

Historical Society

# The LIVESTOCK



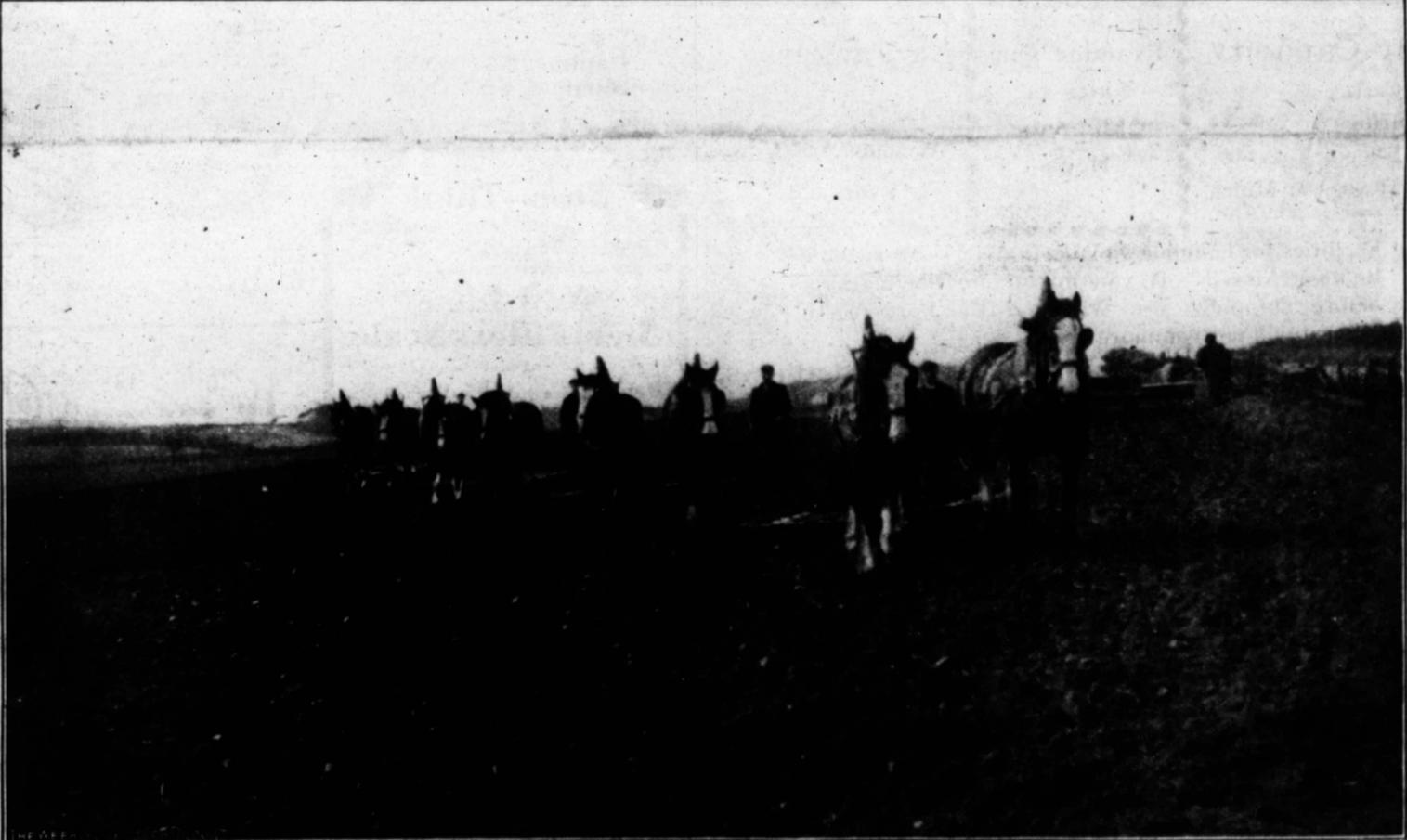
# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eleventh Year,  
No. 15

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, July 1, 1905.

\$1 Per Year



HARROWING IN GRAIN ON THE 101 RANCH IN OKLAHOMA.  
(Courtesy Live Stock Report)

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**WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.**  
 WICHITA, KANS.  
**CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE,  
 5,000 HOGS.**

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

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

**PERCHERON STALLIONS.** Bred and raised at the Oklahoma Agricultural College Stillwater, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Two very fine black individuals that are conceded to be the best Percheron stallions in Oklahoma and their breeding is unexcelled.

FIELDS 40-184 Foaled April 13, 1902; weight 1850 pounds.  
 WIKOFF 40, 178 Foaled April 30, 1902; weight 1650 pounds

Bear in mind that they are not culls that some one has sent to Oklahoma to be sold; and that these stallions may be purchased for one-third the price that has been paid by local stallion companies for inferior animals.

For description, pedigrees and prices, call or write.  
**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Stillwater, Okla.**

**Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.**  
 FORT WORTH TEX.

Daily Capacity	Examine Our Sales of Oklahoma Hogs	Packers
5,000 Cattle		Fl. Worth Pack. Co.
10,000 Hogs		Armour & Company
5,000 Sheep		Swift & Co.
1,500 Horses & Mules		

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

**W. B. King,** GEN'L MGR.  
**O. W. Matthews,** SECY and TREAS.

**AT THE  
 ST. LOUIS NATIONAL  
 STOCK YARDS.**

East St. Louis, Illinois.  
 are located

**THE MAMMOTH  
 PACKING HOUSE.**

OF MORRIS & CO., SWIFT & CO., ARMOUR & CO.  
 and  
 ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF & PROVISION CO.  
 also

More butchers and regular order buyers than at any competitive market.

Write for market information.

**C. G. KNOX,** Vice President.  
**L. W. KRAKE,** Ass't Genl. Manager.

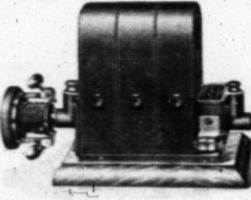
**C. T. JONES,** General Manager.  
**A. FYFE,** Genl. Traffic Manager

**CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP**

**Henricks Magneto Fires your Gas or Gasoline**  
**Engine Without the Aid of Batteries.**

It is better and more durable than any Dynamo. Its governor regulates the speed regardless of speed of fly wheel. Its governor adjusts to imperfect fly wheels. Its governor insures a constant and uniform spark. The spark does not burn the contacts of the engine. All strains are removed from the bearings of Magneto.

**FULLY GUARANTEED. HENRICKS NOVELTY CO.** 140 S. Capital Ave Indianapolis, Ind  
**AGENTS WANTED.**



**32 YEARS SELLING DIRECT**  
 We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.

**We Have No Agents**  
 but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

No. 544. Combination Buggy with extra seat sent to use when open buggy is desired. Price complete \$52. As good as sells for \$75 more.

No. 544. Single. Price complete \$59. As good as sells for \$75 more.

Our large Catalogue is FREE. Send for it.

**Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.**




**L. F. NAFTZGER,** President.  
**W. R. TUCKER,** Vice-President.  
**J. M. MOORE,** Cashier.

**Fourth National Bank**  
 OF WICHITA.

Capital, \$200,000.  
 Surplus, \$50,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

**Stop—Think**

Do you know how much you lost last year by not owning a correct stock and wagon scale? You admit you need one. Why don't you write for our catalogue.

**"New Idea"  
 Steel Pitless Scale**

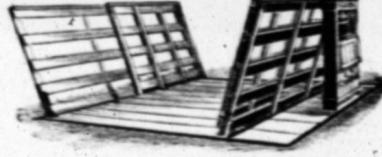
Get out. All complete, ready to weigh up except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Let us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him Now.

**OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY**  
 Box 955. Binghamton, N. Y.

**The New Idea  
 Pitless Scale**

You have not come. You save them on "underweights" when you buy an Osgood "New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale. No pit. No wall. No timber. No platform plank. No expense or trouble. You know you need a scale. You have been thinking and talking about it for years. Now send for our prices and liberal terms. Don't wait until you have lost the profits on another year's crops. We make all kinds of scales. By the way, do you know a good machinery man? Do him and us a favor. Show him this ad, and write us about scales for yourself.

**Osgood Scale Co., 801 1st, Binghamton, N. Y.**



**Wichita Business College**  
 SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

**STOCKMEN!**  
 Insure Highest Market Prices for your

**Cattle, Hogs and Sheep**  
 By consigning them to

**CLAY,  
 ROBINSON  
 & COMPANY**  
 Live Stock Commission

Chicago South Omaha  
 Sioux City So. St. Joseph  
 Kansas City Denver

Let us know what you have and when you expect to ship, and we will keep you well informed on the markets.

**OUR GRADUATES  
 SECURE  
 PAYING POSITIONS**  
 114-116 N. Market Street,  
 WICHITA, KANSAS.

**HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.**

Charles Jewett, \$75.00; with International Harvester Co.  
 Geo. Barnes \$75.00; Official County Reporter.  
 Harley Hughett \$65.00; with Pott Drug Co.  
 A. W. Cunningham \$100.00; Civil Ser-Washington, D. C.  
 Shirley Jocelyn \$150.00; Court Reporter, 6th Dist., O. T.  
 G. E. Baker \$150.00; Court Reporter 31st. Dist., Kan.

Any bright boy can do as well.  
 Write us for catalogue and term.

**F. A. HIBARGER,  
 WILL G. PRICE,**

# THE Live Stock Inspector

AND **FARM NEWS**  
FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL II, No. 15.

WOODWARD, OKLA., July 1, 1905.

Subscription, \$1.00

## A Lament.

Joseph Mills Hanson, in Leslie's  
Monthly Magazine for March.

"Rawhide" Smith's gone crazy.

"Rawhide" was my pard,

Used to be a daisy:

Say, it's mighty hard!

Down at Twin Buttes City

"Rawhide" met a maid,

Young an' slim an' pretty.

An' she turned his head.

Fer that little creature

Got him roped, all right;

First I knew, a preacher

Had 'em knotted tight.

Now he's gone to farmin'

'Way off from the range.

Says his place is charmin';

Lord, he's gettin' strange.

No more pal to cheer me

Ridin' herd at night,

No more comrade near me,

Game fer fun or fight.

One coat did fer cover,

Cold nights when it stormed.

But them nights is over;

"Rawhide" Smith's reformed!

## Drop a Kansas Meat Inspector.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—After a period of nearly eight years of quarreling with his superior officers at various assignments in the government meat inspection service, Dr. J. C. Milnes, a meat inspector claiming residence in Kansas, has finally fought himself out of office.

The record shows that Dr. Milnes was appointed in October, 1896, and assigned to duty at Kansas City, Kan. His services there did not show "a satisfactory executive ability," according to the statements of Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry. Milnes did not adapt himself readily to the duties, but as he seemed an honest worker and, according to the recommendation of his official superiors at Kansas City, "honest and sincere," Milnes was given a transfer in March of 1901 to Leavenworth. Then he was sent to Wichita, where everything went well till along in September, 1902, when Dr. Salmon noticed that a very small percentage of the hogs slaughtered under Milnes' inspection were condemned. The percentage in six months was .09, while at Chicago it was .13. A similar letter was sent to other inspectors over the country, where the number of condemned porkers seemed falling below the average.

That letter proved the beginning of

the departments long list of woes with Dr. Milnes. It was speedily followed by a reply in which Milnes defended himself and added the first of his charges in this language:

"In the last five years of my connection with this work, I have known of a good many irregularities and I know of some yet." He declared that the inspection of meat was surely imperfect. "The public," he added, "says our inspection is a farce."

About this time a new method of inspecting hogs for tuberculosis was being introduced, consisting of an examination of the glands in the head and neck. Dr. Salmon says great difficulty was found in persuading Milnes to follow this method, but finally, after being shown by inspectors sent to teach him, he acquiesced. Then Milnes went over to the other extreme and rejected so many of the hogs that there was a great outcry from the packers. But the next development in Wichita came in June, 1903, when the employes of the meat inspection station there petitioned the bureau of animal industry for a transfer of Dr. Milnes. In this petition, signed by Dr. C. W. Barnhardt, G. W. Knorr and others, Milnes was accused of referring to the secretary of agriculture in uncomplimentary terms, of defying regulations, and of declaring that he would resign, could he afford it, "and expose the rottenness of the department."

The upshot was Milnes' transfer temporarily to the station at Waterloo, Iowa. Soon afterward the Wichita employes addressed another petition, representing that Milnes had been making threats against them, and promised to go to Washington and tell all he knew. The following November the packers at Waterloo sent a telegram to Washington, protesting against the condemnation of hogs by Milnes, and a congressional delegation also swooped down upon the secretary and his chief of bureau. They, too, had heard from the packers and became busy. They asked for another inspector, as Milnes was condemning 11 per cent, of the hogs slaughtered. An inspector was sent to ascertain what Milnes was doing, and finally the latter was transferred to Chicago, January, 1904. At that time Dr. Salmon wrote his troublesome inspector a letter of warning.

"The force in Wichita lost respect for you," said the chief. "Your relations with the packing houses have also become intolerable. I desire not to be unfair to you, nor to be unduly harsh. I am of the opinion that you have acted erratically, but that you

can still perform good service."

Eventually this was responded to with charges of "rottenness in the service." An agent was then sent to Milnes to take a statement from him concerning charges made by the latter. Milnes ignored the agent and wrote another letter to the department in which he indulged himself in this fashion:

"Hath a dog money? Is it possible a cur can lend 3,000 ducats, or shall I bend low and in a bondsman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness, say: 'Fair sir, you spat on me on Wednesday last. Another time you called me a dog, and after this conduct I'll lend you thus much money.'"

