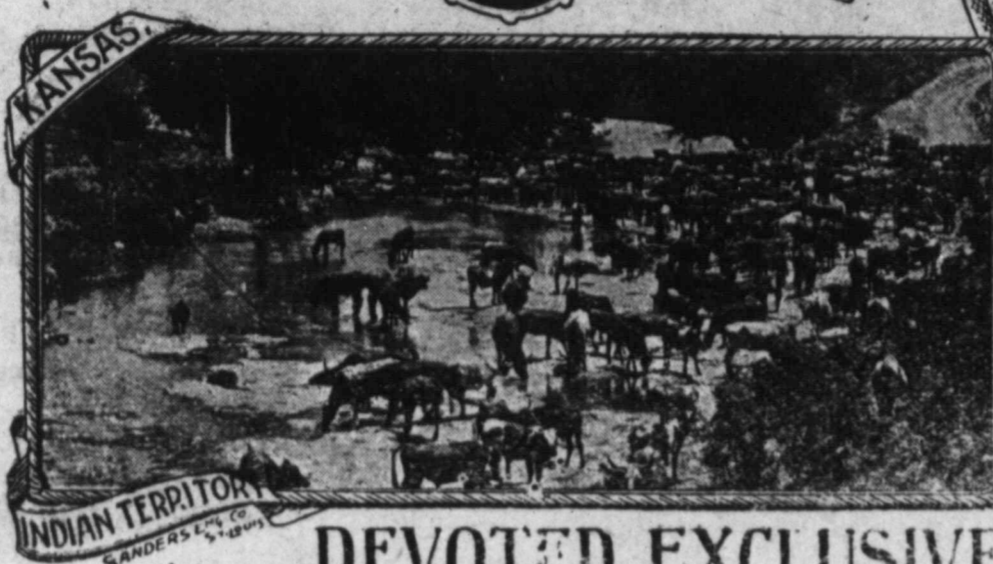
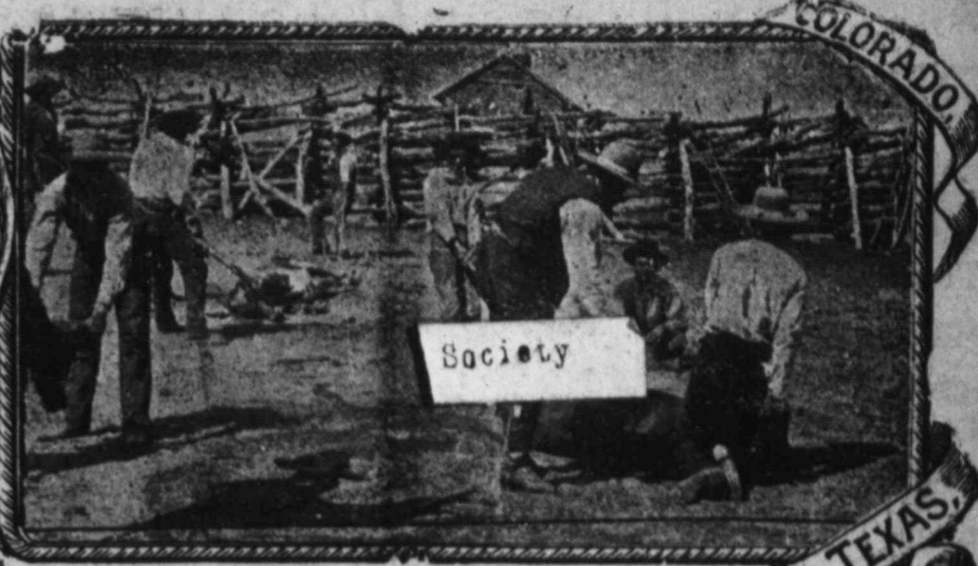


The LIVESTOCK



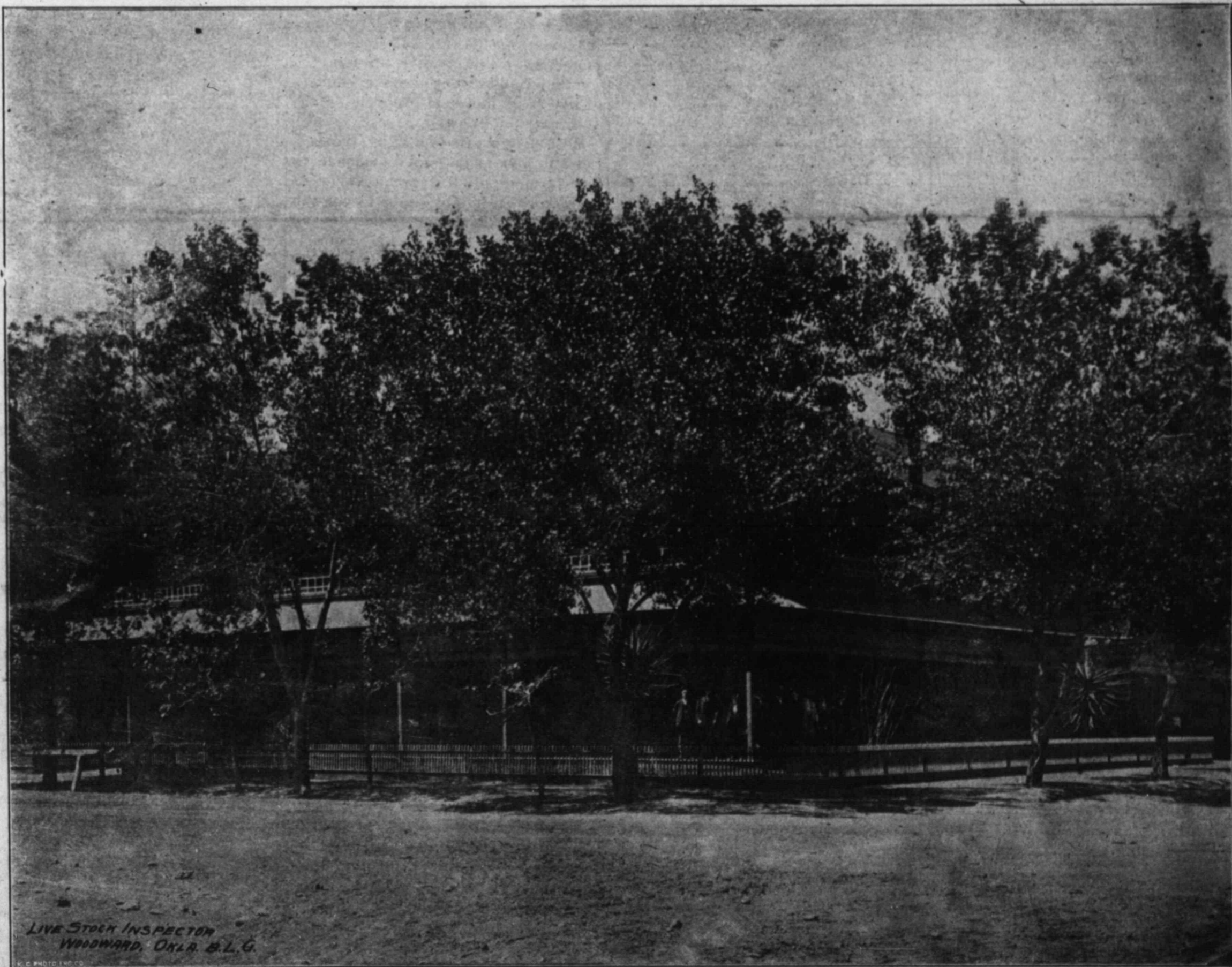
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,
No. 14.

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, October 15, 1906.

\$1 Per Year



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
WOODWARD, O.K.A. B.L.G.

Hotel Schlitz, Carlsbad, New Mexico.
ON PECOS VALLEY LINES OF THE SANTA FE RAILWAY.



LIST

Still Growing.

The railroad bonus is growing. The sum of \$2,280 has been subscribed since last week and only a small amount is needed now. Don't hesitate when the soliciting committee calls on you but help make Woodward the largest city in western Oklahoma.

NAME	AMOUNT
B. W. Key	\$1,000 00
John J. Gerlach	1,000 00
John Garvey	1,000 00
First National Bank	500 00
Peter Martinson	500 00
D. P. Marum	500 00
S. B. Laune	400 00
T. H. Campbell	400 00
H. A. Brockhaus	300 00
E. S. Wiggins	300 00
E. Boyle	250 00
R. E. Davis	250 00
C. R. Farra	250 00
A. M. Appleget	200 00
C. B. Young	200 00
W. E. Bolton	200 00
O. B. Kincaid	200 00
James A. Moon	200 00
C. R. Cutter	200 00
Eugene Bourger	200 00
C. E. Sharp	100 00
Woodward Stone Co.	100 00
Helen Lee	100 00
H. C. Thompson	100 00
William Lee	100 00
J. Thomas	100 00
Joe Hunter	100 00
D. H. Patton	100 00
H. B. Greer	100 00
T. L. O'Bryan	100 00
M. Blood	100 00
Mrs. M. J. Weiglein	100 00
J. D. Warren	100 00
J. W. Couroy	100 00
I. D. Haning	100 00
J. R. Dean	100 00
S. D. Nixon	100 00
M. M. Day	100 00
A. W. Anderson	100 00
Charles W. White	100 00
J. W. Miller	100 00
J. Everett Smith	100 00
C. W. Herod	100 00
T. B. H. Green	100 00
C. K. Luce	100 00
C. W. Robinson	100 00
R. A. Boyle Manufacturing Co.	80 00
Clyde H. Wyand	75 00
C. R. Alexander	50 00
J. A. Patton	50 00
F. H. Morgan	50 00
E. R. Linn	50 00
O. C. Wybrant	50 00
A. J. Viets	50 00
S. S. Walterhouse	50 00
W. L. Rose	50 00
C. C. Hoag	50 00
R. R. Price	50 00
A. E. Hamblin	50 00
R. Abbott	50 00
R. O. Renfrew	50 00
G. R. Baysinger	50 00
A. L. McPherson	50 00
B. B. Smith	50 00
J. C. Enlow	50 00
W. G. Reynolds	50 00
J. A. Innis	50 00
W. A. Briggs	50 00
J. C. Pearman	50 00
F. L. Saunders	50 00
W. T. Cooley	50 00
Mary McGrath	50 00
E. J. Richard	50 00

Ira Eddleman	50 00
C. W. Mansi	50 00
C. B. Cozart	40 00
J. A. Dixon	30 00
S. D. Baker	25 00
Wm. A. Pyne	25 00
Isaac Moore	25 00
S. P. Daugherty	25 00
W. J. Driscoll	25 00
Wm. V. Shy	25 00
E. F. Gill	25 00
Frank K. Tucker	25 00
W. R. Davis	25 00
R. H. Bowron	25 00
A. J. Munier	25 00
N. W. Hudson, Jr.	25 00
W. J. Gessler	25 00
J. P. Cornell	25 00
C. W. McViekers	25 00
J. H. Harrigan	25 00
E. G. Vosterg	25 00
H. H. Stalling	25 00
David Reed	25 00
V. J. Greer	25 00
N. J. Munier	25 00
G. W. Gilbaugh	25 00
Chas. O. Warren	25 00
I. W. Hart	25 00
C. C. Rickman	25 00
Bertha Geismar	25 00
F. H. Racer	25 00
B. F. Willett	25 00
H. C. Haning	22 00
J. L. Richardson	25 00
F. R. French	25 00
H. B. Peebles	25 00
R. F. Bourne	25 00
W. H. Ward	25 00
S. E. Galbreath	25 00
E. A. Bafnett	25 00
J. D. Gray	25 00
O. A. Pearson	25 00
Frank Hardy	25 00
J. W. Johnson	25 00
J. E. Hudson	25 00
A. J. Shugart	25 00
J. L. Almon	25 00
J. B. Henson	25 00
B. H. Melone	25 00
J. F. Wagner	15 00
John Green	10 00
Jas. H. Reynolds	10 00
	\$13,380 00

Fight Against Free Seeds.

