

The LIVESTOCK



OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

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The 11th Year.
No. 31

Woodward, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri, July 15, 1907.

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LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS
Woodward, Okla.

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ALFALFA

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. By F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

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 as 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
- II. Universality of Alfalfa
- III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops
- IV. Seed and Seed Selection
- V. Soil and Seeding
- VI. Cultivation
- VII. Harvesting
- VIII. Storing
- IX. Pasturing and Soiling
- X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff
- XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making
- XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy
- XIII. Alfalfa for Swine
- XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules
- XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-Raising
- XVI. Alfalfa for Bees
- XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry
- XVIII. Alfalfa for Food preparation
- XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City
- XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation
- XXI. Nitro-Culture
- XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor
- XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa
- XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements
- XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard
- XXVI. Practical Experiences with Alfalfa

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LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS.
Woodward, Okla.

THE Live Stock Inspector.

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

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Double Number,

WOODWARD, OKLA., JULY 15, 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.

OKLAHOMA.

"From a day's travel in the new and wonderful state of Oklahoma, I find that it contains the three principal charms of the three most interesting countries in Europe. You have the agricultural wealth of France combined with the rural beauty of England, all under the azure skies of Italy. The resources of your territory are practically inexhaustible. I have visited some of your mines and I have today seen an oil region of extraordinary wealth and surpassing, as far as I know, any of the oil districts of the world and I see no reason to doubt that the resources of your soil, together with these other elements of natural wealth will assure prosperity to your people and will give to your state a long future of material wealth."---James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States.

A BREAK IN THE PACKERS

Cudahy's Will Buy Without Post Mortem Inspection.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—The Cudahy Packing company announced this afternoon that it would buy at the stockyards beginning Monday, subject to the old conditions and regardless of the post mortem examinations. Commission men are greatly elated over this action and say it means the end of the fight.

The compromise of the St. Joseph market came as a surprise and disconcerted, for a short time, the plans of the Kansas City exchange. Several of the commission merchants said today they believed they could win against the packers without the assistance of the smaller market. They believe that St. Joseph is the one that will suffer from the compromise. The stockmen are aroused, they say, and will divert stock shipments from the St. Joseph market.

PLENTY OF CATTLE MR. ARMOUR SAYS.

C. W. Armour said this morning that he did not believe the action of the St. Joseph exchange would change the situation in Kansas City.

"We will stand for post mortem inspection absolutely," Mr. Armour said. "Every day we receive offers from stockmen who wish to ship their cattle direct to us subject to post mortem inspection and not consign to the commission men. We are accepting a good many of these offers. We are able to buy all of the cows and heifers that we need."

TELEGRAMS FROM BANKERS.

"There is nothing for us to do but stand pat against post mortem inspection," J. C. Swift, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, said this morning. "We can't do otherwise until the sentiment of the stockmen changes. The commission men are not acting for themselves in this matter. They are protecting the interests of their patrons. We will win because we are right."

About 1,000 telegrams have been received from bankers in the cattle raising districts, protesting against the post mortem inspection rule. Some of the commission firms have received copies of resolutions condemning post mortem inspection that were passed by stockmen's conventions held in different localities. It is estimated that since the packers passed the new inspection rule four weeks ago that the commission men have received about 5,000 protests from stockmen.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Cup For Hop Growers.

The Interstate Exposition of Irrigated Land Products and Forest Products to be held at Sacramento, California next September, is expected to show the wonderful progress that has been made in developing lands hitherto unproductive for agricultural purposes.

Immense tracts of hitherto waste lands that have been reclaimed by modern irrigation methods, have materially added to the resources of the United States, and large interests have been quick to see the possibili-

ties of these irrigated lands in producing an exceptionally fine quality of various products.

The Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, was among the first to appreciate the possibilities of irrigating lands for raising the finest quality of hops. To stimulate the hop growers to make every effort to produce hops of the quality and flavor that will brew such a beer as Pabst Blue Ribbon, Col. Gustave Pabst has offered a \$500 solid silver cup for the finest exhibit of irrigation grown hops, to be made at the forthcoming Exposition.

The board of control have already arranged for some fifteen trophies ranging in price from \$200 to \$500, and these prizes will make this exposition one of the most successful that has ever been known. Mr. W. A. Beard, secretary of the executive committee of the 15th Annual Irrigation Congress, which convenes at Sacramento on September 2nd, the opening day of the exposition says:

"The Pabst Blue Ribbon Cup will insure a magnificent hop display at the forthcoming fair. It is but one more evidence of the far reaching influence already being exerted by the National Irrigation Congress and in the exposition to be held under its auspices."

The Pabst Blue Ribbon Cup will be designed by Messrs Shreve & Co., the well known silversmiths of San Francisco, and will be one of the handiest designs this firm has ever produced. The Cup is offered without restriction and with the intention that a prize of this character will stimulate the hop growers of the West to rival in excellence of their hops the finest product of foreign lands.

The Interstate Exposition will continue until September 14th, the closing date of the California State Fair, which is held at Sacramento simultaneously with the exposition, and it is therefore anticipated that in addition to those who compete for the Pabst Blue Ribbon Cup, a very general interest will be awakened in the growing of hops on the part of the thousands of farmers who will visit Sacramento during the month of September.

Bud Doble's Advice.

Hank Brown, of Fargo, the prosperous contractor, might have become a famous driver of fast horses had he not attended a racing meet back in early days. There was a large crowd out, and Budd Doble was in the grand stand.

Hank had a horse that he had entered in the two-something class. The horse was a big, rangy fellow with not much speed, but Hank thought he was the goods. All the horses except Hank's had passed the grand stand neck to neck on the first half.

It was beautiful race. Trailing behind about twenty rods came the big horse. Hank urging him on.

When he was in front of the grand stand Doble stood up and yelled at the top of his voice:

"Take the first turn to the left, Hank. All the others have gone that way." Hank drove his horse to the barn.

Several fine rains fell here since last issue.

FOR INDEPENDENT PACKING HOUSE

Southwest Cattlemen Are Behind the Movement.

The move of the cattlemen for an independent packing plant of their own, to ultimately develop into a series of plants near the various range districts, again seems to be coming to a head, but with a new point in question this time.

From San Antonio comes the information that southwest Texas cattlemen are behind a movement to organize such a company and establish a competing house in Fort Worth unless the packers recede from their post-mortem inspection ruling.

Establishments of independent packing houses have been discussed many times by cattlemen, but the idea has only struck the Texas owner within the past five months, when agitation of the matter was started in south Texas. At first it was Houston that was to have the packing house, but within the past few weeks, the cattlemen have been discussing the advisability of bucking the packers in their own headquarters and putting an independent packery in Fort Worth.

Discussion of the proposed packing house formed almost the chief object of conversation at the North Fort Worth yards Monday afternoon. To many of the commission men, especially those who handle little southwestern stuff the announcement that such a move was under contemplation came as a great surprise, but those who have been working through the San Antonio district stated that it was not new to them and that the move had been under headway for over five months.

That the cattlemen of Texas could be interested in such a matter if taken up properly was not denied, and it was stated that if such a move is once definitely started in southwestern Texas there are as many cattlemen of west and northwest Texas who will contribute toward the establishment of such a plant and will aid it when once started, by shipping exclusively to it.

That a change from Houston to Fort Worth was decided upon was because of the hog proposition is asserted here, as Houston could not get the hogs and an independent packing house would have to depend largely on mixed carloads for its shipments.

If the movement is started it is certain that a vigorous effort will be made by the cattlemen located near Fort Worth and those who are interested in this city to have the packing house located at Fort Worth, as it is considered that another packing house within 30 miles of Fort Worth, whether south, west, or north, would damage this market to a great extent.

New Ruling For Second Entries.

Washington, June 15.—The general land office with the approval of the secretary of the interior, has issued a circular to the local land offices and the public generally, relating to the matter of allowance of second homestead entries. The only general law

under which second homestead entries may be allowed is that of April 28, 1904, which is only applicable to those parties who made and lost, forfeited or abandoned their entries prior to the date of the act, because of an honest mistake as to the character of the land, or an unavoidable complication of personal or business affairs.

Full instructions are given in the circular as to the proofs which must be submitted by those who believe themselves entitled to second homestead entries. The department holds that it is without authority to allow second entries to those who forfeited their entries subsequent to April 28, 1904, or to allow second homestead entry in any case where a valid original entry was made, in the absence of instruction expressly authorizing second homestead entries.

Purchasers Section 13 to Get School Lease.

Purchasers who have been deprived of their land on sections 13 in the territory by the recent decision of the commissioner of the general land office are to be protected so far as possible by the school land department. At a meeting of the board it was decided to lease these lands as soon as appraised, and allow the purchasers to lease at price fixed, thus giving them possession pending any legal process possible. Under the enabling act the lands vacant in the future state on sections 13 were given to the colleges. Since the passage of the act the commissioner has held that when a piece of land is relinquished it at once reverts to the territory, and is not subject to entry by purchaser. Several transfers were made in the state, perhaps a dozen, between the ruling of the commissioner, and the land is now controlled by the school land department. The board has no disposition to make it hard upon the men who have paid their good money for relinquishments and later had their filings rejected by the commissioner.

One purchaser in Roger Mills county paid \$2,400 for a relinquishment and filed on the land—Then his filing reached Washington it was refused on the provision of the enabling act, it being held that the moment the entryman relinquish the land reverted to the colleges of Oklahoma. Others have since been refused on the same grounds and the purchasers will be given possession at a nominal rental until the appeals from the ruling of the commissioner can be heard.

If the land is finally given to the territory by the higher courts the purchasers will still have the right to the improvements on the land. In most cases the improvements have been bringing a higher price than the land, the farms selling according to their improvements alone. In this case the purchasers will get the benefits of the larger part of their money paid out.

A country paper tells of two little boys who asked their mother if they might play store in the dining room. "Yes" she replied "if you don't make too much noise." "We'll be quiet about it-mom," said one "we'll be store eepers that don't advertiss."

Outlook For Broomcorn.

The broomcorn situation is not much better defined than it was a month ago, so far as seeding is concerned. The weather has been cold and backward, to a marked and unusual degree, in all parts of the broomcorn districts, and continued so at latest accounts. Illinois growers doubtless have most of their crop in the ground, and it is probable that the acreage in that state is quite substantially increased as compared with last year. Estimates of this increase range from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent, and this paper does not regard the latter figure as improbable, considering prices and conditions on the past season's crop. With fair luck Illinois promises to have considerable more broomcorn than she raised in the season of 1906.

