural conditions curtailed the profits of such operations, and now that same farmer is compelled to secure his feeders from the great grazing grounds of the West and Southwest. When the ranches were in their infancy little attention was paid to the quality of the cattle raised. If a steer survived two winters of rough weather and grew horns long enough to protect himself he counted a profitable investment. Such practices led to an indiscriminate use of bulls of no particular breed and the range

steer was too often a non-descript in type and color. The coming of master minds to the range country has wrought a change in these conditions so rapid as to be almost inconceivable. With many range herd proprietors no expense has been spared to secure the best class of pure-bred bulls and in every case the expenditure has been fully justified by the splendid results achieved. In the carlot exhibits at the Royal are seen the ultimate outcome of improved western breeding operations. Here you see "pen" after pen of low down sleek-coated calves and yearlings that in many cases have only the tell-tale brand to distinguish them from their native brethren. Such are the cattle that are fast becoming the sole occupants of the great grazing sections and they are the kind that will leave dollars in the pockets and satisfaction in the minds of both the breeder and the feeder. The death knell of the long-horned slab-sided range steer has sounded and the day is rapidly approaching when he will be as great a curiosity as the buffalo or the good Indian.—Live Stock Report.

Stockmen's Excursion to Denver.

On account of the Annual Convention of The National Live Stock Association and National Wool Growers Association to be held at Denver, Colorado, beginning January 10th, 1905, The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company ("The Denver Road") announces a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, applicable from all points in Texas. Tickets will be sold January 7th, 8th and 9th, will be good for return until January 31st, and holders will be allowed stop-over privileges on the going trip at and north of Pueblo within final limit. As many matters of vast importance to live-stock interests are to receive attention in these conventions, an unusually large attendance is expected from all sections and it goes without saying that Texas will, in all respects, be well represented.

Those interested who may desire further information regarding transportation arrangements or wish to reserve sleeping car accommodations, etc. in advance, should address Mr. A. A. Glisson, G. P. A., "The Denver Road" at Fort Worth. 20:10

At Woodward Okla., for the week ending Nov. 5 1904 animals for slaughter entered for examination and certified to were by number of head,

- Lyons & Co, cattle 2
- H. B. Greer, cattle 2 hogs 3
- Willard & Co, cattle 6 hogs 5

L. REMIATTE,
Dpty Insp.

Library Notes.

"Lazarus"—by Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

Lazarus is no less a person than the Dauphin, Louis XVII of France and a right Royal Hero, he makes a prince who for the sake of his lady scorns perils in two Hemispheres facing the Drath o Kings in Europe and the bullets of savages in America, who at the last spurs a kingdom that he may wed her freely. Here is one to redeem the sins of even those who "never earn" and "never forge."

"Hearts Courageous"—by Hattie Ermine Rives is another book to be found in our city library. It is made of new material, a picturesque yet delicate style and very dramatic situations. The best in the book are the defence of George Washington by the Marguis. The duel between the English officers and the Marguis and Patrick Henry flinging the braud of war into the assembly of the Burgesses of Virginia.

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PERCHERON STALLIONS:

All Registered and fully warranted.

From two to five years old; color, mostly black; good style and action, and from one of the very largest and best breeders and importers in the United States. Singmaster & Sons of Iowa.

These horses will be sold at reasonable prices, and on easy terms. Parties desiring horses will do well to call on us or write us for terms and other particulars. We will help in opening companies.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

Payne Co. Glencoe, Okla.

JAMES W. SPARKS,

Live Stock Auctioneer,

MARSHALL, MO.



Sales made anywhere. Have made and am now booked for the best sales of high class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming date.

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. Cervery, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Spronger, Times Building.
Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad.
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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.

NOV. 15, 1904

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

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Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.)
Special reading notices 10 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.
Electrics should have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than the 10th or 25th of each month.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders to
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

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

The prospect for oil seems to be assured near Woodward.

The Presbyterian Ladies are meeting with success in their calendar work for 1905.

PURELY LOCAL.

District Court is still grinding.

Several new buildings are going up.

Dr. Workman and sons are at the big Fair.

Subscribe for the News—"oldest biggest and best."

Kruse Brothers are now located third-door west of Post Office.

Raynor, successor to Martinson, is making low prices on everything.

B. W. Key bought thirty eight bales of cotton Wednesday, paying highest market price.

Cotton growing is said to enrich the soil where it grows. In this, it is ahead of broom corn.

Please look at label on your paper address. All subscriptions stop with expiration of time paid for.

Chas. Cofer and wife passed through Woodward Tuesday night on way to the big Fair.

Now is the time to subscribe for the WOODWARD NEWS. From date until Jan. 1 1906 for only one dollar.

As a matter of job work partly, the NEWS got out an Extra this week for the Democratic Campaign Committee.

Mrs. Ora R. P. Shontz will leave soon to attend the Fair. She will be accompanied by her sister Miss Ida B. Lee.

Mrs. Allen and daughter just returned to Woodward after an extended visit with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Line-man and Mrs. E. Williams Post Mistress at May.

Hon. Henry Asp and Col. Charles Woods are here from Guthrie this week as attorneys for the Santa Fe in the Harrington claim suit.

Wheat sowing has ended practically. Some wheat is up and doing fairly well, but if we fail to get rain soon, our outlook for crop is no very promising.

Tons of broom corn are coming in daily now. Much of it is being shipped to eastern markets by the owners, as they claim dealers here do not offer enough.

Messrs William Penn Anderson of Everywhere and Geo. T. Witten, formerly agent here but now of Galveston are here as witnesses in the case.

Rev. Willis returned from his visit Sunday. He brot with him his mother, Mrs. K. A. Willis, who will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Thompson.

The fixtures of the Post office have been increased by the addition of new bag racks, distributing cases, and a line of new lock boxes, sufficient for the next five years.

Mr. C. L. Hoy, of Willard was in town this week. He says times are very prosperous in that neighborhood. The crops are mostly kaffir corn and cane. All they need now is a railroad.

R. H. Manning, of Lenora, who is manager of the cotton gin of that town, brought 32 bales of cotton, of from 500 to 600 lbs. to the bale, to Woodward Wednesday morning.

J. E. Lovett, P. E. of Beaver District and Rev. J. D. Z. Munsey and W. F. P. Munsey of the M. E. church south were the appointments made by the general conference at South McAlisterville last week.

Died:—At the home of J. F. Fuller eight miles east of Woodward, on Thursday Oct. 27, Nicholas Ritter, has been here since Nov. 1, 1893 and was universally esteemed by all. His remains were laid to rest in the Moore and Cemetery.

F. D. HEALY DEAD.

Stricken suddenly with Heart Failure.

Mr. F. D. Healy late Receiver at the Land office passed away Sunday morning Oct. 9 1904. Death was caused by heart failure. He had had a stroke of apoplexy from which he would have recovered had the heart been strong.