Secretary Wilson was still without the specific charges when he set Milnes adrift early in the present year and took his name off the pay roll. The visit of the discharged inspector to Washington followed in February. He filed papers with President Roosevelt, charging that Dr. Salmon conducted the bureau of animal industry "in a gross, arbitrary and incompetent manner;" that he was "tyrannical in his conduct toward employes;" that he conducts the bureau in such a manner "that it is impossible to have honest inspection," and that "the bureau is a fraud, a farce, a delusion and a snare."

## Notice to Dip Cattle.

Woodward, Okla., June 14, 1905.

To all persons owning, controlling or having in charge any cattle with in the following described quarantined district or near to the same so that said cattle are, have been or may be exposed to infection by the contagious disease known as the itch, scab or mange:

In compliance with the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the Territory of Oklahoma adopted and approved by said commission on the 7th day of April, 1905, and set out in Proclamation of the Governor of said Territory on the said last named date.

You are hereby notified that for the purpose of enforcing the said rules and regulations the said cattle will be dipped as in said rules provided, and that on the 19th day of June 1905, I will be at the dipping vat of R. H. Ross on section 4, in township 26, North, of range 25, west of the Indian Meridian in said quarantined district hereinafter described

in Woodward county, Oklahoma Territory and for the purpose of receiving and dipping said cattle according to law, and you are hereby further notified to have your cattle, or those in your charge, at said dipping vat at said time that the same may be dipped according to the manner prescribed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States.

Boundaries of District Quarantined, beginning at the northeast corner of township 29, range 22, west; thence south on the east line of said township to the southeast corner of the same; thence west to the range line between township 24 and 25; thence south to the township line between 23 and 24; thence west to the west line of said county of Woodward; thence North along the west line of said Woodward county to the North west corner of said county; thence east along the North boundary line between the State of Kansas and said County to the place of beginning.

W. T. JUDKINS,

Territorial Live Stock Inspector.

## No More Range Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 14.—

There will be no classification for earlots of native, or grainfed, feeding cattle at the American Royal Live Stock show this year. This was one of the results of a meeting of the directors in this city yesterday. At a previous meeting it had been agreed to abolish the dividing line between native and range bred feeding cattle, which has the 98th meridian. Yesterday it was decided to do away with all distinctions between feeding cattle in earlots save those of breeding and age. There will be two general divisions in the earlot exhibit—fat cattle, 15 head to constitute a carload; and feeding cattle, 20 head to constitute a carload.

The classifications in the earlot division will be the same for each of the four breeds, Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway—but, as heretofore, each breed will complete by itself. There will be but one class for fat cattle in each breed, and this for all ages. For feeding cattle there will be three classes with three premiums in each. The classes will be 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves. In each of the four breeds \$900 will be offered a number of specials and trophies, making the total premiums for earlots upwards of \$4,500.

Feeding cattle are defined as cattle that have never had any grain, cottonseed meal, oil cake, gluten meal, or

like concentrated food. Fat cattle for the competition may be fed on food in any manner, and at any place.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by President A. M. Thompson; Vice President Eugene Rust; Secretary T. J. Wornall, Superintendent of Publicity John M. Hazelton, Charles Gudgel, J. W. Rouse, B. O. Cowan, George Stevenson, jr., and H. W. Elliot, Col. O. P. Updegraff, superintendent of the horse department, and William McLaughlin and J. C. Robinson, of the committee in charge of this department, reported the horse classification, which was finally adopted. It calls for premiums aggregating \$8,000.

The following judges for the horse department were selected: Prof. C. F. Cuttiss, Ames, Ia.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.; and Col. R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago. Dr. D. V. Luekey, state veterinarian of Missouri, and Dr. T. W. Hadley of Kansas City, Kan., were appointed official veterinarians.

Four assistant superintendents were appointed, one to have charge of each of the four cattle divisions as follows: J. W. Rouse, Kansas City Herefords; B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Shorthorns; George Stevenson, jr., Waterville, Kas., Angus; and Charles Gray, Chicago, Galloways. Rules and regulations were adopted, and will be published in the official premium list now in press.

JNO. M. HAZELTON.

#### Guthrie Thanks the Editors of the Twin Territories.

There are many reasons why the people of Oklahoma as well as the people of Guthrie should feel good over the successful entertainment of the National Editorial association in the Capital City last week. If one may judge from the speeches of Colonel John Dymond, of Louisiana, president of the association, and other officers and members, since the convention adjourned, if the decided tone of the editorials appearing in all states and territories, and the resolutions adopted before adjournment here, count for anything, as they most certainly do, the convention will result in hundreds of people moving to Oklahoma, in thousands of dollars being invested, in increased values, and in all probability statehood.

The people of the territories realize the good that will come from the visit of the editors, and it is proper that the credit should be placed where it rightly belongs not with Guthrie alone, but with the whole of the twin territories. Over a year ago when Guthrie became the avowed candidate for the 1905 meeting, the Oklahoma Press association endorsed her candidacy and began an active campaign in her behalf. At St. Louis the editors of Oklahoma and Indian Territory were solidly behind Guthrie, and their work made it possible to secure the convention for Oklahoma.

From the start the editors of Oklahoma have offered their time and money to make the entertainment of the national guests a success. They aided in working out the details, in arranging the itinerary, in preparing for the receptions, and for the care of the editors during their tour of the

territories. Many members of the Press associations of the twin territories attended the sessions in Guthrie, and about two hundred made the the swing of the two territories with the national editors.

The success of the Guthrie Convention was due to the loyal support of the people throughout the two territories, especially the editors. For the people of Guthrie the State Capital expresses sincere thanks to the members of the Press associations of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.—State Capital.

#### What's the Matter With You.

If you are a young man of good sense and feel that your employer and office associates do not regard you kindly, it is worth more than anything else in your horizon for you to stop and ask yourself, "Why?" There will be a reason for the merest shade of indifference, and if you will realize the importance of discovering what it is, a little personal laboratory work will determine the cause. Your greatest blinder in the search will be your egotism, perhaps. Cast out this devil and look at yourself as you can imagine the man across the street looking, and between the two of you, if you have a degree of tact and intuition you ought to discover where the trouble lies. It may shock you, indeed, when you have brought yourself facing your weakness.

It is needless to say that the one supreme qualification in personality is honesty. It is almost an impossibility for an honest bearing to be offensive. Your worst enemy who declares that you are hopelessly wrong in a point of view will respect that point of view to the degree that you stand for it and by it in all honesty. Nobody, not even a fool, will consider a hypocritical bearing and evasive, effusive manner as more than a sycophantic bid for something not to be had in honest openness. The time is not long past when a man in business has to ask Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde to church, politics, or State. Never was the world more willing in its heart to give a man his personality and yet never has a man seemed less disposed to avail himself of the privilege.

Link your personality with your business, or profession. Make your personality the index of your work. When you have associated the two for yourself, depend upon it that the public in its relation with you will have discovered the sign. To the extent that you recognize your personal responsibility in your relations with the world, social and economic, to that extent you will have a never relaxing monitor, prompting to success that shall be worthy of the name.—Earth.

#### The Great Bend Way.

Mr. Fred Aber, manager of the Farmers' Federation, in speaking of Alva's good road work, north of the Salt Fork, a few days since, said, "There is a strip of road two miles long and 40 feet wide, just south of Great Bend, Kansas, that is now one of the best roads in America. Years ago I saw loaded wagons sink to the hub in the dry sand on that road but

they went to work 10 or 12 years ago and for years had all of the straw, hay and manure of the stables of the city, that would otherwise have been wasted or destroyed, systematically spread upon that road. The consequence is that a deep black mould has been formed that is about the consistency of firm cheese. It is not solid like a limestone pike but springy to the tread and so firm that the heaviest loads hardly leave an impression.

This road was made by the application of the refuse of the stables upon the sand. I know of another case, said Mr. Aber, that of a man who lived in the sand south of Ellinwood, Kan., who for some years put all of his waste cornstocks and strawstacks on the half mile of sandy road on one side of his farm, which is now as solid as the Great Bend road."

The above is taken from the Alva Record and looks like a good idea. It is so simple and in-expensive that it would do no harm to try at least. If every farmer would put for a like effort and the business men do a part every city would soon have good roads leading thereto.

#### Kansas City Markets.

##### SPECIAL TO LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, June 20, 1905. The cattle market has shown weakness for the past ten days, fat cattle losing 10 to 25 cents last week but it remained for today to witness a big break, 15 to 25. A large part of the receipts today are fat steers, and the supply of these has been excessive for two weeks, both here and at other markets. Hot weather has also cut some figure in the depression lately, as consumption is so much smaller. The feeder trade is influenced a good deal by the condition of the fat cattle market, and is therefore lower this week, but good corn weather has benefited stocker prices, through the approval prospects for a crop.

The run for two days is 16,000 cattle not very excessive, but nearly all of it is in the Native division, and a large share of today is beef steers. To beef steers today will sell around \$5.50, bulk of steers \$4.50 to \$5.25, which is 25 to 40 cents lower than a week ago.

Feeders lost 10 to 20 cents last week, but sold pretty good yesterday, as the recent rains helped some, but the break in fat cattle today puts them in the hole again; they sell at \$3.50 to \$4.35.

Hog receipts are running very liberal, but without very much injury to prices. Market is 5 to 10 lower yesterday and today, however, greatest loss on medium and heavy weights. Lights now bring the top, which is \$5.00 today, medium and heavy weights selling at \$5.20 to \$5.27½. The demand here is very strong, and packers are shipping in a great many hogs from outside markets, both because they want more hogs here, and for the reason that prices are lower at the other markets. They shipped in 4800 hogs yesterday.

J. A. RICKART.

Place an ad. in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR if you want quick and profitable returns.

#### "SLIDE ME OFF AT BLISS."

#### Wichita Poet Has Written Six Stanzas About Indian Celebration.

Published By Request.

"Coyote Pete," a Wichita poet has framed up six stanzas of poetry which will be the official song of the great cowboy and Indian blowout at the 101 ranch near Bliss, Ok., next Sunday:

SLIDE ME OFF AT BLISS.  
Route me o'er the Santa Fe,  
De Santa Fe, de Santa Fe:  
A dead game sport I've longed to be  
And want to see  
De dangdest biggest roping bee  
And reddest hottest jamboree  
Dat ever was er e'er will be  
Within de present century.  
Den route me o'er the Santa Fe  
And slide me off at Bliss.  
I've had a spell with Jerry Black,  
With Jerry Black, with Jerry Black  
Dat man is sure a crackerjack,  
And has a knack  
Of getting thar an' getting back  
When his trains are on the track  
An' their gears hain' out of whack;  
An' his coal hain' too dangled slack,  
When you're with dat Jerry Black  
You see never far from "Bliss."  
I've often heard of fair Lucile,  
Of fair Lucile, of fair Lucile,  
De gal they say can rope an eel  
Or ride a shippery elm peel,  
An' sure as i'm a guy that's real  
I must a secret here reveal,  
Dat in my mellow soul I feel  
A wicked hankering to "congeal"  
In honor of this fair Lucile,  
So roll me off at Bliss.  
I long to see Geronimo  
Geronimo, Geronimo,  
An' framed it by no long ago  
Dat I must know  
De present greatest living Lo  
An' see de pas; his nobbs can go  
Wid arrow straight and bended bow  
Behind the humping buffalo,  
I want to see Geronimo  
So dump me off at Bliss.  
Ye editors will be there,  
Will be there, will all be there,  
From Dixieland and everywhere,  
Exceptin' those with curly hair;  
They scent afar that grizzly bear,  
An' roasted rump of bison rare,  
An' if Joe Miller don't take care  
Some hungry scribe will lose his share  
For "Coyote Pete" 'll sure be there  
If you dump me off at bliss.

#### Did it Ever Occur to You?

That you are employed by a firm interested in your welfare and success?  
That your success in life depend on your own efforts?

That grumbling will not make your work easier, but on the contrary much harder?

That you are paid for more time you do not work than the extra time time you may be required to?

That personal appearance governs to a great extent one's success?

That some of us must do the work, as all cannot be employers?

That the clock will keep time without watching the hands go around?

That it is much better to get in line and keep step than be out of the procession and watch others marching forward?

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

(Copyrighted 1905, by William C. Sprague, President The Sprague Correspondence School of Law.)

Landlord And Tenant.

NO. 3. THE TENANT'S RIGHT TO REMOVE FIXTURES.

Under what circumstances may a tenant, who has attached or affixed something to the real estate during the term of his tenancy, the right to detach it and take it away with him?

In the first place it is an invariable rule, we believe, that right exists at all it can not be exercised after the tenant's term has expired. If exercised, it must be during his term or immediately at its close. Once the tenant's estate is ended he is in the position of a stranger and can not claim a right to enter for the purpose of removing fixtures. This, of course, aside from any agreement with the landlord permitting him so to do. The time for removal may be extended. Merely being in possession does not give the tenant the right to remove the articles. If the tenant holds over the term of his lease without the consent of his landlord he can not, after his term expires, remove the articles. "During the term" means during the time when he is rightfully in possession.

The main difficulty arising out of the subject is that of determining what is removable and what is not. Formerly anything substantially affixed to the real estate by the tenant could not be taken away by him, the law presuming that the tenant intended the fixture to be a permanent improvement to the property. The old law has been superseded by statutes and decisions more favorable to the tenant, as we shall see.

There are several tests applied by the courts in settling questions of this kind between land lords and tenants. They are as follows:

First. Can the thing be removed without injury to the property? If it can not, this goes far in determining the question in favor of the landlord.

