

The LIVESTOCK



Historical Society



KANSAS

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OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

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DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Twelfth Year,
No. 21

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, February 1, 1907.

\$1 Per Year



OKLAHOMA CAN RAISE POTATOES TOO.—(Courtesy Earth Pub. Co.)

If you want to patronize an up-to-date house
Consign your cattle, hogs and sheep to

FT. WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Mr. W. A. Sansom is our quarantine salesman and he has earned a reputation here, second to none as a salesman. The Motto of our firm is, "Hustle for Results." Mr. G. W. Sanders sells our native cattle. Mr. S. M. West is our hog salesman. Market reports furnished on application. No trouble for us to answer letters or questions. It is a pleasure for us to work for our customers. Our correspondents at St. Louis and Ft. Worth are the Cassidy Southwestern Live Stock Commission Company. Give us a trial shipment and we will use our utmost effort to make of you a permanent customer. Do not forget that Kansas City and our people are in every respect up-to-date.

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Kansas City Stock Yards
Good People to Do Business With — 25 Years in the Trade.



Evans, Snider & Buel will be represented at the convention by some of its force of competent salesmen from Kansas City Stock Yards who desire to meet their friends from Oklahoma and elsewhere at Enid during the sessions of this convention. Headquarters will be at Hotel Billings.

Evans, Snider & Buel,
Live Stock Commission Company,
Kansas City, Mo.

Will Attend Convention.

All patrons of the Kansas City Markets will be pleased to meet G. W. Spencer, the cattle salesman of Hopkins, Kiely & Co., who will be at Enid during the Convention and give you full information as to markets, shipping, etc., to get best results on your sales.

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THE

Live Stock Inspector

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

VOL 12, No. 21.

WOODWARD, OKLA. FEBRUARY 1; 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.

13th Annual Convention.

Enid, Okla., Feb. 4-8, 1907.

Preliminary, Monday, February 4, 1907.

- 10 a. m. Judging Duroc Jersey Hogs in Show Ring.
- 10 a. m. Meeting in Annual session, Oklahoma Auctioneers' association.
- 2 p. m. Judging Poland China Hogs in the Show Ring.
- 8:30 p. m. Grand parade of all jacks, horses and cattle entered in Show and Sale.

Program.

Thirteenth Annual Convention OF THE Oklahoma Live Stock Association February 5th-7th. 1907

Tuesday, February 5th.

- 10 a. m. Call to order.
- Prayer, Rev. R. D. Baldwin.
- Addresses of Welcome, Edmond Frantz, Judge M. C. Garber.
- Response, Pres. J. C. Miller for Association.
- Address, "Passing of the Big Ranges", Col. J. N. Tinchar, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
- President's Annual Address, "Our Association", Pres. J. C. Miller, Bliss.
- Appointment of Committees on Resolutions, Quarantine and Membership.
- Adjournment for day.

AT SALE PAVILION. 10 a. m. Public sale of 27 Duroc Jersey and 4 Chester White Hogs. 1:40 p. m. Public Sale of 55 Poland China Hogs. 8 p. m. Judging Draft Horses in the Show Ring—carload consignments from Kansas and Illinois.

Wednesday, February 6.

- 9 a. m. Call to order.
- Prayer, Rev. Scott Anderson.
- Address, "Oklahoma Live Stock", Gov. Frank Frantz.
- Address, "National Legislation Affecting Live Stock Industry", Col. R. M. Bressie.
- Address, "Farmer and Small Rancher in Oklahoma", F. C. Ward, President Woodward County Farmers' Institute.
- Five minute talk by members on "Present Conditions of Live stock in Oklahoma."
- Address, "Editors and other Cattle", Major W. S. Whittinghill, Enid.
- Report of Quarantine committee.

Adjournment for day.

AT SALE PAVILION. 9 a. m. Public sale of 45 Standard Bred Horses. 1 p. m. Public sale of 12 Registered Percheron Stallions from Kansas and Illinois. 36 fine Brood Mares and Fillies, 11 Mammoth Kentucky Jacks, 1 Imported German Coach Stallion. 7:30 p. m. Judging Shorthorn Cattle in Show Ring.

3 p. m. Grand Championship Roping Contest at Fair Grounds.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

- 9 a. m. Call to order.
- Prayer, Rev. C. H. Pittman.
- "Breeding and Improving Live Stock," F. J. Wyckoff, regent A. & M. College of Stillwater.
- Address, "Marketing," Hon. Frank Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.
- Five minute talks by Representatives of live stock markets at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Wichita and Ft. Worth.
- Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- Discussion and adoption of report.
- Report of Committee on Membership.
- Election of Officers.
- Appointment of Executive Committee.
- Selection of Next Place of Meeting.
- Adjournment.
- Annual Cattlemen's Ball.

9 a. m. All day Sale of 100 Shorthorn Cattle. More prize winners in this sale than ever offered in west—tops Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Herds. 7:30 p. m. Judging Herefords and Jersey Cattle in Show Ring.

Thursday, a. m. Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders will convene in 11th annual session.

Friday, 9 a. m. Public sale 37 Hereford Cattle, from Oklahoma and Kansas—tops of best herds. 12 Registered Jersey Bulls, Cows and Heifers. 2 p. m. Roping Contest at Fair Grounds.

NEW OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Gerlach bank the following officers were elected: President, John J. Gerlach; vice president, Geo. Gerlach; second vice president, Robt. Moody; cashier, L. H. Patton; assistant cashier, Wm. Shy.

The following were elected directors: John J. Gerlach, Geo. Gerlach, Robt. Moody, L. H. Patton and R. A. Moody.

This is one of the flourishing establishments of the city and their patrons are their best advertisers.

Secretary Bolton of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and editor of the WOODWARD NEWS favored us with a pleasant fraternal call Saturday. Mr. Bolton was on his way home from Enid, where he attended to matters

pertaining to the annual meeting of the Association, to take place at Enid on Tuesday, Feb. 5th. He says, the meeting will be the greatest in the history of the association, and Enid is preparing to take good care of the big crowd of live stock men expected to attend.—Kiowa News-Review.

Col. E. S. Wiggins has been again appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Woodward for another term of four years. This is as it should be. There is no better man anywhere for this place and Teddy should be congratulated on this action.

V. C. Fogle of Fairbry, Minn., accompanied by Richard Kent, was a caller at the NEWS' office Thursday of this week. Mr. Fogle is here on a prospecting trip and may decide to purchase some of Oklahoma's good soil.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT

DUAL PURPOSE COWS.

If you want beef cattle get beef breeds. If you are running a dairy for something besides glory get the dairy breeds. It is one of the impossibilities for a cow to be two things a real profitable dairy cow and a first-class beef animal. The functions are too widely different, the characteristics are too much at war with each other.

There are advocates of the dual-purpose cow. To be sure there are advocates to every sort of theory. But it appears to our mind that that particular theory is knocked out by the two questions of one of our leading scientific farmers: instead of keeping a dual-purpose cow to yield \$40 worth of milk a year why not keep the special purpose cow that will yield \$80 worth? Instead of a dual-purpose cow that will raise a steer which at two years old will bring \$40, why not keep the special-purpose dairy heifer which at two years will produce a calf, convert her food into milk and herself command as high a price upon the market as the steer of the same age?

PUT STRONGLY BY BABCOCK.