When it comes to western territory, the situation is problematical. No body can say, with accuracy, just what Oklahoma, especially, will do as broomcorn acreage this year. And Kansas is in something the same boat, owing to the unfavorable conditions ruling so far for grain. It is expected that where serious damage has been done to the fields by the "green bug" and other detrimental agencies, such as cold and drouth, many fields will be replanted to broomcorn, as a successful late crop. It seems likely that this will bring up the acreage of broomcorn considerably, in the aggregate. On the other hand, a good many growers are badly disgusted by the low prices which have ruled on western brush of the poorer quality during most of this crop year, and it is likely that such growers will considerably cut down their acreage.

On the whole, if it would be a good thing for the trade, if those growers who have no experience in raising broomcorn and no sheds or other facilities for taking care of it, would discontinue its culture till they are in better shape to do justice to the crop. It is such growers who produce the poorest broomcorn and get the poorest prices for it. Such stock is a source of dissatisfaction to everybody who has anything to do with it, from the grower to the broom manufacturer, and it is not unreasonable to say that no one should grow broomcorn who has not the means to take suitable care of it after it is grown. If the southwest grows somewhat less brush this year, and what it does grow is of better average quality, the trade will really be the gainer, taking it all around.

What Alfalfa is Doing in Kansas.

Since the considerable introduction of alfalfa into Kansas fifteen years ago, no plant in the state's agriculture has grown so in the esteem of farmers and stockmen or increased so rapidly in acreage. In fact, Kansas leads all others in area devoted to this wonderful legume, yet while it is steadily in popular favor throughout all portions of the United States each passing year widens the margin between Kansas and her closest competitor in alfalfa acreage. It is noteworthy, if not significant, that the state's present

ere of unprecedented prosperity dates from about the time alfalfa was first shown proper appreciation by her farmers. Yielding profitably, whether the season be wet or dry, it is ready insurance against the empty mow and manger and its continuously producing year after year from one seeding is an advantage readily recognized in comparison with the annual crops which must be laboriously prepared for by plowing, harrowing and seeding, each season, not to mention the cost of the seed, that in some seasons is lost, as well as the labor.

The obstacle in the way of its wide use in rotations is that comparatively few have the courage to plow up good stands of alfalfa, and thus it is permitted to occupy the same land indefinitely. All who know alfalfa best esteem it as one of the richest acquisitions to American agriculture, and in Kansas conditions seem naturally adapted to its most abundant and economical production.

To Accept 2-Cent Fares.

Chicago, June 22.—The Chicago Inter-Ocean says today:

"Passenger rates on all railroads of the United States will be reduced to 2 cents a mile. The lowering of the price and complete abolition of the old 3 cent rates will begin July 1. This was the decision reached in Chicago yesterday after a long and heated discussion by the railroad presidents of all the Western and trans-continental roads. It was not a formal agreement, but is equally binding, for two large roads doing a trans-continental business are said to have served an ultimatum to others that they would put the rate into effect immediately.

"Following the meeting, officials of several roads admitted that they had been forced to bow to public opinion and anti-railroad legislation. They said that no further fight would be made on the 2-cent laws already passed and that the roads would accept the inevitable.

"Among those who attended the meeting were President B. L. Winchell of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and President A. J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Neither would discuss the report last night."

"WHITE ELEPHANT" PARTY BROKEN UP.**Women Unanimous in Contributions to a Unique Affair.**

Pratt, June 26.—Over at Preston, where everything is up-to-date and the people are always planning some new scheme, a shocking thing happened. One of the popular society women announced a "White Elephant Party." Every guest was to bring something that she could not find any use for, and yet too good to throw away. The party would have been a success but for the un-looked-for development which broke it up. Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.

Be Accurate.

The race is not always to the swift. You remember the old fable of the tortoise and the snail? The snail got there first.

You have seen two typewriters working alongside of each other. One of them rattled at a great speed over the keys, probably twice as fast as the other, but the speedy operator had to stop every few minutes to make an erasure and a correction and when he got through he did not have as much work done as the other one, and it wasn't done as well.

Speed is a mighty good thing; but it ought always to be secondary. If you do your work accurately and make no false moves, speed will come of itself if it is in you, and you cannot force it. Bad habits formed at the beginning are hard to eradicate and if your mind is too much concentrated on speed, you won't get either it or accuracy.

Watch the fast compositor. Apparently he is working no faster than the one alongside of him, but he moves like clockwork; he never makes a false motion, does no unnecessary work or picks up a wrong letter. When he distributes a letter or a space he does not throw it into the wrong box and have a dirty proof to correct. The same rule ought to apply to everyone.

There are a great many people who are not fast workers, just simply because they cannot be, yet these people occupy excellent positions because they are steady. The man who whoops it up and then takes a breathing spell accomplishes not as much as the slower brother who occupies his time fully and faithfully and finishes the work that is set out for him, doing it in such a manner that when it is performed the man above him does not have to look all over it and make a lot of corrections. The most important thing is to do it right the first time and not have to do it over.—Practical Printer.

Advertising is not something to be bought outright and paid for in the lump. It is a steady expense like rent and salaries. Some beginners are inclined to grumble because returns stop when advertisements are discontinued. They willingly incur the expense of a three months' campaign, but are frightened at the prospects of paying for space year after year. Many beginners just miss a fine success through this unreasonable short-

sightedness. There is hardly an office or shop expenditure of any moment that is not continuous. Wages and salaries must be paid every week, rent is due every month or quarter, insurance is an annual expense, while even the office safe wears out in time and must be replaced. No business man wastes time in grumbling at these outgoings. Yet he thinks that advertising, which makes the entire business profitable, ought to be a trifling investment made once and for all.—Melrose Enterprise.

When it comes to chicken preparaters, a correspondent in the Philadelphia North American takes the red rooster. He is quoted as saying:

"When speaking of the backward spring this year:

"I started my incubator along about the time that I thought the winter was over, and a few weeks ago there was hatched out the finest lot of chickens I have ever seen. Every one of them was healthy, and I figured out a large profit.

"Then we had the snowstorms and were astounded at the way the weather acted. They did not die, but acted sort of foolish.

"The cold weather kept up. Finally those peeps became convinced that they had arrived a mite too early, and nature told them what to do. Instead of growing they began to get smaller and smaller, until they were no bigger than the day they were hatched. They lost all their pinfeathers and retrograded until every one was covered with down.

Then the amazing thing happened. Hunting up the incubator, the whole lot of them settled down in the heat, and in less than two days shells had grown over them. I opened an egg yesterday, and bless me! if it wasn't as fresh as the day I put it in."

Milking Machine.

A new milking machine was recently installed in a Iowa town and the local editor, having been invited to see it operate, returned to his office and wrote this description of the lacteal appliance:

A new milking machine has just been invented, and is in successful operation in the D— dairy. It is an electric motor which fastens to the rump of the cow, the electricity being generated by a small dynamo attached to her tail. She switches her tail, the dynamo starts, and by means of a bevel gear and block and tackle the milk is extracted, strained, and the pail and strainer hung up to dry. A small phonograph accompanies the outfit and yells "So" every time the cow moves. If she lifts her foot to kick a dingus slides over a whatnot, and the phonograph says "damn it." If she continues to kick a hinged arm grabs up the milk stool and "lams" her on the back until it loosens a patch of skin the size of a dishpan.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.

The First Man a Farmer.

All of the ancient races, as soon as they emerged from barbarism and began to reflect, developed legends as to the origin of man. Long before literature was invented the patriarchal head of the family told his offspring of the golden age of innocence before man had fallen into devious ways. Invariably these myths located the first man in a garden and made him a farmer. The Hindoos placed their terrestrial paradise in an island of the ocean, where fruits and flowers grew in abundance and all needed sustenance was supplied by nature without work. The Assyrians followed the same general line, only their abode of bliss was in the valley of the Euphrates, where wheat and barley grew spontaneously, where clusters of grapes were in easy reach, where nut trees abounded and every prospect was pleasing. The Jews many years later adopted the same story, with additions and variations, but all agreed in making the first man a farmer and gardener. The Aeonian Muses somewhat later and under different environment, embodied substantially the same conception, and sang of primeval man in Arcadia whose inhabitants were distinguished for contentment and rural happiness.

Not in a steam-heated apartment, furnished with a hundred needless luxuries and arrayed in a swallow-tailed coat, a shining shirt with a high collar and patent-leather shoes, was the first man started out in life. He was far better equipped—with nothing. Hapless and bewildered as the original man would be, togged up in our modern flummery, equally helpless is the present city man in the primitive conditions which constitute paradise. There is a whole sermon on the simple life in the statement that the first man was a farmer. He took his name from the earth to which he lived so close. All that was considered indispensable to happiness was found in the first gardens created by untutored imagination of infant races. As a further sign of the simplicity of this life, which the creator in each of the versions of the legend is represented as pronouncing "very good," is the fact that primeval man was restricted to a vegetarian diet. Even for the lower creation no food seems to have been provided except that which springs from the earth. Civilization is suffering seriously from indigestion and it well may hark back to its first forbears for a lesson in abstemiousness. While it was never meant for a man to be an ascetic, neither was it intended for him to be a glutton. Simple surroundings, simple food and work constituted the program for the first man, and it takes no philosopher to see that they are the best conditions for the last man. Nowadays every important function is preceded by a big dinner; even church socials will not "go" without something to eat.

Thus it will be seen that, though great outward changes have been wrought in the conditions glorified by the ancient sybil and minnesingers, at heart they remain the same. The lesson taught is that we cannot get away from nature, that the best results come from following her laws, that the good things are those furnished to hand out of her abundance. The fundamental fact is not altered by the

gloss of what is called civilization, by the required arts of any of the artificialities of a scientific age. The real paradise is to be sought under all these things; it was there before they came, like the grass under the snow, and has not been helped by any of the metricious additions. Modern man, like his primordial prototype, must find happiness, if at all, in the cultivation of the earth and contentment with what the earth affords. In the original scheme no arrangement was made for the professions, for lawyers, doctors or preachers; manufacturers, corporations and the thousand and one modern adjuncts were left out. Only the farmer was in it; and only the farmer remains in it, at the bottom and at the heart. The problem of civilization is to so adjust the two as not to destroy the original plan, not to submerge the paradise under mountains of artificial creations in an effort to improve on the natural order. Every departure from the simple life leads to the wrong road and the multiplication of complex networks of man's making but tend in the last analysis to strangle the infant Hercules in his cradle.—Ex

Get All The Value Out of The Manure.