Second. Was it intended by the tenant, when affixed, to be a permanent addition to the property? If it was so intended, the courts will incline to prevent its removal.

Third. Was it annexed for temporary use of the business of the tenant, to make the property more convenient for his own purpose, or for temporary ornament? If so, it may in general be taken away.

Aside from agreement between the landlord and the tenant (which, by the way, should be had if possible and this may be written or verbal) the foregoing tests will usually settle the matter.

As to what is a permanent annexing, as intended in the second test, aside from the matter of the intention of the tenant, it has been said that the mere fact that a thing is nailed, or bolted, or screwed to the floor, walls or ceiling, does not of itself make the addition permanent. The intention to make a permanent or temporary improvement must often depend upon and be inferred from the nature of the article, the mode of annexing, and the purpose or use of the article.

An important variation in the general rule is this: Where the premises are leased for a particular purpose known to the landlord, it is presumed that the landlord assents to the tenant putting in any fixtures which are needed to make the premises suitable for the purpose and removing them on his going out; but where the premises are used for purpose other than that for which they were rented, or for a purpose not known to the landlord, such presumption does not exist. The rule applies not only to shelving, counters, gas fixtures, etc., but also to Engines, boilers, machinery, and even frame buildings.

Again, nurserymen and florists may remove their hothouses, trees, plants, because these are a part of their stock in trade, and presumably the landlord so understood when he rented, while, on the other hand, a tenant generally can not remove trees, bushes, flowers, greenhouses, etc., though put in by him. In general, where the article or articles annexed are personal in their nature and are merely accessory to the business, and have been put in for that purpose, and not as accessories to the real estate, they belong to and may be removed by the tenant. Hence the stone piers of a railroad bridge were held in an Ohio case to be the property of the railroad company and removable as against the owners of the land. A tenant has been allowed to take away kettles fixed in mortar, steam engines, mills, and even buildings constructed for the particular purpose of business. But where the articles annexed were not peculiarly for the benefit of the present business, that might be carried on in the building, they will be taken as belonging to the realty, as slate in roof, doors, gaspipes, iron sink, etc.

Householders may remove bar fixtures, grates, shelving, etc., unless so affixed as that when removed they materially damage the property.

In conclusion, it may be said that if the articles in question are annexed for the special purpose of immediate profit, and make no necessary or customary appendage to the realty, and if they can be removed without injury to the value of that which remains, they belong to the tenant, otherwise to the owner. This, of course, all aside from any agreement between the parties.

In our next installment we shall study the tenant's obligations and that of the landlord to make repairs.

(To be continued)

Texas Fever Ticks.

There have been a great many references in the bulletins and press bulletins of the Oklahoma experiment station at Stillwater in regard to the fever tick and it is gratifying to know that stockmen and farmers generally appreciate information of this kind. A few have followed out the general plan of getting rid of the ticks that has been recommended so often and they are now entirely rid of ticks on their farms and pastures; consequently they are rid of Texas fever. It is not necessary at this time to undertake to prove that the tick does carry the germ from infected to sus-

ceptible cattle, for practically every stockman and farmer knows this, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that a little careful work for a season or two is sufficient to rid a pasture or farm of the tick.

In order to work at the tick intelligently, it is necessary to know how they develop and the length of time necessary for them to hatch from the eggs. The large tick seen on animals of all kinds is the female and when fully developed, falls to the ground where the eggs are deposited. In the summer season these eggs will hatch in from twenty to thirty days. In the spring and fall it will take longer, and eggs deposited late in fall will not hatch before the following spring. The time necessary for the eggs to hatch has been determined several times in the laboratory. In one test during the latter part of July and the first part of August, the eggs hatched in twenty days while another test made in September required twenty-six days.

After the eggs are hatched, the young ticks get on the grass and weeds where they remain until some passing animal brushes against them. These young ticks are generally called "seed ticks", but this name is applied to the young of any ticks whether they are cattle ticks or not. The young ticks soon attach themselves to the animal and after shedding their skins (moulting) a couple of times, develop rapidly into the adult form. The time required for development after the young ticks get on the animal is about twenty to twenty-five days in warm weather. During cold weather, they develop slowly and ticks that get on the cattle late in the fall may be carried all winter, completing their development in the spring.

If one is familiar with the above life history, it will aid very materially in dealing with the tick. It is necessary for the tick to become attached to some animal before it can complete its development; it may live for several weeks on the grass and weeds but it will never develop until it gets food from some animal. This is an important item in the destruction of the tick, for if the pasture is unused for a season, it will free it from ticks. To rid a pasture of ticks that is in use will require close work but it will pay in the end. For a small bunch of cattle such as is owned on the average farm, a dipping vat is too expensive and is not even necessary. Crude petroleum may be obtained in any portion of Oklahoma for a few cents per gallon and there is no better remedy. It may be applied with a brush, mop, or in the form of a spray. A mixture of cheap kerosene and lard is also effective.

Do not expect to get your cattle rid of ticks by feeding them sulphur and saltpeter or any other combination, for it will not cause them to drop off. If the ticks are removed from the cattle once every two or three weeks by using any of the oils and no outside cattle with ticks on them are brought into the pasture, you may get rid of the ticks in one season. On many farms where there are only a few cattle, the ticks are removed by hand picking and put in a cup of oil or buried. A few cattle may be kept free from ticks by this means.

The advantage of having a farm, a

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township, or a county free from ticks are evident. In the first place, if there are no ticks there will be no Texas fever. No one ever saw cattle with fever that were free from ticks. In the second place no considerable area that has ticky cattle will be found above the federal quarantine line. It is simply a loss of time and energy to worry about the quarantine lines while you have fever ticks on your cattle.

The vitality of the tick egg is such that it is practically impossible for the pastures to become disinfected by freezing temperatures. Some of the eggs will hatch out as they did this spring, following an unusually cold winter and some ticks will pass through the winter attached to the cattle. In order to determine definitely the vitality of eggs, the following experiment was made last winter. Ticks were secured from Texas and Florida, those from Texas were received on January 22 and those from Florida on February 2. Those received from Florida were depositing eggs when they arrived and those from Texas began depositing eggs the next day after they were received. These eggs were placed outside of the building in an exposed place on the evening of February 4 and allowed to remain in the cold until February 14, after which they were removed and placed in an incubator at a temperature of 36 degrees F. The first young ticks appeared March 4 and practically all of the eggs were hatched by March 10. The minimum temperature during the time the eggs were exposed ranged from 15 degrees above to eighteen degrees below zero. If the eggs of the fever tick will hatch after being exposed to such a low temperature, it is useless to expect the cold of the winters to disinfect the pastures.

There is no extremely easy plan by which you can rid pastures of ticks, but by taking a little time and work along with plenty of crude petroleum, you can get rid of them, stop the loss by Texas fever, and secure the much coveted convenience of being above the quarantine line. If counties could be induced to take up the work in a systematic manner they could be in a position next year to be placed above the quarantine line.

Nearly everybody that bought garden seeds this year "out of a box" got badly skinned. Much of the seed failed to sprout, and the plants that did not come up had but little vitality. Now is a good time to swear—and swear—hard that you will never again buy old package seeds at the grocery, and be sure to keep your oath. The loss, in this county this year from seed will amount to many hundreds of dollars, besides the loss of time and wear and tear and patience and the provocation to profanity.—Beaver Herald.

## PURELY PERSONAL

W. P. Moulton, who has been visiting Dr. Abbott and family, left for his home in Stuart, Iowa Monday.

Emery Nixon has removed from Tangier to Woodward and will drive the hack from Woodward to Stone.

Dr. Wilson, who has been in Minnesota and Wisconsin visiting relatives the past two weeks returned Tuesday.

J. C. Pearman and family left Monday evening for an extended visit to his parents in Farmersburg, Indiana.

Col. A. T. Sniggs of Alva was in Woodward Monday to see about the wheat market here, where he owns an elevator.

Mrs. J. P. Verser, who has been visiting her son at Stone returned the latter part of the week. She is rejoicing over the birth of a little grandson.

Col. W. M. Holland, traveling salesman for Wichita Produce Co., was in town Tuesday. His best friends claim he is famous as a notorious prevaricator and pitch player.

E. H. Hall caught an eleven pound channel cat fish out of the North Canadian river. He claims it to be the largest fish ever caught in the river. Can anybody beat this?

Dave Marum, accompanied by his pipe, is here attending supreme court. Mr. Marum says Woodward is the best town on earth and is angling for a trunk line.—Guthrie Leader.

A charter has been granted to the First State bank of Shattuck with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are E. Rall, G. E. Nickel, L. E. Rall and P. C. Emerson all of Alva.

J. R. Duncan and wife of Day county were visiting in Woodward Tuesday. Mr. Duncan was the first settler of Day county and has taken this paper continuously since it's first publication.

A plug race between two horses owned by Jim Maxwell and Pete Creede for \$50 to the winner was won by the finest named by fourteen inches. The race was run on Tuesday on the Woodward track west of town.

The first report of threshing comes from Jno Rhynard near Moscow who threshed 26 bu per acre of winter wheat and 16½ bushels of spring wheat per acre. Joe Cox's wheat, 20 bu's per acre. This will do very well.

Dr. Rose whose card appears elsewhere in the News has perfected improvements in his X Ray machine and now has one of the best ever made. This fact is a valuable piece of information for all in Woodward county.

The Masonic Lodge here gave a banquet on last Thursday night with covers laid for fifty guests. An orchestra furnished fine music and in addition to home folks the spread was enjoyed by seventeen brothers from Curtis and two from Wichita Kansas.

E. B. Garwood brought in two loads of elegant hay this week which sold at \$5 per ton.

Woodward will put her Fourth of July money this year into a patriotic good-roads-to-town movement.

The cotton crop in Woodward county promises mighty well at this time. Excellent stand and thrifty plants.

Mrs. Will Collier and daughter, Lottie, from Beaver county, Neb., are guests of S. B. Laune and family.

Dr. Wm. Jenner has returned from a trip to western Woodward county where he inspected several herds for mange.

Mrs. Tom Donellan and daughter Maggie, returned from Wichita Monday evening where they have been for hospital treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Morrison arrived Friday morning from St. Louis, Mo., called here by the death of their mother, Mrs. Tandy.

Although claiming to be a loyal democrat, Kellogg persists in keeping in line with Roosevelt and this week added another bright baby boy to his bunch.

Mrs. Logan Bennett of Wagoner, I. T., arrived here Monday evening, for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thompson and other relatives.

Last winter was the coldest and this summer is already the hottest in Oklahoma since the settlement of the country. Maybe this means statehood at the October special session of Congress.

W. P. Moulton, editor of the Herald at Stuart, Iowa, is here visiting Dr. Abbott and family. He is willing to confess, confidentially of course, that Oklahoma is superior in every manner to old Iowa.

Doc Thomas is likely to lose his bet that the Panama Canal would be finished before the new Gerlach Bank building. The latter is now almost ready for use and is considered by many the handsomest structure in Oklahoma.

Earl Workman's shop is a positive blessing to Woodward since he put in that big lathe. This week he cut a quarter inch thread on a steel rod which otherwise would have involved a delay of days besides express charges or freight in sending same to Kansas City.

T. J. Shinn brought in a few stalks of red clover sown last March on red soil two miles south east of town. The clover measures 16 inches and is in bloom. Mr. Shinn compares it most favorably with alfalfa in this country. Mr. Shinn says he has lived in red clover country for sixty four years and this is as fine as he ever saw.

Prof. Bert Langley, formerly principal of the Pawnee schools, was here the first of the week consulting with the school board with the view of taking the principalship of the Woodward schools. He is a graduate of the Northwestern Normal at Alva and an excellent young man. Woodward would be fortunate in securing him as principal of her schools.

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Made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 discs cutting the same number of feet. Can be increased or decreased in size at your convenience; are simple and an unqualified success. Can be operated just as easily and with as much confidence as the ordinary horse plow. If interested write us for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., addressing:

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M. A. BURDICK & SON, Mooreland, Oklahoma.

This paper acknowledges with thanks the courtesy of Inspector W. F. Judkins in furnishing a notice of the order for dipping cattle in the mange quarantined district of Woodward county, published in this issue.

Shugart, the bussman, and his wife and baby were visitors at 101 ranch last Sunday. If there is any one more attentive to business at all hours of night or day than the owner of the Woodward Bus and Carriage Company, he has never yet been discovered.

The May Monitor wants a County Press Association. The Supply Republican wants Beaver county included. This paper suggests the addition of Dewey county as being in same legislative council district. The three counties should work together for the selection of honest officials, regardless of politics.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Herod and Miss Delia Jones left Thursday for Wichita where Mrs. Herod goes for treatment for her eyes. She has had considerable trouble with her eyes but the week prior to her leaving she has been almost totally blind. Her many friends hope she will soon return and be greatly benefitted.

An advertiser and real estate man, who is attracting considerable attention through the western states is A. P. Lone Wilson, Jr., of Topeka, Kan. He has an ad. on another page of this paper which may be of great benefit to you. He is less than 30 years of age but his success in the short career as a business man has been something marvelous and this he attributes mostly to his advertising in which he is very liberal though judicious. He is at present carrying advertising in about 2500 periodicals. He is a real estate specialist and has over 2000 branch officers and agents though his office is at Topeka, Kansas. He carries more advertising than any other man in the west and pays cash in advance for all of it. Anyone having property for sale or desiring to buy property would do well to correspond with him.