As early as 1889 Mr. Babcock, inventor of the tester, expressed an opinion which seems to be almost universally indorsed. "The formation of milk," said he, "does not proceed at a uniform rate from milking to milking, but is most active at the time of milking, and is dependent not only upon the stimulus which the milk glands derive from the manipulation of the teats and udder, but upon the nervous condition of the animal at the time of milking. In consequence of this, slight changes in the condition under which the milking is done may have a decided influence upon both the yield and the quality of the milk." He uses even more emphatic language: "It is my opinion that kind treatment and pleasant surroundings will have a greater influence upon the quality of the milk than the kind of food, provided the rations given contain sufficient nutrients for the maintenance of the animal."

Is it not essential, therefore, to see after the disposition of the milker?

A DAIRY BENEFACTOR.

If you were asked: "Who is Dr Babcock?" the chances are you would be unable to answer. Yet no man has done more for the dairy interest than he. He was born in 1843 in New York state. His education was thorough. He graduated from colleges of this country and studied in Germany. For some years he was chemist in the New York Experiment Station and 18 years has been professor of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. The work that he has done for dairying was completed at this place. He worked out and perfected the Babcock test. This is a simple affair. By the use of about a tablespoonful of milk, a little sulphuric acid a bottle and centrifugal force, the test will give an infallible

answer as to the amount of fat in the milk. Some men question the test, but it has been proved time and again that it is strictly reliable. Practical dairymen have said that their repeated efforts to get a varied test from the same sample have been fruitless. When the directions are carried out it is impossible to make the Babcock test lie.

The state of Wisconsin can not monopolize this man. He has benefitted every dairyman. His test is used from Norway to New Zealand. Wherever milk is bought or butter and cheese made in the civilized world the Babcock test is used to determine the butter fat content and the value of the milk. The flare of trumpets and the beat of armies may not bring honor to this man's name but wherever men milk cows he will be honored and blessed.

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

Feeding the dairy cow for profit involves the study of each animal in the herd, it requires that a man should know the amount of milk and fat that each animal is capable of producing, the dairyman should grow alfalfa and clover hay instead of timothy, to feed with corn silage and home grown grain a farmer should understand the relative composition of feeds so that an intelligent combination can be made, the relative market prices should be ascertained in order to know whether it is advisable to exchange home grown grain for mill feed, and it is well to understand the relative prices of feeds and dairy products that we may know whether to feed concentrates liberally or sparingly. High priced feed and low prices for milk or its products is an undesirable combination, but it is sometimes to submit to a present loss if probable profits in the future will more than counterbalance it. Bear in mind, also, that the food of maintenance must be supplied and only that which is fed in excess of this should be considered, when the market runs the wrong way.

DAIRY NOTES.

The scale and the tester sort the cows.

A poorly fed calf cannot make a good cow.

Dehorn your calves, but do it in a humane way.

The highly developed dairy cow needs a rest every year.

Excitement in the herd makes the cows fall off in milk.

No ration can be balanced and scant at the same time.

Keep a limited number of cows, but make them do their best.

Do not under any circumstances, feed hay or fodder while milking.

The filthy cow stable makes itself known in the flavor of the milk.

Manage your cows so you can know where a shrinkage takes place.

Rations for Beef Cows.

The breeding of beef cattle on high-priced land presupposes the economical maintenance of cows from which such stock is bred. In order to ascertain the cost of keeping beef cows the Illinois Experiment Station has just issued an account of the results secured in feeding cows three different rations the components of which are generally grown on every corn-belt farm.

Thirty grade Angus cows, similar in all respects, were divided into three lots of ten each. The following feeds were used and valued per ton as given: Corn silage \$3.34; shock corn \$5.59; corn stover, \$2.25; shredded stover \$2.25; clover hay, \$8.00; oat straw, \$1.50. The average feed eaten per cow daily for the whole time, included in the 140 following December 25th, is: viz: Lot 1, silage 16.65 pounds; clover hay, 3.5; oat straw, 9.56. Lot 2, shock corn, 8.7, pounds; clover hay, 3.5; oat straw, 10.83; Lot 3, corn stover, first forty two days 21.67 pounds; shredded stover, last ninety eight days, 10.29; clover hay, 1.56; oat straw, 8.19.

The middle of December probably marks an average time when the corn stalks are well cleaned out. By the end of the 140 days it is expected to again resort to the meadows for feed. With unfavorable conditions, especially in the northern states, the feeding period would be longer. The oat straw in these experiments was freely given and the average amount eaten represents what the cows actually consumed. The extra amount eaten by Lot 2 is supposed to have practically taken the place of the wasted fodder, which items of loss did not appear in the silage-fed. Lot 3 did not receive any clover hay until the first of March, when their unthriftiness called for a change, which seemed to indicate that stover and straw did not make a satisfactory ration.

The results of the three rations are brought out in the condition of the animals and their gains. The silage-fed cows made 150 pounds gain, the shock corn-fed, 106, and the stover-fed, 57 pounds. It is stated that the first two lots were as sleek and glossy as could be desired, while a casual observer could see that the third lot was sluggish and "out of condition." The average cost of keeping a cow one month on silage, clover hay and oat straw \$1.39, on shock fodder, clover hay and straw \$1.47; and on shredded stover, oat straw and a small amount of red clover, ninety three cents. With corn at thirty-five cents per bushel, it costs thirty seven cents more to keep a cow on silage for the 140 days than on shock corn, with the same supplements used in both cases but since the silage-fed cows gained forty four pounds more it emphasizes the value of silage for this purpose.

The feed of each cow will be seen to be rather high in the average daily amount consumed for the period, but this is due to the fact that soon after the cows had calved it was found necessary to increase their rations until they were eating approximately twice the amount necessary to maintain the same cows while dry. The offspring was found to be more thrifty and vigorous from the silage-fed cows than from the others, though not so appreciably better than those from the shock corn-fed lot.

In order to make a further comparison of the three rations, the author calculates the number of acres required to winter cows by this method. It will be noted that the oat straw and stover fed yielded also a certain amount of grain; hence these two feeds are placed on a money basis and considered as the part of an acre which their value constitutes. Thus we find that a cow fed silage clover hay and oat straw can be wintered on one third of an acre; on shock fodder, clover hay and oat straw on a trifle more and on stover oat straw and a small amount of clover hay, on one fifth of an acre. No account of labor or the value of the fertilizer produced was taken. Dry, protected quarters were supplied and conditions were made as favorable as possible for the welfare of each lot.

From the facts above given we might conclude that a beef cow can be wintered in good condition on shock corn clover hay and oat straw for about \$7, and knowing the cost of her summer keep which will vary in different localities, one can make a fair estimate of the cost of raising calves for the feed-lot.

Cattlemen's Convention

The Cattlemen's Convention to be held at Enid February 7, 8, and 9 will be the greatest yet held in Oklahoma. Many new and novel features have been arranged for and great crowds will no doubt be present each day. A roping contest for a purse of \$1,000 will be among the attractions. In this contest it is expected that ropers from New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Indian Territory will contest with the cowboys from Oklahoma for the substantial purse offered.

The cattlemen's ball on February 7 will be one of the main features. The reception and entertainment committees are composed of the best citizens of the city and will look after the welfare of all.—Elk Record.

The right attitude is assumed by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company toward the plan of the Missouri House of Representatives to inquire into its practices. The president of the company expresses his satisfaction that the inquiry is to be held and will in every way facilitate it. When a corporation is conforming to the Square Deal there is no reason for its not assisting an investigation conducted in good faith. Where the intention may be to harass a legitimate enterprise and to play politics at its expense a different situation is presented. Then there is little chance that candor on one side will be met by reasonableness on the other. But in many inquiries like this concerning the stock yards company where the purpose appears sincere and fair, the disposition of the corporation which is to be questioned has been to dodge the process, hinder and delay the process, and to dodge the search for information and to oppose ingenious tricks to leave the people in ignorance. In all such cases there is aroused a strong presumption that discreditable transactions are to be concealed. It is encouraging to find a great corporation which is intimately concerned with the industrial development of Kansas City, offering to assist the publicity of its operations.

