

The LIVESTOCK



OKLAHOMA
Historical Society

INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

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Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, Jan. 15, 1905

\$1 Per Year



An Oklahoma Money Maker in 1905.

Inspection of Animals for Slaughter.

Lately, in comparing the reports of the inspector as published over his name in the town papers, there was found to exist such a wide difference between the number of animals slaughtered for a given week and the number on previous weeks, that it is not a few to think and speculate; quite appropriately: It was a matter to invite comment and court explanation. Of this there was no lack, presumptions and assumptions more or less divergent suggested themselves readily, like mushrooms after a spring rain.

Most or all contained a percentage of truth; only it was a very minute one. None failed to fall back ultimately upon the Thanksgiving season as one and the main cause of the dwindling off Thanksgiving with its usual, if ever so legendary indulgence in the familiar, yet very mythical, turkey familiar in cartoons, or the less aristocratic substitute for aillet sweeper. That does not account for the shortage though, least ways without drawing largely upon the imagination. Another set of persons pretended to explain the discrepancy in the slaughter of cattle and hogs in county districts by some of the farmers at the sale at the same time of part of the meat to neighbors and, as is to be noted, almost invariably without previous inspection being had in the premises. Such arguments, if argument it is, is simply a wicker basket unless it is a fish net, and lets the water out. In the whole there was or was nothing in all the reasons assigned for the reduced consumption of meat then, beyond the effect of slimness, best, of the old adage reduced to practice that every little helps. Serious if Thanksgiving's gormandizing exploits, carnivorous boats, and jaws had any influence at all on the actual consumption of fresh meat, it is fair to presume that they increased rather than decreased it. To celebrate Thanksgiving, and specially in homes set up to turkey, and these are quite numerous, fresh meat or once at least would be equivalent to a departure from a possible monotonous diet, a welcome change and an inducement to investing if ever so sparingly beyond the usual fare, into what would might have been considered a variety of toothsome treat fit for the occasion. The discrepancy noticed remains unexplained, not inexplicable.

There was really and more than likely there is, another factor heretofore not mentioned, much more potent than any of the other's assigned even than all of these combined to account for the apparent decrease in the consumption of fresh meat spasmodically. The decrease, at any rate, in this instance, did not take place: With all variation if any, people have been eating as much fresh meat one week, as they have been or will be eating another week. All the difference, in the case at hand, comes or came from the smuggling in by farmers, well as by others not farmers, of carcasses of animals slaughtered intentionally for the purpose of sale, without any inspection had, and yet offered for sale Wholesale prices or retail, at either first or second hand. This is no secret and much less a

mystery. The business goes on all the same; it flourishes; it advertises itself boldly, defiantly; it must afford some kind of enjoyment or profit; otherwise it would not be carried on so eagerly.

In all likelihood. Mr. Farmer will excuse himself or try hard: he will claim that, if there is any fault of his, he did not mean it, although it takes a whole lot of charity and other such lubricating fluid to make it go down. True, it passes current that the honest tiller of the soil, by special dispensation, by right of birth, is a law-abiding citizen. It is readily admitted that from time immemorial in all countries at all epochs, he was accounted a calm, reticent, sedate, self-reliant sort of man, gullible, guileless withal; wherefore he was also twitted for verdancy a synonym for deficiency in experience not more than very few removes from ignorance, even dumbness of which it was written, "that to contend against it even the Gods lost their time." Without need of indorsing the last view absolutely there is little or no question that any habitual state of dullness tends to contract and shrivel up conscience and relax scruples, when it does not strangle them altogether. What more! The farmer of this day and country sets up no plea of ignorance in regard to matters and things generally not excluding laws; indeed he is not ignorant, not as much as he might like to make believe; he is acute and knows how to put his acumen to use occasionally for his own special benefit he is up to shift and dodges and plays these for all they are worth. If he does not perhaps understand all the intricacies and twists of business, he is busy nevertheless, really so full of business projects and enterprise, that at times he takes on fits of melancholy, he gets absent minded wanders distracted and drops into a comatose state bordering on collapse or desperation; and all on account of his multifarious schemes, and of how he is going to engineer his numerous plans to earn an honest dollar, or to save it, which is the same thing. There arises the stumbling block. The dollar of itself is honest enough; at any rate it represents a stated value; the trouble lies in the getting of it in an honest way or semi-honest, or under an honest guise. For no material advantage men turn Sophists and how much easier is it done when there is something to be made by it. Our farmer is but a man. In a case like the one adverted to or one similar, he looks at the matter coldly sifts it to the bottom probes it thoroughly, and in the end, after more or less disagreement on the part of conscience finally put to sleep, he concludes that he has no time to fool away in order to comply with a tyrannical, inquisitorial persyese law; to much mankeying to suit him. Did he or does he imbibe of a draught of Lethean water or some other dope that promotes oblivion? This much is certain: he forgets to most complacently about the law and the required inspection; he is struck suddenly with a loss of memory, hypnotized. By good fortune just then or as yet, the paralytic fit is confined to that one single cell of his mnemonic apparatus, or mechanism; were it not so, were the forgetfulness to spread, and like other

contagious diseases, invade all other cells of the memory corner, he might forget to pay his bills, his notes, his taxes. What other things might he not forget? Why, he might fail to remember on what side his bread was buttered or if it was buttered at all; he might possibly even forget to pay the debt of Nature, or that he has got to pay or go to sleep in the fond delusion that he has already paid it, and still live.

Mr. Farmer this does not aim at you at all; it is intended for your neighbor; hand it to him. LAMP WICK.

TO EXTEND HERD LAW.

Present Statute Does Not Cover Beaver County.

THE GUYMON HERALD:

Guthrie, O. T., November 27.—It is understood that a bill will be presented at the coming legislature, providing for the extension of the herd law, passed two years ago, to cover the entire territory. The herd law now in force covers the territory west to the 100th meridian, or west line of Day county. The new law, if passed, will cover Beaver county as well. Beaver county now has open range and the framing up of the new bill was started from numerous requests from citizens of Beaver county, who desire to make it an agricultural county, full of improved and well kept farms.

Day county, like Beaver county, was considered at one time worth nothing more than for grazing purposes, and had open range until the herd law was passed. Now, Day county is fast becoming one of the best improved agricultural counties in the territory and the farms there are productive and well kept and are far more profitable than in using the land for grazing purposes. When the herd law is passed Beaver, like all the other counties of the territory, may have open range if a majority in a district of the county favor it. This vote may be taken if 25 people in the county petition the county commissioners for it. The county commissioners then divide the county up into districts and each district votes on the question. Each district is then governed by the majority of its votes to whether open range shall be allowed or not. It is now the reverse with Beaver county, they having to vote as to whether or not the herd law shall be enforced in certain districts.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Governor Ferguson said that he would consider it a very good move to extend the herd law over Beaver county. The day of the long horn in Oklahoma has passed, and Governor Ferguson said that if the people of Beaver county desired the protection of the herd law in their work of improving and cultivating their farms they ought to have it. He said that he believed the land in that county was just as productive as any other in the territory, if cultivated and that the land was too valuable for grazing purposes.

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The Live Stock Inspector

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LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 11, No. 8

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...THE USE OF A SAFE...

YOU OUGHT TO READ
EVERY WORD OF
THIS

Someone has defined true happiness as "a feeling of perfect security." To gain this security we invest our surplus in life insurance, fire insurance, government bonds, diamonds, jewelery, real estate, etc. But even the possession of these is worry unless we have a safe place in which to keep the evidence of ownership. To his latter fact is due the instantaneous success of Meilink's Home Deposit Vaults.



WHAT THEY ARE FOR!

Are for papers, jewelry, etc., which are left lying around in bureau drawers or a tin box. They take the place of a deed box or a jewel case giving protection against fire, water and sneak thieves. Keep your valuables at home instead of paying rent for a deposit box.

Papers, silverware, jewelry and books. For the home; for lodge purposes; doctors; lawyers; cigar stands; drug stores; and all classes of small business.

Safes, as ordinarily made are not adapted to home use.

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Cabinet Work—Is fitted in No. 5 only. Has book space 13½ in. high, 4½ in. wide, 10 in. deep; cash drawer 3 in. deep, 3½ in. wide, 9 in. long; two file spaces 4¼ in. high, 4½ in. wide, 10 in. deep.

PAYING INVESTMENT

There is no better investment, nor one paying larger dividends on the amount invested—stocks and bonds, government, railroad or industrial, not excepted—than an income earning stallion. The alluring prospectus of the most sanguine promoter never offered larger returns on an investment than is being earned year in and year out by stallions that command the patronage of the public. No matter what the amount invested, the annual returns, far surpass the returns received from any other investment. It must be admitted that the breeding industry is established on a profitable basis and that stallions of merit are earning large incomes for their owners.

All horse values are higher today than at any time since the collapse of the boom. There is no danger of reaction. The earning capacity of the trotter and pacer is increasing annually, and it is this earning capacity that gauges values. It is not a matter of sentiment, fancy or fathom, but one of solid, hard cash. And this condition means a further revival in breeding, that will bring a harvest to the owner of a stallion of merit. In the January 16th sale, at Enid, their will be some twenty head of high class stallions sold. We doubt if there is a stallion in this sale that will not earn more than his purchase price in the next six months. We feel safe in saying that \$500 will buy a stallion in this sale that will earn more hard cash in twelve months than any quarter section of land in Oklahoma. The sole risk—that of death—can be eliminated by insurance.

It matters not what breed or class of stallion the buyer might want, all are represented in this sale. The thoroughbred game to the core; the Standard breed, the best roadsters of them all; the Imp. Hackney, the high stepping show horse, the Peacock of all horses.

The French Draft and Percheron or the kind for the farm and the transfer.

Among the Standard breed horses is a full brother to Riley B. 2:05¼, a fine four year old, by Bolbert 2:07¼ dam by Bow Bells 2:19, etc, also twenty head of brood mares and colts by Alberton 2:09, Athanis 2:10, Onward 2:25½, Airship 2:11, etc.

These stallions will be sold on time long enough that each horse will pay for himself without one cent being invested. This will be a chance of a lifetime for the Oklahoma farmer and breeder to get some fine young stock at their own price. In conclusion we

will say that every farmer should make it his business to attend this sale. He can learn something, if he doesn't care to buy.

Besides the horses a lot of prize breed cattle and some 75 head of pure breed hogs will be sold. Write at once to F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla. for catalogue. It will be mailed free to any address.

A Fine Report by the Governor

Governor Ferguson chose an attractive method of making his last report. He has done the subject ample justice by an introduction written by himself and covering the whole field of the report, followed by special articles on the various topics embraced in the report written by the heads of the various departments and by other persons peculiarly fitted by their vocations and avocations for that duty.

In the whole, the showing made by the report is good. It is more than that. It is superb. As an argument for statehood the report of the governor could not have been more telling. It shows Oklahoma as an empire. And the showing is made by many writers selected for various lines of report that go to make up the whole. Under the circumstances there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the report and as to its genuine portrayal of the conditions in Oklahoma.

The report is illustrated with a number of fine half-ton cuts. It shows several public buildings, and the corn fields there depicted are honest reasons why Oklahoma should have and did secure premiums on corn at the exposition over corn states.

Fine pictures of tree growth adorn the pages and a neat article by W. T. Little outlines the truly marvelous development of silviculture in Oklahoma.—State Capital.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS: Since December 8, last, the day when the vacancy in the office of Register of the Land office was filled there have been 551 Homestead entries made up to the close of the month. 58 commuted entries, 40 final entries, 31 Homestead Declarations, total receipts \$17,726.77. During the last quarter there were 357 contexts filed.

Mrs. Healey left on New Year's morning for Tyrone, in Beaver county, where she will hold down the responsible position of U. Commissioner and hear contest cases and final proof entries of government land. She has many friends here who trust she may be eminently successful.

Millison Office Supply Co.
Wichita, Kansas.



Poultry Department.