**CORN** HARVESTER cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a binder. Price \$14. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work.  
**NEW PROCESS M'FG CO., Lincoln, Kas.**

### SALE DATES.

American Galloway Breeders Association Sale, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.

American Galloway Breeders Association Sale, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.

### Santa Fe Special Rates.

#### SPECIAL RATE TRIP.

Rates to California and at Portland Oregon.

National Council Nights of Columbus Los Angeles June 5-12.

Christian Endeavor San Francisco Aug. 17-24. Rates of one first class limited fair for round trip.

#### EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

\$19.10 Denver and Colorado Springs.

\$18.35 Pueblo and return.

Going June 30th to July 1st, return until July 12. Extension can be had until Aug. 8.

#### GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

\$13.80 Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return, going Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, return Sept. 11. An extension can be had until Oct. 7.

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.

### Couldn't Spit On His Hands.

A shipbuilder tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of the shipbuilding companies.

The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparative shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below.

Mike was put into a diver's suit, and, with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was heard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his helmet.

"Take off the rust of it," said Mike. "Why, what's the matter?" asked they.

"Take off the rust of it," doggedly reiterated Mike. "I'll wur-rk no longer on a job where I esn't spit on me hands."—Harper's Weekly.

## THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT

### MILK FEVER TREATMENT.

At this season of the year many are likely to be called upon to give treatment for milk fever. The air cure for milk fever which has come into popular favor during the last year has saved many a fine milch cow. The treatment consists in pumping air into the udder. The apparatus required is a bicycle pump, two feet of rubber pipe and a milking tube. Be sure to sterilize the tube in boiling water before inserting into the teat. Pump each quarter of the udder full of air and place a rubber band on the end of the teat to prevent the escape of the air. Rub and knead the udder well and leave the cow to rest. If she does not show signs of recovery in a short time, repeat the treatment in a couple of hours. Every farmer can procure such an outfit as described above at a small cost and keep it on hand in case of an emergency. "A stitch in time saves nine," and being forearmed is forewarned.

### WHY HE IS SUCCESSFUL.

We asked a farmer friend of ours the other day to tell us how it was he made his dairy pay so handsomely having been in the business but a couple of years. His reply was, "Square dealing is what pays. Cheat nobody and be sure your cows do not cheat you. Keep a regular account of them. Weigh the milk night and morning once a week, weigh the feed and you can come close enough to her yield annually. Then test her milk. It should contain no less than 3 per cent of butter fat and 12 per cent of solids. Remember that the dairy cow is a machine for converting hay, ensilage, bran corn and other feeds into milk the larger her capacity to consume this feed and the more she can get out of it the more profitable she will be for her owner. We use a silo and could not get along without it. I have found that all cows give a much larger yield during winter. In the spring they give a large yield on grass which lasts until autumn. Then let them take a six week's vacation before asking them to get down to business.

Keep good stock; as a man is so he thinks, so he does. If he is a scrub farmer he will have scrub stock because it suits his ideas. Such a farmer will never go to farmers' institute and has no use for book farming. Give such a man blooded stock and he will soon reduce it to a scrub by starvation and neglect. I would rather sell my stock than to see them go hungry and unfed around me. My milch cows are in partnership with me. I satisfy their wants and they my demands. If they fail to pay their board bill and leave a balance on the wrong side the sooner I get rid of them the better."

### AT THE END OF THE MILKING PERIOD.

Too little attention is paid to the drying off of cows in the dairy. Feed has much to do with the cow going dry. If the cow is not much of a milker there will be no trouble experienced in drying her off; but, on the other hand, a cow that gives a good, profit-

able yield of milk, and only those should be in the dairy herd, it is often difficult to dry her off, and the work should be along methodical lines. We would advise milking the cows once a day only for the last week or fortnight before drying them off entirely. Then when the once a day milking practice is over, the udder should be milked dry every three days for several times. It will often be noted that after the second or third milking out of the udder that the milk will become thick.

This is the normal condition of drying and indicates that the process is nearly completed. Many of the best cows in dairy herds have been ruined simply through carelessness on the part of their owners in not drying them off properly at the close of the milking period.

### THE MILKERS HANDS.

The milker's hands should be washed and dried just before milking. The custom of sitting down to milk without washing the hands is a bad one, yet it is one that has become wellnigh universal. Men brush the cows, clean out the barn, sweep the floor, handle feeds, and then take the pails and sit down to milk. Their hands have become hard and dry in the various operations, but they soften them by milking a little milk into their palms and rubbing on the teats of the cows. This is not a desirable thing to do, as it merely plasters the invisible dirt into the teats, and the same in a short time becomes dry enough to fall into the milk. The custom of washing the hands before milking is not one easy to establish, for usually only cold water is obtainable in the barn. A trip must be made to the house in most cases. The only solution of the problem is to carry to the stable a pail full of warm water just as milking is about to begin. The washing of the hands is of enough importance to justify the producer of milk taking some trouble to see that it is done. We realize the fact that in the case of intended for city delivery it is about impossible to get the milkers to go to the trouble of taking the precautions mentioned. They say that their milk is to be poured into cans that contain dirty milk from other farms, and that it would therefore spoil just as quickly anyway. This shows something wrong in our practices of producing milk for public consumption.

### THE FOREMILK.

The foremilk is a name that has been given to the milk that is in the teats of the cow at the time milking begins. It contains numerous germs that have come into the teat through the orifice. It is advised by our most careful dairymen to milk this on to the floor rather than into the pail. How far up the germs progress no one knows. In some cases the germ that have come in by way of the foremilk have made their way far up into the udder; but this is not generally the case. Doubtless there will be a difference, according as the cow is an easy or a hard milker. In the case of some

udders the orifice. Sometimes this is so much the case that the cows leak their milk. In some cases the orifice is small and the muscles around it are firm. These are the hard milkers. The foremilk is generally poor in quality, and its loss does not count for much in the way of lessened butter product. As it represents but a few spoonfuls of milk anyway, it is probably just as well not to save it, if it is desired to have the milk keep for a long time. In the case of a good many farmers, however, no attention need be paid to the matter of foremilk, for the reason that milk keeps long enough, anyway. The farmers that do not sell milk for in-

stant delivery do not care if their milk does sour in twenty-four hours or such a matter. Besides, if their stables are kept clean there will be few germs to work their way into the foremilk, and that milk will, therefore, contain few germs.

The man that is most concerned about the foremilk is the one that is trying to build up a special trade in a whole milk. He wants a milk that will keep for more than twenty four hours under ordinary conditions, and the keeping quality of the milk is of more importance to him than the value of the small quantity of foremilk.

## HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT

### WHY I LIKE MULES BEST.

For Work:—The percentage of spoiled mules is insignificant, therefore I buy on the market without any misgivings. The question, "Is he a good worker?" is seldom asked the seller, for the simple reason that so few are otherwise. They stand more heat, are tougher, are seldom hurt, almost immune from sickness, are steady and always ready; no re-breaking after each long rest period as is often the case with young horses at four, are less than half the trouble to "break" or train, respond readily to kind treatment. They are salable any month in the year. Colts are salable at weaning time—seven or eight months old. I can sell my teams at a nice profit if bought young. Values on the increase, numbers on the decrease. So they pay for their board in work and net as good or better profits than any other farm animal. These young mules learn their places quickly and thoroughly, thereby making a most agreeable work animal, not being easily spoiled. They consume less feed than the horse for the same amount of labor performed and keep in better condition and are not so particular as to kind or condition of feed. A mule when "stalled" will try again and again, just getting down and digging after it, while a horse is easily discouraged and if he can be induced to try again after the second or third attempt, does so in lumps which are not calculated to move the load.

In the cornfield the little foot of the mule is carefully placed, resulting in a considerable saving of corn. They turn quickly at the end of the row nearly every time into the right row. Having a very tough hoof, they are seldom shod unless for the sake of "roughing" for ice. For this reason and because the donkey generally kicks for "fun" there is very little danger, less than with young horses.

For profit:—Mule colt raising is very remunerative, no other farm animal can yield the returns that the brood mare does. Besides doing the regular farm work her mule colt is worth usually about \$60. If she pays her board in work, then there is the colt for profit. The general range of prices for colts is from \$30 to \$100 at weaning time. Then there are those farmers who buy these colts and yearlings, keeping them for a year or two on roughage and pasture gen-

erally, sometimes giving a little grain, and who realize from 75 to 100 per cent annually. Doubling their money on them in a twelve-month is quite common.—Successful Farmer.

### GROOMING.

The skin of a horse, like other animals, is a mass of excretory organs, supplied with innumerable pores which if kept open a constant flow of watery fluid discharges, carrying off the effete waste material which has performed its proper function in the maintenance of the body. The epidermis also is composed of an infinite number of glands which constantly pour an oily secretion to the surface, which is essential to keeping the skin flexible as well as furnishing the necessary nourishment for the hair to keep it soft and glossy.

It will not do, therefore, for these horses to get clogged, for in that case the skin would soon become dry, rough, hard and diseased; nor is there much danger of it except when the horse is hard at work. Then the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when the animal is idle, and if the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin, dust will accumulate, mixing with it, and, if not cleaned off, fill and clog the pores. As a result the skin will not only become diseased, but the whole system more or less deranged. The impurities, unable to escape through the skin, will accumulate in different places and give rise to blisters, which if neglected, may lead to blood poisoning, or something else nearly as bad. By regular, thorough grooming, however, all this will be prevented, the pores kept open and a healthier, thriftier condition of the animal maintained. A horse having a thick, tough skin will endure a tolerably sharp currycomb, which used on another with a thin, tender skin would be a positive cruelty. Whatever accumulations of dirt may be on the hair after the use of the currycomb, a thorough cleaning out of the skin should follow by the aid of a good brush.

### GOOD FARM HORSES.

In improving horses on the farm; that is to say, when they are bred on the same the principle which governs breeding in other lines should apply there also. What we mean more particularly is this: What the farmer should fix upon that breed of horses

(Continued on page 10.)

## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,  
OKLAHOMA, MISSOURI.

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

JULY 1, 1905.

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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.

Woodward is going to have a new band stand on wheels so they can give concerts every Saturday night, from the Cattle King Hotel to the Delta Hotel.

A new mail route has been established, daily service, between Woodward and Stone, in Day county, taking in Rawdon, Higley, Bridgewater, Vassar, Strain and Stone. This will help, some.

A Civil War veteran at the Old Soldiers Home in Dodge City loaded up on Kansas whiskey at a Dodge City Joint on Decoration Day and renewed his battle spirit by shooting and killing two of his old Comrades.

The city has purchased for \$800 from Wm B about, forty acres of land one mile south and one half mile west of the south west corner of town site for the purpose of burying grounds. Ten acres will be patted and sold for immediate use.

We have the name of a gentleman from DeSoto, Mo., who desires to put in an electric light and ice plant and water works, either municipal or private corporation ownership for Woodward. He writes us that he will be here early in July to look over the field and make an offer.

The dipping order published in this issue, is presumably ill advised, as a large portion of owners in the district quarantined last year have faithfully complied with the requirements and claim that no infection or exposure to same now exists. This is a matter which is under the direct supervision of the Inspector stationed here and his efforts should be to know the facts and advise the Board accordingly. Wherever infection exists the order should be strictly and impartially enforced. Where there is no infection, it would be rank injustice to enforce the order.

The Kansas live stock inspector has been removed from his station at Kiowa, and hereafter all cattle shipped from this county will be obliged to have government inspection before being taken out of Oklahoma, otherwise such cattle will be taken into the quarantine pen at Kansas City and sold as southern cattle. There is a government inspector at Woodward who will be handy to this place. The address of the government inspector is Dr. William Yenner, Woodward, Okla. Information can be had by wiring the Santa Fe Agent at Woodward.—Mooreland Leader.

A new phase of horse swapping has developed recently in this county. During the absence of W. J. Riley who resides near Moscow, a neighbor came and insisted on trading for one of Mr. Riley's horses. Mrs. Riley refused to trade but was persuaded by the man to allow him to try the horse so that he would be ready to swap on Riley's return. The fellow then claimed the Riley mare as his own when Mrs. Riley becoming alarmed went after it; he indignantly claimed "a trade's a trade" but when after

being telephoned Mr. Riley returned from Shattuck where he was working, the "trader" left suddenly for Kansas "to harvest" taking the mare along. Riley came to town, swore out warrant and a deputy sheriff is now attempting to get service.

## Here Too, Pete.

The Herald is pleased to note the success of Pete Drummond and his Eagle at Enid. The Eagle is preparing to put in lithotypes and receive the associated press news, and already occupies one of the best newspaper buildings in the Territory. Pete got a good share of his newspaper training in Beaver county and is always ready to champion any cause in which this county is interested.—Guymon Herald.

The above is our sentiment to a dot. There is not a more honest, enterprising and up-to-date publisher in Oklahoma than "Pete" Drummond, nor a more clear sighted, brainy and fearless editor. The growth of Enid is principally due to the enterprise of Mr. Drummond despite the efforts of Bre'r Irenberg, the chronic strife promoter, to tear down and kill the town.

We believe the people of Enid as well as the entire Territory now see and appreciate the ceaseless efforts of the Enid Eagle to build up one of the most beautiful prosperous and substantial cities in Oklahoma.