The figures on the waste of manure annually are startling. Necessarily the estimates are somewhat in the rough. But if any one will stop to consider the waste on his own premises, from various causes, he must see that the figures in the aggregate would be appalling.

One of the greatest of all the wastes is in the way the manure is applied to the land. The common method is to haul it out and either attempt to spread it with a fork at once, or to throw it off in piles and then spread it on when leisure is found.

Just remember that plant life can only take its nourishment in liquid form, and the waste by this method of manuring is apparent. It falls from the fork in piles and lumps, then it dries and when a rain comes the fertilizing element is largely washed away. Scarcely half of it enters the soil to enrich it or to nourish immediately the growing plant.

Contract this with spreading manure by machines. Take either the Corn King or the Clover Leaf Manure Spreader manufactured by the International Harvester Company. The spreader tears the manure apart and spreads it thin and evenly. There are no lumps to waste. Every particle of its fertilizing contents is in condition to enter and enrich the soil. The plant roots can lay hold of it at once. The results are immediate. The future benefits to the land are also many fold greater.

There is hardly a more useful farm machine today than one of these I. H. C. manure spreaders. They are very similar except in the matter of apron. The Corn King is a return apron; the Clover Leaf is an endless apron spreader.

Which one to buy is a matter of personal preference. Local International dealers, who are found in most every town, are able to give the arguments in favor of each, respectively, and to explain fully their other merits. Catalogs and other printed matter may also be had from these agents, giving detailed information.

Distinctive Innovation.

Within another week announcement of the night features of the second annual Interstate Live Stock and Horse show, to be held in St. Joseph Sept. 23-28, will be made. Arrangements as now being made contemplate an evening feature for the Interstate that will be a distinctive innovation in live stock shows and will prove the biggest drawing card offered by any of the shows during the coming fall season.

The big posters, announcing the second Interstate show, are now in the hands of the lithographer and will be out about the 25th of this month. The poster is of extra attractive design and will be printed in six different colors, making it one of the handsomest live stock show advertisements that will be out during the summer and fall.

Why Land Values Increase.

The reason why the value of agricultural holdings is increasing all over the country is a very interesting study and the Texas Stockman and Farmer has treated the matter at length in a recent issue. This article is founded on the fact that the national department of agriculture has put forth an explanation of the rise of value of farm lands, based on 45,000 answers to its inquiries. From the information thus obtained the increase in farm land values is computed to have been in the last five years as follows:

"The Southwestern states, 40 per cent; Western states, 40 per cent; South Atlantic states, 31 per cent and North Atlantic states, 13 per cent. Measured by the crops that the land produces, cotton land showed the greatest increase, 48 per cent; hay and grain land, 35 per cent; live stock farms 34 per cent. The farmer therefore, is the man of us all who is now entitled to the sincerest felicitations. What orators and poets have said about him for a thousand years seems at least to be coming true."

The Stockman and farmer says that "Throughout the whole country farm land has increased in value more than 38 per cent since 1900, and this is so astonishing a fact as to make its explanation important. A list of reasons are given for it, which may be divided into stable reasons and artificial or temporary reasons."

Among the stable reasons enumerated are "rural free delivery, electric railroads and good roads; the moving of townpeople to the country; the pressure of population and the scarcity of free land; better and cheaper transportation and market facilities; better cultural methods, resulting in improvement of the soil itself, by draining, fencing, better fertilization, etc."

"The rise in values, caused by these influences may be regarded as permanent," says the authority quoted, "and to the extent to which they have

raised values these values will endure.

The other causes assigned are considered temporary, such as a series of good crop years; better prices for farm products; the decline in the rate of interest in rural communities; investments made in farm lands by persons who are not farmers, such as townspeople."

These are secondary causes and naturally follow the wake of the others and depend on them, but as the quoted paper says: "In so far as values have risen because of speculative or semi-speculative purchases, because of temporary plenty of money and a succession of good crop years, it may be a fictitious rise."

Taken altogether, however, such a rise, if it be fictitious, cuts but little ice when placed beside the reasons given for permanent improvements. These are evidently multiplying all over the country, and certainly everything goes to show that California is developing along these lines to an astonishing extent. Only a short time ago we published the astounding figures given by the railroads to the Promotion Committee, showing that thousands of settlers had come to this state this spring, the majority of whom were farmers. The value of California agricultural land is gradually rising, owing to the increased demand; new plans for irrigation and reclamation are being formed, rural delivery and telephone communication is being extended, roads are being put in good order, better and cheaper transportation is promised, and market facilities increased, and above all, the old mowback who grew wheat year after year until the soil was ruined is disappearing, and in his place a younger generation is busy cultivating the soil, raising little blooded stock, and practicing the dictates of science in all the manifold branches of agriculture.—Butchers and Stock-Growers Journal.

Oklahoma Cotton.

Wichita Eagle.

The cotton crop of Oklahoma has been set back by the cool late spring weather, but indications now point to an average crop with reasonable weather from this time on and the absence of unusually early frost next fall.

Should the farmers get an average crop this year the territory will find a stream of money pouring into its banks next fall and winter. There is no doubt about good prices. The government reports given out last Tuesday caused a sensation on the New York cotton exchange and cotton made rapid advances. A New York paper commenting on the situation had this to say:

"The government figures were a complete surprise to the local trade, which had looked for an improvement of at least five points. Many have contended that the first government report of the season, published early in June did not fairly represent actual crop conditions, and that it was made purposely high in order to prevent sensational developments in the market. Advice from the dry goods district this afternoon indicated that all the offerings of goods had been taken up on a basis justifying the payment of fifteen cents for raw cotton. A prominent cotton operator this afternoon said: "The abnormal low conditions in my opinion, means higher prices than in any year in the past twenty-one years or more, unless it may be those of the winter and spring of 1904, when cotton sold in the New York market in the month of March at 17.50."

That poultry all of we mi same in fa both v ment That t from ing ya breeds means contain birds a setting breede good p birds there is reason Now than a one cor ing, at this is the tr matter Year a are shij eggs. c far as i ing tru this is general great d the pu method that th such re as this is doing well at except at fanc more e and be necessary above amount poultry that it In th ing y How of low fan "I have ever sa my bre mean b very fe some r when h what is yard. an expe teur sta from t have in progeni is the s provem We about there i It is tru discour every b who sel which reach, able. Well ev shall h our bes

The Breeding Yard.

That the "breeding yard" is the poultry fancier's stock in trade we are all of us ready to admit. Without it we might raise poultry, but at the same time any definite improvement in fancy points, utility qualities or both would be very difficult of attainment if not absolute impossibility. That this is not well known is seen from what is generally called a "breeding yard." With very many poultry breeders the "breeding yard" simply means a half or whole dozen fowls, containing one male in the flock. The birds may be the result of one or more settings of eggs purchased from some breeder the spring before, and as a good price was paid for the eggs the birds must, of necessity be all there is to be desired, thus very many reasons.

Now if nothing else were wanted than a flock of pure bred birds no one could find fault with their reasoning, and we are positively sure that this is all the multitude desire, and all the trouble it cares to take in the matter of raising pure bred poultry. Year after year eggs from such yards are shipped all over the country. As eggs coming from fancy stock, and as far as it only means from stock breeding true to color and characteristics this also is all right, and mostly gives general satisfaction, where not a great deal of money is expended in the purchase of the eggs. But if this method is employed, with the idea that this is breeding fancy fowls, then such reasoning is very much at fault, as this is all that the market poulterer is doing. He uses pure bred stock as well as the fancier, with this one exception, that he does not sell his at fancy prices. To do this, much more care and selection is necessary, and because of this a breeding yard is necessary, not the kind of yard as above mentioned which simply amounts to the raising of pure bred poultry, but a breeding yard and all that it includes.

In the jargon of the fancier breeding yard stands for improvements. How often in conversation with a fellow fancier we have heard him say, "I have one of the finest matings you ever saw," or "I wish you could see my breeding yards." What does he mean by this? That he has selected a very few of his very best birds with some notable improvement in view when he made his selection and this is what is to be understood by breeding yard. A few fowls put together by an experienced breeder or by an amateur standard in hand that the output from these few selected birds may have in greater perfection what their progenitors were deficient in. This is the sole purpose—nothing but improvement.

We have heard quite frequently about "The unattainable standard but there is nothing in it unattainable. It is true that we have all of us our discouragements, but they come to every breeder worthy the name and who sets before himself a high ideal which is always a difficult task to reach, but not by any means unattainable. "The unattainable standard?" Well even if it were unattainable we shall have the satisfaction that we did our best to measure up to it. And to

do one's best is all any man can do. And when it is done with an appreciation of just what is wanted success will finally result and the needed improvement will be realized. In breeding we cannot have everything nor try to obtain everything at the same time, for if we do we shall most certainly fail. It is a comparatively easy matter to keep a flock of average quality up to the average, but when we go beyond the average the trouble, work and, yes, the pleasure begins. Our trouble is before us; we know what improvement we want to make, but certain strongly developed points are necessary, in fact we cannot make the desired improvement without them. We have a large flock for instance, and from it we proceed to select our breeding yard. The flock looks handsome, never saw a better one, and the work of selection is begun. One fowl after another is picked up and examined very minutely, and as we proceed the flock grows less and less valuable. Here is one bird which has the desired improvement in perfection, but it is so bad in some other respects that little as our amateur knows about breeding, he knows that it would be madness to use it. Here is another bird, all that could be desired, but in the particular point wanted it is lacking. And so we keep on, and out of every 200 fowls we have a few that come up to our ideal of the desired point for which we are going to breed. And we almost hate to look at the larger half of the flock good as it was a little while ago.