Old "Speckle" rose from off her nest
And cackled with much vigor,
As if to say, "That egg's my best;
No hen can lay a bigger."
While Johnny standing near the gate
In mute contempt was gazing,
As if he could not tolerate
The fuss the hen was raising.
His protest took her down a peg—
He raised his voice to say it:—
"You fink you're smart—Dod made
zat egg—
You toodn't help but lay it!"

Eggs getting scarce. Demand good.

Good time to clean out the poultry house.

Don't forget the scratching shed. Next to food, there is nothing so important.

It is not uncommon to find that the worst looking hen in the flock is the best layer.

Fowls need plenty of exercise to be healthy, and the poultrymen should see that they have it.

Don't ship turkeys and chickens in the same coop. One or the other is sure to suffer.

Don't bother about the floor of the poultry house. There is nothing better than earth. But it must be kept dry.

It is not a good plan to keep all kinds of poultry in the same house or yard.

Poultry in the orchard helps the orchard by destroying insects and scattering manure.

With poultry the profits are too often estimated solely from the amount of products sold.

To make a success one must have healthy fowls and comfortable quarters for them.

The flavor of the eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry.

Coops containing broods of chicks should be moved frequently, so as to keep the ground occupied clean.

Meat, milk the cereal grains, with plenty of hard bone cut fine will make good poultry if kept free from lice.

A good breed is not alone sufficient to make money. Good care, good feed and good quarters are ever necessary.

A writer says that nothing is saved by making a little feed go a long way. Feed full rations and secure rapid growth.

Some poultrymen have their chickens weigh two pounds in ten weeks. They feed all the chicks will eat all

the time.

The natural tendency of fowls is to eat to repletion and then remain quiet, thus bringing on an excessive overfat condition.

Sheaf oats make splendid material for the scratching shed, but are somewhat expensive, when compared with leaves, which cost nothing.

Leaves can now be gathered and stored under a shed where they will keep dry. A few armfuls each day will keep the hens busy.

Experiments show that in general the best results are obtained from hens having from eight to ten square feet of floor space in a henhouse.

We have only this advice to those who want winter eggs: Surround the hens with conditions as near like springtime as possible, both as to temperature and feed.

Don't feed corn, except, perhaps, occasionally, until the cold weather sets in. Then feed it every night. If parched occasionally the hens will enjoy the change.

A certain kind of combination is all right, such as industry and carefulness, but one of carelessness and laziness is a bad combination and will not succeed in the poultry business.

As often as every second year a cock should be brought that is full of vigor and pure blood and be employed to build up the stamina of the flock.

A close observer of eggs states that eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on the smaller ends while female eggs are smooth at both ends.

A barrel full of dry dust is a good thing to put in the poultry house. It will be needed all through the winter to afford the fowls a dust bath. Have a box for them to take their bath in, and renew the dust in the box every few days.

Wherever the coop for young chicks is set it should be high enough to be out of the stream when it rains, or a ditch should be dug around it. Dryness is one of the essential elements in poultry raising.

In our anxiety to make every edge cut we get too much to do. As a result much of it is not more than half done. The keeping of too much poultry comes under this head.

Usually care enough is not exercised with young chicks. The mother should be put into a coop for several days, where she should roost at night, and not turned out in the morning until the dew is off.

The farmer with large range and

scattered feed has a fine opportunity to produce eggs at a small cost. Many of them, by the management of their wives, pay almost all of their incidental expenses by paying some attention to the hens.

The continued high price of poultry and eggs argues an increasing demand. There was never so many raised as now. The supply is not equal to the demand, notwithstanding the standard of production is higher than ever, and every hen is expected to do her full duty.

Finely chopped or crushed turnips make an excellent change of diet for poultry during the winter. So do pumpkins. A pumpkin cut in halves and put in the poultry house will soon be nothing but rind. Pumpkins may be easily kept all winter in any dry place that is free from frost.

THE MARKET DUCK.

The most salable ducks are deep keeled.

There is not much utility about the puddle duck.

Cleanliness is an important factor in duck culture.

For shipment it requires about forty dressed ducklings.

In about seven months laying the duck will average about ten dozen eggs.

Before laying season feed more bran than corn meal. During laying season reverse it.

It takes a duckling longer to free itself from the shell in hatching than it does a chick.

Do not get the duckling feed too wet, or it may cause diarrhoea. A day of looseness of the bowels will take as much flesh as can be put on in four days' feeding.

Keep the old geese for breeding purposes. Send the young ones to the market.

TURKEY CULTURE.

Turkeys are more or less profitable up until five years of age.

The critical period of a young turkey generally ends after it is six weeks of age.

Inbreeding has ruined many a flock or family of turkeys.

Turkeys must have range; they do not thrive on limited territory.

An experienced turkey raiser in Iowa, says that if a turkey is fed all the shelled corn he can possibly stuff himself with, he gets lazy and quarrelsome, crushing and tearing the life out of everything smaller and weaker than himself, that is not active enough to keep out of his way. Even the mother hen will kill the nearly grown youngster that she has fought so hard to protect and rear if it gets sick or crippled.

GEESE.

The last census reported 5,600,000

geese in the country, and about forty times as many chickens. This shows the relative importance of the goose raising industry to that of the chicken raising industry. It is, doubtless, true that it would pay our farmers to raise more geese than they do. Goose raising has not largely passed into the hands of specialists, as has the industry of raising ducks. The goose requires a great deal of room to do well, and for that reason the farmer has the advantage over the specialist. Most of the geese in the country are raised on farms, but generally in small flocks. They use a large amount of pasture and this is one thing in their favor, as fields of clover and alfalfa can be turned into goose meat at little cost. The goose feeds very largely on grass, but needs water to swim in to do the best.

The fact that the goose does not lay a large number of eggs, and that it requires a good deal of room, have conspired to render the goose popular with American farmers. In spite of this, however, the statistics show that there are more geese in the country than ducks. The goose could be used much more advantageously on some farms than any other domestic bird. There are on a good many farms marshy fields that are too wet for cattle or other farm stock that would make acceptable pasturage for geese. Some of these fields could not be drained with great expense and some of them lie so low that it is doubtful if drainage would ever be effective. This is just the place for a goose run the frequent pools of water giving them the place necessary for swimming and hunting.

Geese raisers declare that geese do not thrive so well in large flocks as do ducks. The "why" is not explained. There may be no "why" except lack of care and crowding in two close quarters. It is probably that it is due to decreased opportunity to find food, especially where the birds have to hunt much of it themselves. The larger the flock the greater in proportion will be the amount of food the farmer must give, for the number of bugs found will be less per goose. Geese do not require much attention, and that should make them popular with the American farmer, who has more area than available labor. After the goslings are a week old they show a decided determination to take care of themselves, if a good range is given. Perhaps this characteristic has been taken too much advantage of by some of our farmers, and accounts for the lack of success with geese in some instances.

The geese of the country comprise a good many mongrels, the parents of which were imported so long ago that their breeds names have been lost. The most profitable breeds are those that have been introduced in comparatively recent years, such as the Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African and Egyptian. Canada or Wild Geese are being raised to some extent. The farmer that goes into goose raising will find it will find it will pay him better to grow the distinct breeds than to raise geese of no known breeding.



Swine Department.

Hope.

Hidden, and deep, and never dry,
Or flowing, or at rest,
A living spring of hope doth lie
In every human breast.

All else may fail that soothes the heart
All, save that fount alone;
With that and life at once we part,
For life and hope are one!

—Anna Maria Wells (1897).

A feed cutter will pay if you use it.

Some storms are coming. Will
your stock be sheltered?

Charcoal, or screenings or slack
from coal mines is good for hogs.

Hogs may safely be fed corn as soon
as the grain begins to harden.

Dry shelled corn is more economical
to feed than corn meal to fatten hogs.

When you get a sow that breeds
well and is a good mother, hold on to
her until she is old.

If a hog trough is always full of
feed, it becomes uninviting to the
most greedy.

A bunch of hogs alike in color, alike
in size, and alike in condition, will
always strain the market up a notch
or two.

The swine raiser should always
breed from a thoroughbred boar of
good constitution and vigor. His
qualities in this regard should be in
excess of those of the sow.

The weight at which a pig must be
sold to give the greatest profit to the
grower, must be determined to some
extent by the cost to the owner of the
pig when farrowed.

Small potatoes cooked make good
pig and chicken feed. Some chopped
corn or mill stuff mixed in and the
potatoes mashed, make it an ideal
feed.

While often it is an item to fatten
the hogs as quickly as possible, it will
not do to commence too strongly all at
once. Increase the feed daily for
four or five days until they are in full
feed, then commence giving them all
they will eat. In this way they are
not so liable to get stalled on their
feed, and they will do better in the
end.

It is quite an item to commence
feeding fall pigs early, in order to
have them well accustomed to eating
before cold weather sets in. When
then the sows are fed on slops in a
sunny troughs, pigs will often com-
mence eating when three weeks old,
and with a little care to supply them
with mill feed worked into a slop with
sweet milk, they can be kept growing
steadily and may be weaned without
a check in growth.

So long as a hog is used for breed-

ing purposes, should not be made fat.
When it is no longer desired in the
breeding pen, it may be fattened for
market. Breeding swine should have
an abundance of growing food, should
be kept in what is usually termed a
good growing condition. They should
have a range not only sufficient for
exercise, but to tempt them to vigor-
ous exercise. The breeding animal
restricted in its exercise, will be un-
certain in its breeding, often leading
to vexation, delay and considerable
loss.

MORE HOGS.

Oklahoma hasn't enough hogs of the
kind that eat corn. There was a time
when Oklahoma shipped plenty of
hogs to the markets, and every farm-
er's feed lot was filled with these
money producers. But one year ago
now, there was practically no corn,
and away went the hogs, breeding
stock and all. Since then many farm-
ers have stocked up with good hogs,
but not enough of them have done
this. Money spent in hog tight fence-
ing is the best investment that a farm-
er can make after he gets to going
right. And this sort of expenditure is
necessary to get him going right.

There is no other place where hogs
can be raised with so little grain.
Ten acres of Kafir corn will insure the
farmer on the highest upland that he
will have enough grain to feed his
stock hogs through the worst seasons.

Buy a few good hogs for a starter
and give them good attention, and,
early in the spring, get some rape and
oats started for early pasture and
some sorghum and cow peas for later
pasture. With plenty of these feeds,
an ear or two of corn a day, just to
keep the pigs hopeful, will do won-
ders. And if the corn isn't there,
some Kafir corn will do almost as well.

And there's milo maize if there is
no Kafir. Why, there's no use in any
farmer in Oklahoma not raising at
least enough hogs so that he will
have an abundance for home consump-
tion.

CORNEOB CHARCOAL FOR HOGS

During the last year here has been
but little loss from hog cholera
throughout the central west, it being
claimed by many authorities that this
is due to the scarcity of corn. There
is no question but what the high price
of this cereal has changed the charac-
ter of the hog's ration, and this in
turn has added materially to the
health of animals. As we are now on
the verge of harvesting what will possi-
bly be the largest corn crop ever
raised, it becomes important that we
prepare to wage war against that most
disastrous disease. This is done by
keeping hogs in a strong, healthy con-
dition. Many successful breeders
have adopted the practice of feeding
corneob charcoal to their hogs, and
there is no question but what this
tends to keep them in a healthy condi-
tion. As to the manner of burning
these cobs one breeder says dig a hole
in the ground five feet deep, one foot

in diameter at the bottom and five
feet at the top, using this hole as a
charcoal pit. Into this pit place some
combustible material and ignite. To
this gradually add dry corneobs until
the pit is full. After the flames have
thoroughly penetrated these cobs place
over the pit a sheet iron cover so as to
exclude the air. If there are any
crevices around the edge these should
be covered with soil. In the course
of ten or twelve hours the charcoal
will be ready for use. This charcoal
may be fed alone to hogs or mixed in
the following way: Six bushels of
corneob charcoal, eight pounds of salt,
two quarts of air slacked lime and one
bushel of wood ashes. The charcoal
should be broken up fine and these
substances thoroughly mixed together.
One writer adds to this mixture one
and a quarter pounds of copperas,
which he dissolves in hot water, after-
ward sprinkling this over the mixture.
The mixture may then be fed to hogs
at certain intervals, or, what is better,
it may be placed where the hogs may
have free access to it at all times.