Those who are conducting the anti-free seed campaign, to break down the custom that has grown up in Congress of appropriating large sums yearly to distribute common garden and flower seeds, have received a powerful object lesson from Brook'yn, New York. A short time ago a bonfire was made of more than ten thousand packages of the free seeds that had been sent out, but for which no use could be found by the recipient. He was burning them to get them out of his way. Before they were all destroyed a bushel or more of the packages were taken to a seed dealer in New York. He became interested in looking up the history of the varieties represented, as, under the act of Congress, they were classed as "new, rare and valuable seeds." A searching of seed catalogues developed that one variety of parsnip, two of lettuce, three of turnip, one of tomato, one of onion and two of radish had been catalogued as long ago as 1879. One of lettuce, one of tomato and one of muskmelon came into use in 1884. Five other varieties of lettuce were introduced between 1875 and 1890. The newest va-

riety of seed was an onion first introduced in 1899, while the oldest was traced back thirty years, and its first introduction is lost in antiquity. Not one variety was found that was either "new", "rare", or "valuable." Most of them had long since been abandoned by dealers to give place for improved varieties.

Farmers' organizations in all parts of the country are taking active and decisive steps, to express their disapproval of this farce of pretending to favor the agricultural class by distributing common varieties of garden seeds. Farmers would welcome the introduction of new and rare seeds, that they might improve their own productions, but they look upon this attempt of Congress to palm off on them varieties that have been discarded for a score or more years, as new, as an insult to their intelligence.

Armour's Gift.

MR. JOHN A. SPOOR, President International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—

We all recognize and appreciate the work done by our agricultural colleges in advancing the cause of agricultural education in this country through the character and extent of their exhibits of live stock and field products at the International Show.

With a view of stimulating their efforts to give an increased evidence to our farmers of the great value of their work, I hereby offer to you the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to be distributed annually at the International Exposition in twenty agricultural scholarships to be competed for by the State Agricultural Colleges at your exposition.

The competition for the scholarships to be based upon animal and grain exhibits from the several colleges and such other forms of agricultural student competition as may be recognized or established by the International Live Stock Exposition. The details governing the competition to be determined by the management of the said exposition and to be known as the "J. Ogden Armour Scholarships."

It is my desire that the recipients of the scholarships should be limited to boys whose parents are unable to give them the advantage of an agricultural education.

Yours truly,
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.,
October 6, 1906.

Dear Mr. Armour:—

On behalf of the directors of the International Live Stock Exposition Association, as well as for myself, I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 5th inst, and to accept with many thanks your most generous offer of Five Thousand Dollars to be distributed annually at the International Live Stock Exposition in twenty agricultural college scholarships to be named the "J. Ogden Armour Scholarships."

This endorsement by you of agricultural education is most timely and worthy, and the safeguarding of the scholarships so that they may only be given to boys who might not otherwise have the advantage of a college education is a wise provision. The International Live Stock Exposition, found-

ed for the advancement of agriculture and the improvement of live stock, is being made the medium through which your liberal endowment is to be distributed, and I beg to assure you that every assistance in the power of this association will be rendered to carry out your scholarship awards, so that the greatest possible good may be derived therefrom.

Please accept our renewed thanks with full appreciation of the generous spirit and motive that has prompted the gift.

Very truly yours,

J. A. SPOOR,
President.

PROPER SHELTER FOR HOGS.

We believe in proper shelter for each and every kind of animal, and proper shelter does not only mean warmth, but also comfort and more it means to be so as to be of the most utility, etc.

While hogs may be warm and comfortable in the barn or cow shed, this is not the proper place for them and consequently is not the proper shelter. We have recently erected a big house and we think ours is the only kind for the farmer who has his own good in view. It is made facing the east. It is made with three lots in front which open through doors into the bedrooms. Back of these rooms is the entry and place for swill barrel. The house is made with two doors in the entrance. We made one house with the roof sloping both ways, and like it much better than those with a backward downward slope. Make such a building as this from only the best seasoned oak lumber. It will be much cheaper if you can have the logs sawed than to buy the lumber already made. Mr. Hog will appreciate a nice warm repose like this when the bed room is covered with a nice bed of clean straw. Especially should a place of this kind be used for the brooding sow, as she is very liable to make quite a disturbance and possibly to lose the greater part of her offsprings if allowed to run at large with the rest of the herd. She will often go to fence corners, to old hay stacks and other places in which her offspring are sure to go to the bad.

B. P. WAGONER.

"Broom corn is our leading crop down in Woodward county," remarked W. L. Welch, a prosperous farmer and stockman, who has been in Oklahoma several years. Mr. Welch is located near Waynoka, where small grain is being raised extensively now. "The crops this year were good all around, and land owners are marking up prices on farms. The broom corn was the best that has been raised in years, and is selling at good prices, \$40 to \$60 per ton. The broom corn comes on the market in September, and is shipped in bales. These bales are bound with wire and are made ready for handling on the farm. Besides a good crop of broom corn, forage crops, and especially kafir corn, made big yields. Kafir corn grows there with little care."—Drovers' Journal.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.

Live Stock Inspector

AND FARM NEWS

FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

VOL 12, No. 13.

WOODWARD, OKLA. OCTOBER 15, 1906.

Subscription \$1.00.

IT WAS GRAND

Is the Verdict of Louis F. Swift
After Thorough Inspection
of the Interstate.

CAPACITY OF TENT TAXED.

Enormous Crowd Poured Into
Grounds for Arena Parade
of Ribbon Getters.

One of the most pleased visitors at the Interstate show yesterday and the horse show last night was Louis F. Swift of Chicago, who, with his wife and a party of Chicago packing-house and stock yards men, arrived in St. Joseph yesterday morning. No visitor to the show took a prouder interest in the great exhibit of the products of American farms and breeding institutions, and after looking grounds and exhibits over, he said to the interstate managers: "You have certainly done this show up in grand style. Bigger towns with bigger live stock markets and bigger packing houses would feel proud and exuberant, and justly so, at the achievement, of so grand a success on a first attempt. You are certainly to be congratulated for this grand show, put up and carried to so magnificent a scale in so short a time."

Yesterday afternoon a crowd that taxed the capacity of the big tent assembled to witness a program consisting of a parade of all ribbon winners that have been under the critical eyes of judges during the week. It was a crowd worthy of the big show and the enthusiastic applause that greeted the ribbon takers made exhibitors as well as the show managers let out a few more notches in their belts. It was the crowning outburst of enthusiasm for the Interstate Live Stock show which is now a permanently established fall event for St. Joseph. The many expressions of congratulation are indicative of the good feeling generated for this city by people who have heretofore hardly ever given St. Joseph a place in their memory.

None were more outspoken in their comments upon this first attempt at establishing and building up a show at this point than was Senator Thomas Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., whose picture appeared in these columns yes-

terday. Mr Wornall is a director in the Interstate, was on the ground from start to finish and as a parting shot said: "St. Joseph and the local management of this show are certainly to be congratulated upon the magnificent start you have made toward building up a permanent and big show of this kind. The success of your first attempt was nothing short of a surprise and you will find in another year that you have given the breeding and stock raising fraternity an eye-opener that will not be forgotten. You will find people coming here next year that never before knew St. Joseph was on the map."

L. McWhorter, of Aledo, Ill., another cattle breeder of wide experience in the show ring: "I want to say that I was completely surprised at the magnitude and convenience of your grounds and arrangements for a live stock exhibit. I have been on the show circuit with stock for a long time and, without any 'hot air' trimmings this beats anything I ever saw for a first attempt. I will not say that you have the biggest collection of stock here that I ever saw on a showground but I can say candidly that I have never seen a better first attempt and you have here at present the premium herds that have been at other big shows this fall and that will be hot contenders for first ribbons in the big established shows to be held later on this fall."

C. A. Wright, a Duroc Jersey hog breeder of Rosedale, Mo., in a talk said: "Of course your show of hogs is not as large as it should be, but when the news of your magnificent arrangement here for holding such a show and your liberal inducements get out and you announce your show for next year you will find that you will have to greatly enlarge the hog department of your show. Live stock breeders find when they undertake to pull off sales that ribbons count in attracting attention and this big hog territory in the Mississippi valley is not going to let this grand opportunity to exhibit its wares and compete for ribbons go by default. You can count on a big increase in demand for space in your show next year."

Not least among those who were lavish in their praise of the show was the veteran farmer and feeder, Mr. David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., who has the distinction of being among the largest cattle feeders in the world. He has amassed a fortune in his farm and cattle feeding operations, and it has come to be a common saying in cattle market circles that when David Rankin is in sight there are some market topping cattle not far away, although Mr. Rankin has never been a stickler

for pedigree when picking out feeding cattle. He has been a feeder for market and not the show ring, and has looked to the animal rather than the pedigree when picking out cattle for his feedlots. It was Mr. Rankin's enormous experience as a buyer of feeding cattle that led the Interstate managers to solicit him to accept the judgeship of the feeder classes of cattle in the show of this week. Mr. Rankin was in the judging ring on Thursday and was about the most surprised man who had visited the show. He had nothing but compliments for the great show.

In fact columns might be filled with the complimentary things that have been said about St. Joseph and her first annual attempt in the big show line. All of which leads to a conclusion that Tom Wornall may have been right when he said: "In another year you will have people coming here who never before knew St. Joseph was on the map." It is perhaps the biggest advertisement St. Joseph has had in the past two decades.

DUTCH LUNCH YESTERDAY.

The coming of the Omaha bunch of stock yarders and packing house men yesterday was a premeditated attack on a lot of former Omaha men who sought new fields when the new South St. Joseph live stock market was opened. But the Saints saw the sinners coming and had things ready. A reunion was planned at the Lotus club which finally resolved itself into a reception and luncheon with all visiting packing house, stock yards men and breeders as guests to the local talent that manipulates the steer hog and sheep from the breeding lot to the refrigerator room.

Sixty-six covers were laid in the Lotus club dining hall and a jollier sixty-six could not have been found in St. Joseph yesterday. Viands were of the best, appetites were keen and with the stock yards quartette to furnish music and such artists as Tom Wornall of Liberty, Mo., and Bruce McCollough of Omaha in fine trim there was no lack of bouquets of an airy and more or less torrid nature distributed to St. Joseph, and the management of the first annual Interstate Live Stock Show.

FINCH BROS. SHIRES.

While King Edward and Lord Rothschild's shire horses were an attractive feature of the show that drew out many expressions of admiration from the crowds, they were not the only shires in the show. Finch Bros. of Joliet and Verona, Ill., contributed a stable that would attract attention at any show. The Finch Bros. brought a stable of nine shires headed by Stuntney Bounder, first prize winner

in his class and champion stallion in the shire exhibit. The stable headed by Stuntney Bounder took every ribbon in the shire classes and while this breed of draft horse is comparatively new to this country the leader of this stable drew out loud applause from the audience in general and much favorable comment from horsemen.

Finch Bros. also exhibited a stable of Belgians that attracted much favorable comment and got a good slice of prize money. One of the features of the afternoon show in the ring yesterday was the driving of a team of their big Belgians to a heavy wagon. This team received an ovation from the time it entered the ring until its exit.

EXHIBITORS APPRECIATIVE.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 27, 1906.—M. B. Irwin, General Manager Interstate Live Stock Show.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned exhibitors, take this method of expressing to you our appreciation for the uniform courtesy that has been extended us, and wish to congratulate you on the neatness and completeness of this, your first exhibition, and assure you that in the future, should it be your desire, we wish to tender our hearty co-operation in the perpetuity of the Interstate Live Stock show. (Signed) T. J. Wornall & Son, J. B. Withers, Thomas Jamason & Mitchell, T. K. Tomson & Sons, George Kitchen, Jr., S. L. Bork, C. E. Clark, Leslie Smith, F. L. Sullivan, C. D. Hooker & Son, Davis Bros., P. J. Kinzer, Parrish & Miller, Wheatley & Ward, G. W. Lindsay, S. M. Croft & Sons, J. F. Stodder, A. C. Binnie, W. J. Miller, H. C. Yates, Yates Bros., C. V. Hall, Cornish & Patten, Paul M. Culver, Gates & Hunt, Milton K. Garrett, F. M. Chandler, M. Bradford, W. P. Hayzlett, J. E. Eendenhall, J. J. Hall, L. L. Frost, Dawson & Bros., C. B. Butler, C. A. Wright, G. S. Lawson, E. D. Lawson, Charles Tapp.