## The Empire County of Oklahoma.

## GUTHRIE STATE CAPITAL:

W. E. Bolton, publisher of the WOODWARD NEWS and the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR and FARM NEWS, was over from Woodward yesterday. He was distributing cards with the following on them, among the editors:

"As Woodward county is known, is 60 miles square, containing 2,316,000 acres of the best land in the Mississippi valley, reaches all the way from Kansas to Texas and has a population of only 53,000 including towns and villages. Splendid opportunities for investment in all lines of business and in land. Woodward county, Oklahoma, stands without a rival as the best stock-farming county in the United States. Pure water in abundance. Fine fruit growing. Healthful, and an ideal all year climate. THE WOODWARD NEWS is the leading county newspaper and will answer all questions, in person or by mail. If you seek wealth, health or happiness, come to Woodward county, Oklahoma.

## White's Speech Pleased.

Guthrie, Okla., June 10.—Among the pleasing features of the editorial convention was the speech of W. A. White of Emporia. He presented some of the humorous phases of newspaper work. He said in part:

"This is a day of reform. Everybody is engaged in reforming someone else. The preachers are reforming the newspapers, the newspapers are reforming the politicians, the politicians are reforming the railroads, the railroads are reforming the tariff magnates, the tariff magnates are reforming the Standard Oil and Standard Oil is reforming the preachers—so

the happy circle is completed, and when the bulldog of reform finally does catch his tail and swallow it and turn himself inside out, we shall have a fine country. Generally speaking, most reformers are carrying their reform as a side line. They make traveling expenses on it.

"The only place in this bright and more or less beautiful world where reform takes the hair and the hide and the tail thereunto appertaining, is in a newspaper office. It costs a newspaper to go into the reform business. If you tackle the beef trust, brother editors, you will hear from it when you take a contract for vigor and the beef extracts. If you tackle the railroads, you will get a chance to see more scenery to the square mile when you travel than you have been used to observing. If you tackle the politicians, they will start another paper, which won't hurt you particularly except as it is a disgrace to the honorable profession in which you are shining. If you whack away at Standard Oil, there is danger of losing your Mica Axle Grease and paraffine candles advertising, and if you are for Sunday closing you lose your tobacco and cigar and malt nutrine advertising. Yet you must reform something. The people demand reform and if they don't get it they will stop the paper. After a long session of meditation and prayer the Gazette has come to the conclusion that the only safe thing to reform is the Russian navy.

"Roosevelt is a brave man, but if he was running a country paper and found that the chairman of the printing committee in the council was getting a good many orders for pauper groceries in his store contrary to the letter of the statute—do you suppose the president would open up in the next week's paper and print all of the news?

Grover Cleveland did a brave thing in sending the troops to Chicago, but if he had been running the Buzzard's Bay Weekly World, do you suppose he would have had the nerve to jump on the druggist for illegal sales of liquor, whose wife came over to sit up with the Cleveland children when they had the scarlet fever? Joe Cannon is supposed to be indifferent to public clamor but if he was running a little country daily down in Illinois, and a lot of advertisers came to his office to tell him that they would order out their ads if he didn't stop printing the news about the smallpox and driving trade from town—what would he do?

"The eternal cheerfulness of President Roosevelt is remarked the world over. A man can afford to be cheerful who doesn't have to take anything out in trade, and gets his salary all in cash. But supposing after he had plugged away for twenty years making the best possible paper for Oyster Bay, he should find out that a number of his neighbors and best friends were encouraging a young man to come down from New York and start a bright, snappy paper, and were telling this youngster that if some man would just come to Oyster Bay with a little entertainment he would have no trouble in running Roosevelt out of town in a year or so! Wouldn't that take the kink out of his grin and make his face look like an aggravated case of before taking? He can preach the

simple life and have pie for breakfast in his present high estate, but if he were ruing a country paper there would be 5,000 considerate critics in Oyster Bay and vicinity who would read the files of his paper and paste things in the scrap books and throw them up to him every time he changed his mind.

"And now this brings up the question, what are we here for, and if so, at how much a line? Here we are American editors, grunting our collar buttons off on the lever that moves the world, with the old handle flying up every few days and knocking out our teeth, taking 50 per cent of the legal rate for printing, while the state men are taking 150 per cent of their pay; here we are galloping up and down the earth, carrying other people's burdens, bearing other people's sorrows, and taking our pay in due bills on St. Peter—and all for what? For the fun of getting the smell of news ink in our noses; for the joy of ripping open the familiar old exchanges; for the pleasure of making a three days' speech every ninety days at the note counter of the bank; for the delectation of getting complimentary tickets to church socials, and for the sweet satisfaction of being too unpopular to ever be asked to act as pall-bearers at funerals. It is a great business—this newspaper business. And reforming the world is a mighty happy diversion, and if Andrew Carnegie forgets us with his hero medals, there is some comfort in knowing that as we turn to the right when we finally go up, we have our harp check paid for by the best line of free church advertising that ever has been printed in the world."

**Mr. Bryan is the One.**

In the dust and heat of shindies, political and economic, how can you expect to do justice to your adversaries? Almost inevitably your mental picture of them is out of drawing. You splatter that with faults not their own. You give heroic virtues to your own side.

At last the historian comes, collates the documents, corrects mistakes, adds some of his own, sends out his many volumned guess and elaborate historical fiction.

By that time everybody who took any living interest in that once popular knowledge of the actors has joined the majority, stopped voting and reading, shut up permanently. The "vindicated" man has no earthly joy of his "vindication." The "overheated partisan" may still be overheated, he is not here to have his temperature reduced by "an impartial study of the facts."

Mr. Bryan is an exception to this rule as to many other rules. He has been "vindicated" in his prime. He has not had to wait for posterity.

In 1896 and in 1900 the American people voted Mr. Bryan down. They thought he was dangerous, a radical, a cannibal of capitalists. Then the republicans were supposed to be conservative.

In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt was made president by a marvelous majority, to which Mr. Bryan's friends contributed generously.

Now Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan

are hand in hand and hand in glove. Mr. Bryan and the democratic party are helping and cheering Mr. Roosevelt. It is hard to tell whether republican or democratic representatives made the better "record" of speed in railroading the Townsend railroad rate bill through the house.

The gold shield and the silver shield clash no more. The bitter fights in 1896 and 1900 are as a dream of a shadow. They must have been caused by misapprehension. Democrats and republicans are one.

Mr. Bryan is the one.—New York Sun.

**CURTIS.**

On the Santa Fe and Atchison R. R. 16 miles east of the county seat of Woodward, county lies the town of Curtis, only a few years old but holding all the possibilities of a city. In 1899 where Curtis now stands vast herds of cattle roamed o'er the prairies but today it is a flourishing little town doing a vast amount of business and furnishing a trading center to a large territory. A fine farming country surrounds Curtis and this section is noted for its combination of crops. Any grain can be raised successfully, wheat, corn, kafir, barley, rye, oats, broom corn, cotton and all varieties of vegetables. The soil is sub-irrigated and for this reason crops do not need as much rain as in the hard land county. Land is rapidly raising in value but there are chances for many a good investment.

Curtis is located on the main line of the Santa Fe which runs through to the coast. The Santa Fe is putting down 6 wells at Curtis and they will get 200 gallons of water a minute. The water at Curtis is as fine as can be found along the Santa Fe line.

Curtis has all the advantage of church and school and any man locating at Curtis will find the best influence surrounding his family.

The business men of Curtis are progressive and uptodate always taking an interest in home affairs. A car load of crude petroleum is to be used on the roads and a good hard road will be made south to the river and north to the flats. Several new stone buildings are being erected and a cotton gin will be in operation September 15th. Curtis is always ready for any new and worthy enterprise and nothing is too good for this little city.

**Santa Fe.**

Another Fast Train to California. This up to date company have added another flyer between Chicago and San Francisco. Time between the two points is seventy one hours. All tickets are good on this train.

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent.

**FARM TELEPHONS**



How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 885 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.



E. R. WILLIAMS, EDITOR, STOCKHOLM, OKLA.

**News From Our Home Field.**

Stockholm is preparing for an ice cream social Wednesday night, June 14th, and will organize a local union that night. As the 14th is "flag day" everybody will duly recognize it.

A visit to Brule and its east vicinity discovered two large local unions; too busy to hold meetings; working sixteen hours a day for large yields of crops. When, unless we work our society up to a controlling of prices, they will make less money than from a small yield.

So far we have found only one man who condemns our official paper. He says: "There is nothing in it." We are inclined to think the "vacuum" is in his cranium.

Monday night, June 5, found us with a nice audience at the 65 School house, known as the Harper School house, where we had been announced, and while we did not organize, we predict a good and permanent union here, as we have four men at large, and they are business men "who bring to pass." The ladies brought bouquets of farm products—oats, wheat, barley alfalfa, etc, and placed them before the audience.

Tuesday we drove over the Doby settlement, saw 16 voters, gave them an "up-to-date" paper and an urgent invitation to the school house for a night's address. We were rewarded that night, as an audience, by two lonely, haggard, despondent looking remnants of our day's hot chase, one of whom arrived at 9:45 o'clock. Here is a community who studies the two great subjects of farming thoroughly. The one is how to raise a bumper crop, the other the best wagon road by which to haul it to town(?) Wednesday we drove north 14 miles to Yelton P. O. vicinity, visited 14 voters and addressed an audience of 16 males at 9 o'clock. We took 10 subscriptions for paper and "3rd power Book" and feel assumed of an organization of a local union later.

Thursday we retraced our steps 25 miles and to day we are at our writing desk. Tomorrow we go 28 miles north to Greenwood or Fairview to attend the organization of a local union and Monday, June 12, we will begin the pursuit again.

Here is the report of our clearing house committee made June 17.

PLAN FOR COUNTY CLEARING HOUSE. MR. CHAIRMAN:

We, your clearing house committee, beg leave to make the following report:

FIRST—We recommend that this County Union elect a Board of Directors of not less than seven (7) members and empower this Board to hire a business manager. Said board and business manager to give suitable bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

SECOND—That the headquarters of this business manager shall be Wood-

ward, Oklahoma, and said business manager shall keep in touch with the principal markets of the United States and report the same to each Local Union Secretary daily or as often as practicable, and further that said manager shall have power to contract the product of the farm at a fixed price delivered on board cars at nearest convenient market.

THIRD—That we recommend that each local union assess each member ten (10) cents to be paid into the county union fund, to be used for the purpose of placing this clearing house on a business footing.

FOURTH—And the further expenses of this clearing house shall be provided for by a commission levied upon the farm products placed on the market. Said commission to be sufficient to fully meet the running expenses, and further that the business manager receive a fixed salary and the board of managers to receive actual expenses, and any excess of revenue shall revert back to county union fund.

FIFTH—The secretary of County Union is hereby directed to have a sufficient number of type written copies of these resolutions printed and send same to each local union for ratification, and when ratified by a majority of local unions of county shall be in effect, the county secretary having received notice of same.

JOHN LEASURE, Chm.  
JNO. P. STEWART,  
J. H. STEVENS,  
W. D. ROBINSON,  
J. W. HAMILTON.

Your local union is expected to take action on this for approval or rejection at an early date and send report of such action to the County Union Secretary of the A. S. of E., who is Chas. O. Baker, Woodward, Okla.

**Notice to all Local Unions.**

You are hereby notified to elect delegates for the County Union Convention of the A. S. of E. to be held at the Court House at Woodward, July 6, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Notice your Credentials must bear the number of members of your Local Union. All Local Unions that have adopted the new Constitution are to elect delegates as set forth in article five of the new Constitution.

CHAS. O. BAKER,  
County Union Secretary.

**News and Notes.**

Why do not our correspondences reach the papers? We always send them a week preceding the publication. All except the postal department can answer.

Have organized two unions since last report. One at Greenwood and one at home—Stockholm.

The work progresses slowly but we are so busy. Many of our faithful

brethren are on the way to Kansas to "wage-work" for four to ten weeks. Some are alone, others are taking the deaf ones along. We sincerely wish and hope for them, better days!

Well, since our constitution has been made to conform to the wish of those who opposed its first form we ought, now, to work more earnestly for our society, for it is our own true, best friend, showing itself to us just what we make it. We are agreed with the majority, no matter how settled, for the sake of UNION, STRENGTH and VICTORY. These three great elements of social character we must illustrate by our history.

We are fast making history, too, now. Thousands are entering our ranks daily, and, the best reflection on this fact is, when once won, our members are as thoroughly won as those of any union of men known.

The Kansas Farmer of next to the last issue, says it is desirable to have the benefits the A. S. E. seeks, and then uses a whole page of its paper in writing up the failure of farmers' organizations, and closes by saying "it can't be done." We confess we get annoyed at the "dead beat" style of public men. The men who make and maintain governments, who put down rebellions, who punish tyrants, who startle the world with inventions, do not argue that way. True leaders of men are always peering out into unknown waters and preparing their followers for a successful voyage. There are reprisals for us to take and we care not for fossil leaders. We are looking for what we need and means to get it. What would be thought of one who went back to the 11th century for advice on nearly any subject? Who among scholars will look backward in history to find an example or pattern for us in this blaze of 20th century evolution? Who of our society will ever accept the teachings or the plan of the Grange as our guide? We have swept by her into the enticing grounds of scientific control of prices, and no wizzard en-faced guide will have a hearing in our ranks. The "Kansas Farmer" is a back number unless it advocates truth. It, perhaps, belongs to those prophets who have no "vision" in these days. And we recommend it to keep silent till it gets a "vision."

Nor can we trust a man's intuitions who acknowledges a cause just, and right, and then casts a "wet blanket" upon it at every opportunity. The great Teacher said we should pray: "Thy will be done in earth" even "as it is in heaven." Do you ask "what is God's will to the farmer?" There is but one answer—JUSTICE. And that leader of public thought who does not read the signs of the times from the view-point of justice, is, and always was a false prophet. For example, it has been said for twenty years "you can't reform politics," and yet a very common man can see that we are on the eve of the greatest political reform ever witnessed. And our cause is sure to win by the supreme power of justice among men. Again, a postulate of this principle is, that men who do not recognize the power of equity, are of no help to SECURE equity. They are weaklings. They are so far as reform of any kind is concerned "dead beats," be they

editors or readers. We predict that the "Farmer" will shout himself hoarse for this movement before a year. We mean the newspaper known as the "Kansas Farmer."