ON GOOD TERMS WITH THE HOG.

We are on good terms with the hog
because by our sticking to him he has
stuck to us and we find when we have
hogs to sell we always have money to
buy with. Think of it, ten to twelve
months after you have bred your sows
you can market your product! Market
it in the shape of good, well develop-
ed pork. It is not termed baby pork
or baby lard or baby product of any
kind. It is a product that goes into
every channel of trade. It can go in
tin cans or air tight vessels or it can
go it alone, and where is the man,
woman or child that does not appre-
ciate in some form and consume great
quantities of the product, and come
back year after year wanting more?
But "pork is not healthy!" Who
said it's not healthy? As proof of this
fallacy I point you to the millions of
dollars' worth of it that is being and
has been consumed and the people
live to want more. Not healthy? Give
the hog a chance and he is the most
cleanly of all the domestic animals.

He is as sanitary in his habits as the
most fastidious human being and
when he is the object of filth and
squalor and made the subject of dis-
ease, it is when man has so surround-
ed him that he has no choice in the
matter. The hog does not need exten-
sive quarters to live in and do well in;
he can be accommodated more easily
than any of our animals. He needs
free access to pure air and water;
these go hand in hand with good feed
to make best returns. So long as he
has a clean spot to eat in and a clean
dry bed to sleep in, with the prevailing
wind shut off so that it can not blow
directly on him, he will do well and
make a profit. The rest of his sur-
roundings he will keep in order if he
has room. Some think it absolutely
necessary to have a place for a hog to
wallow in. I do not. Even in the
hottest weather, shade and dry sur-
roundings will keep him healthy and
much more presentable. If the wallow
is fed by a good live stream that flows
in and out of the wallow, all right, but
if fed by only enough water to make a
mud hole or mortar bed, I look on it
as a very dangerous place to allow
hogs to go. Hogs will often start a
wallow, especially in our tough lime-
stone clay. He roots out a place in
the earth to fit his body and probably
get cool earth to lie in. The rains
fill this up and you have a real disease
breeder or retainer and an unsightly
spot on the farm. When we have
such places we drain them out first
and then fill up with earth and go
after the chap that roots with the
finger.

New Year Opportunity.

FARNK WALCOTT HUTT.

KANSAS FARMER:

How many angels keep our ways!
With heart and lip unmoved and
dumb
We pass them by, and they become
Our yesterdays.
How many givers o' good gifts
Do we, blind prodigals, resist!
Then, in a moment's time, the mist
Between us drifts.
The Old Year, now that he's away,
The squandered peace shall not
restore;
But—here's the New Year at the
door,
And here's today!

IT IS TO TRUST

Not made to fool people. I am in touch with a good
many thousand poultry raisers and know their troubles.
I tried to make this incubator to help chicken raisers out of
trouble. I didn't go about it blind. I had some experience.
I had made 50,000 machines before I perfected

Old Trusty Incubators.

That helped. I built Old Trusty on the right principle. Put
right materials in it, redwood and cold rolled copper. Gave it
the best safety lamp, automatic regulator and my own patent, cop-
per, hot-water pipe heating system. I had high expectations.
Old Trusty reached them. Its results amazed old poultry rais-
ers. Old Trusty went into the first rank the first year.

40 Days Free Trial. 5 Years Guarantee.

That's the way I sell. You get ample
time to try it and I stand behind the ma-
chine five years. Let me send you my Free
catalog. 300 illustrations, photographs
from all over the country,
practical plans for poultry
houses, yards, etc.

M. M. Johnson,
The Incubator Man,
Clay Center,
Iowa.



Thomas W. Lawson, Financier

From the Boston Traveler.

Thomas W. Lawson was born in the city of Charlestown 45 years ago, being the a carpenter from Nova Scotia. He ran away from school at the age of 12 years to get a job on State street, and got it.

Made a small fortune when 16 in a "pool" with other State office boys. Lost it all later in a squeeze in stocks.

Married at 21 and has had a delightful home life. Is the father of six children.

Made his debut in State street about seventeen years ago in a fight against a store service company, he being interested in a rival patent. Won the fight and engineered a "reorganization," with himself on the inside.

About this time was also manager of a large railroad supply printing house in Boston.

In 1893 he engineered a stock campaign for the Westinghouse Electric company against against the General Electric company. Cleaned up \$2,634,000 in fifty-eight days for himself and his backers.

Plunged in sugar stock and "dropped his pile."

Promoted a "bob" town in Kentucky and lost.

Became interested in the Butte and Boston Copper Mining company's stock, which he bought from 75 cents to \$2 a share and bulled to \$75 or better. Accumulated stock of the same way, and did the same thing it.

Interested Henry H. Rogers and other Standard Oil men in coppers, and in the organization of the Amalgamated company cleaned up millions.

Took an active part in gas affairs in Boston.

Fell Out with the Standard Oil in 1901 and lost about 10 million dollars in a few days in a sensational drop in amalgamated stock. Vowed vengeance and lay low.

Began a campaign of publicity looking to a rehabilitation of his fortune and to "getting square" with Standard Oil.

Acquired a copper mine of his own in California. Began promoting a combination of Lake Superior mines as rivals to the Amalgamated.

In 1901 he built a racing yacht, at a cost of 1-4 million dollars and offered her as a defender of the America's cup, but without being admitted to the trail races. Broke the vessel up at the end of three months, at a cost of \$40,000 published a book telling all about it, the entire edition of which he gave away.

Acquired fame as a buyer of a pink for \$30,000 and naming it for his wife.

Built a stock farm among the rocks of Scituate at a cost of 2 million because his wife liked the site.

Has accumulated the finest kennel of bulldogs in the country.

Bought a triangle of land in the Back bay for nearly \$300,000 and made it into a park for the benefit of his neighbors, most of whom do not like him.

Is conducting his present campaign against the stock market from a room in a downtown hotel, assisted only by a stenographer. Is not accessible even to his intimates.

Is the most complex character before the public today.

Does not belong to any city club. Spends all his evenings at home. Dispenses large sums in charity. Is superstitious.

Best Alfalfa, Best White Corn and Best Flour

It will probably take a long time for the people to fully realize the advantages to the exhibit made at St. Louis. During the fair 22,000 people from Oklahoma registered at the Oklahoma building and 18,000 from other states territories and foreign countries Mr. Marchant, Secretary Oklahoma Fair Commission, thinks about 50 per of them did not register, so it will be seen that a great many people were in the Oklahoma building during the fair.

The Oklahoma commission was given a gold medal for their collection of farm products. This pleases the people of Oklahoma because they realize that the gold medal is for the best, the silver for second and the bronze for third.

Oklahoma took the gold medal for alfalfa and timothy which were exhibited by W. T. Little of Perry. Besides these two gold medals, one was taken for white corn, furnished by M. J. Addington of Yukon and the Oklahoma Millers' association of Oklahoma City carried off the gold medal for the best flour. The Board of Agriculture at Guthrie got the medal for the best cotton exhibited and Pallady & Greenlee of Anadarko furnished the sample of broomcorn that won the gold medal.

In addition to these gold medals Oklahoma got a silver and a bronze medal on broomcorn, and the same on Indian corn. She got five silver medals on her educational exhibit and the gold medal for the best exhibit of minerals. Oklahoma was certainly in evidence at the big world's fair.

Broom Corn Good.

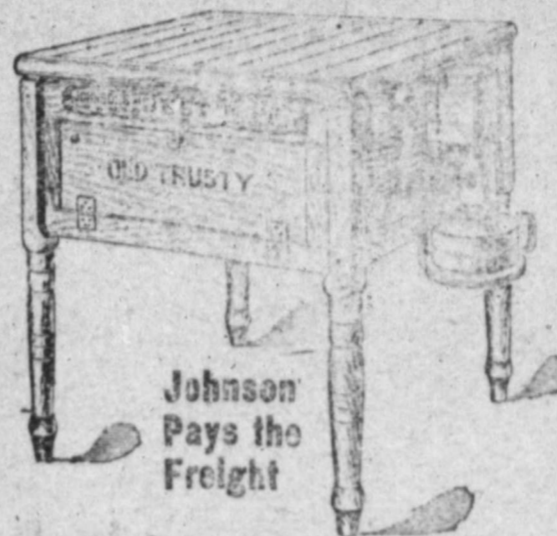
This is what the Wichita Eagle says Dec. 22, 04: Western Oklahoma is naturally adapted to the production of broom corn of a superior variety, the crop being a sure and profitable one. Dr. J. M. Workman of Woodward stated that he counted 75 loads of broom corn on the streets of that city at one time, one day last week, and that the farmers seemed to have an immense amount yet to be delivered. As the price ranges from \$30 to \$50 per ton this staple seems to be the most profitable crop in the short grass country.

Outsiders are viewing the raising of broom corn, especially in sections where rainfall is not evenly divided resultant in drouths, with much favor. Walter G. Smith of Ochiltree county, Texas, was here last week, investing broom corn culture in Oklahoma and he will carry back ideas and put them into practical application in his home county. He says that wheat has proven unprofitable in Ochiltree and neighboring counties in Texas, and that the farmers are going to quit planting it and look for something surer and more profitable. He thinks broom corn solves the question and a large area will be put out next spring.

Kansas has wisely changed the time of expiration of term of County Supt. of schools from January to July thereby not breaking into the school year every time a change is made in the office. Oklahoma might profitably enact the same law.

Old Trusty Incubator.

The new machine by an old hand. Made by Johnson, the Incubator Man. Only a year old, and it didn't have to be improved for 1905. Johnson made it right to begin with.



Johnson Pays the Freight

You Can't Know Too Much About Johnson's Pay-for-Itself Hatcher.

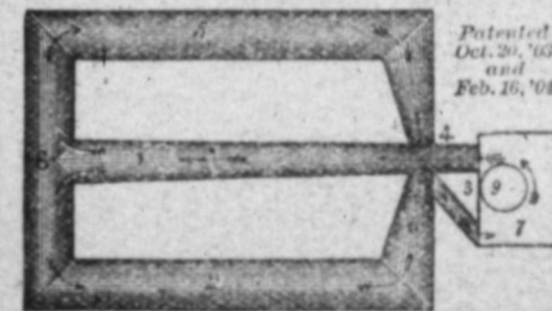
The more you know about it the better you like it. Johnson wants you to know all about it. Take a square look at the cuts and read:

Made of select California redwood and 12-oz. cold-rolled copper. Miller Safety Lamp, Taylor Bros' guaranteed incubator thermometer, double doors, sides, bottom and top. There could be no better material or construction.

Forty Days Free Trial

And Johnson Guarantees Every Machine 5 Years.

This cut shows the workings. Johnson's system is planned for results and convenience. Note positions. All parts below level of the lid, leaving the lid for a table. Automatic regulator comes already attached and connected, a single adjusting nut on the outside of the machine. The double wafers well out over the eggs and down close to them. Regulator counter-balanced within itself.

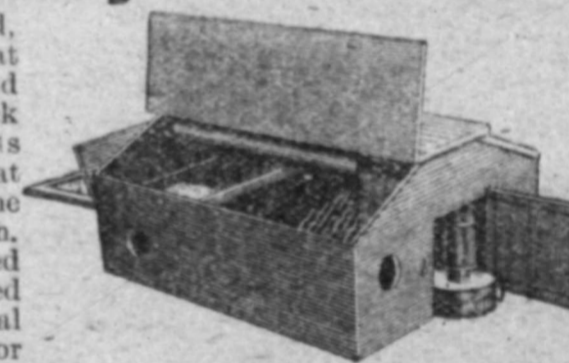
**Copper Pipe Heating System**

Patented Oct. 20, '03 and Feb. 16, '04

The hot water discharged to opposite end of the egg chamber, divided and returns back to boiler, No. 7. Pipes 2 and 5 and 1 at point No. 4 equal in radiation to pipes 2 and 5 at any point. Boiler No. 7 fitted with patent return hood, saves half the kerosene and draughts of air do not affect the lamp.