Mr. Healy was born Aug. 31, 1831, at Albion New York. Later the family moved to Maine, where Mr. Healy was educated. In 1875 he went to Texas; and in 1878 he came to Beaver Co., Okla., where he made his home till 1897 when he was appointed Receiver in the Land office at Woodward.

He married Miss Frank B. Dow, Feb. 17, 1886. Three sons were born to them: Wm Henry, Chas. Halliard, and Frank Dale.

Mr. Healy was universally esteemed by every one with whom he came in contact, and they were many on account of the position he held as Register of the U. S. Land office at Woodward. Genial and kind hearted his enemies were few and his life contributed much to the good of every one.

His remains were interred yesterday in the Woodward Cemetery attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends whose sympathy is extended to the bereaved wife and young sons.

The Mule and the Man.

The mule—he is a gentle beast;
He's satisfied to be the least;
And so is man.
Like man he may be taught some tricks;
He does his work from 8 to 6;
The mule—when he gets into the kicks,
And so does man.
The mule—he has a load to pull;
He's happiest when he is full;
And so is man.
Like man he holds a patient muse;
And when his work's done will rejoice;
The mule—he likes to hear his voice;
And so does man.
The mule—he has his faults, his traits;
And so has man.
He does some things he should not do;
And so does man.
Like man he doesn't yearn for style;
But wants contentment all the while;
The mule he has a lovely smile;
And so has man.
The mule is sometimes kind and good;
And so is man.
He eats all kinds of breakfast food;
And so does man.
Like man he balks at gaudy dress
And all outlandish foolishness;
The mule's accused of multi-ness;
And so does man.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

W. R. Miller and M. W. Miller of Adams County Iowa, brothers of Hon. J. W. Miller of this city are here visiting him. They are very much pleased with our soon to be state and may possibly exchange the rigorous climate of the Hawkeye state to prosper and enjoy life in the pure ozone of Oklahoma.

Which Kind Are You?

The Custer County Clarion says "there are two kinds of business men. One comes into a town, and without investing a cent in property, tries to get all the money he can without doing anything to help the town. He is ready to move the minute times get a little hard, or prospects are a little better, some place else. The other builds a good business house and residence, and helps to make the town better. He is the kind we want. You must expect to spend a certain amount of your profits for the general good if you want a good town. You must expect to put out some of your money into good buildings, and to help build churches and public buildings, to help build mills and factories. They do these things in other good towns and you must do the same here. You may get no direct returns from such investments, but you will get paid in the increased value of your real estate and the increased business which will come to your town. If you want a good town that is the kind of a business man you must be."

Salads and Health.

It used to be considered very French and foreign to have salad with dinner or luncheon. Americans as a whole wanted regularly their just desserts, and a green leaf or two, more or less counted for very little.

In the Pie Belt, pastry was the necessary garnish for every meal. Down South, there were always famous puddings for the complete encore, and if a salad was served at all a decade ago, it was a ponderous meal affair of which an entire indigestible meal was made.

But today we are a wiser and a sadder nation. Pies and puddings have wrought out their own punishment, and everywhere the dyspeptic microbe is lurking in our midst, seeing what comfort and joy he may devour. We have paid heavily because we scorned the green leaf to lighten our meals and sweeten our digestion.

In any case we're sorry, and we're reforming, and suburban market gardens are filling our cities with delicious greens, sold for a few cents, and the American housekeeper is gaining a reputation as the most accomplished maker of unusual and wholesome and economical salads in the world.

And why not, once you awaken an American woman's interest in anything, clothes, outdoor sports or foods, and straightway she sets about to excel. She makes the smartest clothes, and is the finest sportswoman and the best cook in the world.

This craze for greens has partly come about through travelling abroad where salads are such an important article of diet, and partly through their widespread recommendation by physicians. The best known New York physicians are adding fresh greens to their diet sheets for invalids, especially for dyspeptics and nervous patients one hundred times were ten years ago they would have appeared one.

But you must bear in mind that by salads are meant fresh green things from the garden or hot house, lettuce, endive, escarol, cabbage, celery, chives, onions, fruits and not meat soaked in oil or hard egg sauce.

Some of the most delicious American Salads are fruits and vegetables mixed, and served with cream dressing. Apples make an ideal winter salad chopped with celery, about one-fourth, and then a few hickory nuts, half a cup to a large bowl.

The apples must be chopped the last thing or they will discolor. This salad is delicious with real Italian Mayonnaise or a cream dressing.

And oranges are delicious with pineapples, or an entire salad of celery and mixed nuts, but this would be a shade richer than a dyspeptic would require.

The most economical of all winter salads is cabbage, and one of the most delicious. It should be chopped fine just before serving, and a tablespoonful of fine chopped onion and two of green peppers should be added to a quart, then a French or of cream

dressing, and all at the expense of a few cents.

An excellent variation from the plain French dressing of oil, vinegar and salt, is as follows: Half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of sugar eighth of a teaspoonful of Paprika, few drops of Tobasco sauce, add quarter of a cup of vinegar and slowly drop in oil until it thickens, beating all the time.

A simple cream dressing where it is not relished, is made with very little trouble and is delicious. Take the juice of a lemon, mix with half a teaspoonful of sugar and salt, and the white of a beaten egg, then drop in rich cream, slowly so that it will not curdle. Serve cold.

One reason possibly that Americans were slow to acquire a real relish of salads may have been because of the fear of devouring insects and microbes along with green leaves. It seems so difficult to get anything that is cooked thoroughly, hygienically wholesome. But the London doctors seem to have solved the difficulty by ordering all greens, eaten in hospitals or by their patients anywhere, to be washed in a weak solution of borax water.

Of course the purest borax must be used and the solution must be always fresh. Half a teaspoonful of borax powder to a basin of fresh water is about the right proportion. Each leaf should be separately dipped up and down several times to insure perfect cleanness, and rinsed in clear water if convenient. Though if the greens were not rinsed, no harm would be done, as the borax solution is absolutely without injurious properties, would in fact be a wholesome wash for mouth and throat.

Well prepared and artistically served salads have a threefold value to the wise housekeepers. They are the most wholesome of foods, the most economical, the easiest to prepare and the most most appetizing in appearance. As a rule children are very fond of them, and they tempt the appetite of weary jaded workers as no other dish I can think of. Surely nothing for the same money can offer so many epicurean virtues.

IS GETTING CROWDED

Cattlemen of Southern Kansas Alarmed.

Fred Vaudegrift, correspondent of the Kansas City Star, has been spending several weeks in the short grass country, picking up facts of news. He writes the following from Hesperon to his paper:

So many new homesteaders are coming into the southwest that the cattlemen, who need the range for their herds, are becoming alarmed. More than 200 quarter sections of government land have been filed on in Stevens county alone this year. At that rate, the land will soon pass from open pasture to small tracts, and the large cattlemen would have to seek new ranges. So to save the range the cattlemen discourage any further settlement of the country. The eastern half of Stevens county already has

Members of the Medical Profession

and others are asked to remember that the consensus of the Best Medical authorities unanimously favors the unrivaled advantages

Cool Colorado Offers

as a resort for invalids or those in need of Physical Upbuilding because of over-work, Sedentary habits or other causes; this having particular reference to those residing in the lower altitudes or malarial districts.