THE SWINE Department

A WORD ABOUT HOG FEEDS.

All stock feeds should contain four groups of nutritive material. The carbohydrates supply heat and energy, the mineral matter goes into the structure of the bone, while the fat makes more fat and generates energy. If the hog lacks an abundant supply of protein its muscular development is defective. If its ration is deficient in mineral matter it lacks strength of bone. Such animals become weak and stunted. The mineral matter is especially lacking in the ration which consists almost entirely of corn. Hogs fed in this way have weak bones. They can not be carried to maturity with profit. When shipped they often arrive at the yards in bad condition. The lack of bone development is noticed especially in some sections of the distinctive corn belt. The two other groups of elements which enter into the ration are usually more abundant. All of this goes to prove that the balanced ration is a necessity if the best returns are to be had from hog raising.

HANDY YARDS.

Have you been handling your hogs to the best possible advantage? Are the pastures and pens conveniently arranged? If an improvement can be made, suppose you make it this fall. Much time can be saved on the farm if the buildings and yards are conveniently laid out. It is a good plan to have hog-tight gates well hinged so they can easily be opened. These should be fixed so that it will be easy to pass the hogs from one pen to another.

One man has arranged his pen something like this: He has a permanent pasture much longer than it is wide. Across the end of this nearest the barns he has his hog house and pens. On one side of the pasture is a field of the same size sown with clover or alfalfa. On the opposite side is another field similar in shape. This is planted to corn. Gates at the end of the fields connect the three. In this way it is easy to plow up anyone of the fields. He can use the clover field for pasture and plow up the hog pasture or he can use the corn field and plow up the other two. Such an arrangement is worth thinking over. It makes feeding green corn easy, too. Perhaps you can improve upon it.

TESTING FEEDS.

In Missouri they have proved by a series of experiments that corn alone is the most expensive feeding stuff they had for hogs. One part of oil meal and four parts of corn made a gain of 1.48 pounds of pork at a cost of \$2.75 per hundred. Corn alone made just about half as much gain at a cost of \$3.53 per hundred weight. This represents the two extremes in the experiment. It is possible that some farmers may see in this the rea-

son why they have not been making more from their hogs. The average man has plenty of corn and his crop of oil meal depends upon the liberality with which he buys. It seems expensive to buy feed when the cribs are full and running over. As a matter of fact, it is economical. It does not pay to confine the hogs to one food.

HOG NOTES.

Good hog prices mean farm prosperity.

The profitable hog gains every day in the year.

Give the brood sow plenty of milk-producing feed.

The best hog-growing sections are in the corn belt.

The hog as well as the cow needs a balanced ration.

If the brood sow is too fat the pigs are apt to lack vigor.

The sleeping quarters should be dry and free from draughts.

You can't get the best results by breeding immature animals.

A good sow in perfect health will lose flesh while suckling her pigs.

Even the best-bred hogs will put their feet in the trough if they can.

The Iowa corn crop is marketed through the feed lot, not the elevator.

There were 7,946,781 hogs in Iowa last year. We mean the kind that can be made into pork.

The sow that is nervous and fidgety at farrowing time seldom raises a large litter. It's often due to improper feeding.

Pastures, alfalfa and roots may be important aids in fattening hogs, but corn is the king pin. If you can't raise corn you better quit the business.

SQUEALS FROM THE PIGS.

Do not let your field work interfere with the pigs.

Clean out the swill barrel. Rotten swill is unfit for hogs.

Sows should be weeded out as well as cows. Keep only good milkers.

Cleanliness is next to good porkism, in most pens, and one is just as uncommon as the other.

Above all, keep the outbuildings nice and clean, with plenty of air, and you will not be troubled with all kinds of diseases.

Always put a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in the milk for the calf or pigs. It is good for them, even though the milk be fresh from the separator.

Keep the pig pen clean. Give the pigs pusley weed, as they are very fond of it, and it will do them good. Also sweet apples, but not sour ones. You will find ninety to keep the pigs without any feed.

Hog Cholera a Germ Disease.

If any animal disease is to be skillfully combated, half the battle is in knowing the nature of the disease. In the case of hog cholera we have to do with a disease that is communicated through the medium of germs. This is a fact that should be pondered over by every man who keeps hogs. These germs, or bacilli, can live in the ground for a period of three months. They are not visible to the naked eye, though the action on some men we have known would indicate that because the germs do not trip them up when they are going around the yards they are not there.

It should be borne in mind that cholera germs are carried about from place to place by such agents as wagons, men, dogs, etc. A case was called to our attention recently where a farmer who had lost his hogs by cholera about the first of August hitched up his horse two weeks later and drove two miles into the yard of another farmer who had a big herd of healthy hogs. The individual who owned the healthy hogs immediately become nervous when he saw the neighbor drive into the yard, and at once asked the visitor if he did not think there was danger of bringing the disease into his herd. "None at all because it is more than two weeks since I lost the last hog, and anyway I do not see how disease germs could stick to the buggy wheels after coming through all this mud."

This is just the point. The average man has little faith in the scientific side of many of these things. When it comes to the matter of diseases, or indeed, anything else, the scientific is simply the common sense of the thing and it takes sometimes the loss of two or three thousand dollars, and even more than that, to knock this phase of the question into the intellect of certain men. They not only lose their own hogs in many cases on account of ignorance but succeed in propagating it to others.

We have in mind another individual who holds to the theory that there is no such disease as hog cholera; that all the losses attributed to that disease are due to the presence of worms. Nothing could be more absurd, or farther from the truth. We admit that worms cause an immense amount of loss among the hogs of the corn belt, but we have known instances where healthy herds were swept away by hog cholera when a post mortem revealed not a single worm in the intestines.

We must educate ourselves to accept the evidence that is given out by the highest authority in our land. When the department of agriculture at Washington, with dozens of scientific men working on the subject, are able to isolate the cholera germs, to inoculate it into a healthy hog and produce cholera, that ought to be evidence enough to convince the average man that the disease is caused by a germ. Much is yet to be learned about the subject, but the germ theory we know with much certainty.

A more ideal means of communicating disease from one herd to another can scarcely be thought of than driving a wagon or buggy through a contaminated yard and in turn going onto

the premises of a neighbor where cholera did not exist. This simple act might be the means of distributing millions of germs in the yards of the neighbor, and yet of course not a single one of these is visible, nor is there the slightest indication made as to their presence until disease breaks out and then it is too late.


OTHER FEED BESIDES CORN.

An experienced hog raiser writes in an exchange the results of some of his experiences in raising hogs to the best advantage for market and from a northern standpoint admonishes hog raisers that there are many kinds of feed that does just as well and better for hogs than corn. The Telegram has been writing on this question for some time and has had several interviews published in this paper with practical swine breeders and all the evidence points to the fact that good grass, peas potatoes and goober peas are better than corn to make good pork in a short time. Texas has the grass in the Bermuda, which for cheapness and good qualities cannot be excelled. Peas grow as if native to the soil, and moreover, two crops can be raised in a year without danger from cold, which will give at least thirty bushels per acre, besides the excellent hay for other stock. Spanish goobers are becoming a noted feed for hogs and sweet potatoes have long been a profitable crop for hog breeders. It has been said that Texas could not raise sufficient hogs to supply the demand, but two years will end this charge, based as it is alone upon the false theory that corn is an absolute essential to the successful fattening of swine.