But the end is not yet, for the next day after another examination we find still more that will not muster. And as day after day our selected birds become fewer and fewer, but at the same time better and better, we find ourselves quite often in those two or three pens, and it is with almost a heart ache that we pick another bird, think it over, reason with ourselves against better knowledge, drop her on the floor, back again in an hour; how queer it is but the first one our eye falls on we pick her up again, look her over once more, heave a sigh then carry her out to the other discarded ones. At feeding times we linger for a while among the few selected birds, what beauties they are. Next pen containing the birds that we cannot use for breeders, and as we open the door there stands in front of us the bird set aside in the morning, how she looms up magnificently in that pen, we repent, pick her up again, almost fondle her, and finally put her back again among the selected few. But that bird is making us uneasy, she goes to bed with us, and in the morning is our first thought, we again weigh the consequences of our last night's doings, go out to the pen; and take her out again to be gone forever. Have you ever had such an experience? If so you know in part what it is to select a breeding yard. But when done, you will have a few birds anyhow, left from which improvement may be expected, and that is really worth bearing the name of a breeding yard.

MRS. B. F. WILCOX,
Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

Crescent stock food is the best. Twenty-five pound pail, only \$3. Call at NEWS office. 3tf p.

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To Close Partnership**

90 Choice Bred Mares, Standard Thoroughbred Strains from 3 to 8 years old. Bred to a 1200 lb. Standard Horse, son of AXTELL and a high bred Jack

Also 25 two and three year old horses, No better in the Territory for the Money.

Address:

T. P. HOWELL

Davis, I. T.

The Old Man On R. F. D.

I've been livin' way back er ov'r
For three score or more a ye'r,
And I've had my share of pl'n'r's
Long with some sighs and tears,
But of all the things I ever
In my life laid out to see,
There's been none that's surpris'd me
Like the recent R. F. D.
N ighbor Jones had t'ke'd it over,
Years ago he says "Y' see,
O hers may enjoy such comforts
But it's not for you and me.
It may be our grandchildren,
Or perhaps our children, to,
Will exist in rural mail days
When our time of life is through."
But it's come in all its glory,
Really come with us to stay;
M I we country folks felt honored
And excited that first day.
When we saw the carrier drive up
With a brand new grand concern,
Right in front our humble doorway;
But we had something to learn.
'Bout the flag 'tached to our mailbox
When to have it up or down,
For the signal must be right way
When the carrier comes around;
'Bout the place to put the pennies
When our stamp supply is done,
I don't doubt but our manuevers
Caused the nailboy inward fun.
I have always loved the country
From my youthful days till now,
And never stuck a healthier place
Than behind the old farm plow;
I'll own we've had some drawbacks
From which city folks are free;
But I claim we stand bout' equal
Since we've got the R. F. D.



Why Lose Calves from Blackleg?
They constitute the future herd.
VACCINATE NOW WITH THE ORIGINAL
PASTEUR (BLACKLEGINE (Cord form)
Vaccine Co. (Blacklegules (Pellet form)
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Produced by the Discoverers: Prof. Arloing,
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Successfully used on over 30,000,000 Head.
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255 W. 11th St. 7 Rue Meyerbeer 45-5 Wabash Ave.
NEW YORK PARIS CHICAGO
Sole Concessionaires Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products
Our Rat Virus is the only Scientific non-poisonous
vaccin extensorator.

Used to be in coldest winter—
Course I couldn't go by rail—
That I'd have to mount the critter
Go to town just for the mail;
For when Marthy gets to worryin'
Bout our children 'way out West
She must know if they have written,
Or she says she just can't rest.
Now we buy our winter's groceries
In the fall and never go
To the city in cold weather
'Less we have a sleighin' snow.
We can feel just real contented
Thro' the wildest wintry gale,
Me and Marthy when the day's done
And we get the evening mail.
Country life the purest, truest,
Though old fashioned—rather tame'
I claim it's God's own blessin'
That the rural mail route came,
For He loves His humble children,
In the country though they be,
So he sends them their millennium
In the form of R. F. D.

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.

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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.

We may get a vote yet on that bull-con document!

The republicans of Oklahoma are scared crazy by the decision. They are stampeding into convention, will nominate, and get licked to beat thunder.

Vote for the constitution and get a set back of 20 years in development. Vote it down and get statehood under fair conditions to all and Oklahoma will progress.

And now they are telling on Col. A. L. McPherson: They say he was enthusiastically in favor of raising the bonus for the factory to make denatured alcohol until some one told him it was deadly poison, and then he lost interest in the concern.

Facts About Paper.

According to the Woman's Home Companion, there are, all told, eleven hundred paper mills in the United States, producing \$200,000,000 worth of paper a year. They burn up three million tons of coal yearly and shred two million five hundred thousand cords of wood into pulp. About twelve million five hundred thousand trees are cut down to feed these paper mills, every tree being at least nine inches in diameter.

Growing Chicks.

Much has been written on growing chicks. Probably many have written on almost the same lines but with different wording. Some beginners have been able to grasp the writers meaning, others have not. There is only one right way. By attending to the many small things that many think unimportant. I have seen experienced poultry raisers feeding well, housing well and yet neglecting watering, in my mind one of the most important of them all. From the beginning the baby chick should have clean, fresh water before it at all times. They drink many times during the day, the first thing in the morning and the last at night. In the fall, winter and early spring water should be slightly warmed. Use judgment in feeding meat, as excessive use of it sometimes causes weak legged chicks. Keep them a little hungry at all times. This induces them to keep active in search of food making them exercise, which is essential to promote strong growth. See that they are supplied with shade. The growing chick needs shade as well as sunshine. Do not keep above fifty in one house, and if possible give them all the room they desire. I have had June hatched chicks that made winter layers and proved valuable birds in the breeding yards. But the beginner seldom has

the same success, for the simple reason that during the five or six months they have a check, sometimes two or three. Chicks once checked can never regain what they have lost, be it either through poor feed, chilling overfeeding, etc. I do not believe in forcing maturity but by a steady healthy growth, fowls will prove earlier layers. Keep them contented as a contented chick is a growing one. Keep the house clean. It need not be cleaned every day. Use judgement in the management of your fowls. Purchase good clean food, it pays in the end. Attend to the many small details, its the small ones that count, and poultry raising will prove a source of income never realized by those who give their fowls indifferent care.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The Chicken Mite.

The chicken mite is generally distributed throughout the world where ever chickens are raised. The adult mite is a light-gray color with dark spots showing through the integument and is about 1 millimeter (less than .04 inch) long. When filled with blood the color of the mite is decidedly red.

The usual habit of the mite is to attack fowls at night and to hide in cracks and corners or under rubbish by day. In exceptionally bad cases of infestation mites remain on the fowls during the daytime. Often however, an examination of fowls during the day will fail to reveal the presence of any mites, although the same fowls are badly infested at night. The presence of filth, such as droppings, rotten eggs, or other rubbish, is favorable to their multiplication, as is also a careless construction of buildings, which furnish hiding places for the mites. This mite attacks all kinds of farm poultry, including pigeons, and also wild birds which nest about the barns, especially swallows. Occasionally it infests man, horses and other mammals, producing symptoms of scabies by its bites. Young chickens and setting hens are most seriously infested by this pest. At the Mississippi Experiment Station the mites were observed "so numerous that they actually hung in festoons to the sides of the nest boxes." At this station and also in Iowa the chicken mite is considered one of the most formidable difficulties in chicken raising. At the Iowa Station setting hens were occasionally killed outright by mites.

Several remedies have been suggested for the control of the pest. The Division of Entomology of this department recommends the destruction of the nests of swallows and pigeons about poultry houses, the removal of rubbish, provision of a dust bath for fowls, and spraying the houses and roosts with kerosene emulsion, benzine gasoline, or whitewash or dusting with carbolated lime. Dr. D. E. Salmon recommends dipping infested fowls in a 1 percent solution of carbolic acid 1 minute, or in solution of creolin, using this substance at the rate of 2½ ounces per gallon of water. The same author suggests the addition of pyrethrum or sulphur to the dust bath, application of carbolated lime as a wash,

fumigation of the hen houses with sulphur, and the direct application of pyrethrum to infested fowls. The Virginia Station recommends spraying the walls, floors and roosts of badly infested houses with a two per cent solution of crude carbolic acid at intervals of two weeks.

Hon. Billy Anderson dropped off here between trains Saturday evening. He is still envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the live stock interests for the Santa Fe railway.

"What do you take when you're coming down with a cold?"

"Whisky."

"Wife object?"

"Certainly not. She does not want me to be sick."

"One more question."

"Well?"

"What's the easiest way to start a cold?"

Live Stock Show Dates.

Inter State Live Stock Show. St. Joseph, Sept. 23-28, 1907.

American Royal Live Stock Show. Kansas City, Oct. 14-19, 1907.

International Galloway Show. Chicago, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1907.

Southwestern Stock Show. Enid, Okla., Jan. 1908.

Western Stock Show. Denver Jan. 20-25, 1908.

Fort Worth Live Stock Show. Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 1908.

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on our large illustrated catalog. It is just off the press, contains the most substantial guarantee ever printed in a catalog. You are positively assured at the outset that every statement you read in this catalog is genuine and can be depended upon. It tells of the Famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping taught at the Capital City Business College at Guthrie, Okla., the largest commercial school of the Territories.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

\$45 pays for an unlimited life scholarship in Bookkeeping, Business Training, Shorthand and Typewriting. \$85 pays for any two of these courses combined, and everyone who can should take at least two courses. The average time for finishing the shorthand course is three months; bookkeeping four; the two combined five months. Good board and lodging with nice private family at from \$10 to \$12.50 per month. The student upon arriving in our city should come direct to the College office, where they will be given prompt attention and choice of boarding place. Fill in the name and address, and mail to us today, for the catalog that may prove the turning point in your life.

Name

Address

Notice To Cattlemen

The attention of cattlemen is directed to the following extracts from the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture relative to scabies in cattle effective April 15, 1907.

Stockers and feeders from quarantined areas, for points in other states, outside the central markets, shall move only under a certificate of inspection declaring said cattle to be free from scabies and exposure thereto. If exposed, one dipping in approved formula, if affected, two dippings under the supervision of an inspector or agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry are required before shipping. Diseased herds unless dipped under the supervision of an inspector or agent of the Bureau, must be dipped twice with an interval of 10 to 12 days and held at least 30 days after last dipping before inspection for interstate movement will be made; unless the Beaumont oil emulsion is used, when one dipping will be sufficient. Inspections will be made at the shipping points or on the accustomed range of the cattle in the round up at the discretion of the inspector.