GIRTON CHARMER.

One of the prime features of the show each day during the week has been the appearance in the ring at 3 o'clock very afternoon of the string of shire horses from the stable of King Edward VII and Lord Rothschild. This is a distinction that no other city in the United States has ever before had, and the horses will appear in but one other public exhibition in this country. The horses are all types of the thoroughbred draft horse that is of wonderful popularity in England and is fast gaining in favor in this country. They were brought to this side of the Atlantic to stimulate interest in breeding to this type in Canada, and on earnest solicitation, consent was

(Continued on page 6.)

Purity behind this Label

The BEER You Like

WE can magnify the label of *Suzans* Beer, but cannot magnify the quality of the beer. It's absolute purity, the right way in which it is made, the exceptionally high-class materials that go into it, the proper ageing—all these make *Suzans* Beer in every respect the one perfect beer.

It is pale, light and nutritious. It is always uniform—made just the same way all the time from the best Bohemian hops, selected India rice, and malt made from the best barley grown. The Bohemian hops and India rice we use were selected and imported especially for brewing "*Suzans*."

It has a finer flavor than any other beer because it is made from the best material the four quarters of the earth produce, and made right, by the highest skilled brewers in the world. Then aged to a perfect ripeness.

Try this delicious bottled beer. You will find it all we claim for it and more. Order a case today for your home. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us direct and we will supply you immediately.

FRED KRUG BREWING COMPANY
OMAHA, NEB.

Capons.

Capons are aptly termed the finest chicken meat in the world. We have feasted on capon raised on our farm and found them to be delicious eating. Now some may ask, what are capons? It is neither a hen nor a rooster. After removing the testicles from the cockrel, nature becomes entirely changed. They take on more rapid growth, are tame, awkward and very lazy, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockrel. Caponizing is carried on in a large scale in France. The flesh of the capon is decidedly sweeter and of a finer flavor than that of cocks. They gain from four to six pounds in weight while the cost of feeding is no more. Any large breed will make fine capons. The operation can be at any age, but from two to six months gives best results. "What shall we do with our cockerels?" is a question that often perplexes the poultry raiser. Chasing about the yards, worrying the

hens, constantly spoiling for a fight, the cockrel loses his flesh as rapidly as gained, proves the cost of keeping to be far more than he brings in the market. In caponizing all these troubles are swept away—the fighting cockrel becomes as docile as a chick; the flesh rapidly increases, and where under the old way the farmer would kill an ordinary looking cockrel of but little weight, he now dresses for market rivaling the turkey in size and weight, whose flesh in flavor is superior to that of the spring broiler and more tender and juicy. Caponize the chicks you have at once, and lay the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come. The profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 per cent. In February I sold 300 capons that were caponized in the fall the average weight of which was ten and a half pounds. They were sold at 20 cents per pound. They sell from 20 to 30 cents a pound. There is a great demand for capons. They can be fried (in the oven in about an hour)

just like young chickens. The operation is not cruel, they are injured by far more in a single fight. The operation is very simple. In the old countries children ten years old, perform the operations.

All cockerels are not needed for breeding purposes should be caponized. Do not try the operation on too young chicks, as their organs are then too small and undeveloped that you may either kill or cause a slip. The age given is the proper time.—Mrs. B. F. Wilcoxon, in Western Farmer and Dairyman.

September is the best month in which to make capons of the surplus cockerels as they will have made a fine growth and will be in a prime condition for the holiday trade. The American class, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds make the best capons although breeders of Brahmas and Cochins are strong in the praises of these fowls.

The operation is easy to perform and after a few trials anyone can be-

come an experienced operator. The birds should be penned and kept without food for 48 hours previous to the operation, that the intestines may be empty and allow the operator more room to work. An ordinary barrel makes an excellent operating table and will be found about the right size and height. A set of instruments costs \$2.50 and with each set is a book of instructions that fully explains how to do the work.—Oklahoma Agriculturist.

Rev. D. Ogle and family has moved here from Taloga, and will make his home here to educate his children while filling appointments at Vassar and South Persimmon as a Baptist minister.

Seed Rye at NEWS office, only 40 cents, if taken at once. Last call. M. R., care of NEWS office.

THE
SWINE
Department

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

HOGS ON STUBBLE.

Chicago Driver's Journal: There is usually more or less loss in the harvesting of grain due to the grain being down etc. This amount is not sufficient to make it profitable to follow the the reaper with a rake; but many farmers follow the practice of turning pigs into the field after the grain has been taken in and letting them gather up what is missed. While this practice of pasturing stubble fields is very common in many regions, there are doubtless some where it is not practiced and where it could be done with profit.

A few years ago the Montana experiment station carried out some experiments along this line, the results of which are of interest just at this time when the harvest season is ending all over the country. They compared the system of pasturing stubble fields other methods of feeding. Forty-one pigs from 6 to 9 months old were allowed the run of barley, wheat and pea stubble fields of 18, 10.44 and 10.73 acres, respectively. For some time before the test they had been pastured on alfalfa and fed one pound of cracked barley pen head daily. For ten weeks immediately preceding the test they made a daily average gain of 42 pound per head. While pastured on the stubble field they were given no grain in addition to what they could find except on rainy days.

The grain thus fed amounted to 24 10 pounds in the five weeks' test.

During this time the pigs made again of 22 8 pounds per head, or 17.5 pounds deducting the amount which it was calculated they gained from the grain fed during the rainy weather. On the supposition that 4.5 pounds of grain is required to produce a pound of pork the forty-one pigs gathered 3,228 75 pounds of grain which would otherwise have been lost. The harvesting had been done in the usual manner, and in the investigators' opinion the amount of peas and grain remaining in the field did not exceed that left in the stubble fields on the average farm. The scattered grain could not have been saved in any other way and represents clear profit.

The grain saved from the stubble fields by these pigs was not all that could have been gathered if they had remained in the fields a longer time. Seven brood sows were afterward pastured during the winter on the stubble fields, which included twenty-four acre oats field in addition to those mentioned above. They were given no food in addition to what they could gather, except kitchen slop and a small grain ration on stormy days. The sows frequently rooted down through six inches of snow and found sufficient grain to keep them in good condition throughout the winter.

Several other experiments have been made with the pasturing of pigs on stubble fields, and they all prove that it is a profitable practice. No matter how carefully the harvesting is done there is more or less of the grain that remains on the field and this is a very inexpensive method of saying it.

HOGS AND PIGS.

Keep the troughs clean.

Alfalfa mean an ideal hog pasture.

Provide shade and cool, clean water these hot days.

In buying pure bred stock look after individual excellence as well as pedigree.

Brood sows before farrowing do best in individual quarters. The small hog houses meet this demand. Be ter get some.

Sows differ in their milk-giving propensities, requiring different amounts of feed for individuals. Here is where judgment counts.

Pigs should not be hog fat. Keep them growing, but keep them hungry and hustling.

Feed the little fellows in a separate low trough fenced so they can get to it, but so the mother can not.

Don't take a thin sow that has been nearly exhausted from the nursing of a litter and expect her to recuperate rapidly.

The demand for meats of all kinds is growing and the outlook for high prices for hogs is good. This means that breeding stock will bring good prices this fall.

Put weaned pigs together so they will not be lonesome, and feed milk, shorts and corn, and give them pasture if possible. When all are weaned a separate yard is not so essential.

If the sows are to raise but one litter a year let the pigs run with them until they are three months old. Where sows are bred again, wean the pigs at half that age.

It should take nearly a month to get the sow on full feed after farrowing. Then there will be no danger of thumps if the sow gets sufficient protein and she and her pigs are forced to take plenty of exercise.

It is well enough, in embarking in the swine business, to aim at a large herd, but commence with a few sows; in other words, aim at the top, but commence at the bottom.

Pigs will begin to eat with the sows when two or three weeks old. If getting plenty of exercise it will not hurt them to crack a little corn. But the ideal feed is skim milk and shorts in the form of thin slop. It will make them grow and not get over-fat.

Milk as a food for pigs has a feeding value far beyond its actual food elements if given in the proper combination with other rations, but it is a great waste to raise pigs exclusively

upon it, no matter how plentiful it may be. Middlings and grass should be fed with it, and so double the number of pigs kept with the same amount of milk.

Paper from Cotton Stalks.

It has been demonstrated that all grades of paper, from the best form of linen grade to the lowest, can be manufactured from cotton stalks. In addition to this, a variety of by-products, such as alcohol, nitrogen, material for gun-cotton and smokeless powder, can also be secured in paying quantities.

The time is not now far distant when paper plants equipped with all modern machinery and devices for making paper and the utilization of the other by-products referred to will be built and placed in operation throughout the cotton growing states of the South. The establishment of these mills for the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks will develop a new industry of enormous proportions and institute the utilization of a waste product which at the present time has comparatively little or no value. It will pave the entering wedge of checking the present increasing cost of paper.

It is estimated that on an area of land producing a bale of cotton at least one ton of stalks can be gathered. Upon this basis of calculation this new industry can annually depend upon from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of raw material. This will not only furnish necessary supplies to meet all home demands, but also permit of the export of pulp or finished products to foreign countries. At the present time there is approximately \$287,000,000 invested in paper mills in the United States, with but few plants located in the South. The bulk of the material going into the manufacture of paper at the present time is spruce pine, and which is annually becoming more expensive in the depletion of the forests and the high prices which such timber commands in the markets for other uses. The utilization of a waste product such as the cotton stalk, manufactured into commercial paper, will be a boon of inestimable value to the whole country.

The practical effect of this new invention will be to increase the present value of the South's cotton crop nearly \$100,000,000 annually. With the removal of the cotton stalks from the fields in the early fall the death knell of the boll weevil will be sounded.—The Master Printer.

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean in some other ship than the Deutschland. Mike got seasick and leaned over the rail in his endeavor to lighten the cargo. He was awful sick and knew he would die. Pat stood beside him with vain words of comfort. "It's no use, Pat," said Mike. "I am a doomed man. Tell Bidy and the childer I thought of them to the last." "Sure," said Pat. "an phat shall I do with the remains?" "Never mind," said Mike as he trembled with a paroxysm of pain and he felt the soles of his feet start upward. "Never mind, there ain't going to be any remains."

The Elmhirst

F. HULETT, Prop.

The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle.

Fine Sample Rooms.

Amarillo, Tex.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE,

Opposite Union Depot.

"BEST IN OKLAHOMA."

Hotel Lee.

The Best Hotel

in Oklahoma City.

Everything First Class.

Centrally Located.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds.

Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock

Exchange Building at Stock

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The Royal Hotel

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

FERD VAN DUYN, Mgr.

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CATTLEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

140 Rooms. 50 Rooms with Bath.

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Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

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NEWS office, only
n at once. Last
e of NEWS office

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.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, HOME, BUSINESS OR PROPERTY.

We can sell it for you, no matter where it is or what it is worth. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. If you want to buy any kind of property anywhere send for our monthly. It is free and contains a large list of desirable properties in all parts of the country.

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We are Headquarters

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Mail Orders given Special Attention.

Wichita Trunk Factory

319 E. Douglas Wichita, Kan.

Big Free Offer for Thirty Days Only.

My new book, "Common Sense on Poultry," over 100 pages, will be sent to any address for 50 cts.; or will be given free with a \$2 order of my goods. My New Method Egg Preserver, Lice Paint, Egg Producer and Poultry Invigorator, Roup Cure, Insect Powder, or Eggs for Hatching. Write me for particulars.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,

Fort De Moines Poultry Farm
FORT DES MOINES, IOWA

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL OLD HICKORY BUGGIES

We sell these splendid buggies direct to you, at lowest factory price. Saves you one-half.