There are a good many other crops besides alfalfa that make good hog feed. Rye sowed in the fall for winter and spring pasture is valuable because nothing else could be had during the cold months. Given an opportunity the hogs will forage around a rye field when the sun shines, even in the middle of winter, and they seem to derive considerable satisfaction from what they find there. There are a good many summer feeds that are valuable for hogs; one of the best in the north is Canada peas. It is not necessary to harvest a pea crop. If you have hogs enough they will attend to that in good shape. They like the vines and green pods before the peas get ripe, and they like the peas just as well after they get ripe, and by the way there is nothing in the way of hog feed that will make better pork than Canada peas. Hogs fed on peas develop more lean meat in proportion to the fat. This is one reason why Canadian bacon brings such a high price in the English market. If hogs were all pastured and not shut up and fed on corn, until they get old enough to do justice to such grain there would be less objection to pork, when hogs are properly fed from harrowing time until they are slaughtered the meat makes a valuable food that is easily digested and of good flavor, but one shudders to think of the material used in some places to make pork from.

Save the calves—fresh Vaccine to prevent Blackleg, on sale at the NEWS office.

OUR Poultry Department



EGGS PACKED IN SALT.

The is no cheaper way of preserving eggs than by packing them in salt and the only objection to such a method is that the salt sometimes becomes packed in the receptacle, making it an unpleasant task to remove the egg. Salt in which eggs have been packed is not harmful in the least and can be used for the flock. Almost any sort of receptacle can be used to pack eggs in, in fact anything that will hold salt, crocks, kegs, barrels and boxes are most commonly used for that purpose. First place a layer of salt on the bottom of the receptacle, then a layer of eggs, but be careful that the eggs do not touch each other. After filling the interstices, cover the layer of eggs with salt and so on until the box or barrel is filled. Eggs can be kept better and for a greater length of time if not fertilized. Eggs generally command the highest prices during the latter part of January or first of February, but a scarcity early in December sometimes boosts the price.

POULTRY PESTS.

One thing the average farmer is altogether too slack about is keeping his farm free from pest animals. Of what use is a rat, skunk, mink or weasel if there anything they are fit for except to kill and sell their hides? Every one of these chicken thieves that rip out of business benefits the poultry yard, to say nothing of the value of the fur. But there are not enough men and boys interested in the exterminating act. Every farm has several good harbors for these pests if every man would see that places on the farm where they can nest were cleaned up it would be money in his pocket in the shape of more eggs and fat fowls to market.

I am not exaggerating when I say that at least one-third of the young chicks hatched and reared to frying size in this community have been taken by the minks and weasels. It is a common thing to see them after the chickens in broad daylight, and there are many instances where they have killed the little chicks by the dozen. One got into my brooder and killed twenty-five in a few minutes. They took eighteen at one time from my and several at other times. Others have had similar experiences. There has never been such a universal destruction of chickens by minks, weasels and polecats as this fall. They are so thick they have driven out every rabbit. There is not one of the two last mentioned animals in this vicinity something unheard of before. Journal of Agriculture.

COCK CROWING FORBIDDEN.

An ordinance has been passed in Portsmouth, England, prohibiting the crowing of cocks after the cock is going to be informed of this ordinance

is not clear, and whether they will submit to such legislation and abandon their most cherished privilege, is a question. The chicken fanciers say that the cocks cannot be stopped of this privilege, but do not say whether the legality or practicability of the ordinance is questioned. In regard to the latter point the London News says that a board suspended above the roost at such a distance that the cock will bump his head when he raises up for speech will prove very discouraging and will cause him to confine his crowing to daytime only.

CAKLES FROM THE HENHOUSE.

There is poor economy in feeding burnt wheat. Be sure that the mash is mixed crumbly, not sloppy. Poultry in orchards destroy insects and keep trees in good condition. Sour or sloppy food will bring on sickness. Milk is one of the very best things for laying hens or growing chickens. Clover or alfalfa cooked and mixed with the mash, relished better than when steamed.

About as good an evening feed as any is an equal mixture of wheat and corn. This is especially desirable during winter.

There is no better scratching material than unthrashed millet straw.

Guard against by fumigating the hen house and keeping everything spotlessly clean.

Fresh eggs are always at a premium. Wipe the eggs free from dirt with a moist woolen rag; washing spells the keeping qualities.

Do not feed too much mash for breakfast, or the fowls will idle about until it is digested. Give them enough to partially satisfy their hunger and give them an incentive to work for more.

It pays to wash out the drinking vessels every week. The man who allows scum and filth to accumulate in his drinking vessels is inviting sickness to his flock.

The ducks' drinking trough should have flats nailed across the top to prevent them from getting in it and making the water filthy. The duck is a rather ill-mannered bird and needs constant watching.

Never have a fear that there is a danger of the poultry business being overdone, for this large country of ours consumes more and more of eggs and poultry every year. Our supplies fall short, and eggs are imported into our cities by the millions of dozens every season.

Burr Knapp says a pint of linseed meal to twenty-five hens, given with the soft feed every third day, produces both eggs and health, and makes the feathers of a finer luster.

Do you get Ft. Worth market reports? If not, write us.

E. F. Smith Company.

The SUCCESSFUL SELLERS of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Stock Yards. FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

WE BUY STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Josephie Talks for Woodward
Destined to be Commercial Center.

On the occasion of our visit to the Kansas City Stock Yards, January 21, the publisher acknowledges with thanks the courtesy of Geo. Josephie, the gentleman from New York city who has recently become identified with the development of Woodward. The trip to the Kaw's mouth was pleasant in that we were invited to share the comforts of his palace car from Newton eastward. In conversation with him Mr. Josephie said in part: "I think Woodward will astonish everyone in the next few years. That town has opportunities possessed by very few, for a big growth into a commercial center." I have such firm confidence in it's future that I have taken \$1,000 in its electric light company stock, bought location for a big broom corn warehouse and other property to the extent of nearly \$10,000. The old timers in Woodward do not see its real advantages and they are slow in knowing a mighty good thing. Woodward county has the most intelligent and progressive farm population I have ever seen in any country and I have been in many. Just the other day while riding on a Santa Fe train I met an apparently prosperous farmer from Indiana. He was looking for land in the southwest. He had a tidysum of money and wanted to improve his condition. But he was not as intelligent as the average Woodward farmer whom I have met. Upon my asking him if he raised much broom corn in his country he drawled: 'I don't know what that is.' Think of that will you! I'll bet there isn't a farmer in all Oklahoma so ignorant of the products of the soil."

Mr. Josephie further said that all Woodward needed was a waking up of its business interests to make a city of 10,000 peo-

A BIG GARDEN

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid:

1 pk. Garden City Beet	10c
1 " Earliest Ripps Cabbage	10c
1 " Earl's Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce	15c
1 " 18 Day Radish	10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato	15c
1 " Juley Turnip	10c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds	15c
Total	\$1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 15c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

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

The only fence perpetually fast. The only fence from the wire. Can't sag, hinge or loosen. Crimped, spring steel wire. Never needs repairs.

SHIMER STEEL FARM FENCE

Requires only half the usual number of posts. Agents wanted in every community to take orders for Shimer fence. Permanent employment. Liberal profits. Permanent employment. Address nearest factory. Write for proposition.

Box 215, Coffeyville, Kan. or
Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co.,
Box 215, Anderson, Ind.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms at Kansas City.