Inter-state market shipments shall move (1) under a certificate after inspection; (2) under a permit as "uninspected clean cattle". (Permits will be given only when the date, number of cattle, brands, shipping point, and destination in proposed shipment of cattle are given in owner's application, and when said cattle have been inspected previously on the owner's range); (3) for immediate slaughter without any inspection as "uninspected exposed cattle"; (4) for immediate slaughter as "cattle exposed to scabies", when cattle are not visibly diseased but known to be part of a diseased herd; and (5) diseased cattle after one dipping in approved formula under Bureau supervision, may be shipped for immediate slaughter within ten days as "dipped scabby cattle". Cattle shipped under any one of the last three conditions will be quarantined enroute and at destination. However, cattle shipped under either of the first two conditions will be treated as clean cattle unless found to be infected or to have been exposed on arrival at destination.

To facilitate the movement and inspection of cattle, owners should apply by letter to nearest inspector for inspection, arrange to meet him at the nearest railroad station, provide conveyance, and have him inspect their entire herds, for in no case will a certificate or permit be issued if any doubt exists as to the condition of a herd from which a shipment has been taken.

Applications for inspection at loading points should state place and date of shipping and the earliest time at which shipments can be seen. Reply will be made in each case, stating when an inspector will arrive. Inspectors, their addresses, and points covered by each are as follows:

- Dr. Ered J. Lauman, Canadian, Tex. from Canadian, Texas to Curtis, Okla.
- Dr. Erwin E. Barr, Canyon, Texas, from Canyon, Tex., to Plainview Tex.
- Dr. Robert W. Jones, Amarillo, Texas, from Amarillo, Texas, to Texas, Okla.

Agents Marshall H. Rockwell and

Robert Iyers, Amarillo, Texas, and Cyrus R. Smith, Hereford, Texas, will supervise the dipping of cattle.

Dr. John M. Young, Amarillo, Tex., from Amarillo, Texas, to Mendota, Texas, and to Murdo, Texas,

For inspection from Amarillo, Tex., to Bovina, Texas, and for full information concerning dips and the dipping of cattle, apply by letter to the undersigned, P. O. Box 317, Amarillo, Tex.

Respectfully,
Charles Pearson
Veterinary Inspector, B. A. I.

Start Young Farmers Right.

Many young men will begin farming operations on their "own hook" this year. Their success or failure depends upon how well they put in to practice the lessons which science and practice both have demonstrated during the past decade. The tendency often is to turn one's attention to the biggest money crop, without planning for the maximum profit of the ground for the years to come. One of the first things to learn is that live stock will keep up the fertility of farms. If lands are fertile now, by proper management and by rearing and feeding live stock we may be sure that our land is not going back, for it will be kept in fit condition to grow profitable crops for many years. The kind of stock to keep and their management must be worked out by each individual but generally one does best with the kind of stock he likes best. Then grow good crops. Land well cultivated and enriched year after year by all the manure made on the farm supplemented with legume crops, will give maximum yields, under skillful tillage. In other words, be a first rate farmer. There are enough of the second rate kind.

The Land Of Now.

The Western Trail says of Oklahoma:

Agricultural development on a great scale is by nature the destiny of Oklahoma. No one can possibly set the limits on the wealth and development which the future contains for this young giant of the southwest. It is pre-eminently not only the land of the future, but the "land of now." The fertile soil, the sunny skies, the equable climatic conditions, the indigenous flora and fauna, long, before the region was opened to settlement, betokened the possibilities which it is now the privilege of the fortunate settler to realize in fullest measure; and no portion of our favored country can show a more wonderful record of rapid transformation, successful achievement and substantial progress.

Wheat, oats, corn and hay are the staple crops in the northern part of Oklahoma, supplemented by cotton in the central and southern counties, and broom corn, Durum wheat, kaffir corn and other non saccharine sorghums in the western part of the territory.

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive. 37 t

At the Yards.

The war between the cattlemen and the packers waxed warmer. It has developed that the United States inspectors have probably furnished the idea on which the order was issued to "buy cows subject." The packers claim that in the end this rule will result in the elimination of tuberculosis.

A signed circular, issued by the American Meat Packers Association, says in part: "Our reason for applying this rule to female cattle only is that tuberculosis is largely confined to dairy cows, and from them the disease is communicated to other classes of cattle and hogs. We are assured by the best authorities that if the disease in cows is stamped out the result will be its final disappearance in all live stock. For these reasons we ask the co-operation of live stock breeders and shippers in an earnest effort to wipe out the disease, feeling sure the justice of our position merits its approval, in addition to the fact that shippers of sound animals should no longer contribute to the carelessness and negligence of breeders and shippers of diseased animals, as evidenced by the increase in the price paid for healthy animals as a result of our stand against the payment of those diseased."

A Splendid Crop.

Treated properly, sorghum is such a fine feed for stock, that it ought to find a place on every farm. Paul M. Culver, of Clinton County, Missouri, gives his experience with this crop as follows: "I have grown sorghum here in Clinton County, Missouri, for five years past. The soil is dark, rich loam. I break the ground in early spring just as for corn, and prepare as fine a seed bed as possible then I harrow it several times. When I am through planting corn I put in the sorghum with an ordinary wheat drill, sowing a bushel and a peck of amber seed to the acre.

When the plant is four to five feet high and partly headed out I cut it with an ordinary mowing machine.

I allow it to cure on the ground three or four days, which is sufficient if there is a good sun. Then I rake it with an ordinary hay rake, and put in shocks five or six feet high. I cannot tell just what the yield is, but it makes more roughness per acre than any feed that is grown here.

Anyone who is not familiar with sorghum will be surprised to see how clean and dry it keeps in the shock. It seems to shed every drop of rain or snow and does not mold next to the ground as other feeds do.

Truck Farming.

Large cities are springing up in Oklahoma, there being at least 12 or 15 of considerable size, which gives rise to the need for truck farmers.

The truck farmers at the present time are unable to supply the demands of the Oklahoma cities, to say nothing of taking advantage of high prices and ready markets of the Missouri river and St. Louis, which are assured by the season in Oklahoma coming between the north and south seasons. Truck farming affords great opportunities and should not be overlooked.

What a Physician Has to Say of Northwest Oklahoma.

The Earth, Chicago.

I graduated at Park College in 1897, took my medical course in Kansas City and graduated in 1900, came to Gage, Woodward county, Oklahoma the same fall, when the first settlers were beginning to locate their homes in the large cattle pastures amidst the roving wild herds. I filed on a claim nine miles north of Gage, and with one horse, a buggy, medicine grip, and not sufficient money to advance on a week's board, I sailed forth from the town of Gage—which was very diminutive at that time—with great ambitions.

As I was then the only physician within twenty-three miles east or west and the nearest one to the north was sixty-five miles away, I did a fairly good business, despite the fact that this is a country with no malaria, no severe types of typhoid, pneumonia, no cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria. The altitude is 2,100 feet; pure, soft water and light dry air, which I find very beneficial to weak-lunged people.

As I am interested in scientific farming, I read the latest crop reports adapted to this section of the country from the experiment stations of Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma, besides several farm papers. I have raised wheat four years. In 1903 it made 20 bushels to the acre. My 160 acres as a nucleus has grown into 1,000 acres, all fenced. Have a well, with windmill, sheds, granary, and a full line of up-to-date implements, such as a gang disc plow, disc drill, binder, corn binder, cultivators, wagons, etc.

This year my fall wheat, speltz, macaroni wheat, and oats could not look any better; will raise a heavy crop. I intend to plant a large acreage of kafir corn, milo maize, the early varieties of Indian corn, and broom-corn; also a few acres of alfalfa; of the latter a neighbor of mine, last fall threshed 150 bushels of seed.

I could get a good price for my land, but will not sell. I believe within a few years, after I get 500 acres in cultivation and more improvements, my place as a stock farm cannot be beaten. It will, I am confident, be more satisfactory to me than a bank account. It will be a place of rest in my old age. Besides my land, I have a half interest in a drug store, which invoices \$3,600, a building and several town lots. However, I have not made all in medicine. In a new country a physician has license to make money in any business he may see fit to enter.

The opportunities for a hustling young man in the great Southwest can not be excelled in any country. Here we can raise everything from wheat down to cotton and peanuts, sugar beets and alfalfa.

This land will never be cheaper than now. In one year we can raise sufficient crops to pay for the land. Why is it not a good investment? We want more hustling and enterprising farmers, who know a good thing when they see it, and are willing to work to make a success.

Gage, Okla. G. E. Irwin, M. D.

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the News office.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 8. The liberal supply of 15,000 cattle today is partly due to the opening of the season for grass cattle, large numbers of which are included today, and partly to the good market last week. The best cattle are steady today, but medium grades, which include about all the grassers, are weak to on lower. Top beef steers today reached \$6.80, but relatively a small proportion of the receipts are dry lot steers, prices on which run from \$6.25 upward. Steers fed corn on the grass sell up to \$6.00, and straight grass steers sell as high as \$5.20. The settlement between salesmen and packers regarding the sale of the stuff will probably be ratified by the various exchanges today, and trade practically on the old basis of before the recent controversy will be resumed to morrow. Market on she stuff is a shade lower today, cows \$2.50 to \$4.05, heifers \$3.50 to \$5.25, bulls \$2.75 to \$4.85, calves \$4.00 to \$6.25. Stockers and feeders sold higher last week, but there is a good supply of that class included today, and prices are 10 lower, stockers selling at \$3.65 to \$4.25, feeders \$4.50 to \$5.10. Some choice feeders brought \$5.40 last week, favorable corn weather and the good market on beef steers acting as incentives to the purchase of country grades of cattle.

Half of the cattle supply today is in the quarantine division, as usual on Monday. Balance of the week will likely see moderate supplies of south-erns, but a good run of natives is expected. Shippers are urged to go slow on cows for awhile as the packers will surely break the market if they can, and heavy receipts of she stuff will give them a chance.

Hog supplies have been moderate for a week or more, but prices do not make any material change. Today with a run of 6,000 head, stronger prices looked logical, but Chicago had a big run and proved to be too much to overcome, prices weak to 5 lower, top \$6.00, bulk \$5.90. Local buyers anticipate liberal supplies tomorrow, and should they be disappointed the market may advance. Indications point to a good many hogs in the country, and lower prices seem inevitable balance of July.