We address several local unions, and their fellow farmers, in an all-round celebration, on independence day, six miles south and one mile east of Woodward at Mason's grove, on the subject of equity.

#### HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

Continued from page 7)

which he prefers to breed from. He should then breed his mares to some of the best specimens of that breed that can be found. When the female progeny are ready to breed the same system should be adopted and thus he should keep on through successive generations. It would only be a few years till the animals thus bred would be practically just as good for work as those purely bred. It would not, of course, be possible to get their recorded they would bear so close a resemblance to pure bred after four or five generations of such breeding that experts could not tell which were and which were not pure bred without very care-

fully examining the pedigree. We have no doubt whatever that if those horses were thus bred on any farm they would soon begin to attract attention from outsiders. It would not be long before it would be known that horses of such a class were being bred there, consequently there would be no difficulty in finding a market for the same. If a number of farms could agree to such a line of breeding then in time that neighborhood would become noted for that line of production. Buyers would be drawn from various quarters and the outcome would be more satisfactory to all concerned. This question is certainly of sufficient importance to cause at least a limited number in any neighborhood to try to agree upon a certain basis of action with reference to it. If this plan of breeding horses were generally followed, how different it would be from that which is usually practiced. At present the breeding is generally very much mixed without any regard to science, and in some instances without any regard to ordinary sense. This accounts in part, at least, for the large number of inferior mongrels that are to be found in various parts of the country at the present time.

crops if practical on two sides of the hog pasture, so that you can supplement the pasture in the fall, one acre of pumpkins that can be thrown to the hogs will be found a profitable investment. Two or three acres of rape in an adjoining lot to hog pasture will give excellent results, and enable the farmer to produce pork economically and at a profit.—Western Farmer and Dairyman.

#### IMPROVING QUALITY OF BONE.

A reeler says he has been much interested in what has been said in this department of the paper relative to weakness of bone in hogs and the evils to be expected from that condition. He has seen the bad effects in his own herd and would now like a little plain instruction regarding methods by which improvement can be made. The work must commence with the sire and dam of the pigs. The sire should have strong bone to commence with and should be mated with sows that have been fed and managed for the production of strong bone and muscle, which means also good constitution and vitality. As we have often said, the abuse of corn feeding has resulted in lack of bone. Corn is deficient in the earthy salts going to form bone.

Perfect bone is made up of one-third animal matter and two-thirds mineral matter. The mineral matter consists largely of phosphate and carbonate of lime. Corn is deficient in these mineral salts. Bran is rich in them and we find them in middlings, oats, milk, other small grains and by-products of the mills, nowadays more richly in the by-products of the slaughtering houses. Digester tankage, for example, contains some six per cent of bone-making matter along with sixty per cent of protein, which goes to make muscle.

Foods such as we have mentioned are therefore calculated to form strong bone and should be used for breeding animals, for pregnant sows, for nursing sows and then for the pigs from weaning time until their frames have been fully developed, so that they will stand heavy feeding upon corn, which finishes out the animal by producing fat. In addition to feeding on nitrogenous rations with a comparatively small proportion of corn (carbohydrates), free range on green clover, rape, grass or alfalfa completes the good work. Exercise in the open air is imperative. Green food regulates the bowels and induces health. Health in the open air means perfect development, provided a balanced ration is furnished for adequate nutrition of every part and full repair of waste tissue. Lime water is helpful where lack of bone becomes apparent, but prevention is greatly to be preferred to remedial measures.—Exchange.

#### Land Office Doings.

The following contest cases came up for trial and were disposed of since May 22, 1905.

Fryer vs. Watkins, withdrawn.  
Richer vs. McKinney, continued to June 30  
Heath vs. Briceland, dismissed.  
Hewitt vs. Austin, dismissed.  
Deeds vs. Read, ex-parte, decided in favor of contestant.  
Deeds vs. Southern, ex-parte, de-

## THE SWINE Department

#### PUSHING YOUNG PIGS.

The best food I have found for pushing pigs is milk mixed with shorts placed in a trough close to the pen, where the mother can not get at it. The little pigs quickly learn it is for them, and as soon as they eat it up good and a little corn-meal with it; then when three months old I add as much oats ground fine as I have shorts and corn meal. Then soak shelled corn and feed it for slops. Make the slops thick, just so it pours readily, put a little salt in it; it aids digestion, and is relished more by the pigs. As a substitute for milk I use oilmeal, old process, and soak slop for twelve hours. I can get more growth from this mode of feeding than anything I have tried yet. Pigs, when being pushed heavily should have lots of exercise.—Ex.

#### FLOORS OF HOG PENS.

The cement floor for the hog pen has evidently had its run, and the same may be said of brick. It has been demonstrated that the two materials mentioned too readily permit the loss of heat from the body of the hog, especially in the winter when the ground under the cement is cold. Cement is very good in the part of the pen not devoted to sleeping purposes, but for this part boards are best. They prevent the passage of heat and the side of the board next the hog soon becomes warm and remains warm. The old charge that cement and brick are "cold" though unscientifically stated, conveys a great truth. If cement and brick are used, a good lot of bedding should be used above them.—Duroc Bulletin.

#### FEEDING PIGS SUCCESSFULLY.

A spring brood of pigs to be marketed when eight months old in late fall, cannot be raised with much profit in pens unless there is a supply of milk or kitchen slops. Some pasturage is required for good profit, and nothing excels red clover. Straight grain-feeding in pens makes the grain-bill about as large as the receipts from the hogs when sold, and the ration must be well balanced by the use of middlings of other protein feeds in the place of corn to keep the pigs healthy and growthy. But a clover-pasture does away with the necessity of much purchased feed if there is a farm supply of corn. The clover is rich in muscle-making elements, and is cooling to the system, permitting the feeding of some corn with good effect. It is a mistake to think that pigs will do their best on clover alone. It is too bulky a feed and some grain should be fed regularly. There must be an abundance of fresh water.

For rapid and cheap fall growth of pigs, nothing equals cow peas as a feed. The crop should be ready for them to begin harvesting about September 1st. A little corn should be fed to them in the pea field, and later they should be rounded off with corn alone. Under ordinary farm conditions this plan gives cheap pork, and while the ration is not balanced all the time as nicely as the scientific tables call for, it gives good growth, promotes health and affords a chance for net profits.

Every farmer should have at least a small hog pasture, plant proper soiling

## THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

Comprise within its limit the richest and cheapest farming lands to be found in the United States. All under irrigation and which last year produced the fruits and vegetables which carried off first honors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. THIS GARDEN SPOT OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST can be reached only via

### THE PECOS VALLEY LINES.

Regular Homeseekers excursions are run into this territory every first and third Tuesday in each month and will continue up to and including the third Tuesday in April, 1905, at the rate of one fare plus Two Dollars for the round trip from all points north and east. Write your friends at the old home about this rate.

If you are interested; if you wish to obtain a home upon reasonable terms, where you can live like a prince, in an equable climate, write for further particulars to **A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager,** Amarillo, Texas.

**AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE, WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.**

**THE DENVER ROAD**  
SHORTEST ROUTE TO COLORADO AND THE NORTHWEST  
THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

**SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING "COOL COLORADO" LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

**FURTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST. A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

### I Can Sell Your Real Estate



**or Business**  
NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United

States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

**A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr.**

Real Estate Specialist, Topeka, Kans.

### The Royal Hotel

Guthrie Okla.

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

FERD VAN DUYN, Mgr.

**AN INSTANT'S PAIN**  
and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the

**KEYSTONE**  
Dehorning Knife

is used. Easy, sure and most speedy operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed.

**T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.**

## The Southwest Limited . . . .

Is the electric-lighted train between Kansas City and Chicago that took first place in its first year, and HOLDS IT. Its route is via the short line of the

### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.55 p. m., and Grand Avenue Station 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Passenger Station Chicago, 8.55 a. m., the next day.

Carries compartment and standard sleeping cars, dining car, observation-library car, reclining chair car and coach. It is electric lighted, steam heated and perfectly ventilated throughout, and runs over a track protected by the absolute block signal system all the way.

If you are contemplating a trip East or North, and will forward the attached coupons with blanks filled, considerable information about rates, routes and train service will be forwarded by return mail, FREE.

**C. L. COBB, Southwestern Passenger Agent,**  
907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Time of Trip .....

Probable Destination .....



THE SHORT LINE from the Great Southwest to St. Louis.

Six Trains Each Direction Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Ask your agent to route you via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He will gladly do so and you will be more than glad that you did so.

**C. E. STYLES, E. E. BLECKLEY**  
A. G. P. A., T. P. A.,

Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kas.

### THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.  
Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards,

Kansas City,

Missour

**RIDING CULTIVATORS** with harrow Attachment for hsted corn. Cuts the Weeds, Cultivates and Harrows all at one operation. Price \$8.00. Catalogue free, showing cultivator at work. **NEW PROCESS MFG. Co., Lincoln, Kansas.**

ided in favor of contestant.  
Graves vs. Adair, dismissed.  
Graves vs. Beshire, dismissed.  
Wilson vs. Del Camp, dismissed.  
Barnett vs. Coffey, continued to June 5.  
Baker vs. Mongola, ex parte, decided in favor of contestant.  
Campbell vs. Smith, continued to June 26.  
Vanderburg vs. Vanyi, dismissed.  
Brown vs. John, dismissed.  
Morris vs. Armstrong, dismissed.  
Jenkins vs. Courtright, dismissed.  
Hamilton vs. Winner, continued to June 27.  
Tuerman vs. Dewbre, ex parte, decided in favor of contestant.  
Heard vs. Bowman, continued.  
Porter vs. Whitman, continued to July 24.  
Green vs. Zimmerman, ex parte, decided in favor of contestant.  
Mathew vs. Metzger, continued to Sept 21.  
Burkett vs. Halberg, ex parte, decided in favor of contestant.  
Holmes vs. Jones, ex parte.  
Watson vs. Parsons, ex parte.  
Relsey vs. Stickley, dismissed.  
Barnett vs. Coffey, ex parte,  
Wilson vs. Houlette, dismissed.

OUR  
**Poultry**  
Department

Save the meat scraps for your fowls. Ground bone can be fed alone or in soft food.

Powdered charcoal mixed with soft feed aids digestion.

It is a good rule to scald out the drinking vessels once a week.

Proper food and a variety of it makes strong, healthy chickens.

If you want to keep eggs for any length of time turn them over every day.

Clean earth is one of the best absorbents that can be used in the poultry house.

Whitewashing the nests, inside and out, is a good means of keeping them free from vermin.

While there is but little sale in market for guineas, they are the nearest approach to the wild fowls of any meat known.

Dust sitting hens with pyrethrum powder twice or three times, before the eggs hatch and there will be no lice on the chicks.

Wheat is the best of cereal food to promote egg production. It contains more egg forming elements in larger proportion than any other known food.

Do not over-feed the chickens; there is no more common mistake made. Gorging with food to make fat is no way to find a profit in the egg business. This is especially to be guarded against when hens are confined and do not get much exercise. They should have plenty of scratching room.

The man who places a porcelain nest egg in the nest when the temperature is down to zero causes the hen that goes on the nest not only the loss of a large amount of animal heat to warm the cold substance, but also inflicts upon her a task which is severe and cruel. Special attention should be given to the feed in winter. Cracked corn or corn meal.

TIMES OF FEEDING.

Young chicks must be fed a little at a time, but frequently and regularly. For the first week or ten days it is not too often to feed them once in every two or three hours. After this about four meals a day must be given for a few weeks, and by the time the chickens are a month old the number of meals may be reduced to three per day. The poultry keeper who raises chickens must be an early riser, for nothing retards growth so readily as a long night fast with two or three hours of the morning added on. It is, indeed, a fact that the full development of the chicks depends to a great extent on early and late feeding and it will be found that immediately after sunrise, or perhaps before it, they are ready for breakfast. Supper will be appreciated about sunset and, early in the

year when the nights are long, a supper by candle light does not come amiss to young chicks.

HOW TO FEED MILK.

The greatest drawback to feeding milk in a liquid state is that it is apt to spoil the feathers. The chicks are so eager for it that they scramble into the vessel in which it is given, and milk, unlike water, will stick the feathers together and cause them to fall out. It also takes a long time to dry off the plumage and chickens are apt to get chilled if they tumble into the liquid. It is worth while therefore to provide vessels which will prevent the danger of such an occurrence. For small broods nothing more elaborate is necessary than an ordinary saucer to contain the milk and a cup turned mouth downwards in the saucer. The chickens will stand around in a circle and drink the milk but they cannot possibly get into it.

Milk can be largely fed in the form of curds and whey and I believe that it cannot be supplied in any form more wholesome than this. The whey may be given separately as a drink and it is excellent for chickens up to three or four days old, because of its lightness and digestibility. It may also be used with the curd, mixed with meals of various kinds in a mash.

HOW TO MAKE CURDS AND WHEY.