This Land of High Elevation

Invigorating atmosphere and Magnificent Grandeur, presenting unequalled opportunities for out-door life and affording all the comforts of civilization at minimum expense, is but one days journey from Texas via

"THE DENVER ROAD"

which is the Only Line offering Solid Through Trains from the Southwest. "The Denver" saves you 300 miles per round-trip and many hours time, and provides Double-Daily Through Trains with Palace Drawing Room Sleepers and Magnificently Appointed Cafe Cars serving all meals at city prices.

Remember five weeks session, "The Colorado Chautauqua," Boulder, begins July 4th.

Ask your home ticket agent or write for information to R. W. TIPTON, C. T. A. Fort Worth, Tex.

about all the cattle it will carry. The western half could feed more, but to add more ranch population would mean less for cattle, and so the large cattlemen view with alarm the large "land office business" the government is doing at Dodge City. They say it is not more ranches, but more cattle that the country needs.

The large cattlemen have divided up the open range and fenced much of the land regardless of ownership upon which there are no settlers. This includes the land of non-residents and of the government, as well as their own holdings. For instance, one company whose ranches are on the Cimarron river in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado, owns only 300 quarter sections, but has nearly 900 square miles fenced. The company pays no rent for these lands, but it is willing to buy the holdings of non-residents at a fair price. The public domain is subject only to homestead and can't be bought except by actual settlers, but so long as it is not taken by homesteaders it is public pasture.

Homesteaders; however, continue to come in. They select land wherever it is public domain, and if they can't be persuaded to locate on the open range they often file on quarters in the midst of fenced pastures. This, of course, makes new fences necessary and closes the outlet. In Beaver county, just over the Oklahoma line, the question is in local politics and the new settlers have nominated a ticket pledged to a re-subdivision of the herd law in the county.

The cattlemen say they are the most useful men in this region. It never will make a farming country. It always will be the domain of beef. Most of the money that comes into the country is brought here by cattlemen. They pay the bulk of the taxes and give employment to many men. To supply the demand they must grow many thousand cattle, and that means unlimited range. Cut their ranges into small tracts and bar their outlets with the fences of homesteaders and they would have to reduce their herds.

This would mean loss of profits; for it is by doing business on a large scale that the cattle trade is successful and the prestige of a cattle country maintained. The old settlers, whether they live in town or on the range, understand this, and, while it sometimes is a little inconvenient to open and close gates which bar the public highways, they cheerfully submit to it. Better that than to stifle the only trade that makes it possible to live there. Unlike the counties of the east, every quarter section in the semi-arid region will not support a family. There must be wide range for the cattle.

The largest holding of single cattle in the southwest number about 20,000 head, and they are the herds of an operating enterprise of the Kansas City Live Stock association. The headquarters of the company is at Point of Rocks on the Cimarron river. When the Santa Fe trail was the highway of southwestern commerce, Point of Rocks was a famous supply and relay station. The ranch originally was owned by the Batty brothers, who settled in this region in 1877. They became very rich, and some years ago sold out to the present owners. They now are operating on the Arkansas river in Colorado.

In the Cimarron valley near the line of Moore and Stevens counties is a vigorous grove of cottonwood trees. They are the only cottonwoods in that section, and they were planted twenty years ago. In the recent, a party of adventurers, who settled there and tried to make a farming region. They dug ditches from the river, and laid laterals, but after a few years they gave up the attempt and went to Montana, where they had a horse, a barn and a good pasture, but only the mark of the irrigation ditch, now choked up, and his cottonwoods are left to tell the story of his failure. The parent trees are quite tall, and younger trees are growing all about them.

On the river, a mile west of Garrett's, the abandoned site of the once hopeful town of Cundiff. It was a post-office town and had a hotel and some stores and dwelling houses. It was founded by Dr. Cundiff of Independence, Mo. He died a few years ago and his widow recently "proved up" on a "tree claim" south of the river not far distant.

A large part of the public debt of the counties of the region is bounty for gopher scalps. In the hard times following the only collapse of the boom, this bounty was the only means of a living for many families left stranded and men, women and children made a business of it. The county commission was paid liberally for scalps and although county warrants were at a large discount they sold for enough to buy the necessaries of life. Of the \$125,000 of bonds Stevens county owes \$40,000 for gopher scalps.

Dadley township in Haskell county which corners with Stevens on the northeast, is the only township in the United States that gave a plurality for Palmer and Buckner in 1890. The total vote of the township was only twelve or fifteen, but seven were copper-lined Democrats who kept aloft flag of Jackson. The incident was published far and wide, and General Buckner sent to the seven stalwarts a jug of Kentucky whiskey. He sent it in care of "Steve" Cave, the county clerk at the time, and the stalwart seven did not hear of their whiskey until the Republicans had consumed it all.

An enemy has appeared in this country to drive out the prairie dogs. It is of the weasel family and is called the "stoat," sometimes the "ermine." It is a little brown animal with black stripes across its face and when it strikes a "dog town" it gets very busy. It follows a dog into his hole as a ferret follows a rat, and in a short time the dogs emigrate. West of Hugoton are numerous abandoned "dog towns." It is unwritten law here not to kill a stoat. Two years ago a citizen of Hugoton killed a stoat unconscious of its great value to the people. He is running for the legislature this fall and much of his canvass is devoted to apologizing for killing the stoat.

Notice of Public Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the notice of B. J. Hobbs & Co's public sale of Registered Short Horn Cattle, Hogs and etc on their ranch 4 miles south of Oleta, on November 17-1904.

This is probably the first public sale of this kind of cattle in Woodward county where the cattle have been bred and raised in the county under ordinary farm conditions.

For the farm no breed of cattle equal the short horn. they combine MILCH with FIRST CLASS BEEF.

This county needs more of this class of stock and the farmers should see that this herd does not sell out of the county.

The terms of this sale are such that

most anyone wishing to better their herd can purchase one or more cows or heifers.

Messrs Hobbs & Co., have been breeding pure bred short horns for several years using as well bred bulls as money could buy. This present herd bull Scotch Boy M 146283 is a pure Scotch bred bull being sired by the noted bull Allscotch 123465 bred by the Kellogg Stock farm Co., Clarendon Ohio and for dam has the show cow Sousie bred by Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin Ont. He is a full brother to Secret Sousie 3rd sold at Kansas City Royal sale in 1901 for \$975 at 19 months old. Most of the young stock in the sale is sired by him and their low down blocky type show to be a breeder of the right kind. The cows are Scotch topped Bates having 1/2 and more of Scotch blood. Having nursed their calves all summer they are necessarily thin in flesh.

They are all heavy milkers and as milch cows, regardless of breeding or beef qualities are worth as much as they are likely to sell for.