The Old Trusty Brooder

Made of best California redwood, never shrinks, swells or pulls apart at joints. Miller Safety Lamp in solid iron lamp box, which can enter chick chamber. Inclined floor prevents chicks from piling up. Enough heat under floor to take chill off. Note the hover cloth frame, partly withdrawn. Chicks hover under cloth warmed from above. Chick backs are warmed and sleepy nerves soothed the natural way. Chicks don't pile up, chill or become overheated.

**Nearly 13,000 Old Trusties**

Incubators and Brooders, used the first season. That's the record for a new machine. The only machine that ever got into the first rank the first year. They went out on Johnson's long trial plan and with Johnson's guarantee. They went at a reasonable price, too, for you know

JOHNSON PUT INCUBATOR PRICES DOWN.

None came back for no better machines can be made at any price. Johnson has made 80,000 Incubators and Brooders. He put all his experience into his new Old Trusty—the only machine he has anything to do with now. Get his new catalog and Advice Book. Over 100 pages, 300 reproduced photographs, records, house and yard plans, etc. Mailed FREE.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

GUYMAN HERALD:

When a man won't fight for anything else on earth he will fight for whiskey. When good government doesn't interest him, when party politics makes him tired, when the cause of his friends gives him a pain, and the defense of his home only wearies him, he will get out and tear his shirt for the inalienable right to bruise his bosom against a bar and soak his hide full of liquor. The right to drink whiskey is more sacred to some men than the right to work, the right to worship God, or the right to protect his home.—William Allen White.

Gone to Rest.

Mrs. Anna Arnold, wife of Mr. W. W. Arnold, Santa Fe, Agent died Friday morning Dec. 30th at 8 o'clock. The remains were taken on Sunday morning Jan. 1st. to Lawson Mo., her former home, for burial. The floral offerings by friends were beautiful and the Eastern Star of which she was a member had a star made of flowers. The NEWS extends deepest sympathy to Mr. Arnold in his sad bereavement.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Shorthorn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilps, Liverpools and Craggs.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

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 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE, Proprietor.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE



FOR SALE!

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 or write us for terms and other particulars. We will help in opening companies.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

Payne Co., Glencoe, Okla.

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.

SILVER CREEK SHORT-HORN

Imported Aylesburg Duke and Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle, in service. Have won more premiums at 1903 Western shows than any other Kansas herd.

J. F. STODDER,
Burden, Cowley County, Kan.,

The Royal Hotel Guthrie Okla.

Headquarters for all western Oklahoma visitors to the Capital city and the best place for every body.

FRED VAN DUYN, Mgr.

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 STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.
Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards,

Kansas City,

Missouri

The New Year.

Before another issue the present year of 1904 will have passed into history. Its joys, its sorrows, its successes and its failures have been carved on the record of time, some to be legible for ages, others to be dimmed and finally effaced by later deeds and impressions. Good bye old year!

To many you have brought good cheer. To our beautiful Oklahoma land you have brought material development. Your curtain will soon drop. Ring up the New!

Glad New Year! We cannot unveil that you may hold in store for us, but with renewed hope and courage and determination we all welcome your advent. May your coming days of sunshine and prosperity be of benefit and your trials and sorrows be limited.

Here in the Empire county of Oklahoma we expect great things from you, and as a united people will do our part to make an indelible record of development and progress during your stay with us.

Welcome, 1905!

Statehood Situations.

The Hon. Bird S McGuire brings back to the West the encouraging news that a poll of the senate shows a majority of twenty-eight for statehood at this session. The only opposition he has found in the senate comes from a few Democrats and some Western senators, who want four instead of two new states.

The statehood situation is now about as follows: The Hamilton bill providing for admission of the remaining territories as two new states under the names of Oklahoma and Arizona was passed by the house at the former session of this congress. The bill being sent to the senate was referred to the proper committee, which has reported the bill back to the senate with certain amendments. By these amendments Oklahoma is given only a majority of one instead of ten in the coming constitutional convention as against Indian Territory. Provision is made for the sale of Oklahoma school lands at public sale instead of by appraisement, with preference right to present occupants. The capital

will remain at Guthrie until 1910 originally specified, but the location may be changed thereafter either by a majority or by a plurality vote of the electors. The federal court, sitting at Guthrie, is required to meet one session each year in Oklahoma City.

The prospects of the adoption of these amendments by the senate are good, with one exception. It is understood that Mr. McGuire will use his greatest influence to prevent a change in the original bill as to school land question. After the bill passes the bill with amendments then be placed in the hands of a conference committee composed of members of both houses. This committee will determine only matters in dispute between the two houses; that it will strike out or retain any amendments adopted by the senate, and report the bill back to congress for final action.

On January 4 next, Senator Bird S. McGuire will move to make this bill unfinished business of the senate. If his motion is carried the bill then be taken up each day at 2 p. m. until finally disposed of. A long debate is not expected. The opposition is spiritless that there is no likelihood of filibustering, so there are no grounds for believing that the Hamilton bill with a few minor amendments become a law within a very few months.—K. C. Journal.

When visiting Kansas City, at the BLOSSOM HOUSE, Opposite Union Depot.



BALMOLINE

excels all other remedies for Cuts, Galls, Sore Shoulders, Scratches, Wounds, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Sifts, Chafes, Rope 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 Nuy Balmoline Co. Box 15, Abilene, Kan.

A Hiawatha, Kansas, minister gave a straight talk to his folks when he said: "I don't want a member of this church to give to home missions or any other cause if he owes a butcher, the grocer, the general dealer, doctor or the printer. Pay the debts you owe at home before you go to the debt you owe the heavenly Father." Canadian Record.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cerveny, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
 Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.
 Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad.
 New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.
 Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.
 Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

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

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

JAN. 15, 1905

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, 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.

PURELY LOCAL.

Mr. Grant Wren of Persimmon hauled his kaffir corn to Woodward this week, receiving \$35.00 per ton.

S. B. Laune is giving the finishing touches to his handsome suite of law office rooms in the P. O. block this week.

Mrs. Della Senn came in from her farm northwest of Supply Wednesday and went down to Gage and Shattuck yesterday.

Chas Ryckman of Ardmore, has taken up his abode here with his brother, Clifford, and expects to stay seven months.

C. E. Sharp left Monday morning for Chicago, where he went to attend the funeral of his mother, who died last Sunday morning.

Miss Kate Conroy, of the Cattle King and niece Miss Hazel Quinlan are spending a week on her homestead near Couroy in Beaver county.

Mrs. Sylvia New and children have gone to McPrerson on a short visit—her old home. She is enjoying a vacation from newspaper work on the Dispatch.

The Governors report to the Secretary of the Interior comes this week just as we go to press. It is very complete and will do a world of good for Oklahoma.

R. E. Lowry, son of conductor Lowry of this city was badly injured in making a coupling on Santa Fe train near Roswell recently. No amputation will be necessary.

As a matter of fact, the securing of a man of the influence and ability of Dick T. Morgan adds almost as much to Woodward's prosperity as the building in here of another railroad.

There is some talk of plowing for oats already. If we have plenty of moisture this winter and the spring rains come early, as is usual after such winters, oats is a sure crop in this country.

A suggestion! Why not organize a part of the fire company as a detail squad to handle chemical fire extinguishers and furnish funds for them to practice at least once every month. Chief Snow should consider this.

Animals for slaughter entered for examination and certified to at Woodward for the week ending Dec., 17 '04
 By H. B. Greer, 1 head of cattle, 2 hogs
 Willard & Co., 2 head of cattle 5 hogs
 J. A. Lyons & Co., 1 head of cattle
 John Swarr, 1 head of cattle.

The recent Revival meetings at the Methodist church proved to be eminently successful. There were about fifty conversions and forty-five accessions to the church. The Evangelist have gone to hold their next meetings at Guthrie.

Supt. G. W. Rourke of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, and wife spent Christmas with her parents in Woodward. Mr. Rourke thinks times will improve from now on and says his road is having a better business than ever at this season of the year.

Mr. A. Manso recently of Supply, has brot his family to reside in Woodward. After three months travel and observation, he decided to locate in Woodward. He has a host of friends here, who will be pleased with his decision, and give him a hearty welcome.

J. M. Sherpy living near Rawdon recently went to California to spend the winter. A letter to home friends last week states he was married on Christmas day to Mrs. Blackburn a lovely widow of the orange grove section. It's a toss up now whether he stays there or returns to Oklahoma.

Animals for slaughter entered for examination and certified to at Woodward for the week ending December 24, 1904: By J. A. Lyons & Co: Three cattle; four hogs; By Willard & Co; Four cattle; two hogs; By H. B. Greer: Four cattle; one hog; L. REMIATT, Dpty Insp.

The editor of a country paper recently received a fine chicken. Supposing it to be a taken of appreciation from a discriminating reader, he took it home for dinner. The following day he received this letter: Dear editor—yesterday I sent you a chicken in order to settle a dispute which had arisen here. Can you tell us what the chicken died of?

H. M. Covey has purchased a part of the Supply Herd of pure bred short horns from J. P. Gandy, six in number, and four pure bred shorthorn cows from Starwater Stock farm making him ten head of registered cows as a foundation herd. Coveys short horns will make him money and reputation, starting as he does with the best blood obtainable. Score one more for Woodward county.

A farmer tells the Sedalia Capital that he rid his farm of rats in the following manner: "On a very large number of pieces of old shingles put about one-half a teaspoonful of molasses, and on that, with my pocket knife I scrape a small amount of concentrated lye, and then place the old shingles around under the stable floors and under the cribs. The next morning I found forty dead rats, and the rest vamoosed the farm and left for parts unknown. I have cleared many farms of the pests in the same way, and have never known it to fail."

Here is a tale of prosperity which would be impossible anywhere outside of Oklahoma. A man living near this city last spring was clear down on his uppers—he was broke. He didn't have a cent. But he was honest and his credit was good. He rented a piece of ground, borrowed \$100 and bought his groceries on credit. Oct. 1, he owed \$125 for groceries besides the \$100 he borrowed. Today he owes no man a cent; he has bought a good team harness and wagon, has between \$400 and \$500 in the bank and his crop is not nearly all marketed yet. How did he do it? One word tells the whole story.—C-o-t-t-o-n—Apache Review.

The Guyton Herald says: "Hon. D. T. Morgan, the newly appointed register of the Woodward land offices is a recognized authority on land law, and no better man could have been selected for the position. Beaver county felt that it was entitled to the

place, and several men of this county were applicants for the position, by reason of the fact that Beaver county is furnishing the bulk of the business of the Woodward office at this time. The Herald supported Hon. Geo. Healy of Beaver county, because he was qualified, and as a matter of loyalty to a home man without prejudice to the successful applicant who is worthy and a recognized authority on land laws, and is, therefore, the kind of a man needed in such a position.

An exchange well says: "Twenty years hence the boys of today will be men. They will be doctors and drunkards, lawyers and liars, senators and sneak-thieves, editors and idiots, ministers and murderers, democrats and damphools, republicans and rascals, and so on down the line. It is impossible to tell to a certainty in just what class your boy will be, but it is possible for your boy to be put into such influence that will steer him in the right direction. Follow the boys of twelve years and you will see that in twenty years some of them will be in congress while others of them will be in jail. What class is your boy training for?"