Curds and whey can be made from either whole or skim milk, but the latter is preferable and it is of course also cheaper and therefore more generally used for poultry. The following is the manner of converting milk into curds and whey: Take a pot, which must be perfectly clean so as to prevent the milk from burning, place in it the desired quantity of sweet milk and leave it over a fire until it slowly comes to a boil; then add about half a pint of sour milk to every half gallon of the sweet milk and stir gently for a period of five to ten minutes. The curds and whey are then made and may be separated by means of a strainer and mixed with mash for immediate use, or allowed to stand over in an earthen pan till required. If there is no sour milk available vinegar may be used as a substitute for converting sweet milk into curd and whey. A very small quantity will suffice, say a tablespoonful to every half gallon of milk. Care must be taken not to use too much vinegar, as it is liable to make the curds tough and indigestible. Curds and whey, suitable for chickens and poultry, can also be made from milk which is entirely sour by simply boiling it slowly for ten minutes and stirring it occasionally.

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

Fall seems to be the most accepted time for beginners to embark in the poultry business. They have read the glowing accounts of successful breed-

ers, and have decided to take a hand at the wheel.

The first question that arises is: "How shall I begin?" My advice to beginners is to begin slow. Do not give up your bread-winning occupation to go into the poultry business until you have had experience. When a person starts in to learn a trade he has to spend several years as an apprentice, and get but little or nothing for his labor. What success would a person meet with to take up the carpenter's trade with no experience and expect to build as good a house as an old and experienced workman. Or a young man to board a locomotive and expect to complete with and pilot a human cargo as adeptly as an experienced engineer? You answer in accord—failure!

Now this is what hundreds of people are undertaking in the poultry business to day. No matter if they have never seen a chicken, or heard a hen cackle in their lives, they have an idea that they can successfully run a large broiler farm and rear thousands of chickens, or breed as high-scoring fowls as old breeders that have worked at and studied the business for years. Why is it that people have the idea that poultry culture is simple child's play, and no experience is required to be successful, and in a very short time gain a fortune? People that would call a man an idiot to even think of taking up the machinist's trade and compete with experience, will go into the poultry business head over heels, without the least particle of experience, and expect to get rich in a few days at most. We attribute this false impression, in a measure, at least, to the articles that occasionally appear in the poultry and farm papers. There is a certain class of people who make a business of contributing to the press. They are always ready to advise others on subjects they know nothing about themselves, and are willing to write any kind of a paper, if they can make anything by it. Editors occasionally let such delusive articles get into their column unawares, and they not only damage the paper in which they appear, but mislead the unsuspecting readers and frequently cause them much trouble and expense. One of the most common of these statements that we see is the one concerning the capital needed to carry on a business large enough to make a living by. Not long since we had an interview with a very successful poultryman. The conversation naturally drifted toward the poultry press and finally reached the point we mention. We asked our friend his opinion of the statement that we so often see, that \$300 capital invested in the poultry business would, with the work of one man, produce a good living. He replied that it was simply ridiculous. Such a sum would not erect the buildings that would be required to house fowls enough to derive a fair living from, say nothing of buying the stock and the numerous other articles that would be indispensable in such an undertaking. We asked him what capital, in his opinion, would have to be invested to derive enough to support a family when the whole sustenance was to be derived from the poultry. He said that, having been engaged in poultry culture for a number of years,

and having had a varied experience, he would put the figure not less than \$2,000. Now this is about the sum we have decided on from our own experience, and we can assure you that it is nearer right than \$100.

A person to be a successful poultryman, must be willing to serve an apprenticeship on little pay until he learns the business, just the same as in other trades (and poultry culture is nothing but a trade.) Our advice to beginners is this: Do not go into it too strong until you know from experience that you can make a success of it. It has been said that nine people out of every ten that start in to make poultry culture a pursuit simply fail because they start in on too large a scale.

As we have said before, stick to your business, what it may be; buy a few good fowls from a reliable breeder and learn to manage these profitably. Do not be discouraged if you fail to make anything the first or even the second year. Go slow and learn every detail in the business. Remember, "Experience is the best teacher." If you have a natural love for the business, and go into it right, there is no reason why you will not be successful, as many others have been before. To learn how to manage your flock, read as many good poultry papers as you can afford to take, but remember—don't believe everything you read.

LLOYD M. HALLENBECK.

Legalized Poultry Judge, Catskill Station, N. Y., in New England Poultry Journal, of Hartford, Conn.



How sweet to have a disposition mild  
Something in which our friends will  
never tire,  
And if thou couldst but grant me one  
desire,  
Give me that tender spirit of a child.  
It will dispel the envy and the strife,  
For kindness we all may understand,  
And love and sympathy go hand in  
hand,  
To cheer us on the pilgrimage thro'  
life.

A PERFECT HOME.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with the children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; every inmate of the house involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rung clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which in spite of her hard housework

(Continued on 16th page)

# Plan Your Vacation Now

Don't wait until the hot weather forces you to select some resort in a hurry. Plan your vacation now. Study the summer books descriptive of the lake resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, issued by the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway

These will be sent to those interested, free. They will tell you about the northern lake resorts, what it costs to get there, how much to stay there, and the best train service there and back.

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**C. L. COBB,**  
Southwestern Passenger Agent,  
907 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

### THE **Veterinary** DEPARTMENT EDITED BY DR. PINK HOWARD

WOODWARD, O. T. OFFICE AT CATTLE KING HOTEL. PHONE 60.

All correspondence answered in their turn by the editor of this department. Anyone desiring answer by return mail and not waiting for answer through the columns of this paper, will please send \$1.00. Address all correspondence to editor of this department.

**SCOURS IN CALVES.**  
ED. VETERINARY DEPT.  
I have been bothered more or less every year with scours in calves, will you please tell me the cause and treatment for the scours?  
Yours respectfully,  
E. M. M., Mo.

Scours in calves are due to several different causes. The commonest cause is some fault in the feeding,

The calves should be fed at regular intervals each day. Some of the causes are eating greedily from allowing the calves to become very hungry, tainted or sour food, damp, dark, unclean stables, unclean drinking vessels.

Treatment, reduce the amount of food and give two ounces castor oil on empty stomach twice a day.

**BLOAT IN CATTLE.**  
Many cattle are lost every year by bloat, or a formation of gas on the rumen.

The cause is the greedy eating of green feed such as alfalfa, clover and other green grasses or eating green feed when wet with rain or dew.

Treatment, first send for expert help. All treatment must be applied at once as in most cases the animal is dead when found. First open the mouth, press down on the tongue to allow the escape of gas, give antacids such as bicarbonate of soda and puncture the rumen with a sharp knife and not very deep as the rumen being distended is close to the surface puncture just half way from the point of the hip and the last rib on the left side, puncture with one thrust of the knife. It allows the escape of the gas from the rumen. The cattle tracer should be used when it could be obtained.

**LOCKJAW.**  
I have a fine mare eight years old that calked herself just above the hoof. In a few days she got to ailing, mus-

cles of back and hind legs twitching, could not lower head to ground without much pain, when head was raised high the eyes seemed to rotate on their socket. I called in the local veterinary surgeon and he said it was lock jaw and nothing could be done. I would like to have your idea in regard to the matter. D. E. P., Greenwood, O. T.

Your mare had tetanus, commonly known as lockjaw. In the first stage if proper treatment is given several percent recover. About 85 to 90 percent of the animals affected with tetanus die according to statistics taken on that disease. Your veterinarian proper treatment if you called him in time.

Treatment as it is pain for the animal to lower its head, feed from a high feed box and hold the water up to the horses mouth. Being a disease of the spinal cord, the animal so effected is very nervous and should be kept away from all noise and out of sight. As curious people when they hear a horse has lockjaw they want to see him. Have a dry, clean, stall and give him rectal injections of one half to one ounce of chloral hydrate in one quart of water two to three times a day. You will have to have considerable patience as it takes four to six weeks for a recovery to take place and use no other treatment as about one man in every ten has a cure for lockjaw.

PINK HOWARD.

#### Land Office Doings.

Contest cases filed during quarter ending March 13, 1905	452
Number set for hearing in which notice was issued.	262
Number with drawn or still pending	190
Number cases filed from April 1, 1905, to June 19, 1905 inclusive	561
Number set for hearing in which notice was issued	385
Number withdrawn or still pending	176

#### CONTEST CASES TRIED SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Amos M. Chase vs Car. G. Daniels.  
Clarence H. Lathrop vs John M. Thompson.  
Earl R. Smith vs Margaret McNoman.  
W. T. Gallamore vs William T. Hensley.  
Ralph G. Rose vs Jesse D. Hays.  
Floyd Cosby vs Lucinda Dewey.  
Walter Baine vs Perrin E. Sutton.  
W. K. Young vs Charles G. Lee.  
G. D. Shaffey vs John F. Tibbits.  
William H. Canfield vs John H. Gorsage.

#### The Sunday School Brigade.

"Do you know where all the good little Sunday school boys go?" asked the teacher.  
"No, ma'am," said Johnnie, "not all of 'em. Bobbie and Harry goes to the drug store and smoke cigarets, Charley and me goes to see the train come in, but I don't know where the others goes since the creek has dried up."

WALTER P. NEFF

**The Wildwood Call.**

(By Irmgard Geer.)

Ye who are versed in the lore of the woodland,  
List to the wild bird that sings on the hill;  
Tell me, ye men of the forest, yes; tell me,  
What does he sing in that wild throbbing trill?

Ye who can list and interpret the songster  
Listen, and tell me the theme of his lay!  
Is it the song of a heart that is breaking,  
Or is it a song of a bright glorious day?

Ye, who can tell me the theme of his singing,  
Borne on the south wind that waits to and fro;  
Melody mocking with sadness and gladness,  
What is he singing so tender and low!

Listen, ye child of the towns and the cities,  
Filled with the learning of people and books;  
Listen and hear what this wild bird if singing,  
Singing of springtime and bright sparkling brooks

Ye, who are filled with a longing for glory,  
Look forth from your cities of factories and towers;  
Hear him! ye man of the world and of riches!  
Does he not sing of the warm April showers?

Ye man of the world and ye man of the forest,  
This is the theme of my gladness and praise;  
"Spring has come with its sunshine and gladness,  
Spring has come," is the theme of my lays.

**The American Stock Growers Association.**

From Denver Post, May 31, 1905.  
Has the new live stock organization,  
formed a few weeks ago to fight the  
beef combine and the railroads, secured  
a representative of the beef trust to  
fill one of its most important offices?

With the news from Chicago that T.  
W. Tomlinson, who has for several  
years been the official rate maker of  
the Chicago junction railway commis-  
sion, has been appointed secretary of  
the American Stock Growers' Associa-  
tion, the organization formed by  
Murdo Mackenzie and Samuel Cowan  
of Texas and other prominent stock  
men, the above question has been  
asked by men inside and outside of  
the new association.

Some go so far as to intimate that  
the beef trust has foisted Tomlinson  
upon the new organization and that  
by a stroke of political diplomacy ex-  
pects to keep in touch with the move-  
ments of the organization and thwart  
every move that might result in a  
meliorating the condition of the stock-  
men of the West.

**ACCUSE TOMLINSON.**

Said a stockman today: "Tomlinson  
is hand and glove with both interests  
and his selection would seem to mean  
that the packers and railroads had  
enough influence to force his appoint-  
ment. How it was done, if there was  
any jobbery in connection with the  
matter, those on the outside can't say."

While working for the Chicago  
Junction Railway Company, of which  
John A. Spoor is president, Tomlin-  
son is alleged to have made the \$2  
terminal charge, which has been roas-  
ted by every big stockman in the  
country.

Tomlinson is regarded as one of the  
best authorities on railroad rate-mak-  
ing in the country and his knowledge  
of such matters would be of great use  
to the American Stock Growers' Asso-  
ciation in its fight for lower rates.  
However, the fact that he has been in  
the employment of a company owned  
largely by the packers makes him lose  
prestige in the eyes of certain stock-  
men.

The assertion is made that Tomlin-  
son will direct the attack of the new  
organization against the railroads

solely. Meanwhile, it is said, the beef  
combine will continue its work of  
oppression.

**Session of the Ladies History Club**

The Wednesday afternoon history  
club was just beginning its session  
for the discussion of the battle of Bun-  
ker Hill.

"The confederates had just started  
up the hill," began Mrs. Chatterton.

"It wasn't the confederates," inter-  
rupted Mrs. Gadabout, "It was the  
British."

"So it was, I stand corrected. I  
never could keep those two armies  
separate," replied Mrs. Chatterton.  
"General—now, let me see, who was  
in command? I declare, I have forgot-  
ten: Well, it doesn't matter. It  
must have been General Farragut.  
I think it was a flank movement. Still  
it might have been the front—seems  
like the front part of the army ought  
to attack first."

"Did the British attack first, or the  
French?" asked Miss Gushleigh.

"Were the French in the battle of  
Bunker Hill?" asked Mrs. Chatterton.

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Gushleigh,  
"Don't you remember when Napoleon  
said 'Thirty centuries look down upon  
you?'"

"No, it was Wellington said that at  
the battle of Waterloo, That's when  
he whipped the Austrians or Rus-  
sians or Chinese, I don't just remem-  
ber which."

"Well, anyway," put in Mrs. Chat-  
terton, again, "as I was going to say,  
the enemy had constructed one of  
those, what do call 'em? I declare, the  
name has slipped from me, but quite  
a number of men, it was either the  
British or Americans, were killed."

"That was a great battle, indeed,"  
added the president. "My, it's hot  
here, isn't it? I put on the very light-  
est dress I had, too. This completes  
the study of American history. Next  
week we will begin the study of the  
rise and fall of the Roman empire.  
If this weather keeps up I'm going to  
get a swiss dress."

"I wouldn't, replied Miss Fishert  
"They're out of style."