Allen-Robertson & Company
Cherry-Tilden & Co.
Elmore & Co.
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.
Ft. Worth Live Stock Commission
Hopkins-Keiley & Company,
Rice Bros.
C. A. Stewart Live Stock Com. Co.
Welch Bros.
Frank Witherspoon

ple within the next five years. It is today the most substantial city in Oklahoma for it's size and all it needs is a few manufacturing industries to make it leap forward as the most progressive town in the southwest. With cheap fuel will come many of these enterprises, such as mills, a canning factory, an ice plant, a packing plant and attendant stock yards market for live stock, commodious warehouses, etc, all calculated to add to the city's rapid growth. With a little infusion of the proper spirit Woodward with its water and electric power facilities should be second to none.



VALUE OF A SCRAP BOOK.

How often has it occurred that you have found necessity for some remedy, recipe or plan that you have run across in your reading, but which was no longer accessible? Perhaps you did not even cut it out, or if you did, it was put away "so carefully" that no one was able to find it.

A well arranged scrap book is the best method of keeping such things, and while each one may use his own ideas in its arrangement, a few suggestions may not be amiss. An account book of suitable size, such as a journal or ledger, is best adapted for this use, though any well-bound book will do if its contents are no longer of use.

You must then decide how to arrange to afford the greatest facility in finding what you may desire. We would suggest that it be divided under the general heads of stock, grain, garden, flowers, buildings, chickens, medicines and miscellaneous. These heads may be subdivided into the different kinds under each head, and it will then not be difficult to find the item you are in search of.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The young man on the farm needs self reliance; he must fight his own battles, for in this way he will rise to the grand conviction that honor is to be preferred to life. The craven hearted never understand this. Their timidity causes them to shrink from exposure to pain, and to them the most sacred of all duties is to take care of their own precious persons.

subject of integrity in future years. If our young people would be equal to the opportunities and rewards of life, you must get rid of your timidity now. Arm yourself with courage and strike down the evils and foes that are ambushed in your souls; do not yourself, then array your resources, the strength of your intellect, the vigor of your will, and the unflinching loyalty of an honest purpose against corruption, superstition, and the debauching of the public intellect. Whatever may be the cost, whatever of immediate sacrifice or of suffering, do your duty and defend the right.

A FEW HINTS.

If the door hinges get to creaking, a little oil, which may be easily applied with a feather, will immediately quiet them.

To brighten the nickel parts of the range, apply ordinary stove polish as you would in polishing the stove. Let it dry, and then rub with a cloth or a brush.

If you have lemons, which you do not care to use at once, put them in a tight jar and cover with water. They will thus keep nicely for months, but the water should be changed occasionally.

If cane bottoms in chairs sag, turn them upside down and wash with soap and water, giving them a good wetting. The canes will tighten up and be as nice as new.

This is good advice wherever found: Never eat what you don't need merely to save it. Better waste good food than good digestion.

Don't muffle up the baby too close. This advice is useful at all seasons, but it is most needed in summer. There are few greater sufferers in public gatherings and on visits than the babies.

If any member of the family takes poison of any kind, give at once a few swallows of warm water with a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard. This is next thing to an antidote, and the ingredients are at hand in almost any home. Be prompt and repeat quickly, if necessary.

CANNOT BUILD UNTIL 1909.

Requires 60 per Cent of Voters to Change County Seats.

The committee on county boundaries this morning reported the amended provision relative to the establishment of county seats to the committee of the whole and after two hours debate the report went through practically unamended. The new report provides that it shall require sixty per cent of the votes to change the location of the temporary county seats instead of two thirds as was contained in the original report. It further provides that no court houses or jails shall be located until after 1909 unless by a vote of the people.

There were a number of efforts to block and amend the report and its final adoption did not occur until some time after adjournment hour. Delegate Herring, of Elk City, was the most vigorous opponent of the report. Following is the report in full as

adopted by the committee of the whole: The towns herein mentioned as county seats shall be and remain the county seats of their respective counties until changed by a vote of the qualified electors of such county in the following manner:

HOW COUNTY SEATS MAY BE CHANGED Upon a petition or petitions in writing, signed by twenty-five per cent of the qualified electors of the county, such per cent to be determined by the total vote in such county for the head of the state ticket in the last preceding general election. Said petition or petitions being verified by an affidavit showing that the petitioners are qualified electors of said county.

Such petition or petitions being filed with the governor at any time after four months after statehood is proclaimed by the President of the United States, the governor shall within thirty days issue his proclamation calling on election to be held in such county not less than sixty days not more than seventy days from the date of his proclamation. Upon such published notice of such election as the governor in his proclamation may direct—and the governor shall cause to be placed upon the ticket to be voted at such election, only the names of such towns as may file more than twenty days prior to such election will the governor verbatim petitions therefor as above mentioned, signed by not less than 300 qualified electors of said county, and upon the holding of any such election the board canvassers shall certify and return said vote to the governor who shall thereupon at once declare the result and cause the will of the electors to be carried into effect.

NO CHANGE UNTIL 1909.

Provided, that in all elections for the removal of any of the county seats named in this constitution, the following rule shall govern—until the county seat is once located by vote of the people—but not later than January 1, 1909.

A majority of all votes cast in the county at such county seat election in favor of any town; shall elect such town the county seat in case however by reason of more than two towns being voted for none receive a majority of all votes cast, the governor shall in like time and manner cause to be called and held a second election at which only the two towns which receive the greatest number of votes cast at the first election, shall be voted for, and the town then receiving the majority of the votes cast at such second election, shall be the county second election, shall be the county seat.

MUST HAVE 60 PER CENT.

Provided, however, that where the county seat named in this constitution is within six miles of the geographical center of the county it shall require the securing of sixty per cent of the total vote cast at such election by the competing town to effect the removal of such county seat unless such competing town be more than one mile nearer the geographical center of said county in which event majority vote shall suffice. (in case measurement of distance from geographical center is required it shall be conclusively evidenced by the certificate of the secretary of state)

CANNOT BUILD JAIL OR COURT HOUSE.

Provided, that after January 1, 1909 all county seats shall be subject to removal under the above provision but to secure the removal of any county seat to any new location, the town to which removal is sought must secure two-thirds of all votes cast in such county at the election held therefor and such election shall not occur at intervals of less than the years, providing that until after January 1, 1909, no public money shall be expended for court house or jail construction unless a vote of the people of such county shall first have been taken on the re-election of their county seat.

Any person or corporation offering money or other thing of value, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing any voter for or against any competing town in such election shall be deemed guilty of bribery.

Ask That Alfalfa be State Emblem.

The Oklahoma Board of Agriculture passed the following resolution in regard to the floral emblem of the new state:

Whereas, It is eminently fitting that agriculture should be given prominence in all of the affairs of the state of Oklahoma, and

Whereas, the alfalfa plant is emblematic of the enduring characteristic of our people and institutions, perennial and increasing in the production of benefits with the passing of time, capable of enduring through the greatest of vicissitudes; a living monument to intelligence, industry, and independence,

Be It Resolved, That the members of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture and the delegates from the chartered county farmers' institutes of Oklahoma, assembled in their fourth annual session request the adoption by that constitutional convention of the following resolution designating the alfalfa blossom as the official flower of the state of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 1907. The above resolution was unanimously adopted. R. Kleiner president, C. A. McNabb, secretary.

E. E. Elder, the urbane and affable General Live Stock Agent, of the Wichita Union Stock Yards Co., was in Woodward last week looking up trade matters. He gives out a card bearing his name and on the reverse side:

Say Bill, what you going? Wichita! Well so am I. Them commission men do treat a feller right. That air Geary and Wallace pays a price out of sight. And Newlin has these hogs weighed up in the night.