Down about the Garwood ranche lives two old country men, one from the meads of England, the other from the verdant sod of old Ireland, each of them near 70 years of age. Over the amount of a small account between them, Daddy McIntire insisted that Daddy Mitchell was a monumental prevaricator and offered to prove conclusions by his good bone and muscle. Daddy Mitchell resented the allegation by daring the other to come out in the road and get "licked." To the highway they went and under the peaceful smile of the rays of Oklahoma sunshine and invigroated by the vitalizing Oklahoma zephyrs, these two aged scions of the feud across the sea battered each other until the fluttering wings of the gentle dove of peace and a lack of breath, caused the Irish brigade to sue for terms and once more "h'old h'ingland triumphed over h'old h'ireland."

How to Train a Boy Wrong.

A country paper gives this suggestion as to the way to prepare a boy for the penitentiary or reform school. When he doesn't want to go to school let him loaf; when he gets into mischief and your neighbor reports it to you, curse your neighbor in the presence of your boy, but don't reprimand the boy. When he gets a little larger, and purloins something of value and you find out just laugh at him and let it go; when he gets into something that calls him into the justice court and he is found guilty, pay the fine, curse the court the jury and everyone connected with the matter, and pity the boy, and you will soon have a splendid candidate for the pen.

The Sunshine Way.

I
Wherever your feet may wander
wherever your fancies stray,
The paths that you walk are golden,
for there is the sunshine way;
And roses are there with their
beauties that over the path-ways
twine,
And all of the world is a blossom
that smiles in the tender shine!

II
There's never a murmur of evil,
there's never a cry of wrong;
The daisies are sweet with laughter
the birds are all with song;
The days dance by in their gladness
as sweet as the sweetest wine,
Where the swift feet linger in rap-
ture through ways of the golden
shine.

III
What matters if shadows may hover
o'er blue hills far and dim?
A star on the beautiful summits of
the clear horizon's rim!
The calls of the happy lovers whose
hearts beat swift and strong,
As they enrol the sunshine music
and whistle the sunshine song!

IV.
The pleasures greet ever the seeker
that comes to their doors and woods,
And life with its sun and its shadow
is whatsoever we choose;
And like some resplendent mirror
it frowns or it smiles as we
Weep with the eyes of weeping or
smile with the lips of glee!
Then ever and on, my brother,
through all of the golden days;
Let us echo their music forever and
keep in the sunshine ways!
And whether we walk with the
blossoms or stray where the red
leaves fall,
There is laughter for all of the sorrows
and love for the griefs of all!
Freeman Miller, Stillwater, O. T.

Wheat Pasture Experiments

Wheat pasture on the farms of Oklahoma is an important item and more especially in those sections where stock raising is becoming the principal branch of the farm program. This is a new country and the farmer who is interested in the stock industry has not had time nor spare cash to build a silo in which to store a supply of palatable food for winter feeding, but he has broad acres of wheat land which will furnish, in a measure at least, a supply of succulent food during a period when the amount of such material is necessarily limited. The plan of feeding a liberal supply of silage or roots to young growing stock or dairy cows is highly recommended. Since the practice of growing roots in any quantity for feeding purposes has not been adopted, and since no provision has been made for the ensilage of corn, the stockman is forced to look elsewhere for a supply of succulent material to use in connection with roughage, as corn and Kafir stover, or prairie hay, of which there is generally an abundant store. During favorable seasons the wheat fields furnish a liberal amount of fresh green pasture. The weather is generally mild and the young stock or even the dairy cows can be allowed

to run upon the fields at will.

Taken in the aggregate, the value received from wheat pasture by the farmers of the territory amounts to quite a large sum of money. In the year 1903 the wheat crop comprised some 1,643,130 acres the major portion of which was pastured during the fall and winter months. This at \$3.00 per acre, a very moderate estimate, would mean a net return of \$4,929,390 for the territory. This leads up to the question which has probably come to the man who studies and plans as he endeavors to reap a profit in his business, namely: to what extent is it advisable to pasture the wheat throughout the fall or winter months? What effect will very close grazing or keeping stock upon the fields late in the spring have upon the yield of grain which is to be harvested the coming season? These and other questions suggest themselves when the subject of pasturing wheat is considered. In order to answer some of these questions the Oklahoma experiment station in 1902 started and carried through some work pasturing wheat under ordinary field conditions. This work was continued under almost the same plan during the past season. The results for the two seasons, the one extremely wet and the other extremely dry, point very emphatically toward definite conclusions.

The season of 1903-04 was not very favorable so far as the wheat crop was concerned. The rainfall during the summer months was distributed quite uniformly, there being an average monthly precipitation of 3.16 inches for the four months July to October inclusive. Ground that was plowed early, from the 15th of July to the 1st of August and cultivated thoroughly at frequent intervals contained a fair supply of moisture at time of seeding. The field in which this experiment was conducted was in fair condition when seeded. There was sufficient moisture in the soil to insure a perfect germination, hence the plants made a fair growth in the course of two months and stock was turned into the fields the latter part of November. Exceedingly dry weather prevailed during the winter months. The total precipitation for the six months commencing with November and ending with April was 3.68 inches. Soil samples taken from un-pastured and pastured plats on February 29th indicated that the soil, to a depth of 12 inches, contained about 15 per cent of moisture. Early in March the lower leaves of the wheat plants commenced to dry up and fall. The growth throughout the winter months was very meager on all plats, thus the amount of pasture furnished was somewhat limited as compared with the amount obtained under normal conditions.

The field and plats during the entire season were perfectly firm, thus the soil was not tramped and put into a poor physical condition as it was the previous season. When the ground is very wet and cattle are allowed to pasture upon the wheat, the texture of the soil is not only impaired but a large number of the wheat plants are destroyed. It will require more work the succeeding season to prepare the farm land for wheat than would

required if the necessary precautions had been taken and stock had not been allowed to run when the soil was very wet. Such conditions are not met every year but the precaution noted above should be observed during exceptionally moist periods. In 1903 a half-acre plat that was given moderate treatment during wet periods gave a yield of 22 bushels per acre more than a plat of the same area upon which the cattle were permitted to run while the soil was very soft. The latter plat was also very rough for the blinder at the harvest season.

Nine one half acre plats were used in the work during the season of 1903-04. These plats were located in a wheat field about one mile west of Stillwater, and they were surveyed and fenced the first week in December with the exception of the three plats included under general field treatment. The entire wheat only little had been on a short time when the plats were fenced. The soil in this field would be classed as medium upland clay loam (which is considered a good wheat soil). The differ-plats were divided in the following manner:

Plats 1 and 2. The wheat was not pastured after December 5, and prior to this date the cattle had been pasturing upon the plats only a few days so that these may be considered as control plats—those receiving no treatment.

Plats 3 and 5. The stock was allowed free access to these up to February 29th at which time the gates were closed.

Plats 7, 8, and 9. The wheat on these plats was given general field treatment, that is the lots were not fenced but the cattle were permitted to run upon these plats just as they passed over the regular field.

Plats 4 and 6. These plats were given the same treatment as 7, 8, and in addition they were pastured severely April 15 and 16, the cattle being confined to the lots until the wheat was pastured quite close.

The wheat at this date was needing rain very much. The plants on the un-pastured plats were much in advance of the wheat on the plats which were pastured to February 29 while the plants on the latter plats made a much better showing than the plants in the regular field. Dry weather prevailed up to May 4, at which time the wheat was commencing to head. The outlook was certainly not very promising but subsequent rains aided the wheat very materially in filling up. The crop was harvested June 16 and 17. The grain on the late pastured plats was still slightly green.

Treatment	Grain bu. per acre	Test
Unpastured	12.35	5.55
Pastured to Feb. 29	9.79	54.5
Pastured to Mar. 31	8.06	53.0
Pastured Apr. 15, 16	5.55	51.0

The wheat on the plats giving the best returns fell quite a little below the standard but this was true in connection with all the wheat grown in this part of the territory. On consulting the above table it will be seen that the un-pastured plats gave a return of 2.56 bushels per acre more than the plats which were pastured to February 29, 29 bushels per acre more than the plats which were pastured to

March 31, and 6.80 bushels per acre more than the plats which were pastured late.

The yield of straw on the un-pastured plats was somewhat in advance of the yields obtained in the case of the other treatments. Pasturing wheat, which has made but a normal growth, even to a moderate degree has a tendency to lower the yield of grain and straw but the value received in pasture would in most cases more than cover the difference which exists.

The stock should be taken out of the wheat field by March 1, or March 15 at the latest if reasonable returns are to be expected.

Close, late pasturing after April 1 lowered the yield to almost one-half as compared with moderate pasturing.

The quality of the grain deteriorates perceptibly with late pasturing.

Pasturing wheat when the ground is very wet will have a tendency to lower the yield of grain and at the same time injure the texture of the texture of the soil.

Where the wheat makes a very heavy top it is advisable to pasture.

The following table gives the yields per acre on the same field in the wet season of 1902-03:

	Grain Bu.	Straw Tons
	Per acre	
Field Pastured	20.5	1.17
Heavy Winter Pastured	18.8	1.06
Light Winter Pastured	20.9	1.36
Light Winter and Late Spring Pastured	10.7	.83
Late Spring Pastured	14.0	.94
Not Pastured	23.2	1.49

It Pays.

BY ANNIE E. TREAT,

It pays to wear a smiling face,
And laugh our troubles down,
For all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown.
Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,
By helping it, our own:
To give the current of our lives
A true and noble one.
It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand
To eager, earnest youth;
To note, with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth;
To strive with sympathy and love
Their confidence to win.

It pays to open wide the heart
And "let the sunshine in."
—Good Cheer.

Rest.

"Sunday should be a day of rest,"
said the preacher.
"That's what it is at our house,"
said Brother Stephens, "I don't do
anything on Sunday but rest."

But Mrs. Stephens got up at 5 o'clock, dressed the kids, got breakfast, washed the dishes, re-dressed the kids for Sunday school, started dinner, dressed, rushed to church, rushed home, served dinner, washed the dishes, wrote three letters, got supper, put the kids to bed, went to church, came home, set the pancakes for breakfast, and went to bed. But what was the use? Wasn't she rested already? —DROVERS TELEGRAM.

To Those Who Care to Think, and Thinking, Act.

We would not presume to dictate but to exercise the reserve right to suggest, simply suggest, the pursuit of happiness seems to be the central idea of human existence, but how to obtain it is but the mystic problem of life. Strange and yet true the greatest reason why the masses of mankind fail to obtain the great coveted boon of happiness, is mainly because they content themselves with the unenviable position of mere imitators; our ancestors at no very remote period, were guilty of putting a bushel of grain in one end of a sack, and a rock which would weigh the same as the bushel of grain, in the other end of the sack, so that they could place it on a horse, and mount, and ride to mill, to undertake to argue the case with them, was to place yourself in an attitude to be charged with lunacy, and there was seldom any one found, in any well regulated neighborhood with moral courage enough to suggest the possibility that the rock could be left at home, and the grain equally divided even though they should put another bushel of grain in the same sack, and that they could ride to mill with equal safety and with the attendant profit of an extra bushel of grain, which when converted into meal, would feed the babies just twice as long, as if they had packed the ancestral rock; now I will venture the gingerbread, that while out of the sacredness of ancestral memory, and a broad gauged disposition to excuse the dady's of other days, and the mothers who rocked the cradles of wisdom, of those days, yet those fond memories irresistibly, provoke a smile, and yet do we not have to confess that even in this enlightened age, we are guilty of methods and habits and customs in the transaction of our business interests, equally as ridiculous as the rock in one end of the sack, ever was? The question arises, what are the true business principals which should be adopted, and rigidly applied by our people, in order that a genuine prosperity may actually exist; as the resultant efforts of our people, and find its way, practically into every cottage home, however humble it may be. In the pursuit of happiness we must first consider that we have an insuperable community interest first, and second, an individual interest; that the demands of that community interest must not be blighted by a failure to studiously develop, guard and protect, all that would contribute to that community interest. If each individual of that community after each days labor had been preformed, would take it upon himself to study over the environment of that part of the community in which they live, and devise ways and means to correct that which is detrimental to the community interest, and select that method of correction which is the most striking forcible and practicable, to wit: brilliant example, we think out of these efforts would come the most profitable development ever known to the city of Woodward, and go along way toward the attainment of prosperity and happiness among our people.