In the hog offering there will be 20 head of fat cows ready to butcher, parties wanting family pork should not miss this opportunity.

Barbecued beef and roast pork served at noon free of charge. Read this add. 19-t-2.

ALMOST FREE

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC
—AND—
THE MODERN FARMER
FOR
20 CENTS

To give every reader in this territory all the campaign and election news and an excellent farm journal, we will send upon receipt of twenty cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC, including The Farm Visitor, from now until December 1, 1904, and

THE MODERN FARMER,

A Farmer's Family Newspaper,

From Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905

This is an unprecedented offer you cannot afford to miss. Send 20 cents at once and get regularly the News of the Day, the Campaign, the Farm and Home.

Be sure to address all mail to

THE REPUBLIC, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE

Where both papers are not desired subscription for either separately for the term stated above will be accepted upon receipt of TEN CENTS. 17t2

Protect Yourself.

"Intending visitors to Saint Louis during the World's Fair can assure themselves satisfactory rooming accommodations through the Merchants' Service Company at a nominal expense. For particulars, apply to nearest FRISCO SYSTEM AGENT."

Some Midsummer Round Trips.

For full information call on your nearest ticket agent.

J. S. McNally, Div. Pass. Agt. Oklahoma City, O. T.

COLORADO—Very low rates all SOUTHEASTERN RESORTS—including Atlantic Coast Ports. One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, on sale Wednesdays and Saturdays, all summer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Amarillo, Texas, August 15th, 1904.

Beginning Saturday, August 20th, and continuing thereafter on every Monday and Saturday up to and including November 26, 1904, we will run regular stock train for Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago markets on the following schedule:

Leave	Herford	7:30 P. M.	Monday—Saturday
"	Canyon City	9:00	" " "
Arrive	Amarillo	9:50	" " "
Leave	"	10:20	" " "
"	Washburn	11:15	" " "
"	Panhandle	12:05 A. M.	Tuesday—Sunday
"	Pampa	1:30	" " "
"	Miama	2:25	" " "
"	Canadian	3:25	" " "
"	Higgins	6:15	" " "
"	Gage	6:25	" " "
Arrive	Woodward	7:25	" " "

Where connection will be made with train No. 528 on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. With these two weekly stock trains we expect to give our patrons the best possible service on their shipments to market.

These two trains are intended to take care of the small shipments which would otherwise have to be handled on way freight trains, but on account of the necessity of gathering these shipments all along the line we cannot guarantee the above schedule at all time.

We will continue to handle trainload shipments, with proper notice, on any day of the week as suits the shipper.

Shippers should file orders for cars at least three days before date on which they intend to load, and longer notice should be given whenever possible.

A. L. CONRAD,
Traffic Manager.

RANCH FOR SALE.

If you want to purchase a magnificent cattle ranch very cheap, in Calfax county, N. M., here it is for you at only \$2 per acre. Terms, one-half cash, balance in annual payments at 6 per cent, reasonable time given.

Description: It contains 14,593 acres is well watered, and is considered the fine cattle ranch in county, and Calfax county is in the best range cattle district of New Mexico.

The ranch is exceptionally well watered by the Vermego river, Caliene creek and its tributaries, is well fenced and ditched, and has a recorded water right. Among the improvements on the place is a new tenroom house, with bath room, ice house of 100 tons capacity and modern cooling rooms, a never failing well of pure water and cistern for domestic use, good stabling, corrals, etc. A young orchard of apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries well under way and forty acres well set in alfalfa. 100 acres more can be cultivated in alfalfa or other hay crops. The ranch will yield 100 tons of hay this season and can be made to grow 500 tons.

Notwithstanding this has been an unusually dry year in this portion of New Mexico the cattle on the ranch are rolling in fat and the grass is luxuriant. Address C. E. STIVERS,

Raton N. M.

STOCKMEN!
Insure Highest Market Prices for your
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
By consigning them to
CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY
Live Stock Commission
Chicago, South Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.

PAGE
DON'T YOU WANT TO KNOW
about the better quality of Page-Wire and our more practical construction of fences? Catalog free.
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 462, Adrian, Mich.

Car-Sul Dip for cattle, for sale at this office, screw worm destroyer, Dehorning fluid and Lump Jaw cure.
Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a 960-acre ranch suitable for stock farming. 320 acres deeded land and one section of school land. Plenty of timber and an abundance of running water. 12 miles of fencing. Address F. Morris Box 50, Shattuck, Okla.

THOROUGHbred STALLION FOR SALE:—This animal is four years old and sound, with some wire scratches. Color dark brown; fifteen hands and 3 in. high, is well broke. Has never been raced, will make a good race horse, he can go any kind of a distance. His dam is Sunbe in his sire, Jim Dunn. There is no better racing blood in America. I will sell or trade for cattle, horses, land or town property. This horse is registered and can race on any track. For further information, write W. T. ABBOTT, Alva, Okla., R. F. D. No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:—Choice of 7 native jacks, 1 to 7 years old. Well bred, average size and action, privilege of one or all. Also 9 average jennets, in foal by large jack, choice 2 or all. Will take cheap stallion, other young stock, farm or city property part payment. For particulars address H. HARRELSON, Wellington, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws it in piles

One man and one horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$12. Circulars free. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Ks.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

A Few Reliable Health and Disease Indications.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from filth, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color, it indicates the condition of good health.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing, and the cocks crowing, these are signs of good health.

When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing, it proves there are not any roup fowls in the flock.

When the manure is hard, and a portion of it white, it indicates a healthy condition of the digestive organs.

When the edge of the comb and wattles are a purplish red and the movements sluggish, there is something wrong.

When fowls lie around, indifferent to their surroundings, they are too fat, and death from apoplexy, indigestion or liver complaint will result unless the trouble is corrected.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking their feathers, they are infested with vermin.

When young poultry, especially ducklings, appear to have a sore throat, and swallowing is difficult, it is the symptom of the large gray lice on the neck.

If the fowl has a bilious look, with alternate attacks of dysentery and constipation, it is suffering with liver complaint. A lack of grit, overfeeding and idleness will cause this trouble.

A hospital should be a part of every poultry yard. As soon as a fowl gets ill, remove it to the hospital and commence doctoring it at once. The trouble with far too many is that they wait until the disease is in its advanced stages before giving medicine. A very sick fowl is difficult to cure, and when cured it is seldom of value afterward.—Rural World.

SQUABS FOR MARKET.

How to Raise Them Successfully on the Poultry Farm.