The last rail of the Helen cut-off has been laid in New Mexico and through train service will begin on Feb. 1st. This puts Woodward on the main line from Chicago to California and insures forever its advantages and growth as a center of commerce.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,
OKLAHOMA. 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.

FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

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.
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

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

The Joy of Giving.

"There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true,
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

"Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

"Give truth and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet.
A smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

"For life is the mirror to king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do.
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you

Better by far have territorial government than lose your home by taxes to support extra sets of county officers. Vote down the proposed constitution!

Should the constitution fail of adoption, at the selection of delegates for the next convention, the democrats would stand about as much chance of succeeding as the traditional snow ball in hell!

The Harriman interests have gabbled the Santa Fe, is the latest in railway news. If true it is a pity. The Santa Fe was the last great independent railway system in the world—and the best!

The Why of It.

It was certainly very necessary for the constitutional convention to lay out counties and provide for county seats in the Indian Territory lands, but it did not need to make town lots of the whole B. I. T. unless it was their intention to give every democrat an office. No one has ever been able to tell what for and where it was necessary to cut and slash up any county in Oklahoma, where the people all lived in counties and had county seats, unless it was to make more fat places for Democrat office seekers. Of course some Oklahoma counties were entirely too large for the convenience and welfare of the people but this convention did not need to meddle with the division of Oklahoma counties. The matter of slashing the already established counties of Oklahoma did not necessarily come in their province—the State of

Oklahoma could have been organized and brought into the Grand Old Union with the counties as they were, until the people who want division arise in their majesty and right and demand their rights under the just and sensible provisions of a State Constitution such as we expect this convention to prepare for a free and enlightened people.—Brule Post.

DEATH OF CAPT. LYTLE

Secretary Texas Cattle Raisers' Association

Forth Worth Tex. Jan. 11th.

News of the death of Capt. John T. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, came to Fort Worth last night. Mr. E. B. Spiller, assistant secretary of the association, received a telegram from Capt. Lytle's daughter, saying that he had died at 8 o'clock last night, at his home in San Antonio.

While this news was not unexpected, it came as a shock to Capt. Lytle's great number of friends. He suffered an attack of grip last spring, from which he was never able to recover. That insidious disease preyed upon him, until he thought a change of climate advisable, and made a journey to Mexico, where he spent some time on a ranch of which he is one of the owners. He rallied to some extent, and returned to his office, but soon left compelled to relinquish work. Later he went out to Capt. Burke Burnett's ranch in the Panhandle, but derived little benefit from the change, and was compelled to return. After this trip he was unable to do the work required in his office, and he went to his old home in San Antonio, where he awaited the end.

Capt. Lytle had been identified with the cattle industry of Texas for forty years or more. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and came to Texas at the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in the Confederate service, where he won his title of Captain. After the war he took the ranching business and soon acquired a good tract of land at Lytle Station, in Atassosa county. He was one of the old members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and as one of the executive committees he was always active in forwarding its interests. Three years ago, on the death of Secretary J. C. Loving, he was unanimously elected to that position, and was re-elected every year thereafter without opposition.

Auditor Baxter's Report.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan 3—Governor Frantz today made public the eight biennial report of L W Baxter as territorial superintendent of public instruction and territorial auditor. The report as superintendent shows good increases in the number of teachers employed, school houses erected, attendance, school enumeration and distribution of funds received from the school land department.

The total apportionment and per capita apportionment of school land

money this year far exceeded the preceding one. A total of \$338,585.60 was disbursed, the per capita being \$1.60

The school enumeration for 1906 shows 219,309 persons of school age, against 211,516 for 1905. There are 210,936 white persons of school age of which 107,926 are males and 103,037 are females. The enumeration shows 8,346 negroes of school age.

For 1906 the school enrollment was 151,473 a decrease from the preceding year, when the enumeration was 158,322. The average daily attendance, however, showed an increase from 90,238 to 95,018.

The average length of school in days in 1905 was 105, and in 1906 was 109.

Woods county employs the largest number of teachers, 328, with Woodward second with 264, and Noble the smallest number, 73. A total of 1,236 male teachers, 2,672 female teachers, an aggregate of 3,958, were employed in Oklahoma last year.

The average salaries in the various counties showed an increase of from \$3.00 to \$5.00. The average salaries for the territory, monthly, in 1906 were as follows: First grade—Male, \$47.62. Second grade—Male, \$46.60; female, \$41.95. Third grade—Male, \$49.22; female, \$36.66.

One hundred and thirty-seven school houses were erected in 1906, making the total number in the territory 3,220, valued at \$3,165,801. Woods county has the largest number of school houses, 291, and Woodward ranks second, with 232.

The total expenditures in schools last year in Oklahoma was \$1,629 of which over a million dollars was in teachers' salaries. Oklahoma county spent \$152,738 in schools, and Woods county \$139,535.

The total number of graduates last year was 6,425.

ALLEGED LAND FRAUDS.

Woodward and Beaver County Deals Are Rumored.

Guthrie, Ok., Jan. 19.—Under instruction from the general land office United States District Attorney John Embry is preparing to make a thorough investigation of alleged land frauds in Woodward and Beaver counties, which have just come to light, including the work of a Chicago syndicate which fleeced victims on fake entries in Beaver county, and also the work of a gang of professional contest sharpers who are now said to be operating in western Oklahoma.

In the Chicago case a man by the name of Cobb is said to have done a wholesale business in securing entrymen for Beaver county lands among residents of Chicago and vicinity. For considerations ranging from \$30 to \$50 he agreed to secure them homesteads in that county, representing to some of them that it was not necessary to go to the land until some future date.

Most of his operations along that line took place about three years ago and some of the people who made entry through his instrumentality have recently been looking up the proposition of making final proof. It was through that fact that the irregularity of their first affidavits, on file in the

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

land office, were discovered. When it was found that none of them had been in the country at the time the affidavits purported to have been made, the entries were all cancelled by the officials, of the Woodward land office, but as it was shown that they had simply been "buncoed" and were really acting in good faith, the general land office allowed them to make new entries. One of the entrymen showed that he had made improvements to the amount of \$1,800 on his place, supposing all the time that his possession of the land was entirely legal.

The affidavits had all been signed in Chicago, but had never been sworn to by the parties who signed them. As they showed up the land office, however, all of them purported to have been sworn to before the probate judge of Beaver county or his clerk, and this is the end of it which is particularly to be the subject of investigation by the federal officials here. The Chicago officers who are looking for Cobb and his accomplices there.

The professional contest sharpers have also been making much trouble for the officials of Woodward land office, and will be brought to a rigid accounting. Their system was to get hold of a man who wanted to buy a claim, and getting a relinquishment for him, making out the papers before a United States commissioner as far away from the land office as possible. Then by the time the prospective settler got his relinquishment to the land office a contest would have been filed against the land. In many cases he would feel that he could not afford to carry on an expensive contest, and would simply drop the case and go back to his former home, feeling that he had been buncoed, but not knowing how to get relief, or he might pay the contestant a good size sum to drop the contest so that the fake contestant would win either way. Every effort will be made by the district attorney and the land office officials, who are co-operating with him in the matter to break up this practice, and secure the punishment of the men who have been conducting fraudulent operations of that sort.—Wichita Beacon.

Another Bottle Sold.

The dear old medicine vender used to liven up his crowd by calling out when any one in the crowd bought his wares. "Another gentleman takes a bottle." Which is recalled by the fact that our old friend Andrew Carnegie—the our being used in the broad Emporia sense, as Mr. Carnegie has given a library to us—our old friend Andrew Carnegie has declared in favor of the partnership of society. In another

page of today's Gazette Mr. Carnegie is quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the people are partners in every great fortune and that there is no private ownership of anything. He says in effect that the rights of the owners are paramount to the rights of the users.