Each day as it follows in succession,

finds the business thorough-fares of our city occupied by the farmers with their wagon loads of broom corn, indian corn, cotton, castor beans, hogs, poultry, butter and eggs, and strange to say, yet true, with no well defined arrangement to receive and market these products so as to protect the community interests of our people, so it is that God may bless with a superabundance, and yet man permit it to be frittered away upon a dead market, and 2/3 of its real value, pass to the eastern speculator. Think of it, millions of dollars of the products of the hard labor of our farmers going into the coffers of the eastern speculators, while the merchants of our city, and the business men generally content themselves together with the farmer, with this one third interest in the products of this goodly land, then sit back and content yourselves with growling about hard times; blame yourselves, you should think, thinking, act, construct warehouses for the storing of every bushel, every pound of the products of our fair county, and let the farmer take his warehouse receipt, and get his supplies from the merchant until the markets where the surplus products are consumed, are ready to receive them, and at a price which will leave at least two thirds, as a basis for the business interests of our people; this can be done, it is done in many other localities, and protects the interests of the community where over it is practically applied.

Again, how many manufacturing interests, which now lay dormant could there be established and awakened into a life giving power? Stop, let us think could not a large cheese, and creamery be established at Woodward? which would enable every farmer to keep twenty cows, within a radius of twenty miles of Woodward. Stop and think of the aggregated results, there would be no waste upon the farm, every pound that could be grown would be converted into cheese and butter, and should be found upon every table in the community no man nor woman ought to permit the product of any other land to be found on their table except, when there was a drouth, and the home supply could not reach the demand.

Again, a large broom manufactory, and not a broom should be tolerated in any home, to sweep the floors of the cottages, unless it was branded, "WOODWARD."

Again, a large oil mill, where the hundreds of thousands of castor beans that can, and would be raised, can be manufactured into oil, and the oil branded WOODWARD.

And again, a large cotton manufactory, let the cotton grown in the country be spun and woven into cloth, and a large clothing factory established where thousands more could be employed and the seed from the cotton manufactured into oil, oil cake, and meal, and thus every pound of it, pass out of our county, after supplying the home demand, as a manufactured article. The climate is splendid, healthful and invigorating, so that a vast city could be built, and should be, for the accomodation and maintenance of happy homes for the skilled laborers to run these vast manufacturing industries.

Then again, we need at least one more good rail road, running from

New Orleans on up through our county north west till it reaches Puget Sound in the state of Washington, which is the greatest inland sea in the known world, capable of receiving all the navies and ships of the world.

This line of road would intersect all the main lines running east and west across the American Continent, practically connecting us with all the markets of the world, so that the various rail road systems would be compelled to compete for our trade, leaving all the advantages with our people.

It is true some of our enterprising citizens have attempted to organize and utilize this line, but at present seem to be enjoying a season of inactivity, perhaps, let us hope, to awaken at some indefinite period in all newness of life. Who knows the value of the wealth which slumbers beneath us waiting for the touch of the skillfully directed probe; why not unlock the treasury, and let its enriching influence build and populate our city and give its people something upon which to display their talent and energies? Why wait for some foreign capitalist to come among us to do these things? The methods now employed in other sections of country for the promotion of these great enterprises and the capitalization thereof, we can easily command, and enforce. France paid the war debt imposed by the German Empire by individual contributions from the great mass of her people; let every one hunt up a five dollar bill and place it in these enterprises and it will be like casting your bread upon the great waters of time, to return to you fourfold in its season. But as long as the efforts of our people are confined to some single industry and the products allowed to drift aimlessly upon markets which are gorged or barricaded by the speculator, the returns will but blight all the prospects for independent homes; but combined efforts will develop the enterprises indicated above, and secure a genuine independence, and build and maintain our city and country, and give to it a commercial importance not to be attained by packing the sack of ages.

J. R. DEAN.

To Increase Stock.

The Bank of Beaver city is increasing its capital stock to \$15,000, and we are glad to note that such enterprising men as Mr. Peter Martinson, of Woodward, have become identified with the bank. Hereafter Mr Martinson will be one of the bank's active officers.

Mr. Martinson has sold his extensive mercantile establishment in Woodward and will hereafter give his attention to the banking business, having become interested with Col. A. L. McPerson in his several banking institutions. This insures for Beaver a good strong institution one that will be able to meet the requirements of the people.

The Herald is glad to note the increase of the capital stock and it behoves all to speak a good word for the bank. We are able to support a good bank in royal style and it is to the interest of all to help the institution. Keep your money at home and let home people have the benefit. Never turn down home enterprise. Beaver Herald

A Simple Request.

By Walter Neff:

Give me the thing, Father Time, I would seek!
 Make me a boy again, just for a week.
 Not that the toys of my youth I'd regain;
 Not to bring back all the years that are slain;
 Not to live over the joy and the ache;
 Not of youth's hope do I care to partake.
 Neither to roam o'er the fields where I dwelt.
 Nor would I kneel at the bed where I knelt.
 Those are the things I have left far behind.
 But for a week I would blot from my mind
 Thoughts of the leaves on the 1st I must turn,
 Leaves that, no matter how much I may earn,
 Haunt with the writing inscribed with a pen:
 "W. P. Jones Dr.98.10"

Dwarf Milo.

(Wrongly called Maize and Dwarf Milo Maize)

This crop is grown extensively for both grain and fodder in the drier portions of the United States, particularly in the Panhandle country of Texas. It frequently yields 40 to 50 bushels of grain per acre and is perhaps the most reliable grain crop that can be grown in semi arid parts of the country. At present, its distribution is rather limited, and this seed is sent out with a view to ascertaining the limits of its profitable culture. One-half gallon of the seed is sufficient to plant an acre and its cultivation is similar to that of corn and sorghum. In southern Texas and in warm parts of the country generally it is important that it be planted early, otherwise the grain is liable to blast and thus greatly reduce the yield. In extreme northern Texas, it is possible to grow two crops of Dwarf Milo a year in favorable seasons, though it is seldom practiced. The seed is much larger, softer and more brittle than that of sorghum or Kaffir corn and is said to be better relished by stock. When harvested for grain, the heads are cut and thrown into small piles where they are allowed to dry for a few days and are then stacked and thrashed with an ordinary grain thrasher. If the whole stalk is cut for fodder while the grain is in the milk, the quality of the forage is very good. If cut early enough it is relished by all classes of stock. In the Panhandle country it is frequently cut with a corn binder, shocked, and, when dry, stacked after the manner of wheat, in long ricks. The grain is supposed to have about the same value as corn for feeding stock.

PAGE

DON'T YOU WANT TO KNOW

about the best quality of Page Wire and our more practical construction of Page's Patent Fence?

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 402, Adrian, Mich.

Dr. Miller's Pain Expeller

10,000 Plants for 16c
 More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 6000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid
 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
 2000 Delicious Carrots,
 2000 Blanching Celery,
 2000 Rich Nutty Lettuces,
 1000 Splendid Onions,
 1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
 1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roots, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Mailed month 14c-page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
 La Crosse, Wis.

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 tearoom 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.

Cheap Trip California.

Go to California in a comfortable Pullman Sleeper on a fast train, with pleasant people, in charge of an experienced agent, and save many dollars, as compared with highest class service.

Personally-conducted excursions over the Santa Fe three times a week to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Also through cars from Boston and St. Paul. Ask for tourists car pamphlet.

Santa Fe.

Special attention is called to the reading notice of the great Horse Sale at Enid on January 16th as published elsewhere in this paper, which is issued ahead of time in order to give notice of this Sale to all readers.

FENCE FACTS.

The Economy of Erecting a Good Fence Proven by Experience.

A good fence is an investment. Any other kind is an aggravation, an expense and an eye sore.

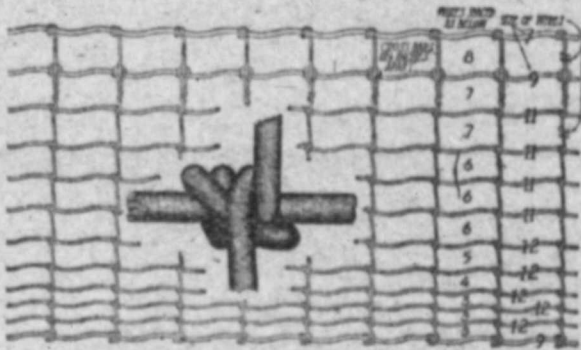
It is your intention to buy a good fence when you buy any. No man ever sets out to buy an inferior fence, knowingly, yet some have been influenced by considerations of price to take a fence that has proven more costly and less satisfactory in the end. The good fence is the cheapest fence, in the long run.

The only fence now in existence that has been in use for 19 years is Page Fence, manufactured by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

This is a case of the "survival of the fittest," for Page Fence has been made on honor from the first and is easily the high est quality fence.

United States Government contracts for fence specify "Page Fence quality." This makes Page Fence the government standard for quality.

One of the reasons for the supremacy of Page Fence is that every horizontal wire in all Page Fences is double strength, high carbon, open-hearth, spring steel wire, with, at least, double the tensile strength of common fence wire of the same size.



Page Fences are springy. It has happened hundreds of times that falling trees have crushed Page Fence into the ground and on removing the tree the fence has returned to position without injury. This is the work of Page spring steel wire with its wonderful, permanent lengthwise coil.

Just to show you what Page spring steel wire is, the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., will send free to any of our readers who expect to buy fence at any time, a thoroughly practical paring knife made from this wire. They do this as a practical illustration of what Page wire is, and with it they send a new Page Fence catalogue describing all the styles for different farm, stock, poultry, lawn and park purposes, and the characteristics of Page Fence that make it superior to ordinary wire fencing.

It is expected that our readers will write for this free knife and catalogue, and upon arrival, it is requested that attention be given to the matter on pages 18, 19 and 20 of the book, which gives in concentrated form the real reasons why Page Fence is entitled to consideration; why it is more enduring, more resilient, better constructed and worthy of a better price than inferior fence that is made to sell.

To insure getting the knife, mention THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, when you write.

At a Meeting of the Union Soldiers Held Dec. 20, 1904, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, the Following Resolutions were Adopted.

WHEREAS: What purports to be certain Resolutions adopted by Post No. 75, G. A. R. at Woodward, Oklahoma, in which it is alleged that the Governor of Oklahoma, in his official appointments has not given the Union Veterans the recognition to which they are justly entitled, and in which Resolutions the Governor is defamed, and denounced in vicious terms inexcusable in soldiers and gentleman, therefore be it

Resolved: that said purported Resolutions are unwarranted, unjustifiable from any point of view, and not in accord with the facts.

Resolved: that we gratefully recognize the fact that of the seven Territorial Officials at the head of Department, four are ex-Union Soldiers, as is also the assistant head in another department.

Resolved: Therefore, that it is the sense of this meeting that Governor Ferguson has recognized the just claims of the Veterans in making his appointments. That in this matter there is no ground for complaint, and we challenge comparison with the appointments made by any of his predecessors.

These include the following named comrades:—C. W. Rambo, Treasurer, Pawnee, Co. H. 39th. Ohio. F. A. Ashton, Oil Inspector, Chandler, Co. H. 38th Ohio. J. W. Foose, Librarian, Medford, Co. K. 7th. Ohio Cav. E. P. Burlington, Adjutant Gen. Guthrie, Co. I. 1st. Ohio Cav. D. J. Moore, Ass't. Bank Com. Jewell, Co. H. 100th. Ind. Samuel Billings, Governor's, Staff, Enid, Okla.

OIL INSPECTORS.

J. J. Kennedy, Guthrie, C. J. Herrington, Guthrie, J. P. Barton, Ponca City, T. M. Adams, Medford, O. Hanes, Geary, J. H. McGay, Medford, F. V. Hamilton, Anadarko, F. Dunham, Ponca City, G. W. Fahs, Oklahoma City.

SCHOOL LAND DEPARTMENT.