J. A. Rickart,
L. S. Correspondent.

St. Joe Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 8, 1907. Receipts of cattle at all points show moderate increase over a week ago. Hot weather has become quite a factor in the trade, having a tendency to depress the beef market. However, there are none too many strictly good corn fed cattle coming forward and prices are holding steady. Anything on the grassy and half fat order is meeting with rather poor reception, and the tendency in price is lower. There were no strictly prime beefs here today, the best being some 1400 pound steers that sold at \$6.30 with a very good class of 1230 pound averages making \$6.35. Bulk of steers for today were of light and medium weight and sold in a range of \$5.90 to \$6.35

for fair to good quality, with common to fair at \$4.75 to \$5.75. The best grades of cows and heifers held steady but for the bulk of the trade the quality was lacking and prices were easy to 10c lower. Veal calves were steady and there was not enough of the stocker and feeder trade to establish a market. There is some inquiry quiry for strictly good stockers and feeders but the stock coming is mostly on common light order, for which there is no reliable outlet.

The total of hogs in sight today was rather larger today than trade had expected, but the bulk of this supply was centered in Chicago and the pace for all other markets was set from that point. Locally the market was rather slow in getting a start but finally ruled active on a basis of 5c under Saturday prices, with the bulk of hogs selling at \$5.87½, \$5.92½ and tops at \$5.95. There is no mistaking the fact that the tendency of the market at present is downward, and while July and August do not appear in market history as low months there must be a curtailment of receipts if there is to be an early reaction in prices.

Buying The Best Cattle.

Since the inception of the pedigreed cattle breeding industry in this country the injunction of the most successful breeders to the beginners has been, "buy the best." It has never changed. It will never change. It cannot be improved. It is a splendid example of that condensation of language which pertains only to the axiom. It was put in rather a different way in a quotation from a successful breeder in a recent issue. Then the statement was made by this breeder that his best cattle had been his cheapest in the long run and the inference plain that it pays to buy the best irrespective of price. One would think that this interference could hardly admit of misconception, but it has been misinterpreted and we have evidence of the fact in a statement from a reader to this effect:

"It is easy enough for rich men to talk about buying the best, but how is a poor man to buy thousand-dollar cows and five thousand-dollar bulls?" There is no way for a poor man to spend so much money for his cattle when starting his herd, but, historically, there is always more than one way to kill a cat. Everything in this world is relative. There never was a "best ever" in cattle or anything else. The point made in the injunction to "buy the best" merely is that every man, when starting out to found a herd of pure-bred stock should, according to his means, concentrate his resources and his energies on a few of the best animals he can reach, instead of spreading them out thin over a larger number of mediocre or inferior beasts. That is the thing in a nutshell, and it is strange indeed that the spirit of the axiomatic dictum of the successful breeders, so greatly honored and so conclusively proved, should be misunderstood.—Breeder's Gazette.

His Irreverent Grump.

"President Chinnaway—" didactically began Professor Twigs, the village school master, in the midst of a recent session of the Grow Fat Club.

"President who?" grouchyly exploded the Old Codger, who was in one of his trouble-seeking moods.

"President. Chinnaway, of Blank College," mildly returned the first speaker. "He says—"

"Rum-tum-tiddy! Tee dum! Tee dum!" grated the veteran, in a sarcastic, monotonous grind.

"Thirty days hath September, April, June and November; the rose is red, the violet blue, I'm going to move when my rent is due; the goat is in the hammock, the hens are in the lake, the twins are in the cider-mill, what difference does it make; Pope Ardian was strangled to death by a hair in a glass of milk which he drank; nobody knows what the little 'a' in the name Thomas a Beckett stood for; 'drat' is a deacon's 'damn'; a public officer is public fust; lamellibranchiata includes clams, oysters and one variety of Baptists; eeny, meeny, moony mi—"

"Why, what in the world, 'squire!" astoundedly interrupted the schoolmaster. "What do you mean by all that rigamarole? Even if those peculiar statements were true, of what use are they at this particular time, and what possible bearing can they have on the subject under discussion?"

"Just as much—" grimly returned the old man, rising stiffly to his feet. "They are just as much utility and timeliness as the utterances so continually parroted off by the college presidents of the land! Also, they are just as tiresome, just as pithless and of just as little use to anybody on earth or in the by-gone waters under the earth, except to those bulging-browed bores themselves. They get a great deal of free advertising and balm for their vanity by their gabble, which is forever pouring forth like the water used to come down at Lodore in the old Third Reader, while if I should get out on a prominent corner day after day and babble such flapdoodle I'd probably be sent to the asylum or the legislature, and serve me mighty right, too, by glory! And that's my opinion of the average college president and all his works! I'm going home!"—Watson's Magazine.

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	5 " " "
Turkeys, not wanted	7 " " "
Ducks full feathered	5 " " "
Ducks young	5 " " "
Geese full feathered	6 " " "
Roosters old	10 " each
Bull hides	2c less than others
Green salted hides	7 " per pound
" hides not salted	6 " " "
Butter for shipping	12 " " "
Butter first class	15 " " "
Cabbage retail	4 " " "
Eggs	9 " " dozen
Egg cases, empty	30 cts
Cream C. T. Wells	23
Fresh meats	
Sirloin steak	17 " " pound
Round steak	15 " " "
Chuck steak	10 " " "
Broiling Meat	6 " " "
Porter House	12½ " " "
Ice in hundred pound lots	50 cts
Ice in smaller quantities	60 " "
Ice in ton lots	40 " "
Apples 2 00 cts per bushel	
Potatoes	90 " " "
Oats	40 " " "
Corn	47 " " "
Wheat, 59 test	90 " " "
Kaffir corn	48 " " "
Cane seed	\$1.50 per cwt
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 " "
Cotton No. 1	2.65 " "
" " 2	2.00-2.40 " "
Horse hides	\$1.00 to \$1.75
Cattle	
Cows	\$3.25-3.50 per cwt
Heifers	3.25-3.50 " "
Steers	3.75-4.25 " "
Large veal calves	3.00-3.50 " "
Hogs	5.25 " "

Wyatt & Parson will buy hogs at 110 under the K. C. price except on days of shipment when they will pay 15c of K. C. price.

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PECOS VALLEY OF N. M.**

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D. L. MYERS.

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Amarillo, Texas.

Fresh Blackleg Vaccine for calves, at the News office.

This office does fine job printing. Try us.

The Wooden Hen.

Miss wooden hen,
The brains of men,
A chick you'll hatch I know;
Just now and then,
Or rather when
The temperature is so.

You have a nest,
And care the best;
But leathers you have not;
You have the heat,
And also feet.
But you can't fill a pot.

If you're a hen
I'll ask you then,
Are you Miss or Mrs.?
Have you a man
A rooster grand,
I want to know Miss Mrs.?

Or is the scamp
Who fills the lamp,
The father of your brood
Is he the chap
The chicks call pap,
And look up to for food?

If this is so,
I'll let you know,
You have no mother's heart,
You have not got,
A tender spot,
Or e'en a gizzard part.

I can not crow,
And this you know
Miss Mrs. wooden hen.
I cannot scratch,
Out in the patch,
And find a worm for them.

—Inland Poultry Journal.

Jake Muller.

Jake Muller on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow of clover hay;
The mule with which he raked that hay
Was muckle dun with spots of gray.
Jake's shirt was hickory, his pants
were brown,
With a patch on the part where he
sat down.
Jake cussed in a way it was sad to see
As the mule went "haw" when he
said "gee."

A bumble bee's home in the stubble
lay
Where Jake and the mule raked the
clover hay.
A rake tooth ran through that quiet
home,
And the bees came out and began
to roam.

In search of that man on the summer
day,
Who raked the meadow of clover
hay.
They swarmed inside Jake's hickory
shirt,
And quickened that mule to a mighty
spurt.

It was tough on the mule; and worse
for Jake,
And worse still for that sulky rake
For the mule turned loose in a pro-
misonous way,
And scattered them both all over
the hay.

The Cowpuncher's Elegy.

I've ridden nigh a thousand leagues
upon two bands of steel,
And it takes a grizzled Westerner, to
know just how I feel;
The ranches dot the strongholds of
the old time saddle men.
And the glory of the cattle days can
ne'er come back again.
Oh, the creak of saddle leather—
Oh, the sting of upland weather,
When the cowmen roamed the foot-
hills and drove in ten thousand
Steers;

Through the years, back in the
dreaming,
I can see the campfires gleaming,
And the lowing of the night herd
sounds, all faintly, in my ears.

There's a checkerboard of fences on
the vast and windswept ranges
And the haystacks and the windmills
make the landscape new and
strange;

And the plains are full of farmers,
with their harrows and their
plows;
On the roadsides loiter kidlets, who
are "driving home the cows!"

Oh, the quickly-faded glory
Of the cowboy's brief, brief story!
How the old range beckons vainly in
the sunshine and the rain;
Oh, the reek of round-up battle,
And she thund'ring hoofs of cattle,
But why dream a useless day dream
that can only give one pain?

Where have gone those trails his toric
Where the herders sought the
mar?
Where have gone the saucy cow town
Where the gun man played his
part?

Where has gone the cattle kingdom,
With its armed, heroic strife—
Each has vanished like a bubble
That has lived its little life.

Oh, the spurs we set a-jangling,
And the bloom that went a-tingling
When we rode forth in the morning,
chaps clad knight in cavalcade.
And the mem'ries that come troop-
ing,
And the spirits, sad and drooping,
When the cowman looks about him at
the havoc Time has made.

—Roswell Record

Elsewhere in this issue is found the
advertisement of T. P. Howell, who
has for sale some of the finest strains
of horses in the country. This sale is
made for the purpose of closing a
partnership. As these horses go at a
private sale, those interested had best
not delay, but address

E. P. HOWELL,
Davis I. T

The Woodward Steam Laundry
has hit the right idea. They fur-
nish towels and keep them clean
in all stores, shops and business
resorts for only 25c a week. They
are securing lots of orders and
the plan is popular with every
one.

Where is the difference be-
tween the merchant who uses a
rubber stamp on his stationary
and the man who purchases his
supplies from the mail order
house. We will appreciate an
answer from some one who
knows.—Curtis Courier.

Wm Elmerc, Frank Cooper, J. B. Ryan. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS.**

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**Free Transportation
Both Ways.**

The Capital City Business College of
Guthrie, Okla., pays the student's
railroad fare both ways, if upon arriv-
ing and investigating their work, he
does not find it to be as advertised in
catalog. Or, if at any time during the
course, or at the completion of the
course, the student will hand to them
a written statement showing wherein
they have failed to comply with the
statements made in their advertising
matter, they will gladly refund every
cent of tuition.