Ten years ago this great organ of reform wrote a piece entitled "What's the Matter With Kansas." In it great sport was made of a perfectly honest gentleman of unusual legal ability who happened to be running for chief justice of the supreme court of this state because he said in effect that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner." Those were paleozoic times; how far the world has moved since then. If Andrew Carnegie in the campaign of 1896 had said what he is quoted as saying today, he would have precipitated a panic or a riot, or both. And if the Gazette had not gayed the Populist candidate for chief justice for telling the truth, the Gazette would have been printed in a little 20x60 office on Sixth avenue about two jumps ahead of the sheriff.

The Gazette and Andrew were wrong in those days and Judge Doster was right. But he was out too early in the season and his views got frost bitten. This is a funny world. About all we can do is to move with, and grow with it. Those who do not move are dead in the shell. But it is interesting to know how universal is the movement forward toward the social partnership. Andrew Carnegie, Roosevelt and Judge Doster all are crowded in the same car going up!—Emporia Gazette.

What Makes a Good Pipe?

The philosophy of the pipe is told by Channcey Thomas in the Technical World Magazine for December. Pipes are smoked by millions, always have been, always will be; yet not one smoker in a thousand knows the elements of a good pipe. Engineers have been known to talk by the hour over the draft of their fire-boxes and never once in half a lifetime think of the draft in their pipes, which they smoke hourly.

Sage attention is paid to the pipe material, all of which has little if anything to do with the qualities of a pipe; and generally nothing whatever is thought of shape and proportion, he two things that make a pipe good or bad. A two-cent postage stamp, spent with intelligence, will buy as there is in the world; everything added to that price is for ornament and vanity, and, especially, for ignorance.

The corncob holds a high place among pipe-smokers, and deserves this place—usually—for the best of

scientific reasons. When a pipe is built on right principles, the bowl is as narrow and deep as is convenient to fill; the hole in the stem meets the bowl at the very bottom and in the center, that insuring a perfect and even draft, hence a complete and even burning of the tobacco. The cake prevents the fire from burning the bowl, and thus prevents making its bore larger or uneven, which would in proportion spoil the draft. The sides of the bowl are thick, to keep in the heat, thus making the burning at the same temperature at the center. In this way a clean sweet smoke is assured.

Lawyer, Doctor and Editor.

Swiped, "You are dying," said the doctor to the country editor, as he lay on his death bed after long years of weary toil.

"And do you think I am going?" said the editor.

"Yes, I am sure," said the doctor. The dying editor leaned his head and looked at him who came to make out the last will, and said: "And you think I am dying?"

"Yes I know it," said the lawyer. The dying editor then said to the doctor, "How much do I owe you?"

"About \$100," said the doctor. The editor then turned to the lawyer, "How much do I owe you?" "About \$100," said the lawyer, who had spent about three hours making the editor's will.

"Well," said the editor, "won't you please kneel on each side of me while I breath my last?"

"Why do you make such a request?" the lawyer and doctor asked simultaneously.

"Well," said the editor. "It will be a great satisfaction to die as my Saviour did, between two thieves."

The doctor and lawyer fainted and the editor got well.—Exchange.

Soldiers Are Wanted.

Not in recent years, except in war times, has the army been so badly in need of men as at present.

A circular addressed to all officers of the recruiting service calls attention to the fact that many recruits are needed for the coast artillery, the field artillery, the white infantry, and the white cavalry. Recruiting officers are enjoined to redouble their efforts. Officers on duty at the war department admit the situation is one calling for the most extraordinary efforts to get more men not only to fill the vacancies that now exist, but also those which will occur during the present year among the three-year men who enlisted in 1904. Particular emphasis is given to the necessity for developing to the utmost recruiting in the large cities.

It is declared at the war department that the recent prosperity and the labor famine of the country are more or less responsible for the inability to get new men, and it is also stated on account of the lack of the canteen a great many men are refusing to re-enlist. Incidentally it was stated at the department that an effort would be made to make army life more attractive and to impress the men with the idea that they are enlisted as soldiers and not as laboring men.

RATHER EMBARRASING.

A good story was told by Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, at a recent convention in New York. Speaking of a mistake that had been made, he said:

"It might have been embarrassing—as embarrassing as the position of a young man of Toledo whom I heard about the other day.

"He had been calling now and then on a young Toledo lady, and one night as he sat in the parlor waiting for her to come down, her mother entered the room instead, and asked him in a very grave, stern way what his intentions were.

"He turned very red, and was about to stammer some incoherent reply when suddenly the young lady called down from the head of the stairs:

"Mamma mamma, that is not the one."

Dairying and Drudgery.

Many a farmer looks upon his work with the cows as drudgery. He keeps a half dozen cows, but if you should ask him why he will be unable to give you a logical answer. He does not do it because he is fond of the work, and he dislikes to admit because there is money in it. To such men dairying is drudgery simply because it represents work without a thought. If a task can occupy the mind as well as the hand it will soon cease to be drudgery. When the mind is actively engaged interest is excited and the work is accomplished rapidly. If there is any work about the farm that requires thought, it is caring for cows. The more thought that is put into it the more remunerative it will be, and, as a general thing, work that is remunerative soon loses its drudgery.

THE KNOCKER.

The knocker is one sweet warbling canary bird with eagle wings and a voice like a foghorn. He is known and heard in every town from Maine to Alaska. Also in foreign countries. He has caused more trouble than all the strike, lock-outs, grievances, disputes over trade jurisdiction, bedbugs, fleas, mosquitos, grasshoppers, coyotes, rattlesnakes, sharks, corns and bunions, cyclones, earthquakes, water spouts, tornadoes, yellow fever, smallpox, gout and indigestion put together. In other words, he has got war, hell, religion and politics all backed up in a corner yelling for ice water.—Exchange.

Bill Nye used to describe the general purpose cow of a certain section of a southern state as an animal spliced up with a mule to make a team. Before and after her day's work she was milked. When the milk was churned the cow was hitched up to haul the butter to town. Sometimes the butter was strong enough to haul the cow.

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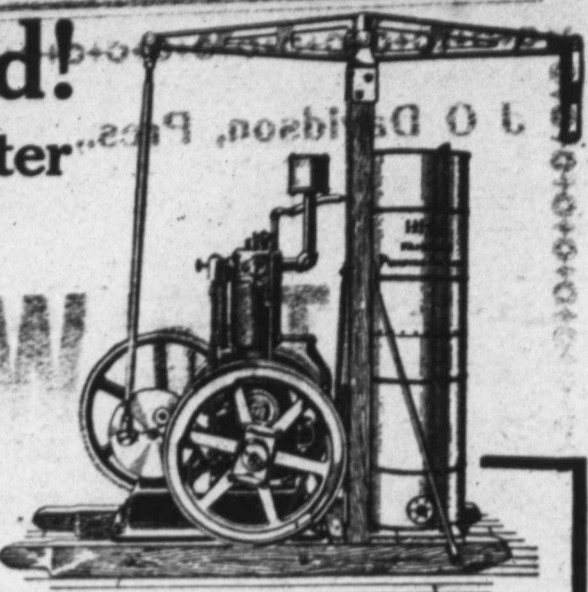
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The growing of cash crops, pushing them on the markets, and buying supplies from the stores, is wasteful agriculture. It is wasteful of the energy of the farmer and of the energy of the soil.