C. M. Crocker, Guthrie, Special Agent. W. H. Cater, Guthrie, " " W. J. Mendenhall, Perry, Appraiser. A. H. R. Calvin, Chandler, " C. S. Younger, Okeene, " T. H. Soward, Guthrie, " Chas. Day, Blackwell, " D. J. Moore, Guthrie, " Pete Calvert, Cushing, " V. B. Chrisman, " " S. C. Young, " " Dr. Sutton, Cleveland, Pres. Board Regents of University. R. Kleimer, Wheatland, Vice Pres. Agr. Board. Dr. Slade, Guthrie, Pres. Osteopathic Examining Board.

BOARD OF LIVE STOCK.

Pete Becker, Pond Creek. Henry Perry, Norman.

BOARD OF MEAT INSPECTORS.

J. C. Oliver, Watonga. F. S. Dimond, Chandler. S. Allenbaugh, Sparks. S. W. Provalt, Stroud. T. J. Oglesby, Eakley. O. C. Allen, Hydro. Steven Lewis, Alva. J. R. Voorhes, Enid. N. Belyand, Ponca City. N. Wapperson, Newkirk. W. P. Morris, Tonkawa.

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 P. 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 racehorse, he can go any kind of a distance. His dam is Sunbeam, 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 3 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 I. H. HARRELSON, Wellington, Kan.

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One man and one horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$12. Circulars free.

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- Robt. Jordan, Elk City.
- H. B. Farbee, Norman.
- L. Remiatte, Woodward.

This is Census Year

In the Sunday school world. In June the International Sunday School Convention meets in Toronto, Canada. Reports of Sunday school conditions from all states and territories will be expected there. How will Oklahoma show up?

Special efforts are being made by the Oklahoma Sunday School Association (all denominations) to gather complete statistics of all Oklahoma schools, denominational and union. Such a census has never been secured in Oklahoma.

Statistic blanks have been sent out to all known Sunday school superintendents, which blanks are to be returned to the Secretary of the county Sunday school Association, at once. If any superintendent who reads this notice has not received such a blank, his Sunday school will be left out of the Sunday school census report, unless he sends for a blank (free) to the Territorial Secretary, William Rogers, Medford, Oklahoma.

TO KNOW



Trust.

MARGARET B. RAMSEY.

I know not what to-morrow holds in store for me;
The all beyond the now, is locked in mystery,
And God, in wisdom infinite, withholds the key.

Perchance I may not win from life one blossom fair;
Yet this I know; God ever keeps me in his care.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Light in the home, and sunshine in the heart.

The thought that God is always near is like a cool breeze on a hot day, refreshing and invigorating.

Never be ashamed to say, "I am sorry I hurt your feelings; I assure you I did not mean to do so." These simple words have saved many a valuable friend.

However good you may be you have faults; however dull you may be, you can find out what some of them are; and however slight they may be, you had better make some effort to get rid of them.

Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the cloud, and when you have found it continue to look at it, rather than at the leaden gray in the middle. It will help you over many hard places.

Put a wire dish cloth in the bottom of kettle, while cooking anything that may stick and burn. Of course it must be kept scrupulously clean.

Have in the kitchen a good, stiff brush to clean the graters. You will find that it cleans much more easily than a cloth or by shaking it through water.

When using bar soap, rub from the end the bar will last much longer, while if rubbed from the middle it will break there and the two ends be wasted.

Never wash meat before cooking. If it has any appearance of being handled or not fresh, it should be scraped with a knife and then wiped with a cloth dipped in vinegar.

Pour boiling water, in which a little soda has been dissolved, down your sink at least once a week. This will prevent any unpleasant odor arising from them.

When ironing a shirtwaist turn the

sleeves wrong side out when ironing the body. Then turn the sleeves to iron and press the waist about the armhole afterward to smooth out any creases that may have formed in ironing the sleeves.

To take out grass stains, use ordinary coal oil; for iron rust wet the spots with lemon juice, spread thick with salt and expose in the sun. Glycerine will take out coffee or tea stains; first soak in cold water, then, spread with glycerine and leave over night.

To place a small, unpeeled onion in the kettle when the soup is put on to cook, and left there until the soap is thickened, will answer the same purpose as the tedious straining and skimming of the soup. It will be found that the onion has served as a maknet, leaving the broth clear as crystal.

Here is a few rules to help the young housekeeper in buying meats: To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it raises quickly the meat is good; beef should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white looking fat; the meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat; mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white; veal should be fat; soup meat should have as little fat as possible, also meat intended for beef tea; poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, if the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

Although 'tis dark and chill without, It should be warm within the home; Where Love's bright sun perpetual shines, The frosts of discord may not come.

Mousquetarie Mittens for the Carriage.

Carriage shoes, picturesque and furry, have been in vogue since the old Colonial days when pretty girls were driven from one county to another for a midwinter dance; but no one seems to have thought of the carriage mitten.

Muffs have been carried, of course, and ordinary short mittens culled on pulled on over gloves, or heavy gloves have been worn and changed at the party; but a muff is a nuisance to carry and look out for and is not warm unless very large. Ordinary mittens are apt to be tight over glove and do not protect the arms, and heavy gloves are not warm enough and often it is a trouble to change at the dance.

And now from Canada, where girls still think it a bit of fun to sleigh ride to a party, the fad of carriage mittens, the most sensible fad that has come down from the North since the blanket coasting coat and the knitted long-toboggan cap.

It begins to look as though as soon as New York Society got very cold or uncomfortable in her winter merry-making she turned hopeful eyes to Canada; and promptly received help.

And this winter her thanks are due to the carriage mitten. It is of wool, knitted, reaching up to the shoulder and loose enough to cover her kid gloves.

Usually these mittens are of white

Saxony so that that they wash beautifully, and they are not too closely knitted to allow for possible shrinking. And they are very pretty indeed in pale colors, some of the younger girls insist upon pale pink or yellow or violet wool, as happens to be their favorite tint. And if good wool is purchased and the mittens carefully washed in warm water, softened with Borax, they will easily keep their color for a season.

Where elbow sleeves are most used the mittens are knitted to just reach the elbow to avoid crushing platings and rushings, or the long mittens are used and wrinkled from the wrist to the elbow in mousquetaire fashion.

Of course these loose mittens are decidedly bungling and make the hands look large. But how about the big Scotch mittens that were so ugly yet fashionable for all sorts of street wear a couple of years ago? They really were a "sight" with smart afternoon dresses but were a fashionable craze just the same; women wore them with dressy afternoon tea gowns and men wore them with frock coats. A fad you see, is not always a fad because it is artistic, any more than a woman is always a belle because she is a belle; there is the mystery of the VOGUE back of it all.

The first pair of carriage mittens will be worn to a subscription dance holiday week, and created an actual sensation in the dressing room. They had been sent as an advance Christmas gift to a New York debutante and were knitted for her by a dear Canada Aunt who never dreamed that she was starting a fashion fad in New York. And Aunts who can knit are suddenly being advanced to a state of deserved if unexcepted popularity. The sweet ladies are getting bunches of violets and hugs. And one will see more carriage mittens every week.

A few of the girls who could not be contented without having a touch of originality, are ordering their mittens knitted of colored wash silks and these are very beautifully, though not nearly so warm; and somehow they don't look the real Northern thing but a bit of hybrid, too pretty to be rough out door fad and not pretty enough to be daintily feminine.

As yet they have not found their way to the shops but have to be made to order and undoubtedly will be very generally worn before next fall. They have come in so late in the season and so unexpectedly that there seems little chance of their growing common this season.

How Little It Costs.

How little it costs, if we give it a thought.

To make happy some heart each day! Just one kind word, or a tender smile, 'As we go on our daily way; Perchance a look will suffice to clear The cloud from a neighbors' face, And the press of a hand in sympathy A sorrowful tear efface.

One walks in sunlight, and another goes All weary in the shade; One treads a path that is fair and smooth,

Another must pray for aid. It costs so little! I wonder why We give it so little thought;

A smile—kind words—a glance—touch!

What magic with them is wrought! —Somerville Journal.

Footwear the American Girl's Specialty.

There are no women of any country that dress the feet as prettily as American girls do. In fact no woman who have such pretty feet to dress.

Spanish women have tiny feet, but they are too short and broad for real beauty. And French women, by some mysterious process, always wear small shoes no matter what size foot they have.

But the foot of the American girl, which is as famous as her wit and beauty, is always small enough to exactly suit her slender, thoroughbred build, is exquisitely modeled, rarely (nowadays) pinched, and dressed with the utmost taste, appropriately for every occasion.

It was this side of the Atlantic, that women started the fad for the stout mannish cut of shoe for street and country sports, and it took the American girl to first refuse to play tennis in French heels.

This doesn't mean that English girls have not worn big calf skin shoes always a lot, and frequently inappropriately. Every one knows the British girl's propensity—just the reverse of the French—for wearing shoes that make her feet look large even if they chance to be small. But their stout boots are coarse in texture and common in cut; while though the American girl uses for heavy wear heavy boots, they are of the smartest cut, the most flexible material and while never tight always fitted to perfection, comfortable over the joint and snug up under the instep.

For a while she did make it a little bit of a fad to accentuate the mannishness of her boots, her soles were uselessly wide and thick, but even then carefully fitted and most swaggar in cut and finish. But this season her street boots are just heavy enough for protection, no useless weight, and as perfect in make as her dancing slipper.

Her outdoor shoes, high and low, are of calfskin, softly dressed, or of dongola kid, or a dull-finish leather. For nice street wear, those are a little more pointed at the toe and with Cuban heels, of patent or enameled leather.

For home wear, for afternoon receptions, for evening, shoes may this year match the costume, and for dancing they MUST. White and pink and yellow suede or dull kid for dancing slippers, or lace over satin, or painted satin are best form.

With many varieties of brown costumes, bronze shoes are extremely good style, and so are brown sueds, always with stockings to exactly match.

Of course you can be very well-dressed by adhering to patent-leather for all day-time dress occasions, but for evening a black or bronze slipper would be inartistic dressing; and white, though it can be worn with tinted frocks, is only best style with white.

But quite as important as shoes to match gowns are the stockings to match shoes, and there has never been a season when such an infinite variety of colored stockings were to be seen in the shops.

Browns in every possible shade of onion-skin, mahogany, and DOUQUE DE ROCHE tones; blues and purples; reds, light and dark and in all strawberry, pond lily and watermelon tints, and yellows, pale and oranges.

And newest of all, shaded stockings, white at the hem and deep-toned at the toe, and every shade of one color in between; not a bit good taste, but

nevertheless with some popularity.

The open-work stocking that was entirely crowded out by the gauze-mesh stocking last year, is coming in again this winter, the open-work showing elaborate lace designs and frequently inset with lace.

It is still smart, though eccentric, to have a monogram on the left instep. And just at this season of outdood sports college girls and schoolgirls frequently embroider the flag of their brother's college on the instep of a silk stocking. Or a sweetheart's initials in his college colors adorn a silk instep.

And all this colored silk embroidery on stockings, and also the craze for colored hosiery, brings up the tormenting question of laundering without losing color or lustre. The ordinary process of boiling and rubbing means ruined hosiery of the delicate sort.

Indeed so heavy can the loss be from careless washing of fine stockings, that a great many girls do up their own, just as they do their laces and table embroideries. Their plan is to use warm water made soft with borax and soapy with castile soap. First, they soak the stockings for half an hour in cold borax water, four teaspoonfuls to a pail of water. Then into a pail of water that has just boiled is shaved a quarter of a cake of soap with a tablespoonful of borax.

The stockings are ribbed a few minutes by hand, rinsed twice in cold water and let dry in the shade. Out of doors in the wind is best, but surely out of the sun. All of this means not each laundering. And it's worth the trouble if you want to follow the fad for pretty hosiery.

Why Do We Wait?

Why do we wait till our ears are deaf
Before we speak our kindly word,
And only utter loving praise
When not a whisper can be heard?