GUARANTEED 2 YEARS

"Old Hickory" buggies have quality, have style, have finish, and that lasting quality that no other buggy can equal. You will be surprised at the low factory prices. Write for Catalog today.



Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co. 1460 W. 9th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

Sale Dates.

The American Galloway Breeders' association claim the following sale dates:

October 11th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Kansas City, Mo.

December 6th, American Galloway Breeders' association, combination sale, Chicago, Illinois.

PRIVATE HOME before and during confinement; infant adopted. Dr. Burroughs, 1701 Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

MAN WANTED

Somewhere near Woodward, to assist us in showing and selling properties. No experience necessary, if willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary \$60 a month, to honest man, willing to devote part of his time to this business.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.

Andrus Bldg.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Calves are worth money this year. Don't let them die for lack of prevention. Blackleg Vaccine now on sale at the NEWS office.

(Continued from page 3.)
secured to exhibit them in the show rings at the Interstate in this city and at the American Royal in Kansas City.

The magnificent string of horses is headed by Girton Charmer, 20515, a grand brown 5 year-old, who last year was "First and Champion S. H. S., London." Yesterday was the only time Girton Charmer was in the ring at the Interstate, as he had been a little out of show condition and Mr. Beck, in charge of the stable, thought best not to exhibit him. The appearance of the horse in the ring at the head of his stable drew out many expressions of admiration from the vast audience assembled in the tent.

Mr. Edmond Beck, personal representative of the king, and who is in charge of the stable, has proven himself as a most agreeable and affable gentleman and has made many friends during his stay in the city. He has been a daily visitor in the judging ring and has taken lively interest in the cattle exhibit as well as the magnificent show of horses.

Secretary Wilson and the Packing Industry.

It is evident that the government will not stand for any fooling on the part of the packers. Secretary Wilson has given notice that all who want government inspection must at once obey orders to clean up and make the required sanitary changes. He has a way of dropping in on a packer without notice and going through the plant himself. He sees things as they are in every day work clothes, and if he doesn't like the looks of the place, he makes recommendations for improvement.

These concerns that have defied and defeated the government on other occasions are knuckling to the task of obeying orders for once. They may be rich and powerful enough to defy a government, but they dare not defy public sentiment.

It has been proved the people do not want food of a suspicious character. After the scandal the canned meat trade dropped off to such an extent that the packers had to concede to the government's demands for complete inspection. On the other hand the dressed meat trade was little affected. Contrary to the expectation of well known live stock journals and stockmen, the cattle business was not killed. It has scarcely felt a jar except in that class of stock that goes into cans.

As we predicted when the law was passed, the meat scandal was a good thing. Foreign trade was checked by the shock only as the march of an army would be hindered for a moment by an earthquake shock. The letter of assurance that President Roosevelt cabled to the British dealers had the effect of calming their fears, and assuring the continuance of our meat trade. Now the British packing houses are being inspected and a worse condition than was found in the United States has been unearthed. Human nature is the same everywhere. Greed will stoop to anything when people are blind enough to permit it.

We hope and believe that our government, through the direction of our capable Secretary Wilson, will put a stop to greed, graft, and filthy food

stuffs emanating from our packing plants.

Let other industries take warning and clean up before forced to do so.

Wherever human food is prepared let there be no suspicion as to its wholesomeness and cleanliness.—Successful Farming.

Curses Turn to Blessings.

"The stone that the builders rejected has become the corner-stone." The detested cactus plant that covers millions of barren acres in the Southwest has promise of becoming one of the greatest wealth-producers of the land. The cactus is rich in watery content, and this liquid is believed to be well adapted to the making of alcohol. Under the spur of recent legislation, for the encouragement of the manufacture of denatured alcohol, capitalists are now experimenting with cactus for making of alcohol, and the feel assured that the despised plant whose spiny exterior made it the despair of land owners whose acres it covered, will soon be looked upon as one of the best crops that the soil can bear. The San Antonio Express says of this newly found use of the cactus: "It is estimated an acre of cactus will produce \$5 worth of alcohol. By leasing large tracts of land it is believed it could be put on a paying basis. When it is known that a 1,000 acre tract of land will produce \$50,000 worth of alcohol from a plant which heretofore has had no commercial value it will figure as an industry to be reckoned with."

Another worthless plant that has contested with cactus the mastery of the so called desert region of the Southwest is guayule. There are millions of acres of it in West Texas and its presence was looked upon as a curse until experiments led to the discovery that that from it could be made a product almost equal to rubber, and that the rubber goods so made were fair substitutes for the products of the rubber tree of South America. Last year producing this guayule plant were not considered worth more than a dollar or two an acre, have since this discovery been bought up in large quantities at good prices.

Science is finding a use and a value for many of nature's products that in our blindness have been considered as pests. May we expect that some time, the prairie dog, the jack rabbit and the doyote will figure as the friends of man?—K. C. Journal.

Of Importance to Lawyers

There will be a meeting of the Oklahoma-Indian Territory Association held at Oklahoma City, Dec. 22nd, 1906.

A number of able attorneys will read papers of interest to lawyers and matters of interest to the new state will be discussed from a non-political standpoint.

Eastern Oklahoma and Indian Territory are becoming lawless.

Why not the sixth district of Oklahoma have a large delegation? Send your application to Charles Swindall, V. P., Oklahoma, Okla.

**OUR
Poultry
Department**

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.

All well-bred turkeys that expect to be eaten on Thanksgiving day should not stay away from home over night. If they do, they are apt to become sick and die, or fall into the hands of thieves and thus meet an untimely death. If they are driven home for several consecutive nights, they will get into the habit of returning of their own accord. Liver trouble, roup and indigestion are the most frequent ailments common to turkeys. Over eating is generally responsible for the liver trouble and indigestion. Corn is conceded to be a bad feed for turkeys because it is too hearty. Two meals a day are all that turkeys require because when they start out in the morning, they usually keep on eating breakfast until they start back home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon; then it's time for supper. This consists of worms and bugs that they pick up on the way. Roup is caused by taking cold and is often due to warm food. Turkeys are not subject to as many diseases as chickens and the prospects are that there will be a bigger crop of the national birds than ever for Thanksgiving this year.

GETTING LARGE EGGS.

It is an acknowledged fact that a basket of large eggs will sell quicker than a basket of small eggs, even if there is no difference in the price. Hens usually lay eggs of uniform size. To insure a crop of large eggs the raiser must each fall select the hens that lay the desired size and keep them for the next year's breeding yards. Market men are already beginning to discriminate between large and small eggs and the sooner producers secure hens that will meet these requirements, the quicker will they realize the early profits.

PROFIT IN CHICKS.

It requires more labor and care to raise poultry in the fall and winter than in the summer, but the prices obtained for all kinds of fowls and their eggs are proportionately greater. How best to care for chickens, turkeys and geese in the cold months is one of the hardest problems that modern raisers have to contend with. It often pays to buy ground meat, wheat, linseed meal, sorghum seed, etc., and sell them again in the form of poultry. Price quotations the year round show that chicks sell for almost 50 per cent more than the fowls and if three-months-old chicks are made a specialty, two chicks can be marketed in the time required to raise one fowl. The profit would at the same time be almost double.

POULTRY NOTES.

Coal oil and lard are excellent for scaly legs caused by parasites.

A cheap way to fatten geese is to feed them chopped turnips or other

vegetables at this season of the year. Corn, or corn meal in addition, makes an excellent diet.

Wholesome feed for hens adds greatly to the flavor and quality of the eggs they lay.

The ax is about the only sure cure for a hen that has acquired the habit of eating eggs.

Hens kept in flocks of from thirty to forty, with about two males, produce the best results.

Laying hens need and consume more food than idle ones. Care should be taken that they get it.

Don't overfeed your hens if you expect them to lay eggs. Too much food is even more detrimental than not enough.

Keep your fall-hatched chicks in the poultry house on cold mornings until the frost is out of the air. They are apt to catch cold if you don't.

Barns, corn cribs and sheds are no places for chickens to roost. All up-to-date farmers and poultry raisers provide proper houses for their flocks.

The cost of keeping a hen on the farm is estimated at less than 50 cents a year. The profit can be easily figured when it is known that she usually lays ten dozen eggs a year.

Turkeys dressed on the farm seldom bring enough difference in price to pay for the extra labor. It is even said that some farmers who prepare their own turkeys for market receive a lower price than they would if the birds had been sold alive.

FARMING ON PAPER.

Written for the Western Breeder's Journal.

I have read with considerable interest and amusement the article in your July issue, entitled, how to make the most money out of 160 acres in Central Kansas. While the article contains some fairly good suggestions the plan of farming as outlined by the gentleman is not very practical and the advice given is in many respects misleading. In the first place he conveys the idea that it is possible for one man to handle a 160 acre farm with little or no help, and further says that every farm should have at least twenty-five acres of alfalfa. Now our good friend must have a splendid lot of neighbors if it is possible for him to cut, rake and stack properly this amount of alfalfa three or four times in a season and raise forty or fifty acres each of corn and wheat. Even then he would have an eight hour man work eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. But every practical farmer knows that it is impossible to carry on successfully this sized farm without keeping at least one good hand the year round and several day hands during harvest and haying.

Another mistake our friend would make is in not putting every foot of tillable land under the plow. Land in Central Kansas is far too valuable to be left in its wild state. Experience has taught the average farmer of this part of Kansas that one acre of good tame grass, of which there are several kinds that do well here, is worth a half dozen of our native grasses. Again he says dairying is profitable if one devotes his whole time to it. The reverse of this is true. It is doubtful if any farmer living where hired help is so hard to get and so far from the market could make dairying profitable should he devote his whole time to it. But when ten or fifteen good cows are kept upon a farm and milked twice a day and the milk separated from the cream by a modern separator, the milk fed to calves and pigs, and the butter fat sold, the transaction will always show a good profit provided the cows are properly handled and the milk fed to well bred pigs.

Then if the cows are bred to a pure bred bull of either of the leading beef breeds the calves can be fed and marketed by the time they are one year old, and will make more clear money for the farmer than it is possible to make from the same number of grown cattle, and they have cost practically nothing up to the time they went into the fattening pen. In closing, our farmer friend appeals to the farmer to study his needs, and urges the sending of more farmers to administer our laws and ends by saying that when this is done our governor won't be called upon to appoint a man to fill a disgraced vacancy, as though farmers as a class had a corner on honesty and morality. While it is not only the privilege but the duty of every farmer to study his needs as a farmer and the needs of his country he should not be deceived into believing that other callings are less honorable or contain a larger per cent of dishonest men than does his own.

Log Rolling.

To the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors of American of Woodward and adjoining counties. It is our desire to make the log rolling to be held in Woodward Oct. 25, one of the best and largest ever held in western Oklahoma. To do this we not only cordially invite every Woodman and Royal Neighbor to attend and take part, but we ask you to drop everything, bring your families and help us to make it a success and have a "Royal" good time. The prizes will be awarded to visiting camps only and not the Woodward camp State Deputy Head Consul J. S. Shearer and other prominent speakers will give talks on woodcraft. Excursion rates from Alva and Higgins and intermediate points. The parade will be at 11 A. M. and the adoption exercises at 7:30 P. M.

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The difference between Hitting and Missing is the difference between an Accurate and an Inaccurate Arm. Choose wisely—discriminate! Get a STEVENS! Forty years of experience is behind our tried and proved line of

RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS
Rifle Telescopes, Etc.

Ask your dealer and insist on the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we will ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

Send 4c in stamps for large catalog describing the entire STEVENS line. Profusely illustrated, and contains points on Shooting, Ammunition, Etc.

Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 10 cents in stamps.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,
P. O. Box 4096
CHICOPPEE FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

PEACH TREES

Hardy, fruitful kinds. Honest values, 5c each. Apple trees, 50c. Concord grapes, 25c per 1000. Russian Mulberry and Black Locust, \$1.40 per 1000. Rambler roses, 25c. \$10 orders prepaid. Catalog free. Gage County Nurseries, Box 645, Beatrice, Neb.

CRESCENT HOTEL,
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.,
Open For The Season
FEBRUARY 15, 1906.

Many repairs and improvements have been made the service will be better than ever and the charges moderate.

Here Spring is a thoroughly delightful season, with clear, blue skies and the crisp air of the mountains tempered by warm sunshine. If you want to avoid the snow and slush at home this Spring, go to Eureka Springs. Booklets describing the hotel and resort sent free on request.

A. HILTON,
Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Frisco System,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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NEEDED**

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want **YOUNG MEN AND LADIES** of good habits, to

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We execute a \$250 Bond to every student that furnish him or her a position paying from forty to sixty dollars a month in States east of the Rock Mountains, or from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

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Morse School of Telegraphy.**

Cincinnati, O. Buffalo, N. Y.
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**TRAVELERS
RAILWAY GUIDE**
25 CENTS
158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

OCTOBER 15, 1906.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate fourteen lines to the inch.

Special reading notices 10 cents per line
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeder's Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.

Electrics should have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hustle and Grin.

Smile and the world smiles with you,
"Knock," and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin
Will let you in
Where the kicker is never known.

Growl, and the way looks dreary,
Laugh, and the path is bright,
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine, while
A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh, and you attain nothing,
Work, and the prize is won;
For the nifty man
With backbone can
By nothing be outdone.

Hustle, and fortune awaits you;
Shirk, and defeat is sure,
For there's no chance
Of deliverance
For the chap who can't endure,

Sing, and the world's harmonious,
Grumble, and things go wrong,
And all the time
You are out of rhyme
With the busy, bustling throng.—
Unknown.

Good farming consists in the greatest production of the best quality of products at the minimum of expense and with the least loss of soil fertility. Unless such results are being obtained by the farmers of this county, they are not getting what is coming to them and they should know why. The farmers' institute is the place to find out why the results are not what they should be, and the farmer who fails to attend, no matter how much he may think he knows about farming is not doing justice to himself, his family nor his neighborhood. It is possible sometimes to learn something from the most ignorant and from the least expected sources

THE REFERENDUM.

In the constitutional convention there will be the most stupendous struggle between corporate influence and the rights of the masses of the people. There will be astute members of that body whose object will be to frame and obtain the adoption of provisions that will limit succeeding legislatures to deal with matters pertaining to the franchises of corporations. These will no doubt obtain some of their wishes. The question then arises as to what plan shall be adopted to correct the mistakes of this constitution? What guaranty and protection shall the people have to regain what may have been bartered away? To thoughtful and dispassionate men the adoption of a provision in the constitution of the initiative and refer-

endum is looked upon as the safeguard against the illegal disposal of the people's rights and franchises. This provision has been adopted in many of the states, the notable one being that of Oregon. By this provision five per cent of the voters can petition for the submission of any bill passed by the legislature to the people for their ratification, and, until the vote, the bill stands suspended. The same with reference to the adoption of an amendment to the constitution. It places the power in the hands of the people to nullify any vicious legislation.

THE FARMERS INSTITUTE.

Of Woodward County Will be held
Nov. 30 and Dec. 1st.

Every body invited.

Pres. F. C. Ward of the Woodward County Farmers Institute has authorized the annual session to be held on Friday and Saturday immediately following Thanksgiving, as many farmers are too busy to attend before then. All Woodward county papers please notice.

W. E. BOLTON,
Secretary.

Alfalfa a Profitable Crop.

The Wichita Eagle: Probably no crop grown in Kansas is proving so all-around profitable as alfalfa. Once a good stand is secured its dividend paying qualities are unending. With clean, first class seed sown to properly prepared ground and it is a sure winner almost anywhere. Secretary Coburn offers the following observations and conclusions to Kansas farmers touching the manner of this clover's treatment and its sure profitability:

If you have much as two acres of land and a cow, you need to raise alfalfa. If you have more land and more live stock your need for it is all the greater, because it is the most productive, nutritious and profitable forage crop known. It has no peer and no rival.

If you been persuaded that it will not grow in your neighborhood or your state, don't believe it; you can't afford to accept any such dictum. Try it faithfully for yourself for ten years and reach your own conclusions, instead of taking those of someone else second-hand. If it fails the reflection is likely to be on you rather than on the alfalfa.

There are really few soils or localities in any agricultural region, east or west, where alfalfa will not prosper if decently treated. Only those who don't know alfalfa, or who expect something for nothing, are incredulous about it. Those who know it best are the ones who swear by it, and plant more.

If you haven't time or inclination to put your seed bed in the finest possible tilth before sowing, smooth and fine on top, somewhat compacted—not mel-

low—below, and free from weed seeds don't bother with alfalfa.

No matter where you are or what your soil conditions, success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift. This means it is safe to buy seed only of a reputable dealer whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early, grown as nearly in your own latitude as possible, and test them; if more than 10 per cent fails to grow, don't buy it; something is wrong. Nothing is more expensive than cheap seed, and choice seed—the only kind worth sowing—always commands a good price.

Sow without a nurse crop, twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast or with a drill; cover not less than an inch deep and keep live stock from grazing on it for two years; when small it is very tender and easily destroyed. If the plants do not look thrifty, or weeds spring up, use the mower. The mowing machine is alfalfa's great tonic, and after the first year disc harrow used two or three times in a season is a wonderful invigorant.

Cut for hay when blossoms begin to appear. It is never so valuable later. Don't let it get wet, nor burnt by too much hot sun. Save every leaf possible.

Don't plant too many acres at first. If you think ten is about right, sow five; if twenty is your figure, try ten. Start right, go slow and feel your way. A good patch of well-set alfalfa is a perpetual joy and a perennial profit-bringer; a poor one is an aggravation.

The Horse

The Philadelphia Ledger prints the following delightful composition, which is a Bombay student's essay upon the horse: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His food is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has no sleep at night time, and always standing awoken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for food, but it is always at the morning time. They got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals."

Flossie Seward and her mother went to Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday night, where Flossie will attend business college.

Cattle Salesman, Assistant Cattle Salesmen, Hog and Sheep Salesman.
 ED F. SMITH, W. W. BRADY, WM. CALVERT,
 LEE ALLEN, E. F. DAWSON,

Feeder cows cheaper here than since the market was established. Write us for prices.

E. F. Smith Company.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONS.

220 Exchange Building, Stock Yards

North Ft. Worth, Texas

Packing Houses Have Rival.

London.—Strenuous opposition is still offered by the Board of Agriculture to the syndicate which proposes to import live cattle and sheep from the Argentine and the colonies to the island of Alderney in the English Channel, where it is planned to establish a "Packingtown" to rival Chicago's famous group of butcher houses.

Stephen Spurling, who is at the head of the syndicate, has given some further interesting details of the scheme.

"The syndicate has been formed for the purpose of importing cattle, sheep and pigs alive from foreign countries under strict supervision into the island of Alderney, slaughtering them there and shipping the meat to Southampton and other ports," he said. "We propose to erect on the island abattoirs, destructors, canning and preserving plant, and factories for dealing with all by-products. We expect to make very little profit out of meat, but a great deal out of the by-products."

MANY BY-PRODUCT FACTORIES.

"What these by-products would mean to the prosperity of the islands can be seen by the following list, which shows how we propose to deal with the refuse:

- Tanning and dressing hides and skins.
- Factory for treating hair, wool and bristles.
- Factory for treating tripe, hearts and livers.
- Factory for treating cowheel and sheep and pigs' feet.
- Factory for treating bacon, hams and tongues.
- Factory for manufacturing blood and bone meal.
- Factory for manufacturing gelatine and glue.
- Factory for manufacturing concentrated manures.
- Factory for manufacturing sausage skins and bladders.
- Laboratory for extracting pepsin, a bumen and other chemical products.

"It will be seen that a large trade in many commodities of daily use, now all imported in great quantities from America, could be established. But that is not all. The scheme is one of national importance. The United Kingdom would be rendered independent of the machinations of the American Meat Trust; and cheap and good meat, both fresh and canned, could be secured for the English market, the army and navy."

MORE HOME BENEFITS.

"The trade to Alderney would benefit the Treasury to the extent of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year.

"The leather trade of the United Kingdom is naturally anxious to see the scheme carried through. The Leather Trust of America has lately obtained control of practically all the hides which formerly came to English tanneries. Even the hides of American and Canadian cattle killed at Deptford and Liverpool are returned raw to America tanned there, and re-shipped to this country as leather goods.

"Now as to the danger from foot-and-mouth disease. We have obtained the opinion of Sir John McFadyean principal of the Royal Veterinary College, and he laid down certain precautions which we are of course, prepared to take so as to render infection absolutely impossible. We are prepared to place on board very vessel a qualified veterinary surgeon appointed by Sir John McFadyean, who will be able to detect any tendency to disease in a beast long before the ship approaches British waters.

"The Argentine during the 15 months ending March, 1906, sent to England frozen beef to the value of \$24,000,000 and mutton worth \$15,000,000.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
 [Sept 24 to Oct 3]

- J Garvey to W C Campbell, lot 3 blk 5 G & M 2nd add Woodward, 200
- S D Nixon to L Nixon, lots 10-11-12 blk 3 Cline park add Woodward, 300
- J Hastings to M K Stephenson, lots 18-19 e 1/2 of 17 blk 51 e Woodward, 400
- J L Gibbs to J S Michasel, part of blk 21 Turners add Gage, 250
- B S Cable to C N Williams, 1/2 n 1/2 & w 1/2 sw 1/4 e 1/2 sec 31-25-22, 3120
- B S Cable to W A Crouch, nw 1/4 sec 31-24-22, 2000
- W Gruber to W A Crouch, sr nw 1/4 sec 18-24-22, 3520
- J M Brown to A J Robertson, lots 3-4 sec 5 lot 1 sec 6-22-17 1500
- L Nixon to E E Nixon, lots 13-14-15 blk 6 Woodward, 1400
- O H Wylhe et al to L M Washburn et al lots 11-12-13 blk 7 Quinlan 1000
- D Kennedy to G W Deeds nw 1/4 sec 12-23-26, 1500
- J M Sneed to F Caudle, se 1/4 sec 35-21-25, 2250
- F M Van Broeklin to W E Jennings se 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 4-22-21, 400
- W E Halsell to W Cruber, ne 1/4 sec 18-24-22, 1 00
- M F Mabary to W Oliver, lots 6-7-8 sec 18 lot 5 sec 19-28-20, 800
- Mooreland R E Co to J I Silverthern lots 1-2-3-4-5-6 blk 18 Mooreland, 100
- F J Knittle to N Davis lots 7-8

- blk 1 Knittle add Mooreland, 100
- F R Krum to S M Longdon, s 1/2 sec 1/4 sec 26 s 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 25-21 20 4000
- B M Derby to F T Beckett lot 4 6 G & M add Woodward, 1750
- W H Griffin to O H Meyer, blk 34 Turners add Gage, 250
- J L McPherson to H E Banks, blk 12 Turners add Gage, 600
- E McCluskeys to T N Young, lots 11-12-13-14 blk 4 McCratcs 1st add Shattuck, 200
- L A Greer to A P Greer, et sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 6-22-21 3400
- F J Laymann to G Ahlf, lots 6-7 sec 23 n 1/2 nw 1/4 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 26-29 26, 1.00
- C R Ludwick to M Bouquet, lots 2-3-4 blk 20 1st add Curtis, 300
- E C Bury to W H Griffin blk 34 Gage 60
- H S Cockerill to J I Silverthern, part of blk 18 Mooreland 1, 35
- H Link to S L Stromberg, ne 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 13-22-25, 2500
- Board of Trustees to J Lamont, lot 184 Cemetery, 10
- Washburn & Sanders, to Brown & Conyers lot 1 blk 7 Quinlan, 575
- C A Lowe to C C Naden, lots 17-18-19 blk 1 S H add Gage, 500
- O T Wattenbarger to Zimmerman, n 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 23-24 21, 500
- J Sidener to M M Sidener, lots 1-2 ne 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 18-25-25, 1200
- G W McVickers to M I Cecil, se 1/4 ne 1/4 ne 1/4 sec 25-26 26, 475
- M E Veach to G Hasemeier, lot 9 blk 2 Aasemeiers 1st add Tangie, 300
- J M Byers to J J Gerlach part of nw 1/4 sec 3-21-24, 50
- G T Ellis to O H Meyers, lots 15-16 blk Turners add, Gage, 60
- G T Craig to W Hartford ne 1/4 sec 29-22-25, 1600
- G G Lane to A W Stewart w 1/2 sec 6-20-23, 500
- W S Billing to J Conner, sw 1/4 sec 17-23-24, 1700

Power of the Supreme Court.