A COMPLETE BACKDOWN.

Seeing the overwhelming popularity
of the Byrne Simplified Shorthand and
Practical Bookkeeping, a few of our
would-be competitors using some of
the old moss back systems have yelled
themselves hoarse about what can't be
done with the Byrne, but are as silent
the tomb about what can be done with
the old systems they teach. To all of
these we have made for the past three
years and still make the following offer
which they have absolutely declined to
accept: They to select five students
from their school who have not studied
any system of shorthand more than
five months, and we will select an
equal number of Byrne writers from
our school who have not studied any
system more than three months; they
to select one judge, we to select one,
these to select a third; these judges to
test the speed and accuracy of their
students and ours in new and unfa-
miliar matter, court reporting, legal
briefs, and business letters, five con-
secutive minutes on each class of
matter. If their students make a better
record than ours, we pay all the ex-
penses of the contest; if our students
make a better record than theirs, they
pay all expenses of the contest. The
fact that their students have two
months more preparation than ours is
not to be considered in the contest.

Since the other schools have admitted
that we can give a better course in
two months less time than they, and
since we secure good positions free of
charge for every graduate, would it
not be complimentary to your good
judgment to arrange to enter the
Capital City Business College of
Guthrie, Okla., at the earliest possible
date! Large illustrated catalog free
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Sale at this office. Strings,
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sired. The best, and is a sure
preventive. 87 t



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When you answer any advertisement in these pages please mention The Live Stock Inspector. It is a small favor which costs but very little effort and will be appreciated in tenfold ratio. Advertising in The Live Stock Inspector pays and we want the advertisers to know where the results from their advertisements come from.

If I Were Not a Farmer.

If I were not a farmer man,
Who labors in the dirt
With pant-legs tucked in boot tops high
And sports a sweat stained shirt.
I think I'd be a railroad king
Or something of that sort,
And stand beside the track to hear
My locomotives snort.

And then this rather bushy beard
That ornaments my chin,
Would be whacked off; I'd shave my face

And let the sunshine in.
I'd don a uniform of blue,
A very fancy tie,
And wear brass buttons on my coat
to watch my trains roll by.

And then, in case I made a trip
And met an auto man,
I'd not be in the mud knee deep
A-holding "Dobs" and "Fan,"
But seated in a Pullman car
With wife and baby by,
I'd bunt the thing right smart you bet
Or know the reason why!

But speculatin' on the thing
Might bring to me but harm—
A Harriman or Gould might trade,
A railroad for this farm
And make a fortune on these hills
While I despised the road,
And long to be back with the rills,
To bear the same old load.

Five Hundred Dollar Saddle Made In Pueblo.

R. J. Frazier, Pueblo's famous saddler, has just completed a very elaborate silver trimmed saddle, valued at \$500, and which was made expressly for the Union Pacific Railroad company. The saddle will be given away by them as a prize for the world's championship rider in the bucking and pitching contest, which is to be one of the big features of the Great Frontier Days Carnival at Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 25, 26 and 27 of this year.

To say that the saddle is a beauty is putting it rather mild, as the style of workmanship, ornamentation, engravings, hand carvings and other adornments make it truly a work of art that would be hard to excel by anyone. It would be almost impossible to give a minute description of the saddle, so suffice it to say that its bastos and anqueros are trimmed in new design solid silver ornaments, and on the back of the cantle is a solid silver shield appropriately engraved. It is mounted with twelve silver conchos, and the rosaderos are handsomely hand carved with a design of a cowboy astride a plunging rearing broncho, and with an Indian off in a reserve a short distance away shooting at him with bow and arrows. At the bottom is the wording, "Frontier Days" carved by hand.

On the anquero is an excellent illustration, hand work, showing a party of cowboys shooting up a western town, and on the side jockeys is a barefoot boy, wearing a sombrero and leading his pet burro.

It is equipped with a fine quilted buckskin seat, and the stirrups are one of Frazier's latest inventions.

All in all the saddle is one of the

handsomest ever made in the west, and reflects great credit upon the maker and the city as well, inasmuch as Mr. Frazier was given the contract for it over the bids of many of the best saddlers in the country. The saddle is now on exhibition in the display case at the main entrance of the White & Davis clothing store.—Pueblo Chieftain, Sunday, June 16, 1907.

Is A School For Graft.

Muskogee, I. T., June 20.—When government clerks quit their jobs in Indian territory they are generally snapped up by some oil or development company or land buyers who are willing to pay them big prices for their services. This is on account of the inside information they have about the procedure in the government offices with which these companies do business.

It is only fair to say that some of these concerns do a grafting business, while others do not, but some of the smoothest grafters that Indian territory has ever seen have been men who got their first training in Indian territory in the government offices. These more successful ones rapidly branch out into business for themselves. Many of these have made fortunes since they quit the government service.

There are young men in the territory who came here with a good appetite and a commission for a job as their principal working capital who have gone into the government offices, learned about all there was to it in their line, then quit the government and gone into the "land business" or "citizenship" business and in a short time made themselves rich. No one else has known as well as they how to work a citizenship case through the red tape of the Dawes commission and the Department of the Interior as some government clerk who has himself handled such cases. These clerks when they quit the government offices would advertise their experience and it brought them business.

Here are some of the freak incidents of the tornado in Day county, near Grand, taken from the Grand Progress: "A large number of chickens were killed and most of them had all feathers pulled off, excepting the wing feathers. At Henry McQuigg's it took a wheat binder and carried it over two fences and put it down wrong side up. The fences were not injured but the binder was badly damaged. At Mr. Wells's it pulled up the posts in a 2 wire fence and carried some of the posts a long distance, but left some of them in the ground where the fence stood. The two wires were carried into a field a long distance away and stretched out straight on the ground close together. One of the most peculiar events was with reference to Mrs. Wells's window curtains. When the storm struck the house she had a lace curtain over one of the windows. Immediately after the storm she found this curtain tied in a bow knot round a fence post. This seems incomprehensible and we will not attempt to explain it.

The Elmhirst

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Fine Sample Rooms.
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314m
(Please mention this paper.)

A ROAD ENCOURAGES KNOCKS.

Burlington Passengers Invited to Drop Complaints in a Locked Box.

Chicago, June 20.—"Pat Knocks in the Box" is in effect the inscription on neat locked receptacles which are being placed in the observation, parlor, cafe and dining cars of the Burlington system. It means that officials are determined to find out if the passenger service is not satisfactory to the traveling public. To facilitate the expression of "kicks" the company is placing pens, ink and paper beside the locked boxes. They are provided with locks, so that the "knocks" will be certain to reach the higher officials and cannot be abstracted by a conductor or other train employee who knows that a passenger is writing a complaint against the service.

"It has been our aim to give perfect passenger service—first, safe; second, regular and reliable; third, comfortable," said P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager. "Following out this policy, and as a further invitation to the public to help us and themselves we are installing in all our observation, parlor and cafe cars a locked box for the receipt of criticisms and suggestions from our patrons."

This plan of the Burlington to stop the "knocks" against railroads by learning from the public the causes and then removing them will be watched with much interest by other roads.

A. S. of E. Takes New Start.

The American Society of Equity in national convention assembled at Omaha, Nebraska, the 5, 6, and 7th of June. Delegates present from Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia, Kentucky and Montana to the number of about one hundred and fifty. The convention was called to order by President J. A. Everitt who made a short address on the object of the meeting, viz to organize a grain growers department of the A. S. of E., said department to at once begin the work that will eventually lead to the handling of, and price making on all the grain and broom corn of the United States.

O. B. Shaffer of Hastings, Neb., was made chairman of convention, C. W. Peckham of Kas., and L. U. Staats of Illinois were elected secretaries. Committees on program credentials and other matters were appointed at the first morning session. At the afternoon session Pres. Everitt and others made speeches on the duties of the organization and its officers. A report of crop conditions as seen by the various delegates present was taken and disclosed the fact that the men who grow wheat do not expect to harvest one half of a crop when taken as a whole.

Oats were reported as a total failure in many places with Nebraska the only state reporting a prospect for a normal crop. Corn is very backward and prospects rather discouraging as a whole. June the 6th, morning session opened up with a general discussion of conditions that will have to be met

and overcome to put the department on its feet. It was agreed that the work of pledging crops must be pursued to the utmost. It is hoped in the sentiment expressed that in the end this will amount to a pool of the crops and the department will be in control of nearly all the grain raised for shipment and the individual farmer will be eliminated as a marketer. Afternoon session committee on constitution and by laws having reported the whole session on account of the tremendous fight on the section pertaining to the salary of office. June the 7th at the morning session the following permanent officers were elected for the grain department, T. G. Nelson, Mayville, North Dakota; Pres. O. B. Shaffer, Hastings, Neb.; Vice Pres., L. U. Staats, Trenton, Ill.; Sec. T. H. Grennell, Okeene, Okla.; Treas. A. L. Best, Prairie Farm, Wis.; A. G. Schmid, Madison S. D.; M. O. Hall, Mohall North Dakota; S. Smith, Blue Springs, Neb.; R. Sherrod Mount Keosauqua, Iowa; L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.; W. L. McKibben, Homestead, Okla.; and J. R. Kemper, Staunton, Va.; Pres. J. A. Everitt together with the president and secretary of the grain growers department constitute the Board of Directors. Afternoon and final session again brought forth a battle royal over the constitution and by-laws. The main fight was section 2 article 3 fixing the salary of president and secretary at \$5000 per annum (The average farmer true to the conditions that force him to practice rigid economy gets scared when he is confronted with the idea of paying such a princely salary for some one that will work for his interests.) However the committees recommendations prevailed and the offending section was finally adopted by unanimous consent and the constitution and by-laws adopted as a whole. Taken as a whole the delegates present were an energetic set of men that came to do things and succeeded in launching what will be the greatest business institution in the world.

The present office of the secretary was fixed at Indianapolis, Ind. It is expected that permanent headquarters will be fixed at a meeting in Kansas City, Mo., some time in October. The convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President in October 1907. In conclusion I might say this: These open for men of talent and ability to forge a head and become great if they care to come out and espouse the cause of the farmer and work for the complete success of the American Society of Equity.

JOHN LEASURE.

A Summer Cycle.