The way out is known. It lies along the lines of stock farming. The finish product (beef, hogs, milk, poultry, sheep, horses, mules) is the most profitable form in which to market our bounteous crops. This fact must be drilled into the ears of every Oklahoma farmer. The breeders of pure-bred livestock are the missionaries and they must never stop preaching the gospel of stock farming.

Every breeder of pure-bred stock in Oklahoma should be a member of the Oklahoma Improved Livestock Breeders' Association. Through its effort for improvement may be concentrated. Combined attacks may be made on the wasteful methods that many farmers follow. The eleventh annual meeting of this association will be

held at Enid on February 7th. There will be a show and stock sale of pure-bred livestock there the same week. You will meet breeders from every part of the state and from other states. The Cattleman's Association will meet there February 5 to 7. Plan now to go; arrange to have things cared for at home and spend that week at Enid. —Oklahoma Farm Journal

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THE appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published.

One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the

general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigation sections of the country, the acreage devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed and good crops are now grown in almost every state. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa.

The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, occurred only during the last century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. When once well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa, he believes in it for the big farmer has a profit bringer in the form of hay or condensed into beef, pork, mutton, or products of the cow; but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:

- I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits
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LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS.

Woodward, Okla.

(Please mention this paper.)

St. Louis National Stock Yards

In the annals of the Kansas City live stock market the year 1906 will stand out conspicuously because of the long list of new records established. In many respects it was the greatest year in the market's history, receipts of cattle, calves, sheep and cars being larger than in any previous year. Compared with the preceding year 1905 shows a gain in receipts of all kinds of live stock, a record made by no other one of the leading western markets.

Receipts for 1906 were approximately 2,300,000 cattle, 260,000 calves, 2,680,000 hogs, 1,610 sheep, 69,000 horses and mules and 139,000 cars. Compared with the preceding year, these receipts show the following gains: Cattle 119,500; calves 28,400; hogs 172,500; sheep 291,000; horses and mules 4,000; cars 4,100. The five leading Western markets combined show a gain of approximately 130,000 cattle, 320,000 sheep and a loss of 260,000 hogs. Kansas City's gain on cattle and sheep is almost equal to that of the five markets combined, and its hog receipts show a material gain against a heavy loss in the combined receipts of the five markets.

The activity of the Kansas City packers during the year was responsible largely for the excellent showing made by the receipts. During the past two years the slaughtering capacity of the packing plants has been largely increased. The demand throughout the year was heavy for all kinds of live stock for slaughter and prices were maintained at a level which made the Kansas City market especially attractive to shippers. Never before have the packers at Kansas City consumed so large a percentage of the receipts at that market as they have the past year. This demand has been the magnet that has attracted the heavy supplies. Cattle prices have been such at Kansas City a greater part of the time that there was no shipping margin between that and eastern markets. Hog prices have maintained at a level above other Missouri river markets, and the margin between hog prices at Kansas City and at eastern markets has been materially narrowed, and at times entirely wiped out. The demand throughout the year for sheep and lambs for slaughter has been sufficient to keep prices higher and more nearly uniform than for many years previous. While the shipment of stock sheep to this country was the largest in the market's history, there was never a time during the year when the supply was equal to the demand.

In anticipation of heavier receipts, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company during the year expended a quarter of a million dollars in the improvement of its facilities for handling live stock. Other improvements are under way or have been planned with a view to keeping pace with the growth in receipts which, at the present rate, will put Kansas City at the head of the column as a live stock market.

Since the organization of the OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION the shipments from Oklahoma to the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS have increased over the past year.

St. Louis National Stock Yards

Thirteenth Annual Greeting to the

Oklahoma Live Stock Association

A few points of interest regarding developments at the St. Louis National Stock Yards since the organization of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

Since eighteen hundred and ninety-five the St. Louis National Stock Yards have probably made greater strides forward than any other live stock market in the country.

Twelve years ago the yards consisted of a handful of board-floored pens and eight buildings, with a daily capacity of eight thousand cattle, ten thousand hogs, ten thousand sheep and two hundred horses.

Today the yards cover one hundred and ten acres of ground and have a daily capacity of fifteen thousand cattle, eighteen thousand hogs, eighteen thousand sheep and four thousand horses and mules.

The buildings and barns of the Horse and Mule Department alone number over thirty.

The hog yards consist of four large buildings, partly double decked. The main division is over thousand one hundred feet long, and another building of the same size and capacity will be constructed during the current year.

In the construction of these vast improvements and additions the yards have been practically rebuilt throughout, and of the one hundred and ten acres comprising the various divisions of the yards, one hundred acres have been paved with vitrified brick.

Since the organization of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association in the neighborhood of forty million head of live stock have been shipped into the National Stock Yards.

Of the total receipts, eleven million head were cattle, six million five hundred thousand of which originated in the quarantine district.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-five the killing capacity of the industries at the National Stock Yards consisted of one large plant and two small ones, with a combined daily capacity of fifteen hundred cattle, thirty five hundred hogs and fifteen hundred sheep.

To-day the many packing plants at the National Stock Yards (which are among the largest in the world, and of the most modern equipment) have a daily slaughtering capacity of six thousand cattle, sixteen thousand hogs and seven thousand sheep, and in addition to this buyers for other of the greatest packing industries of the country are on the market daily.

At the time of the organization of The Oklahoma Live Stock Association, the bulk of the cattle receipts at the National Stock Yards were purchased by foreign buyers and shipped to northern and eastern parts for slaughter.

Today the bulk of the receipts are slaughtered at the local plants in the National Stock Yards and St. Louis.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-five requirements for local slaughter were but a small factor in general market conditions.

Today the receipts of all classes of stock are not equal to the demand.

Since the organization of the OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION cattle shipments from Oklahoma to the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS have increased over five hundred per cent.

**Twenty-Five Thousand Members and Visitors
Will Attend
13th Annual Convention of the Cattlemen**

**ENID, OKLA.
February 4 to 10, 1907.**

The Enid Chamber of Commerce has donated \$5,000 to pay premiums and expenses of a Pure Bred Stock Show.

More than Three Hundred Head of
Pure Bred Horses, Cattle, Hogs.
Will Be Sold at Public Auction.

100 Shorthorns 100
This offering of Shorthorns is the grandest and best lot of show cattle ever offered at public sale in the great Southwest. More than one hundred premiums have been won in the show ring by the individuals consigned. We care not how good a herd you may have you can improve it with cattle that will be sold in this sale.

50 Herefords 50
20 head of the very best bred in Missouri have been entered in the fine stock show and will be sold. T. E. Smith of Norman, Okla., has won more premiums on Herefords than any Oklahoma breeder. He has a carload consigned for show and sale. You can get the very best at your own price.

110 Hogs 100
50 Poland Chinas, 50 Duroc Jerseys, 10 Chester Whites
The hogs offered for sale are all consigned by breeders that have the best. One consignor won 33 premiums in 1906.

50 Horses 50
The sale of Horses includes Registered draft Stallions and Mares. Also 20 Standard Bred Mares and Colts. Sired by and in foal to such horses as Council Chimes 2:07½, Athrose 2:07½, The Airship (3) 2:11¼, etc. Mares by Allerton 2:09½, Athanio 2:10, The Airship 2:11, Adbell (1) 2:23, etc.
The catalogue only can tell the story, let us send you one mailed free to anybody on request.

Our Sale and Show will be held in a modern brick sales barn all under one roof. All can be comfortable regardless of the weather.

F. S. KIRK, Mgr. Show and Stock Sale.
ENID, OKLAHOMA.