In England one third of the revenue is derived from the superfluties of the very wealthy by the levy of a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax, increasing the per cent, with the size of the income. The same system is in force in all other civilized countries. In not one of them would the hereditary monarch venture to veto or declare null such a tax. In this country alone the people speaking through their congress, and with the approval of their executive, cannot put in force a single measure whatever with the assurance that it shall meet with the approval of the courts; and its failure to receive such approval is fatal, for, unlike the veto of the executive, the unanimous vote of congress (and the income tax came near receiving such vote,) cannot avail against it. Of what avail will it be if congress shall conform to the popular demand and enact a "Rate Regulation" bill and the President shall approve it, if five lawyers holding office for life and not elected by the people shall see fit to destroy it as they did the income tax law? Is such a government a reasonable one, and can it be longer tolerated after 120 years of experience have demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-government! If five lawyers can negative the will of 100,000,000 of men,

then the art of government is reduced to the selection of those five lawyers.—Hon. Walter Clark in Watson's Magazine.

County Fair Dates.

Guthrie Okla., Aug. 14, 1906

The dates for the annual meetings of the several county farmer's institutes have been arranged as follows:

Noble	Perry,	Oct. 1-2
Garfield	Enid,	3-4
Grant	Pond Creek,	5-6
Beayer	Beaver,	10
Day	Arnett,	12
Woodward	Woodward,	13
Woods	Alva,	15-16
Custer	Arapaho,	17-18
Roger Mill	Berlin,	19-20
Dewey	Taloga,	20
Blaine	Watonga,	24-25
Canadian	El Reno,	26-27
Kingfisher	Kingfisher,	29-30
Logan	Guthrie, Oct. 31	Nov. 1
Lincoln	Chandler,	Nov. 2-3
Cleveland	Norman,	5-6
Pottawatomie	Pecumseh,	7-8
Oklahoma	Oklahoma city,	9-10
Comanche	Lawton,	12-13
Caddo	Anadarko,	14-15
Kiowa	Hobart,	16-17
Greer	Mangum,	19-20
Washita	Cordell,	21-22

C. A. McNabb, Secretary,
 Oklahoma Board of Agriculture

Empty Longevity.

"Pa, Methuselah lived to be very old, didn't he?"
 "Yes, my son, about 969 years, I believe; but then, as far as I can learn, there was just about as much doing per year in those days as there is in five minutes now."

The editor was in Woodward last Friday, and had the pleasure of meeting the man whom the Woodward News has worried more about than any man in Woodward since Kellogg let loose of the Dispatch.—Hon. Dick T. Morgan. We consider Mr. Morgan, a gentleman in every respect, the appellations of the News to the contrary notwithstanding.—Gage Banner.

We want to make the first Woodward county Flower Show a grand success, for it will be an annual event. We will have a display that will surprise the eastern people, just as our fruits, vegetables and grains surprise them. Are you going to try for prizes of which you will see a list later, also time and place of holding same? Watch the papers!

Mrs. Katharina Ruppel, sister to Katie Lochmann, will arrive here this week from the south-eastern part of Russia. Her cousin and his wife will accompany her and they will visit relatives near Tangier for some time.

A. S. Woods has purchased the Lawhorn property near the skating rink and will erect a fine residence, consideration given, \$1800.

the ion, say very angry the badly the mbs au- long to the called to in ards. h he y ex- parallel as he mood. s and ke on ell as run as sep at awak- short others no an- r they al- always ot tail, d other moth- Texas. Flossie ge.

The Markets.

Kansas City Markets.

Special to Live Stock Inspector.— Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 9 1906. Big runs of cattle are coming in this week, but the market is holding up in good shape. Cows are showing the only weakness, but as they have been selling better than any other kind the last two weeks, it is only getting them back in their proper position. Run yesterday was 28,000 head, including 4000 calves, supply to-day 22,000, including 2000 calves. The supply was moderate last week, and prices advanced 10 to 26 cents on about everything, which makes the market very satisfactory this week, in view of the good run. There are any number of feeder buyers here this week, and that class is selling stronger, and active, grass killing steers also selling good to-day, strong to 10 cents higher others steady. heavy calves lower than a week ago, as a larger percentage of the calves weigh upwards of 200 lbs each week; light veals are scarce and high, up to \$6.50. Top lately is \$6.40, and one day last week several loads at \$6.00 to-day, fair to good beef steers \$5.25, to \$5.75, grassers \$3.40 to \$5.00, bulk of heifers \$3.00 to \$4.25, cows \$2.35 to \$3.25, bulls \$2.00 to \$3.35, heavy calves \$3.00 to \$4.25. Kansas and Oklahoma have not been as heavy buyers of stockers and feeders as might have been expected in view of the big crop of corn in those states, that is they have not bought as many on the market, buying at home being more general than was anticipated. The shortage in cattle receipts this fall is mainly from these two states, and is attributed to this cause. Range stockers sell at \$3.00 to \$3.85, feeders \$3.25 to \$4.00, native stockers up to \$4.25, feeders \$4.60.

The hog market is dropping down this week, partly because of heavy shipment of larger receipts soon. The supply has been moderate here, 10,000 to-day, market 5 lower, medium and heavy hogs now selling highest, \$6.40 add bunches of pigs at \$5.75 to \$6.10.

Market Letter.

Special to Live Stock Inspector: So. St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 8, 1906. The week opened with liberal receipts of cattle in sight, although the number at this point was not above what had been coming for Monday. The local supply was made up largely of western and southwestern rangers, the native contingent being very small. There was a very fair demand for all cattle offered in the first line and prices were generally steady, only two lots of cattle here were of quality good enough to sell at \$5. These were fairly finished pound lots that sold at \$5.20; although anything on choice order would sell at \$6 to \$6.40. Common natives met very slow reception as they will perhaps continue to do so as long as westerns are running freely. Sales ranges from \$4.50 down to \$3.50. Western steers set steady to

strong and everything in the cow and heifer both native and western, met active demand at steady to firm prices. Local buyers were out looking for good heavy native feeders but there were none here. Other grades of stock cattle met in a different reception at prices prevailing last week.

Hog receipts were not large at any point although showing a small increase over a week in the five point total. Packers seemed determined to put prices down and use any show of increase receipts to bear the market. On the local market opening prices were weak to 5c lower and with the advance of the day showed further weakening until the average market was 5c and 10c lower than the close last week. Hogs sold at \$6.25 and \$5.40 for the bulk with tops calling at \$6.50.

Woodward Produce Markets.

As furnished by H. B. Greer dealer in fresh and salt meat, ice and groceries. Buyer of hides, poultry, butter, eggs, and general farm products. Corrected weekly.

Hens & pullets	6 cts	per pound
Springs & broilers	7 " "	" "
Turkeys	9 " "	" "
Ducks full feathered	5 " "	" "
Ducks young	5 " "	" "
Geese full feathered	4 " "	" "
Roosters old	15 " "	each
Green salted hides	11 " "	per pound
" hides not salted	9 1/2 " "	" "
Butter for renovating	13 " "	" "
Butter first class	15 to 20 " "	" "
Eggs	17 " "	dozen
Fresh meats		
Sir loin steak	10 " "	per pound
Round steak	10 " "	" "
Chuck steak	8 1/2 " "	" "
Broiling Meat	5 " "	" "
Ice in hundred pound lots	50 cts	" "
Ice in smaller quantities	60 " "	" "
Ice in ton lots	40 " "	" "
Apples	55 cts	per bushel
Potatoes	60 " "	" "
Corn new, in ear	30 " "	" "
Wheat, 59 test	56 " "	" "
No kaffir corn on market		
Choice self working	\$60-65	per ton
Good self working	50-60	" "
Medium self working	40-50	" "
Slightly damaged	30-40	" "
Badly damaged	20-30	" "
Fancy shed cured whisk	65-80	" "
Cattle		
Cows	\$1.75-2.25	per cwt
Heifers	2.00-2.50	" "
Steers	2.00-3.00	" "
Large year calves	2.00-3.00	" "
Light stock hogs	5.50-6.00	" "
Hogs, few coming to market and only local demand	\$5.00-5.50	per cwt

A sporting party composed of Ed Hackaday of Kingfisher, F. W. and L. N. Hackaday of Wichita and James Pryne of Wichita, left here Tuesday to be gone a few days to Glazier Texas and other places for the purpose of shooting, fishing, and also indulge in other out door sports.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

NATIVE CATTLE RECEIPTS.

1902	312,380
1903	449,468
1904	550,305
1905	573,019

HOG RECEIPTS.

1902	1,329,819
1903	1,568,038
1904	1,954,902
1905	2,026,403

Handles 60 per cent of Quarantine Cattle Marketed.

SHEEP RECEIPTS, 1905.

645,104

Not Enough to Supply the Demand. This Market can use 800,000 Head in 1906.

HORSE & MULE Receipts, 1905

178,257

The Largest Horse and Mule Market in the World.

Buyers for Four Large Local Packing Houses and an Endless Number of Small Packing Houses and City Butchers and Eastern Orders Insures Complete Clearances of Daily Receipts:

C. G. KNOX, V-Pres.

C. T. JONES, Gen Mgr.

W. E. JAMESON, Mgr. H. & M. Dpt

L. W. KRAKE, Gen. Traffic Mgr

Dominoes Free to Boys and Girls.

If you'll tell us the number and kind of live stock your papa will ship this year, you'll get a nice set of dominoes.

RICE BROTHERS,

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

DON'T MERELY ASK FOR A TICKET EAST.

Insist that it read from Kansas City to Chicago on *THE SOUTHWEST LIMITED* of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway.

The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5:55p. m Arrives Union Station, Chicago 8:20 a. m. the next day. Compartment and standard sleepers with "longer, wider and higher berths" dining car, observation-library car, chair car and coach.

Handsome booklet mailed for two cents' postage.

G. L. COBB,

Southwestern Passenger Agent.

Tickets, 907 Main Street

KANSAS CITY.

READ THE INSPECTOR.

JOHN HENRY

IN LITERATURE

By HUGH McHUGH

[GEORGE V. HOBART]



"RUNNING HIS FINGERS THROUGH THE EEL-GRASS ON HIS TOPKNOT."

I've got a friend in the literary business.

He writes books and wears hair enough to put the Brotherhood of Barbers on the bum.

When he isn't running a serial story through the magazines he's running his fingers through the eel-grass on his topknot and looking wise.

I hate to knock a friend, but simply because a guy is a genius does he have to rush around with a mop on his koko, and butt into a public building every time he thinks in the open air?

My friend's name is Newton Witheringham Hurtuboise in print, but at home they call him Bud for short.

Bud's father says the lad with the literary bug ought to be driving a cart in the direction of the dump, but Bud only smiles and asks mother to pass the fish.

A fish diet is said to be the real cheese for the brain.

I think if Bud would only eat a shark or a whale he might be able to write something warm.

I'm not knocking, remember; I'm only saying what I think.

I hate a knocker.