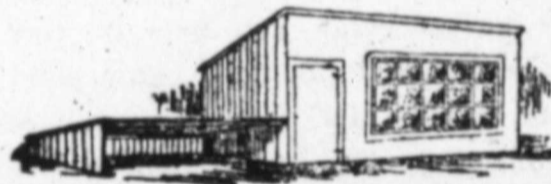
At this season squabs are very high and frequently bring 50 cents each at retail. The wholesale price ranges from

\$2.50 to 300 dollars a dozen. A pair of pigeons will produce from six to ten pairs of squabs a year. They are not profitable if permitted to fly at large, as boys, hawks, and other enemies destroy them, but can be made to pay if kept in a suitable building with a wire-covered yard. A house eight by 12 feet, and a yard 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, will serve for 20 pairs. The food should be wheat, bread, cracked corn, fresh meat (chopped), seed of any kind, finely-chopped grass and clover, ground bone, etc. A box of ground meat, one of ground bone and one of pulverized charcoal should be kept conveniently for them, with fresh water at all times. Put high and low roosts across the yards, and hang a salt codfish for them to pick at will. A point in keeping pigeons is that the sexes must be equal, as an extra male will break up the matings. Only an expert can tell the cocks from the hens when the birds are quiet. They must be kept clean and free from lice.—Farm and Fireside.

CHEAP BUT USEFUL.

A Comfortable Poultry House and Scratching Shed Combined.

The design of poultry house is one containing large windows to admit plenty of light and heat during the day. It may be of any size. A feature is the small and low shed, which is intended



COMBINATION HOUSE.

simply as a resort in the winter for scratching. It is made low, not only to cheapen the cost, but also because it is a better protection against winds than one that is higher. The shed has a ground floor, and should contain leaves or cut straw, into which a handful of millet seed should be thrown as an inducement for the hens to scratch. The roof and sides of both the house and shed may be covered with tarred paper or some similar roofing material, which will permit of the use of cheap lumber in its construction.—Farm and Fireside.

Some Facts About Bees.

In a colony of bees about swarming time there are three kinds of bees—a queen, the workers and the drones. The queen is the mother; the workers, of course, do the work, while the drones are the gentlemen of leisure. As a general rule there is but one queen, from 20,000 to 45,000 workers, and the drones will number from a few dozen to as many hundreds; but these gentlemen of leisure are very short-lived—but few of them ever live to see their mother and sisters safely quartered for the winter. The life of a worker is about 45 days of actual working time, or about 80 days from the time the egg is laid until the bee has died from overwork, if there has been a flow of nectar.—Journal of Agriculture.

How to Keep Chicks Healthy.

Charcoal, crushed and ground oyster shells and stone grit should be kept in small shallow boxes where the chicks can help themselves. Feed often, but only what the chicks will eat up clean in say, five minutes, and keep the feed tray and drinking fountain as clean as soap and hot water (occasionally) can make them. The practice of dumping a lot of food down on the ground or on a dirty board is poor economy. It will save time, but it will not save the chicks. Keep the coop clean by thoroughly cleaning it out every day and be sure there are no lice.—Agricultural Epitomist.

INCREASING THE PROFITS.

It Can Be Done by Giving the Hogs More Range and Free Access to Pastures.

A very common practice, and yet a very injurious practice, among farmers is to confine their swine in close pens, not allowing them free range and a change of atmosphere. The original hog had the freedom of the woods, where he could dig for roots and obtain other things possessing medicinal qualities; consequently he was much healthier, and less liable to cholera and other contagious diseases. All animals like a change of diet. This they can get when allowed a large pasture to roam over, as there will be found there so many kinds of weeds that they will relish, which will greatly improve the appetite. Notice the difference between two bunches of hogs; one which has been closely confined, the other which has had plenty of range and change of sleeping apartments. You will readily notice the difference in appearance, health, growth, etc. Another very poor practice is to allow hogs to sleep on piles of manure, or around old straw stacks, and when allowed to do this, ere long the hogs will show the effects of such a poor practice—as some will show signs of poor health and also stunted condition from over heating and over laying. Grain being more costly than the grasses it is therefore a point in economy to gain as many pounds as possible by the use of grass. It has been well said that "variety is the spice of life." This is as true of the life of animals as of man. Don't feed those pigs so much grain, give them such food as will be conducive of more growth and less flesh. Prepare a pasture especially adapted to the needs and wants of the pigs, such as clover, peas, rape, etc., and you will have stronger and better hogs. Hogs weighing about 200 pounds, well fattened, are bringing the top of the market now. The large coarse hog is no longer in such demand; this works a great saving to the producer, as it is possible to make market toppers in six to nine months, so that it is not necessary to winter anything but the brood sows; spring pigs being marketed in the fall. In this way, too, they can be matured at much less cost than those that have to be wintered before fattening. Think it a better plan to give even those hogs that are on full feed a chance to roam some, as they will not do this if water is handy to the feed pen.—Agricultural Epitomist.

TAWING A SHEEP SKIN.

A Simple Operation, But One Requiring Some Care and Thoroughness in Execution.

Remove all flesh and fat by scraping with a dull knife. To fill the grease immerse the skin in a mixture of bran and water that has been made up for several hours and kept in a warm place where it could ferment. Allow it to remain in the solution for 24 hours. To clean the skin and wool dissolve one pound of hard soap in two quarts of boiling water. Put one-half of this in a tub with four quarts of cold soft water, and rub the skin in it until the suds will not take up any more dirt. Finish the cleansing with the other half of the first mixture diluted as before. A little washing blue added to the last rinsing water will help to whiten the wool. Passing the skin through a roller wringer will help the work along. Hang it in a shady place and when almost dry rub into the flesh side a mixture of powdered alum and

the laying hen. The second or seed-bearing crop, when well cured, is the one to put by for the use of the poultry. It can be thrown to them as you throw it to other stock, but for poultry this is a waste. A cutting box that will cut it into half inch bits should be provided. These bits should be scalded and slightly salted before being fed; or better yet, should be mixed in with a mash of some kind. The following is a good formula: Two quarts of clover; two quarts of bran; two of corn meal. Pour scalding water over, and let stand a few hours before feeding.—Farmers' Voice.

Merino Buckwheat for Stock.

There is a certain kind of buckwheat, cultivated in Otsego county, New York, which goes by the name of Merino buckwheat. It is a little earlier than the other kinds, and can be sown any time after spring work is done. They generally sow it from June 10 to 20. The blossom is the same color of the leaves, so you never notice it being in blossom. Its qualities are a sure crop every time and its great yield. It never falls of a good crop, like the other kind. It yields from 60 to 87½ bushels to the acre. It does not make good flour for man to eat, but is greatly relished by all kinds of stock and poultry. The flour is yellow and a little bitter. It has been raised in that vicinity for 30 years.—E. M. Hess, in Epitomist.

When Grooming the Horses.

If a currycomb must be used, have the smoothest one that can be found, and use it but sparingly. In the hands of some men the currycomb is a barbarous instrument of torture. Applied with a long, sweeping motion, without regard to the shape of the body or the evenness with which it is held, will make a poor animal shrink and shiver. The skin is often seriously hurt by the angles of the comb when carelessly and heavily handled. A short motion, back and forth, does the work more effectively and humanely than the severe application of the comb described. The horse will learn not to dislike it if he finds he is not hurt.