"You just ought to see my new hat,"  
put in Mrs. Simperton, "it is a perfec-  
dream."

"I would love to see it," said Mrs.  
Chatterton. "I was in the shop today  
and Miss LaMode said she was mak-  
ing over your last year's hat."

It took ten minutes to straighten  
this out. The history discussion being  
closed they began on the refreshments.

—WALTER NEFF.

**Bright Colored Gloves For Summer.**

(By Mary Annable Fanton.)

A counter full of the new summer  
gloves looks more like a flower gar-  
den at a distance than a display of  
neat and tidy covering for summer  
hands.

What has become of the old injunc-  
tion, that to be ladylike gloves and  
shoes must be inconspicuous? It is  
never whispered to pretty misses and  
rosy schoolgirls this year. For gloves  
always, and shoes very often, match  
the gayest summer-time frock.

There are rose, and heliotrope, blue  
and daffodil, the colors of creme de  
mynthe, and the tints of spring wil-

low foliage. There are gray and tan,  
mauve and dawn, champagne and  
twilight, scarlet and yale blue.

There is no limit to the delicacy of  
vividness of a pair of gloves or mitts  
that may be worn this summer, and  
still be considered the perfection  
of ladylikeness, or "smartness" as  
one more often says nowadays.

And these many-hued novelties are  
in kid, as well as silk; long mousque-  
taire-cut for the fashionable elbow  
sleeves, and short wrist-length, but-  
toned trimly for tailor coats and shirt  
waists. They may be all one color,  
or stitched with another shade, or  
with black. And the black and white  
gloves are stitched or actually em-  
broïdered with pale or bright colors.

And best of all this exquisite detail  
of warm weather dressing is economi-  
cal as well as artistic, for the loveliest  
shades of gloves, both in silks and  
kid, will wash perfectly if treated  
with slight consideration in the  
operation.

Naturally they cannot be boiled or  
rubbed with acid soaps. But with  
a little extra care and "knowing just  
how" a pair of rose-hued silk mitts  
or silver-blue kid gloves can be made  
to do hard service for a whole season  
and yet always appear delicately  
fresh.

The wash kid are sometimes easier  
to wash on the hands, but I doubt if  
they come out quite as utterly new as  
when regularly rubbed in the hands  
and soused up and down, with the  
water free to run through.

In washing colors, first dip the  
gloves mitts in a basin of cold borax  
water, a teaspoonful of the borax  
powder and a pinch of salt. Dip up  
and down long enough for the article  
to be saturated, then put into warm  
borax water, into which has been  
strained a suds of Castile soap.

Wash thoroughly just as you would  
a linen collar or a lawn tie, wash a  
second time in borax water without  
suds and then rinse in clear warm  
water.

Dry out of the sun. When the kid  
gloves are almost dry, so that they  
are beginning to stiffen a little,  
straighten them with a glove stretch-  
er until they are in perfect shape  
and quite soft. Sometimes it is  
necessary to rub them a little before  
stretching.

The silk gloves or mitts may be  
ironed just before they are entirely  
dry.

Be sure you get "wash kid" and  
"wash silk", if you intend to wash  
them. Ordinary silk or kid are ruined  
in a single trip to the laundry.

**Report of Good Roads Committee.**

To J. W. MCGEE, President,  
The Business Mens Assn.  
Woodward, Oklahoma.

DEAR SIR:

We, "The Good Roads Subscription  
Committee," beg to submit the fol-  
lowing report:

We have collected by popular sub-  
scription \$510.50 as per the attached  
original subscription \$510.56 as per  
the attached original subscription list.

We attach receipt from John J. Ger-  
lach, Treasurer of the Business Men's

Association, and remain  
Respectfully,  
JOHN L. BARWICK, Cha'm.,  
E. B. ROLL, Secretary,  
H. F. SIMMONS,  
J. H. HOPKINS.

Gerlach Hopkies Merc. Co.	35 00
The John L. Barwick Lumber Co.	34 00
Martinson & Raynor.	25 00
York-Key Merc antile Co.	25 00
J. W. Magee.	25 00
First National Bank.	25 00
Gerlach Bank.	25 00
Central Exchange Bank.	25 00
R. A. Boyle Mfg Co.	15 00
J. Thomas	10 00
J. C. Pearman.	10 00
W. E. Bolton.	10 00
S. B. Laune.	10 00
C. B. Roll.	10 00
E. R. Linn.	10 00
Hoops & Moddox.	10 00
James A. Moon.	10 00
Simmons Bros.	10 00
Woodward Beer & Ice Co.	10 00
C. E. Sharp.	10 00
Crowell Bros.	10 00
Newcomb & Johnson.	10 00
J. Everett Smith.	10 00
L. P. Northup.	5 00
J. C. Verser	5 00
R. E. Davis Drug Co.	5 00
F. H. Morgan.	5 00
G. H. Campbell.	5 00
Meunier & Gessler.	5 00
C. B. Cozart.	5 00
A. W. Anderson.	5 00
Buck Walsh.	5 00
O. D. Williams.	5 00
Dick T. Morgan.	5 00
W. A. Briggs.	5 00
D. P. Marum.	5 00
G. Blod.	5 00
Charles Swindall.	5 00
Nixon Bros.	5 00
Ira Sparlock.	5 00
A. M. Appleget.	5 00
C. R. Alexander.	5 00
Williams & Co.	5 00
J. H. Sparlock C.	5 00
C. W. Robinson.	5 00
Smith, Meed & Co.	5 00
H. B. Green.	5 00
E. Boyle Hdw Store.	3 00
Dr. A. Turnbull.	2 50
R. O. Renfrew.	2 50
Joseph Hunter.	2 50
C. R. Cutter.	2 50
C. H. Deatte.	1 00
Dr. C. B. Workman.	1 00
J. J. Inman.	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>510 50</b>

Woodward, Okla., June 20, 05.  
To date the following subscriptions  
of labor have been pledged for The  
Good Roads movement:

MEN AND TEAMS.	
Crawford Edwards	4 days
L. W. Morgan	3 day
Price Covolt	3 "
J. Covalt	3 "
J. B. Welsh	3 "
Wm. Payne	3 "
F. G. Riemenschnider	3 "
O. B. Finchum	3 "
I. J. David	3 "
J. Knoies	3 "
D. P. Thacker	2 "
E. E. Smith	2 "
L. O. Street	2 "
J. L. Odell	2 "
J. M. Barnett	2 "
B. F. Barnett	2 "
J. M. Kininell	2 "
D. T. Bell	2 "
J. W. Thaclely	2 "
G. B. Gooding, single hand	2 "
JOHN L. BARWICK, Sec.	
Good Roads Disbursing Committee.	

# BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



## Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Short Horn 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, Hilpa, 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 or 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 181,774, 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.

## 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.,



## BALMOLINE

excels all other remedies for Collar Galls, Sore Shoulder, Scratches, Wire Cuts, Cracked Heels, Siftasts, 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 Huy Balmoline Mfg. Co. Box 15, Abilene, Kans.

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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.



## DON'T STOP

to make fast the rope Use the Burr Self-Locking Tackle Block

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of 2 or 3 men Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

Kemper, Paxton, Mercantile Co. Kansas City Missouri.

## ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.



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

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



Prepare for success at the bar, in business or public life, by mail, in the ORIGINAL SCHOOL. Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Regular College Law Course and Business Law Course. Liberal Terms. Special Offer Now. Catalogue Free. Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 732 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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PORTABLE and drill any depth by steam or horse power. IN DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 1 KELLY & TANEYHILL CO. 9 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## STOCK BRANDS.

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

T. C. SHORMAKER.

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

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



OTHER BRANDS:



on left side.

F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, of Little Wolf east and south of Gage



On left jaw of all young stock.

on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip

On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

On right side, seven under bit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

On right shoulder.

## WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

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

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

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip

left lot

left side

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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

MILLARD WORD.

P. O. Address, Grand Day County Oklahoma.

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



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

on left thigh.

A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.



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

TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE 25 CENTS 158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

# RANGE HORSES

**AT AUCTION FROM  
JUNE to DECEMBER**

Our system was inaugurated seven years ago and has proven very successful. We bring the buyer and seller together **AT THE RIGHT TIME AND AT THE RIGHT PLACE.**

We handled last year on commission  
60923 Horses and Mules.

Write for more definite information. Address  
"Western Dept."

**Campbell & Reid and Western  
Sale Stables Co.**

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

# CAR-SUL-DIP

FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND.

The Only Dip Holding Sulphur in Solution.

For Sale at Office of

**The Live Stock Inspector,**

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Special prices on ten-gallon lots.

**FOR WOMEN.**

(Continued from 12th page)

she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be an ideal of a mother wife and homemaker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face

had been added the appliances of wealth and enlargements of wide culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. "As it was, it was the best I have ever seen."—Helen Hunt.

**CARE OF CARPETS.**

First, I find that heavy carpets do not require taking up every year. Once in two or even three years is

sufficient, unless they are in constant use. Every autumn, however, I take out the tacks, fold back the carpet half a yard or so, have the floor washed with a strong suds in which borax has been dissolved, which means a tablespoonful to a pail of water. Then I dust black pepper along the edges and retack the carpet. In this way moths are kept away, and, as their favorite place is in corners and folds, this black pepper enables one to search out and destroy them.

**GOOD ADVICE FOR WIVES.**

A country vicar was noted for his excellent fatherly advice to young couples he wedded. He had printed cards which he used to distribute, besides giving guidance verbally. One of the cards was for the man and the other for the woman. That to the woman ran as follows: "When you marry him, love him. After you marry him, study him. If he is honest, honor him. If he is generous, appreciate him. When he is sad, cheer him. When he is cross, amuse him. When he is talkative, listen to him. When he is quarrelsome, ignore him. If he is slothful, spur him. If he is noble, praise him. If he is confidential, encourage him. If he is secretive, trust him. If he is jealous, care him. If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him. If he favors society, accompany him. If he does you a favor, thank him. When he deserves it, kiss him. Let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you manage him."

**KEEPING YOUNG.**

Those who keep young longest are the ones whose lives hold some stimulating interest. The woman who believes that she can mean most to her home and family by shutting herself away from all society, and secluding herself from every influence outside the walls of her own domicile, is usually the one who, at a time when she should be companionable to her sons and daughters, is either a semi-being or a being so devitalized as to seem to her children old while she is really young in years. The women who are a power in the home, and whose influence in the family is ever widening, are those who keep pace with the world's progress by means of carried influences and associations.

Being just a stay-at-home is as bad as too much gadding.

To sit down and bemoan one's fate is weakness. Strength gives itself for new endeavors and confidently walks onward, looking ahead, because in the next hour, the next day, around the next corner, there is something bright, something happy, something prosperous. And if waits for us, says Ada M. Kereker. No matter how steep the road, no matter how dark the way, "the best is yet to come." Remember that.

**HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Whipped cream improves the egg-nogg for an invalid, unless the cream is too rich for a weak stomach.

From a purely sanitary standpoint there is no washboard equal to the one made of glass—especially if there is sickness in the house.

Dainty little cakes for the afternoon tea may be baked in tins of fancy shapes, iced, sprinkled with broken nut meats and dotted with candied fruits. An excellent old rule for cake calls for an equal weight of eggs, flour, butter and sugar. Cream the sugar and butter together very thoroughly. Then drop in the eggs one by one, beating each after it goes in until the mixture is very foamy. After the beating has made the batter as frothy as possible, fold in the flour. Bake this cake slowly. Otherwise it will be tough.

**Hope.**

FOR THE NEWS BY IRMGARD.

I sat beside the waves one day,  
And saw my bright hopes float away,  
Like mist before the glowing sun.

I saw the sad, deep things of life  
Come rolling in with a mighty strife  
Like a heavy fog before the wind.

And oh, how I wished that the dancing  
sea,  
Would bear me away on its bosom free  
Like a tired and simple child.

But as I sat by the deep, blue sea  
A gentle voice floated down to me  
Like sunshine on the gloom.

And low was that voice as it spoke to  
me  
And deep as the sound of the sea  
That lashes the winding shore.

I heard one word mid the sounding sea  
That lifted my spirit and made me  
free  
For that was the brave word, "Hope."

**SPECIAL RATES VIA SANTA FE.**

Place	Fare	Dates of sale	Return limit.
Pueblo, Colo. and return.	17.75	June 1 to Sept. 30	Oct. 31, 1905
Colorado Spgs. Colo "	19.25	" " " " "	" " "
Denver, Colo., "	21.50	" " " " "	" " "
Ogden and Salt Lake "	34.90	" " " " "	" " "
St. Louis, Mo., "	24.60	" " " " "	" " "
St. Paul, Minn., "	27.60	" " " " "	" " "
Chicago, Ill., "	32.60	" " " " "	" " "
Hot Springs, S. D., "	29.80	" " " " "	" " "
Portland, Oregon, "	49.55	May 23 to Sept. 30	90 days.
Denver, Colo., "	14.70	Aug. 30 to Sept. 4	Sept. 11.
Asbury Park, N. J., "	44.25	June 28 to July 1	July 13.
Baltimore, Md., "	39.65	July 1, 2 and 3	July 17.
Buffalo, N. Y., "	37.55	July 7, 8 and 9	July 16.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., "	37.55	June 17, 18 and 19	June 25.
Winfield, Kans., "	5.40	June 19 to 30	July 1
Milwaukee, Wis., "	25.70	June 15 to 18	June 27
Toronto, Ont., "	37.30	June 18 to 22	July 2

M. A. PRINCEHOUSE, Agent