I used to go to school with Bud. While he was inside licking up logarithms and beating Caesar's Commentaries to a pulp, I was always loafing around the outside of the Knowledge Factory, printing my name on the fence with a jackknife, and acting just like the village cut-up.

And look at the difference between us to-day!

Bud can sit down and write a novel that will stand you up in the corner, but when he wants to get down-town he has to touch the old lady for the price of a car ride.

I never got beyond the Fifth Reader, and I couldn't dig up a Latin word to save my soul, so all I can do is to squeeze into a pool-room, bury my face in the dope and crawl out a little later with a hatful of money.

I tell you it's all dead-wrong to give the little old red schoolhouse the glassy grin. That's right.

Anyway, I bumped into Bud the other evening and I led him to a trough.

I coughed for a couple of throat teasers and Bud warmed up with the gab.

He was out to tell me how hard it is to write a novel, but I cut in on his circuit.

"It's a cinch!" I says. "All a dub has to do is to pound out a parcel of paragraphs, drag them down to the starter and let them get away in a bunch."

I was ready to buy again, so Bud didn't contradict me and delay the game.

After I had filled his reservoir he turns the hot-air into his pipes and comes down the lane with the assertion that I couldn't write a postal-card to

helped him to six bowls of Anheuser milk!
Well, there's no literary fiff that can give me the elbow.
Just to show Bud what a clever brute I am I went home and wrote a novel.
The reason it's so good is because I took my hunch from Rud. Kipling's style.



"A HATFUL OF MONEY."

It isn't quite as chesty as "David Harum," but there's more poetry in it. When Bud sees it he'll put up the shutters and take to the lumber camps. Here's the gag:

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

(A study from life in a great, great city.)

Chapter I.

Vy am I waiting here alone
Mit all dese udder folks?
Stob making laughings ven you see
Dot I am making chokes?

—Sam Bernard.

Sorrowfully the snowflakes sat upon the sidewalk.

A tall, wide man moved thoughtfully down the street in an opposite direction to that which he had come from.

Suddenly, and sorrowfully, withal, he emulated the snowflakes and sat upon sidewalk.

While at home the wife waited wearily.

Chapter II.

He rubbed hard to see the stage,
But only saw a hat;
Next day he heard the play was bad,
And he was glad of that.

—Andrew Mack's Irish Melodies.

The sea hath many perils for those who go down in ships; but hath not the



"OH, IT'S PERFECTLY LOVELY!"

sidewalk perils for those who go down in slippers?

Esoteric Science leads one to suppose so.

Meanwhile the wife waited wearily at home, and the cook tapped the beef-steak nervously with the coal shovel. It was her night out.

Chapter III.

"My mother was a lady," so she said, but just the same she ate boiled cabbage with a knife except when company came.

—DeWolf Hopper.

Presently the first section of the tall, wide man pulled in on the home siding.

The second section, consisting of a boot heel and several portions of overcoat and trousers, remained out on the sidewalk.

"Oh, Harold!" the wife exclaimed, passionately, "how did you fall?"

"When I have fully recovered," he said, not unkindly, "I may demonstrate for your benefit the various convolutions through which I passed. At the present moment, however, an illustration of my method is impossible for obvious reasons. Therefore, you must let your imagination feed your curiosity until such time as I am better able to tie myself in a bow knot for your instruction and edification."

Then he swore fitfully, and yelled for the arnica bottle, the brute!

The End.

I showed the novel to Clara Jane and she threw the most ladylike fit you ever saw.

"Oh, it's perfectly lovely!" says she. Me!—to the roll-top desk! Me!—with a fountain-pen in each hand and a hand-sewed novel hot off the steam pipes every week.

(Copyright, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

The Sheen of Pearls.

The famous pearl stud belonging to the late marquis of Anglesey, sold at Christie's in London some time ago for the large sum of \$15,000, is eclipsed by a beautiful pearl which changed hands some years ago for over \$65,000. It was, of course, huge in size, and absolute perfection as to shape and color, and it possessed that radiant sheen which marks the pearl of great price. This characteristic is noticeable in the pearls owned by Queen Margherita of Italy, and by those in the possession of the duchess of Marlborough, gems which often graced the beautiful neck of Marie Antoinette. The luster it is which raises the value of the pearl and decides its price, and a smaller jewel possessing it will realize a larger sum of money than one of even greater size lacking it.

That's So.

"I need the advice of a physician," remarked the alleged actor. "You advise me to consult Dr. Quilby?"

"Well," replied his friend, the gist, "I don't think much of his as a physician; still, he might be to cure a ham."—Chicago Daily

Grouch.

The New Cook—What does papa fr his brekfuss?
The Angel Child—Anything wh ain't got.—Cleveland Leader.

J. M. Cress of Gage, the boy state, of the firm of Ho Cress, extensive shippers, that the men who went to part of Oklahoma a few ago and settled themselves with the idea that they have an open range country as long as he wanted it, have with great disappointment "Gradually," said Mr. C "the settlers have been co in, until they have the whole country. kept taking the land away the big pastures and cut them down until they have whole country under f Now there is no more open range left. This is but the of a few years, and if this ment should keep up a few more it is hard to tell what of a place we will have. thing is certain, a great d farming will be mixed up stock raising." This firm to this market 150 cars of a year.—Drovers Journal.

The Merchants League American has been organized New York Merchants to any parcels-post legislation they are at work to create sentiment against such tion. The establishment parcels-post system, similar that in England, would be ly in the interest of the fa and the sentiment among is largely in favor of such tion.

Well informed grain m estimate that the total loss of in shock, as the result of tinued wet weather after I will approximate twen per cent of the whole crop. unfortunate condition of as well as the prevailing low will have a tendency to reduce the acreage to be in wheat this season.

Miss Ida Shuey, who has the guest of the publisher several months past returned Illinois last Monday. She stop a few weeks in Kar visit other cousins.



FOR WOMEN

IN QUARTERS AND STOCK-FARM HOMES

DON'T FRET.

There is a good deal of life and energy wasted not by work but by worry. We know of some good people who keep a trouble factory in the kitchen, on it day and night and turn out enough troubles to blast their lives. There is a great deal in farm life that keeps one to fret and worry. Neither a farmer nor his wife can control the weather. They cannot bring the sun to shine if they will; they can neither stop the rains nor withhold them; they cannot keep back the deadly frost; cannot control prices, nor always prevent disease from visiting the herds and flocks. The farmer is supposed by other classes to be a chronic grumbler, and if grumbling is ever justified it is on the farm. Nevertheless there is never anything made by fretting or worrying over the inevitable. It is simply a waste of time and efforts only in unfitting the farmer and his wife for doing the work when it can be done effectively. If we can do a thing, let us help it; if we cannot help it, the worst thing that we can do is to fret and worry over the inevitable. We are well aware that this is easier said than done. We avoid spending time and strength in vain and useless fretting and worrying only by severe mental and moral discipline. If things go wrong, the only inquiry should be, can we do better? If we can help it, let us do so; if not, let us do something that we can do. Frequently we can do things that seem past help. Many a farmer's wife snatches victory out of defeat and succeeds where others fail and where others seem almost inevitable, but no one has ever done so by fretting, worrying or repining. It requires a clear head and resolute purpose both of which are impossible where there is disposition to indulge in the luxury of fretting and worry.

♦♦♦♦♦

DUTIES.

What a family may partake of the best, purest employment earth can afford, each member should contribute their share. Father and mother should make the home attractive, a center around which its members shall grow in peace and harmony. Music will cheer and soothe, books will enliven, good reading will use and develop the mind. A friend recently remarked to me: "We discuss our current topics every evening at the dinner table; one member of the family is appointed in the morning to study up topics of interest for the dinner."—This is certainly a plan, one that is worthy of imitation. Let us strive to gain one new idea at least every week, and study a variety of amusements for the

little ones, that in years to come will give them a storehouse of happy memories.

♦♦♦♦♦

SOAP JELLY.

To wash flannels and delicate fabric never rub soap on the goods but make a jelly that will dissolve very quickly in warm water. Cut one bar of soap (½ pound) into pieces and add 1 quart of hot water. Cook until the soap is melted, pour into a bowl and it will be a stiff jelly when cold. Odd bits of soap can be kept for this purpose. M. F. R.

♦♦♦♦♦

ANTS.

Ants can be driven away by using oil of sassafras. Soak pieces of blotting paper in the oil, place them in small dishes and put them on the shelves. The odor of the sassafras drives the ants away and yet does not contaminate the food.

♦♦♦♦♦

A school presided over by a maiden of uncertain summers was given an exercise in writing parody. Little Johnny, a bright-eyed mischief, was to write on "Little Drops of Water." His labors brought forth much truth if not good poetry, as follows:

Little grains of powder,
Little daubs of paint.
Make a girl's complexion
Look like what it ain't.

♦♦♦♦♦

KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

An open shelf for the saucepans and covers is a great convenience in the kitchen. Covers take up too much room in the cupboard, but by standing them in rows on the shelf, arranged with a rack, they are handy and well taken care of.

Have half a dozen asbestos mats hanging near the range. Place one under the saucepan if you want the contents to cook slowly.

Keep boxes in a convenient drawer and have string in one, wrapping paper in another and labels in a third.

The tea kettle should be washed every day. It requires as thorough cleaning as any other utensil.

Tea and coffee pots should be rinsed in cold water to free from grounds, then in clean hot water, scalded and wiped dry.

Use damp cloths when dusting. They will collect and hold the dust. Wash them frequently.

Keep a strainer in the kitchen sink. It will keep pieces of food and lint from getting in the pipes and stopping them up.

When fat has been spilled or spattered on the range wipe the surface with a piece of newspaper.

Soak salt mackerel in cold water. Have the skin side up. Or, better still, soak in milk for 24 hours.

To grate an onion cut it across and press it against the grater, moving it slightly. The juice will run off the point of grater. Mary F. Rauseh.

The Jamestown Exposition near Norfolk, Va., will be open longer than any similar enterprise yet held in the United States. It is to run from April 26 to November 30—seven months and five days.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.

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THE
DAIRY
DEPARTMENT

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

DEATH IN DIRTY MILK.

This is not a new discovery or a new proclamation of it. But we wish to bring a little testimony to bear on this subject that may appeal to those who are selling milk.

The city of Rochester, N. Y. has found that it can save about 30 per cent of the babies under five years that had previously been dying every year. If your boy or mine was in that 30 per cent saved we would be more than grateful. Because the babies that die in the cities every summer are largely the babies of poorer and more ignorant classes does not in any sense free the milk sellers from their responsibility in the matter.

The Rochester board of health decided that impure and filthy milk was responsible for a large per cent of infantile deaths so they established stations where pasteurized milk, put up in sterilized nursing bottles, could be sold at one and two cents. A trained nurse was put in charge and mothers and baby tenders of the poor were required to call in person for milk and if possible to bring the baby. The nurse then weighed the baby and gave it one of the four grades of milk best suited to its needs. The mother was given a pamphlet in her native tongue that told in a simple way how to care for the baby.

But as the dairies supplying this milk were filthy and the owners did not care to clean up, the board established farms under its supervision where clean milk could be furnished babies, as clean milk is better raw than unclean milk is when pasteurized. So now the city is providing cheap, wholesome milk for the babies and the result is that about 30 per cent fewer deaths occur than formerly.

There will come a time—and it is already here in some localities—when the dairyman will not be allowed to sell filthy milk and cream. The incidents of the last few months have called public attention to the matter of clean human food and though the packing houses and bakeries have been receiving public attention and condemnation, the farmers need not think it will stop there or blow over.

Clean milk can be produced and it must be. We might as well get in line for producing it.

HOLLAND THE GREATEST DAIRY COUNTRY.

A contributor to and a reader of this journal, asks: "By what standard do you make out that Holland is the most remarkable dairy country on earth?" Well, we may not be able to give exact comparative figures to prove the statement, but here is a pointer: Holland reports 324 cattle to each 100 acres of cultivated land, and the milk cows among the "cattle" average over 9,000 pounds of milk per head per year.