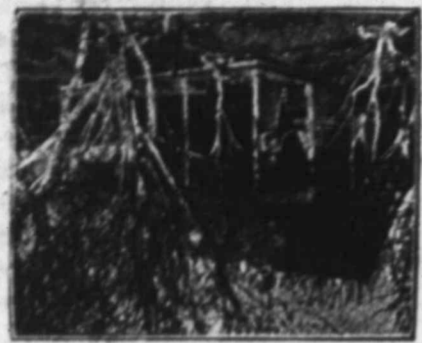
While hogs should have plenty of water, it should be pure and fresh.

Incubator Is Indispensable.

With the aid of a good incubator, it is possible to bring forth a greater number of chicks with less worry than is required to look after perhaps a dozen or more setting hens. The advantages of using an incubator are many: It is ready to "set" whenever needed; not necessary to wait until it gets "broody." It will do the work of dozens of hens in hatching and isn't half the trouble. It starts the chicks off free from lice and consequently has advantage here over hatching with hens. The incubator is as indispensable to the poultryman as the mow or the plow to the farmer these days.—Midland Farmer.

Steer That Weighs Two Tons.

An Omaha man is said to own a steer that tips the scales at 4,000 pounds. The animal's measurements are a revelation to cattlemen. They are: Hams across under loins, 21½ inches; hams on sides, 1 foot 10 inches; length of hams, 2 feet 4 inches; point of short ribs, 6 inches; height, 6 feet 2 inches, from ground to hip, 5 feet 7 inches; tip of tail to nose, 12 feet 16 inches; body length 8 feet; measurement around body at shoulder blade, 9 feet 2 inches; around loin, 10 feet 2 inches; hip to point of hip, 42 inches; hip to hump bone, 31 inches; upper part of hind legs, 32 inches; front legs, upper part, 30 inches.



FOR WOMEN

DOLCE FAR NIENTE.

(On an Autumn Afternoon.)

The hour has flown that first I set
To idle through. I linger yet

I'm loath to leave this pleasant nook.
A screen of vines; a breeze that's sweet;
My baby playing at my feet;

And in my hands a poetry book.

I never knew how to apply
Myself to facts of learning dry.

I always deemed it fine
To turn a page and catch a thought,
With graciousness and wisdom fraught,
Revealed in half a line.

I turn the pages as I sit
From thought to thought I lightly flit.

A very mental butterfly,
Then, answering the baby's crow,
I stop to chatter. Fast, yet slow,
The sunny hours glide by.

EDNA W. ALLEN,

Big Springs, Tex.

♦♦♦♦♦

AUNT MARY'S CHAT.

Dear friends, do not forget our Thanksgiving number which we have promised to make so fine. If each one would write a wee bit of a letter right now, what a help it would be! Thanksgiving, you know, comes on the 24th of November this year. Our Thanksgiving letters must be penned a long while before then to appear in print at the proper time.

We have ever and ever so many good things in store. Mixed up among my mail yesterday was an inoffensive package the inner wrapping of which was labeled, "An Infernal Machine—Handle With Care!" And I wasn't one atom afraid—I can read character from the handwriting, you see. And what do you suppose it was? Why, something written by one of our sweet friends, which all of you shall read, and we'll see what about the "infernal" part. We'll show her—won't we? (I don't care how many "machines" like that you send me through the mail.)

And then, there's another, which I like and don't like. Why this contradictory situation? Well, there's a letter before me,—the wittiest and cheeriest of letters, from the wittiest and cheeriest of women (I'm sure she is all that, though I've never seen her), who stipulates that the letter is for my own amusement and not for public-

ation. That stipulation is hard on me. My nature is wholly unselfish. When a child I always gave away my reddest apples, my biggest sticks of candy and my prettiest paper dolls. When away from home and the recipient of any unusual dainty I wanted to run straight home to share it with my mother. I'm that way yet. So this friend will make me happier next time she writes by saying "If this letter is good enough (which of course it will be) you may share it with all your INSPECTOR household."

♦♦♦♦♦

HAVE WINTER CHICKENS.

Dear Aunt Mary: I have just been out to the poultry house and set two hens, on fifteen eggs each. I count on their hatching and raising at least a dozen and a half chickens, which I shall fry during the winter and early spring. Fried chicken makes a pleasant variation in meats for the winter table. Try setting a few hens. It is not too late.

AUNT JANE.

♦♦♦♦♦

USES OF THE LEMON.

To remove rust spots from cloth, rub with salt and lemon juice and lay the article in the sunshine. The rust will disappear miraculously.

To cure a corn, roll a lemon until it is soft, cut off a thick slice and bind on the corn at night. When the corn becomes white and somewhat broken up, pull it out. Several applications of the lemon are sometimes required, but a sure cure will result. Never use a knife. Simply pull the corn out with the fingers.

The juice of a lemon, diluted with water, taken at night or early in the morning, will prevent malaria and torpid liver.

The juice of a lemon in a cup of strong coffee will give immediate relief in most forms of neuralgia.

Lemon juice and lime water remove tan. Lemon juice mixed with sugar will remove freckles.

A little lemon juice squeezed into the cup of hot water which every person of bilious temperament should drink—but dread to—at morning and night, will make the unpleasant dose quite palatable.

A delicious lemon ice is made by grating the yellow rind from two lemons, adding to it the juice of both.

♦♦♦♦♦

THE BUSTER BROWN COSTUMES.

Whether in city or country the mother of little boys and girls must welcome the sensible "Buster Brown" suits. These garments consist of one-piece dresses mainly, and may be worn over knickerbockers, if for a boy, or bloomers, if for a girl. They are dainty and pretty; and more than

all, comfortable. The bloomers or knickerbockers, as the case may be, should be made of the same material as the over-suit. When knickerbockers are worn, they extend below the suits; but a little girls bloomers, which take the place of petticoats, should not be in evidence below the dress skirt.

♦♦♦♦♦

THE POTATO AS A HOUSE PLANT.

In the window of my friend Mrs. Carroll, are lovely vines whose dainty green attract the eye of every passer by.

"They are nothing but sweet potatoe vines." She explains laughingly whenever admiring comments reach her ears. And that is truly what they are.

She takes a common sweet potato, places one end in a tumbler of water. Soon white roots grow downward into the water and all over part of the potato above the surface green plants shoot out. When a young plant has several leaves on it, she tears it from the parent potato and puts its tiny rootlet in a wide mouthed bottle filled with water. Its rapid growth is astonishing. The little vine grows and sends out countless branches. Even the clusters of white roots in the clear water are quite pretty. Occasionally the water is poured off and fresh water put in.

It does seem as though any house, however otherwise bare, could afford one attractive window vine when the only requirements are a cup of water and any kind of an old sweet potato!

♦♦♦♦♦

"SERMON TO WOMEN."

Not a great while ago it was my lot to witness, from beginning to end, an up-to-date fad, a "sermon to women."