Why do we wait till hands are laid
Close-folded, pulseless, ere we place
Within them roses sweet and rare,
And lilies in their flowerless grace?

Why do we wait till eyes are sealed
To light and love in death's deep
Trance—
Dear wistful eyes—before we bend
Above them with impassioned grace?

Why do we wait till hearts are still
To tell them all the love in ours,
And give them such late meed of
praise,
And lay above them fragrant flowers?

How oft we, careless, wait till life's
Sweet opportunities are past,
And break our alabaster box
Of "ointment" at the very last!

O, let us heed the living friend
Who walks with us life's common
ways,
Watching our eyes for look of love,
And hungering for a word of praise!



Economical Party Frocks.

The Victorian styles this winter give one every chance for pretty simple party frocks. Every variety of material can be used, and, so a skirt is full and fluted, and sleeves elbow or short and a waist full and at least a little low in the neck, you are fashionably dressed for dance or opera or evening reception.

At the start a girl saw or felt that she was losing all personality in a nine yard wide skirt. From skirts fitted down to the ankles to crinolines was not to be accomplished in a day.

More soft than stiff velvets are worn, but only because they are fashionable,

grace isn't considered, and the new velvets and plushes are lovely. The velvets for evening wear are chiffon-velvet, louisine velvet, gauze velvet and zibiline velvet. Then there are chiffon taffetas and ribbed taffeta and all the new raw silk; rajah, burlingame, keno and shanghai, as well as crepe chion, plain and figured, and silk illusion and silk mulls.

Strange to say brocades and damasse and broche' effects, though very much the mode in silk and satins, are not expensive. Some tints can be had as low as 65 cents and white brocade and white china silk as cheap as 59 cents.

And the question of trimming is really no expense at all. Puffs of the same material put on in Greek borders or bow-knots or in lover's knots or in any geometrical design are the height of style, narrow on the waist and two inches wide on the skirt, or chiffon is puffed on velvet, and velvet or silk on thin stuffs. It is stylish in a quaint way and easy to do.

With the present fashion it is the easiest thing in the world to make over a last year's gown into something smart and good style.

Suppose you have a light colored silk and let us hope it is pink. Combine it with ivory white point d'esprit. Get enough new stuff for a skirt. Make it full and trim it with clusters of narrow puffs of the old silk or one wide puff with a narrow one each side. Make the puffs out of the old waist and sleeves.

Take the old skirt and make a smart Louis IV jacket with postillion back and wide lapels in front. Have elbow sleeves of the silk with deep silk flounces and an under sleeve ruffled and trimmed like skirt. Have the jacket open over a low-necked vest of point d'esprit trimmed with puffed bow-knots, and have a sash knotted at the left side.

To get your old silk in fine condition, if it is creased or soiled, wash carefully but thoroughly in borax water. A suds of warm borax water and shaved castile soap. In the first place to keep the color, soak the goods in cold borax water half an hour, four tablespoonfuls to a pail of water.

Then put into borax suds that has boiled, dip up and down, and rub lightly in the hands. Do not rub soap on any part of the silk. Rinse in clear cold water twice. Let drip nearly dry in a shady place and roll tightly on curtain poles. When dry it will be like new, not a wrinkle or spot, and as flexible as fresh silk. Satin may be treated the same.

It is rubbing and ironing that makes it impossible to ordinarily wash nice silk things. Properly done silk is as launderable as mull.



"A pocket full of sunshine
Is better far than gold;
It drowns the daily sorrows
Of the young and of the old;
It fills the world with pleasure,
In field, in lane in street
And brightens every prospect
Of the mortals that we meet.
A pocket full of sunshine
Can make the world akin
And lift a load of sorrow
From the burdened backs of sin;
Diffusing light and knowledge
Through thorny paths of life;
It gilds with silver lining
The stormy clouds of strife."

SHEEP AND GOATS

Girls That Are Wanted,

The girls that are wanted are home girls.
Girls that are mother's right hand,
That fathers and brothers can trust in,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone.
And pleasant when nobody sees:
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile and a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are good girls—
Good girls from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the fly is white and pure,
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.

Sheep want but little grain in winter, but want that little bad.

If there could be sheep to glean the corn fields late in fall the next year's crop of weeds would be lighter.

Sheep require the cheapest sort of shelter, it must simply be dry, well ventilated, and so arranged that sheep can occupy it at will.

If snow keeps away sheep may be pastured very late in the fall, for they will find much nutrition in herbage that seems dead and worthless.

The higher price of wool is said to be turning the attention of many sheep men towards breeds of sheep that produce wool mostly, and are not of much account for mutton. This is not well. The "dual purpose" sheep is all right. Wool should be the incident and mutton the object.

The best breed of sheep for any man to keep is that which is the most profitable to him, and the particular breed depends entirely upon the situation and surroundings of the owner. It makes no difference whether lambs are raised for mutton or wool, they should be kept growing steadily. There is no class of animal that requires more attention than does sheep, and no animal deteriorates more rapidly from neglect or shows a more marked improvement from good care than does sheep.

QUALITY AND SIZE.

In selecting your lambs for show remember it's not the biggest lamb that wins, but the biggest good lamb. It is always well to select several more than the number which you intended showing, so as to be prepared for accidents, such as sickness and death.

MARKS OF AGE IN RAMS.

When a ram's constitution has been undermined by the rutting season, says a breeder, the horns cease to grow, nor do they begin again until spring of the year, when the green vegetation brings nourishing food, and this is the cause of the rings, which, therefore, indicate the number of winters old a sheep is, says a western feeder.

Up to five years the age of a sheep can always be determined by the teeth—a two-year-old, four teeth; a three year-old, six teeth, and a four-year old or over, eight teeth, or a full set.



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e, Shirley Jocelyn \$150.00; Court Reporter, 6th Dist., O. T.

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You will be sure to buy if you come. You will be surprised at what you get for so little money. Come to headquarters and save all commissions and buy at Holiday prices. Write, if you cannot come.

**THOS. SHAW,
Wichita, Kan.**

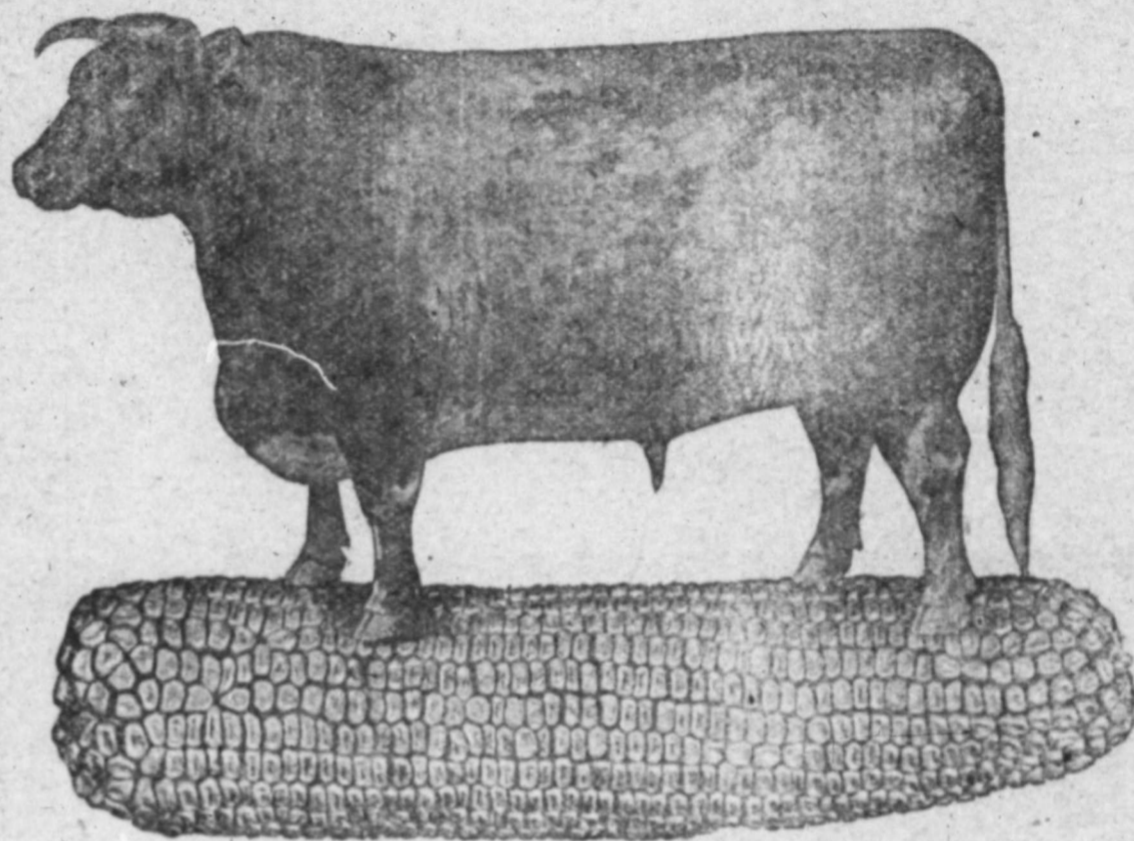
132 N. Main St.

Some queer things happen occasionally. For instance: About six weeks ago a fake Chicago firm wrote, offering this paper a ten per cent commission on all sales resulting, in payment for an advertisement in this paper. The offer went into our waste basket as it is a well known fact that all such offers come from fakers only. Now here is the funny part. This week a second letter was received from same outfit, stating that only one inquiry had been received by them as a result of their advertisement in

this paper, and in due course they would forward us the amount due, but they thought best to change the advertisement so it would be a better "puller," and would we "please insert new electro etc" in order to get better results. Up to this hour we have not "pleased" to run any advertisement whatever, and if we ever get that "ten per cent" it will simply prove that this paper is capable of getting business for advertisers by the simple law of mere association, whether the ad. appears or not. Now is the time to get next!

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, President. National Stock Yards, Ill.
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On left side or shoulder.
 Horses branded same as above. Range same as above.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

I On Left Hip.

7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

I On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

LS On right side, seven under bit each ear.

W On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

V On right shoulder.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



H left shoulder and side.

W left shoulder and hip

C left loin

E 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.

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:



D on left side

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-for the right.

7 on left thigh.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The 10th Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be held in Guthrie, Feby. 14-15-16, 1905.

Following is a list of officers at this time:

OFFICERS: Geo. W. Carr, President; Geo. W. Crowell, Vice President; W. E. Bolton, Secretary, Jno. J. Gerlach, Treasurer;

COUNTY VICE PRESIDENTS: Beaver county, John George, Liberal, Kan.; Woodward county, C. H. Lockhart, May; Day county, M. F. Word, Grand; Dewey county, B. F. Simpson, Bloomington; Grant county, A. J. Engbert, Pond Creek; Roger Mills county, E. K. Thurmond, Elk City; Greer county, Ed T. Davis, Dock; Kiowa county, C. E. Walker, Olden; Canadian county, Geo. O. Conville, El Reno; Kingfisher county, E. W. Hunt, Kingfisher; Fry county, Tom Smith, Ponca City; Noble county, —, Beadles Antrim; Logan county, B. W. Murphy, Marshall; Oklahoma county, E. Bracht, Oklahoma City; Cleveland county, Henry Perry; Payne county, F. C. Burtis, Stillwater, Comanche county, W. D. Campbell, Apache; Kansas State, Scott Rupert, Medicine Lodge; Colorado, State, John Stinson, Springfield; Texas State, Robert Moody, Canadian.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: John H. Cox, Moscow; A. H. Tandy, Woodward; Tom Seward, May; Jno. O'Neil, Marshall; R. M. Bressie, Bressie City; C. H. Gorton, Snyder; W. A. Moore, Oklahoma City.

QUARANTINE COMMITTEE: B. W. Murphy, Marshall; M. C. Campbell, Wichita, Kan.; Geo. W. Boyd, Mangum.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: E. E. Alkire, Lexington; Joe. Madison, Karoma; C. Porter, Johnson, Oklahoma City.