We cannot say that no other country

can equal that remarkable showing, but Yankee-like, we can answer our correspondent's question by asking another question, namely: What other country reports 3.24 cattle per acre, and the production of 29,160 pounds, or 13,563 quarts of milk per acre per year?

If there is such a country we have not discovered it, but we would like to know it. Our correspondent, who is owner of some choice Jerseys and Guernseys, will please bear in mind that Holland has 3.24 Holstein-Friesian cows to each cultivated acre. That is great farming, great milk production, great management, great dairying in every way. We believe it to be the greatest dairying on earth. —Holstein-Friesian Register.

MILK DIET FOR CHICKS.

The dairyman's wife may be interested in a preventive of bowel trouble in chicks. It is simply nothing more than feeding boiled sweet milk once a day and continuing indefinitely, although after they are six weeks old the milk may be fed raw. Never feed raw milk while they are under that age. Feed in the morning before they have access to water, so that all will be sure to drink. A good drinking fountain may be improved from a gallon tin can or bucket, such as syrup comes in. Take a nail and puncture several holes around the top, and fill or partly fill with milk. Place a tin pie pan upside down over the top of the bucket. Then invert and place in a convenient place for the chicks. They cannot upset the bucket or get their feet in the milk. Ten minutes is not too long to boil the milk, as it should be thoroughly sterilized. A little water added prevents the milk from scorching.

DAIRY FACTS.

Prussic acid is developed in sorghum when the plant makes a rapid growth. Where sorghum has been cut and new shoots come out, they are of rapid growth and the poisonous acid forms. Keep the cattle out of it.

There is hardly any excuse for not having bedding for cows. Old weeds are much better than slop and filth.

Mow the weeds off the meadow, or haul leaves from the woods. Besides keeping the stall clean, it will add to the stock of manure.

The skim milk from any separator should be tested regularly so that the manager may know whether or not it is running properly. In this way a great deal of money can often be saved. It is necessary to get a good separator to start with, then it should be kept in good running order.

It is a great advantage for fresh cows to have exercise. The motion of the legs in walking is the best possible treatment for the feverish udder.

It is the closely confined cow, as a general thing, that has milk fever.

Try to buy the cow that the seller wants to keep.

Don't burden the cow with a yoke when you can do better by fixing the fence.

Smoking in the barn may not only cause a fire, but the milk may absorb the bad smell.

The profitless cow is just as much trouble as the one that pays profit.

Dispose of her as soon as possible.

Oklahoma's Resources.

No other state in the Union produces so large a surplus of as great a variety of products as Oklahoma. Its geographical position and climate give it the distinction of being in both the cotton belt and the grain belt. Its fruits, melons and potatoes matures at the season of the year when these products command the best prices on the market. Its wheat harvest is the earliest of any important state, and this together with the fact that it is accessible to both Southern and Northern markets, results in active competition for the crop, and enables producers to get relatively better prices than are obtained for the wheat of the states farther north.

The mildness of its climate—without the enervating heat of the tropics and the severe cold of the north—makes it an ideal area for raising and feeding live stock. Its cotton acreage is rapidly increasing under the stimulus of the high prices that have prevailed for several years past. It has a vast store of coal, natural gas and oil in the eastern portion. Large supplies of numerous varieties of building stone are among its assets. It has lead and zinc, great beds of salt, and innumerable other products that are of use to mankind.

In consequence of the great variety of its products Oklahoma is not pre-eminent in any one line of industry, but it has a conspicuous place among the states in almost every record of production and prosperity, and the aggregate value of all its products probably is not surpassed by that of any state of equal population.

Oklahoma has been under the plow long enough to demonstrate that its agricultural industry is as safe as that of any state. Crop failures have not been more frequent there than elsewhere, and its mineral resources are so vast that many generations of men will continue to take riches from beneath its soil.—Kansas City Star.

Not So Easy as It Seems.

A farmer and his wife desired to weigh a pig, and had no scales, says the Norton Champion. The man weighed 160 pounds and his wife 139 pounds. They put a board across a fence so that when they sat upon each end of the board it exactly balanced. Then they exchanged places, the wife taking the pig into her lap, just balancing the board again. How much did the pig weigh?

He led her to the altar;
'Twas merely tit for tat,
He led her to the altar,
She led him after that.

—Philadelphia Press.

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the NEWS office.

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A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. (Please mention this paper.)



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Report of the Woodward County Baptist Association.

The Northwestern Baptist Association (Now known as the Woodward County Association.) met in regular session at Moscow, September 28 30, as a great meeting of that body. Lord blessed and directed his people. The spirit of love and harmony that characterized all the previous meetings prevailed.

There was one happy smiling face, strong personality absent. Our beloved Missionary, Rev. T. K. Tyson, Low we missed him! A letter in him addressed to the association and read by Rev. T. G. Nethertherton cheered and encouraged our hearts. The deliberations of the association were marked by a profound impressive solemnity that was fittingly befitting, a loving family revived of a father's cheering presence.

In the absence of Moderator Tyson, J. H. Bridges was elected Moderator pro tem. B. A. Loving was temporary clerk in which capacity he served until the arrival of B. F. Willett Saturday morning. T. G. Nethertherton was elected permanent Moderator, which position he filled very acceptably. Bro. B. F. Willett was elected clerk, and Bro. N. Crane, treasurer.

Pastor Nethertherton preached the annual sermon. It was a beautifully delivered, helpful discourse on the subject of "Burden Bearing." Strong sermons were delivered by brethren Williams, Brockman, Ogle, Ballard and County Attorney Willett.

It was decided, after some discussion, to confine our associational grounds to Woodward county, and so an association of churches will be soon henceforth as the Woodward County Baptist Association.

Thursday at 2 p. m., September 27, the Sunday School Convention of the association was called to order by president, B. A. Loving. In the absence of the secretary Bro. G. W. Patterson was elected to act in that capacity. Several churches were well represented and some encouraging reports given. Much remains to be done along the line of Sunday School endeavor. We were greatly helped by the addresses of Brethren Ballard, Nethertherton, Botts, Ogle, Odell and S. Missionary J. L. Rupard.

The election of officers of the S. S. Convention for the ensuing year resulted as follows: B. A. Loving, president; B. F. Ballard, vice-president; Geo. W. Patterson, recording secretary; A. A. Armstrong, treasurer; Mrs. B. A. Loving, corresponding secretary. Superintendents of departments are as follows: Organization, B. A. Loving; Enlargement, Miss Pearl Tyson; Efficiency, E. R. Williams.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Association held an interesting session Saturday morning. Mrs. Loving presided. Mrs. Branch of

Woodward read an interesting paper on "Woman's Work." Miss Mary P. Jayne, field secretary, gave an instructive address on the work of the various societies she represents. The following officers were elected: Mrs. B. A. Loving, president; Mrs. E. R. Williams, vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Patterson, treasurer.

Hon. W. Brewer, superintendent of missions, was with us a few hours Friday and addressed the association on the work of the state convention. It was a forceful deliverance, well received and made a deep impression.

The orphan's home at Oklahoma City was well represented by Miss Mary P. Sayne, and an offering was taken amounting to over \$100 in cash and pledges.

The work of the literary bureau will be continued with B. A. Loving, secretary, and Mrs. Loving, assistant.

The writer was elected missionary to succeed Rev. T. K. Tyson who has accepted an appointment in New York state under the American Baptist Home Mission society.

We will make our permanent home and headquarters in Woodward.

B. A. Loving,
Missionary.

Kansas City Auctions of Herefords and Shorthorns Nov. 1st and 2nd

A list of the consignors to the McGavock auctions of Herefords and Shorthorns at Kansas City, Nov. 1st and 2nd, will be found in the advertisement in this issue. Herefords will be sold the first day. Sixty head are catalogued, twenty-two bulls and thirty-eight cows and heifers. It is by far the most attractive auction yet to occur at Kansas City during the fall months of 1906. Such sires are represented as Pathfinder, a son of Imp. Improver; the Anxiety-bred Abolution; the double Beau Brummel bull hero; the double Lamplighter bull, Lamplighter jr.; Don Antonio, an intensified Anxiety; Halbred Lad, a double Corrector; Dan Andrew, the greatest son of Dandy Rex; Perfect Lad, a brother to the champion Prime Lad and the woods Principal; Perfection Yet and Prince Improver, sons respectively of the champions Perfection and Imp. Improver; the Hesiod bull Wellington; Drusus, a son of the great St. Louis; and other good ones.

Shorthorns will be auctioned on Nov. 2nd. Both Scotch and Scotch topped animals of the best individuality are catalogued and represented. They are such sires as Imp. Sovereign, Imp. Bapton Sovereign, Mirabeau, Scottish Victor, Lavender V. s count, Godoy, Scotland's Crown Bapton Gloster, Nonpartit Victor and others of note. There are several imported Scotch cows and there are stock bulls to head the best herds, as well as useful animals of both sexes that will prove profitable in improving the cattle of the farmers and stockmen generally throughout the country.

GREAT KANSAS CITY AUCTIONS. FINE STOCK SALE PAVILION STOCK YARDS

Sixty High-Class Herefords, Thursday, Nov. 1st.

Sixty High-Class Herefords will be offered on Thursday, Nov. 1st, consisting of twenty Bulls and forty Cows and Heifers and representing the most celebrated prize winning strains of the breed. Herd heading bulls, show cattle of both sexes and cows in calf to superior stock bulls are catalogued and much merit is obtained throughout. The cattle are owned by leading breeders and represent the best type of the modern, up-to-date Hereford.

CONTRIBUTORS

R. T. Thorton, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Lenox, Independence, Mo.; J. P. Whittenberg, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Geo. F. Ess, Clark, Mo.; G. B. Little, Olathe, Kas.; Ernest Cottingham, Clark, Mo.; D. B. Rogers, Brookfield, Mo.; Sheridan Hurry, Ridgeway, Mo.; J. C. Andras, Jr., Manchester, Ill.

Sixty Superb Scotch Shorthorns, Friday, Nov. 2.

Sixty Superb Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns will be auctioned on Friday, Nov. 2nd, including such herd headers as the Clara bull Claret's Sovereign 245194; the Nonpareil bull, Barondale 244736; the Missie bull Morning Flash 216722; and other good ones. Several imported Scotch bulls are catalogued, a number of straight Scotch are included and there are superior animals of both sexes among the Scotch topped ones which are uniformly good.

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The two days' event is an attractive one to all interested in beef cattle breeding. For catalogue of either or both sales, address

W. C. McGAVOCK, Sale Manager,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

AUCTIONEERS

Col. R. F. Edmonson, Col. L. Harriman, Col. D. B. Rogers.

Mr. McGavock, the manager of the sale, has inspected the cattle and it is his opinion that he has never sold a two days offering that would compare with these entries. The catalogues will be sent on application and the event is of interest to all live stock owners and breeders.

A prospector remarked to us a few days ago that he didn't see how this county ever did anything, that it didn't raise much of anything except feed stuff and alfalfa. Leaving out the many other crops which this man ignored it is probable that he was not very well acquainted with alfalfa. This product sells for \$10 to \$15 per ton and produces three and four tons a year. Not being acquainted with the gentleman's idea of what constitutes a good paying crop we can't say whether \$35 per acre off of \$15 per

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Quick Action

are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly advanced prices.

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Place	Occasion	Rate	Date of Sale	Limit
Chicago,	summer tourist	\$30 20	June 1 to Sept 30	Oct. 31
St. Louis,	" "	23 35	" " "	" "
Mexico City,	" "	45 95	Sept. 3 to 14	Oct.
Denver, Col.,	" "	23 40	June 1 to Sept. 30	" "
Colorado Sprs.,	" "	21 65	" " "	" "
Pueblo, Col.,	" "	20 15	" " "	" "
Trinidad, Col.,	" "	27 20	" " "	" "
Glenwood Sprs.,	" "	32 15	" " "	" "
Salt Lake City	" "	36 65	" " "	" "
Los Angeles, Natl. Baptist Con.		50 00	Sept 3 to 14	Oct. 31

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