The preacher announced on a Sunday at the close of his morning sermon that he would preach to ladies exclusively at 3:30 P. M.

"Oh," he added, I guess we would admit a very good old man or a very handsome young one."

With the fascinating lack of promptness peculiar to womankind the ladies straggled along toward the church somewhere in the neighborhood of 4 o'clock.

The reverend gentleman had invited the attendance of all women, aged any where from fifteen to one hundred. He looked confident of facing matrons by the myriad. When they came, the Sianase twins could have counted them on their fingers and toes. Two present were certainly not ladies. As neither was extremely old nor particularly handsome, it is a question why they were there. One vivacious little old lady said she "supposed they came to keep that preacher from saying things a woman

hadn't ought to hear!"

The speaker took a text, "Not," he said, "because he meant to use it, but because he liked to keep within the bounds of conventionality." As might have been expected, the text was the eighteenth verse, second chapter of Genesis.

In the beginning, he caused some consternation by the statement that woman is man's equal. A great many women don't believe that, you know!

Then again, he affirmed, in substance that man should protect and provide for woman—in fact should do all the work in the world but the housework. That didn't sound very well to those brainy new women who think a husband never so handsome as when bulging his eyes out over a washtub.

But when he announced with glowing self-satisfaction that he had never driven through the streets of any city puffing cigar smoke in a pretty girl's face, approving nods rewarded him and one bright-eyed lady in the front row of seats improved the rare opportunity to talk right out in meeting with a fervent "THANK THE LORD!"

The young beaux of that city would better begin to beware. Their best girls and the mothers of their best girls will hereafter demand the same upright course of conduct from men that men expect of them. That is, they will demand it if they duly regard the preachers plea.

He eloquently advocated the single standard of morals. One standard for all, man and woman, and that standard gold,—pure, untarnished gold. He is right there. And all the women listening felt wonderfully influential when he told them the whole social system was in their hands, that men came and went and said and did precisely as women appointed.

Yet, before enumerating the trio of vicious practices with which men are wont to make wreckage of souls, he inveighed against the ballot in womanly hands, which made a few—only a "limited few," of course,—wonder why, if woman's purity is so powerful all manner of masculine sin had not been wiped out long ago, and why, if woman's power is so pure, anything good could be hurt by her manipulation of "the ballot." As aforesaid, it was but a few of the women who gave a second thought to this—just one, and one other, and another one or two perhaps, being the few who themselves have held the power of the ballot in their own hands and side by side with men pure and good as themselves (and there are many such) have voted social curses from the community.

The sermon was interesting and good. Women like praise in large doses and reproof administered homeopathically. They are human enough to enjoy seeing a man ride rough shod over the vices of men. They like fun, innocent fun, and are not slow to see how ridiculously funny it is for a man who chews tobacco like a worm to preach purity to a audience composed of beings "Who" in his own words, "have lips as pure as the sunbeams of dawn and breath like the morning breeze."

16 an Old Friend

What is this soothing mystery
Which we can not choose, but to heed
When, alone and silent in the gloaming
Our thro'ts of all cares are freed.

The rain on the window beside me
Quietly kissing the pane
Fills me with thro'ts of an old school
mate

And Maud, is the dear girl's name.

Why do I long to be with you?
Why do I care for your love?
Let us strive for one more meeting,
E'en though shall it be up above.

Two years it has been since I've seen
you

Many things have occurred since that
day,

But the trials and pleasures we lived
through,

Have been comets to brighten our way.

Keep courage my blue-eyed lassie
And paint for yourself a name,
With paper and pencil and talent,
You are wheeling the circle of fame.

Again I look from my window,
Now, the moon shines clear and
bright,

I feel that again I'll see her
So I nod to the stars good night.

ORIENTAL

Plaid Winter Shirt Waist Dresses.

The smartest shirt waist dresses for
this Fall are plaid, the real Scotch de-
signs, or color schemes in the browns
and greens, or dull two-tone plaids.

In the most expensive goods it is
not at all difficult to find the actual
tartan design, the Stewart, the Mc-
Donald, the Bruce the Wallace, and
so on through all the best known
clans. And if you are Scotch decent,
it is the very swagger thing to have a
shirt waist suit in the plaid of your
own clan.

The materials are a heavy Scotch
wool mixture, silk-mohair, wash-flan-
nel, light Scotch flannel, taffeta, silk
and wool voile and straight cotton
stuffs. If you want to be most fash-
ionable you will have a wash flannel
suit in some tartan color, a design
that has been fought under, sung to,
and that has been an inspiration to
the bag-pipes on many a battle field.

The wool or silk shirt waist suits all
have a plaided skirt, wide box-plaits
or narrow knife plaits, or cut circular
or accordion plaided. And the blouses
are plaided to match, full over the
chest for perfect comfort, loose in the
arm-hole, moderately full sleeves with
the comfortable elbow-spring. They
are very tailor made, all the plaits
stitched and double stitched and flat-
ly pressed, and the silk suits some-
times trimmed with bands, collar and
cuffs, of suede leather.

The wool suits are worn with stocks
in bright silk and belts in bright
leather, or with a black belt and white
lawn collar and cuff bands. The lawn
hem-stitched, or trimmed with fine
convent embroidery, or coarsely em-
broidered in Russian or Bulgarian
color schemes. Or the most domin-
ant color of the plaid is used in the
embroidery.

Where a leather trimming is used, a
belt is made to match, and it is very
swagger to bind all the leather edges
with taffeta, the same color or black.
You can get a suede skin from any
shoemaker and have him dye it the
color prettiest with your plaid, all for
very little money, and be ultra fash-
ionable just by using your own taste
and ingenuity.

Shirt waist suits are as a rule un-
lined, or is for a very cold climate a
separate lining is introduced, a plain,
gored drop skirt, tacked to the belt of
the plaided skirt, and a loose fitted-can-
ton flannel or eider cloth under the
blouse when necessary. This allows
for a pretty fulness in the plaid outer
waist, without bungling, and also en-
ables one to send a lining frequently
to the wash, a valuable idea in wash-
able waists.

An excellent plan for washing these
linings to prevent fading, or the hag-
gard look of well rubbed fabric is to
wash in hot suds of castile soap and
borax powder. It saves boiling, the
use of a board any possibility of shrink-
ing. Have a tub half full of water
has boiled, add four tablespoonfuls of
borax and half a cake of shaved soap.
When this is prepared it's a good plan
before putting in your linings to first
rinse out any laces or ribbons or veils
that you want to clean quickly with-
out injury.

Your linings will come clean in a
few minutes light hand rubbing, and
should be rinsed in clear warm and
then in clear cold water.

Girls who wear cotton shirt-waists
all winter in cold countries invariably
use washable linings of wool or wool
and cotton, and find it easy to keep
them fresh, unfaded and of their or-
iginal size by washing them in this
castile borax suds.

This is also a good method for doing
up the plaid suits of wash flannel,
which should never have permanent
linings if there is any intention of
submitting them to laundry worries.
You simply can't wash too different
sorts of materials out in different ways
so that they will agree after-
wards, and it's simpler to plan them
separate from the start. It also makes
ironing easier. The effort to iron a
loose blouse with a fitted lining, on
the wrong side, might easily, if women
were not so patient, imperil household
for a week. Fancy if mere man had
to accomplish such feats in his daily
office routine. The world would ring
with the achievement.

And there are many such notable
successes every week in every pretty
home that no one hears of. But little
by little women are learning the se-
crets of easy housework. And where
common sense can take the place of
heroism, they don't hesitate any long-
er to use it.

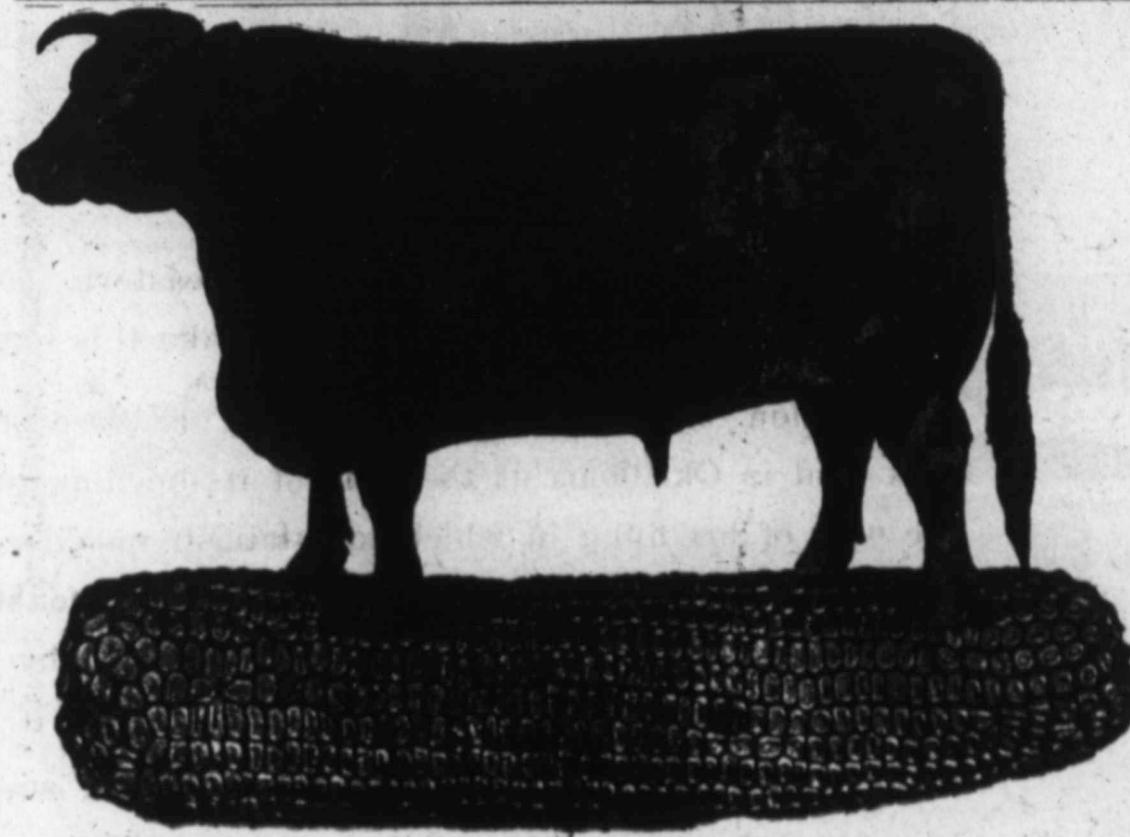
Enid Wave: Once upon a time
Frank Prouty informed the Wave man
that eating was as much of a habit as
drinking. Said he: "A drinking man
will not take near as many drinks
when he is dead gone and broke as he
will when flush of money. So it is with
eating. When I am broke I can get
along with one meal a day, hence eat-
ing is a habit the same as drinking

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when a fellow is flush. I will never
forget the time I owned a meal ticket
—it is a very pleasant memory. It was
the only meal ticket I ever owned. It
was away back there in 1889, when
meal tickets were scarce. Cal. Orner
gave it to me as a birthday present. I
remember it just as well as if it hap-
pened yesterday. Cal. gave his check
in payment for the ticket, and if I re-
member right, the bank cut out the
check, having some doubt as to the
genuineness of the signature, and Cal.
did not remember whether he signed
it or not. John Golobie informed me
the next day after I received the meal
ticket that he had not been in the habit
of eating anything since the opening,
and my meal ticket saved John's
life. Frank Greer was hopelessly in
debt as usual and two meals were
punched out for him. I wish I had a
photo of that meal ticket—it would do
my soul good to gaze into its dear old
face again." This sets at rest the
newspaper gossip in regard to whether
Frank Prouty ever owned a meal
ticket. The alibi is not sustained.
Call the jury for the next case. Mr
Clerk.

This has been a wonderful grass
year as well as all kinds of vegetation.
Soon the frosts will wither and on
some windy day a prairie fire starting
perhaps twenty miles distant will
sweep away your summer's work and
perhaps endanger life. Plough fire
guards now. Make them broad and
you will save worry.

—EXPLANATION—

Owing to the fact that many eastern people do not understand fully what is meant by a "homestead" or "relinquishment" we make this explanation:

When one "takes" or "files on" a piece of Government land, as all the homeseekers did who took land in Oklahoma at the time of its opening to settlement, he is given six months time from the date of his filing in which to establish residence on the land. In eight months after the expiration of the first six months, which makes fourteen months from the time he "filed" on the land, he can get his deed from the Government by paying a dollar per acre. After he has lived on the land five years he can get his deed free, or if he wishes to do so, he can hold the land without deeding it for two years more, making seven years from the time he filed on it, and a homestead is not taxed until it is deeded, or as we say in Oklahoma, "proved up."

Now, when one buys or trades for a farm that is not yet "proved up" he gets the present owner's RELINQUISHMENT of all his right, title, and interest in the land. This relinquishment is presented at the United States Land Office at Woodward, and the land is transferred on the books to the buyer, and a receipt given to him. He then has six months in which to get ready to come to the land, just as the party did who first took it up. There are many fine, well improved farms in Oklahoma that have not yet been deeded.

If you wish to come to Oklahoma to live, it is more desirable to buy a homestead than deeded land for the simple reason that if you wish to do so, you can hold the homestead seven years without paying any taxes on it, and yet, if for any reason you should want to get your deed for, it you could do so at any time after fourteen months from the time you bought it.

If you wish to do so, you can sell your relinquishment at any time, either before you establish residence, or afterward.

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 Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

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 Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

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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.

IB on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder.

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.

On Left Hip.

On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip.

left side.

left side.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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



MILLARD WORD.

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

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



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

on left thigh.



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