A boat and a bench and a summer resort,

A man and a maid and a moon;
Soft and sweet nothings and then at the real

Psychological moment a spoon.
A whisper, a promise, and summer is o'er,

And they part in hysteric despair.
(But neither returns in the following June,

For fear that the other is there.)
—Nellie Parker Jones in June Lippincott's.

Bright Side Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Poland China Swine

AND PURE

Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens

I have quite a number of boars large enough for service, weighing from 75 to 125 pounds. Most of them are grandsons of U. S. Model and Perfect Sunshine and a few others of different breeding and all bred in the purple. In fact I have most everything in the swine line anyone would want and will have a number of bred gilts for spring and summer farrow. Boars large enough for service, \$20; extra grade \$25; younger boars or pigs, sows, \$12; boars; selected and bred gilts from \$20 to \$30.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON. STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
WE INVITE INSPECTION

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Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses.
If you want the highest market price instead of the lowest

Ship Your Wool To Us

We will get full value for you at once, and do it for one cent a pound commission.

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

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GET ONTO THE

Live Stock Inspector

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Santa Fe's New Train Schedule.

Guthrie Capital:

The new Santa Fe time card, which is to go into effect June 15, was received here this morning by Agent N. M. Cochrell. The card included both the arrival and departure of two new trains, Nos. 19 and 20 respectively, between here and Fort Worth, Texas, with Guthrie as a terminal point, the train crews lying over here at night, which practically means an extension of the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe lines into the capital city.

These two new trains daily and the change in time of Santa Fe south bound train No. 15 which leaves here 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 6:40 p. m., will benefit the commercial travelers and the traveling public as well.

A new passenger train will be put on between here and Kiowa, Kansas, in the morning, leaving here at 8:50, and making connections with the early morning trains from the south. Heretofore passengers from the south on the early morning trains were compelled to wait here until 4:50 in the afternoon to get a train for points in the northwest.

The time card shows the trains on the main line arriving in the city as follows:

North bound: No. 406, 5:35 a. m.; No. 116, 8:50, a. m.; No. 118, 4:32, p.

m., No. 20, 10:30 p. m.

South bound: No. 19, 8:00 a. m.; No. 17, 11:05 a. m.; No. 405, 11:00 p. m.; No. 115, 6:40 p. m.

Denver, Enid and Gulf branch, depart: No. 5, 8:50 a. m.; No. 3, 4:45 p. m.

Arrive: No. 4, 10:50 a. m.; No. 8, 6:08 p. m. (local).

Eastern Oklahoma branch, depart: No. 12, 11:25 a. m.; No. 10, 5:00 p. m.

Arrive: No. 9, 8:40 a. m.; No. 11, 4:50 p. m.

One of the very best forages is a mixture of equal parts of kafir corn and cane. This can be seeded with a common wheat drill, using about a bushel or a bushel and a peck per acre. If a wheat drill can not be secured, a common corn drill may be used. Plant as for corn and double back, planting in the middle of the rows. This will make the rows a little less than two feet apart. After this is done, run a row once in each one of these middles so that the rows will be less than a foot apart. Set the drill to run as rapidly as possible, using the next to the largest plates that are sent out with the well known corn planters. The thicker the seed the finer the stalks will be and the better the stock will relish it. The seed can be planted any time before the first of July. The ground should first be plowed about three inches deep and harrowed till every clod is pulverized

Enforce Game Law Save the Farmers' Best Friends.

The following from the Earth is conclusive evidence of the value of game laws to every farmer and these laws should be stringently enforced. Save the crops by killing off the "hunters." Better let them rob your pockets than destroy your only hope of crops, the birds.

The awful scourge of the green bug should be a warning forever to the farmers of Oklahoma. Organize every neighborhood to protect your friends, the birds. If game wardens fail to prosecute demand their resignation. The laws are ample, all that is necessary is their strict enforcement. Let the hunters exercise their skill on clay pigeons and glass balls, but save the birds from their murderous and destroying guns at any cost.

Read this from the earth:

"The green bug scare in Kansas is said to be about over. There would be fewer green bugs and all other insect pests to devastate the crop fields of the country, if the farmers would compel the enactment and strict enforcement of state laws, which absolutely would prohibit the destruction of their friends, the birds. Birds are natural enemies of all field insects, and if permitted to live and multiply, there would be little danger from that source. The prairie chicken and the quail especially are destructive of the insect tribe, but every fall they are pursued in field and wood by "sportsmen" from the cities, who swarm the countryside and destroy the best friends of the farmer. Not content with a few birds for the day's food, they kill by the thousand, and in the wanton slaughter, the larger birds yearly are becoming more scarce, even the song birds are included. The spirit is to "kill something" and this destruction has been going on savagely, lawfully and unlawfully, until now, the feathered tribe no longer on guard, insects have become the greatest menace to growing plants the farmers have to fear. In Kansas, where the green bug has been the worst, there are few prairie chicken or quail except in the remote southwestern counties, where the statute absolutely prohibits and where "sportsmen" are afraid to go. In these counties, there is an abundance of prairie chicken and quail—even the mountain quail has come in—and it is significant, by the way, that the wheat fields have been vigorous all spring in that section, and there have been no green bugs to devastate them."



Summer Tourists Canada and St. Louis. Round trip tickets will be sold to Chicago at \$32.25 for round trip and St. Louis at \$24.55 daily, June 4 to Sept. 30, 1907. Limited to return Oct. 31, 1907.

Special Excursion to City of Mexico on June 1st to 15th inclusive, and June 20th to July 12th inclusive. One fare for round trip. Stop over both directions. Ask agent about it.

Special Summer Tourist Rates to points in Canada, June to Sept. One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, also to points in New England states. Ask ticket agent about it.

Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming on sale June 1st to Sept. 30. Final return limit Oct. 31st 1907. Rates and all information furnished upon application.

Summer Tourist Rates to all points on Pacific coast on sale June 1st to Sept. 15th with liberal stop over privileges enroute with side trips to all points of interest. Final return limit Oct. 31st.

National Education Association, Los Angeles July 8th to 12th. One fare for round trip via direct routes. Stop over allowed on going passage prior to Sept. 10th. Tickets on sale June 22 to July 5 1907.

Jamestown Exposition April 26th to Nov. 30th. Tickets on sale April 26th to Nov. 30th, 1907. Ask ticket agent for rates and limits.

Summer Tourists Rates to all points south and southeast to southern resorts. Rates and full information furnished by ticket agent.

E. S. GUNN, City Passenger Agent.

New Time Card Denver, Enid & Gulf

No. 3 leaves Guthrie	4:50 p m
" " " Enid	7:27 p m
" " arrives Kiowa	10:35 p m
No. 4 leaves Kiowa	5:05 a m
" " " Enid	8:13 a m
" " arrives Guthrie	10:45 a m
No. 5 leaves Guthrie	6:45 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 6 leaves Enid	12:05 p m
" " arrives Guthrie	4:35 p m
No. 7 leaves Enid	7:00 a m
" " arrives Enid	11:30 a m
No. 8 leaves Kiowa	11:50 a m
" " arrives Enid	4:05 p m
No. 9 leaves Kiowa	12:30 p m
" " arrives Medicine Lodge	2:15 p m
No. 10 leaves Medicine Lodge	9:15 a m
" " arrives Kiowa	10:45 a m

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10 FULL SIZED Packages Garden Seeds and 300 Kinds of Flower Seeds for only 16 cents. Also one packet of Iowa Success Seed Corn.

We grew 1311 bushels of this corn on 10 acres of ground in 1906. We guarantee seed to grow 99 per cent strong.

Try It. Per pk 75c, 1-2 bushel \$1.25, 1 bushel \$2. Catalogue Free

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Write Me for Circular.

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Will sell American De Forest pd \$1.25, common \$65, Mansfield M. & S. \$13, Nevada Commonwealth \$06; Uncle Sam Oil \$05, Wellington Mines \$12, Gt Westn Oil \$12. Will buy German American Coffee, Pluma B. H., Bidwell Elect. Submit me your wants and offerings on any stock you are interested in.

PHIL RACINE,
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Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Wait for the Wind!

Pump when you want the water

THE days of sailing vessels are past. Commerce is no longer dependent on the wind.

And the day of windmills for pumping water is about to go, too.

There's a better way, now. An easy, sure and cheap way to pump when you want the water.

That way is with a **Famous Pumping Engine** which will pump water for you at a cost of about 4c an hour. It is always ready. No trouble, no danger. Just close the little switch, open the fuel valve, and off it goes—pumping.

The engine and equipment together with gasoline tank are mounted on one base, which is provided with handles so that the entire outfit may be easily moved about from place to place. By detaching the walking beam from the pump, and using belt from fly-wheel pulley, the engine

may be used to run various small machines, such as cream separator, feedmill, fanning mill, churn, butter worker, grindstone, washing machine, etc., etc.

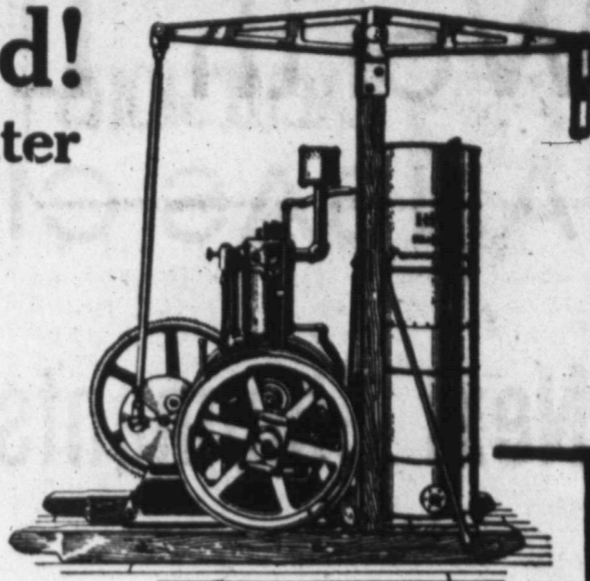
The walking beam can readily be attached to any pump of standard make.

The capacity of the engine is sufficient to insure a constant and abundant supply of water for live stock, house, and fire protection.

The **Famous Pumping Engine** will do all kinds of work, and do it well. Like all I. H. C. gasoline engines, it is simple in construction, economical in the use of fuel, easy to operate, strong and durable. Ordinary stove gasoline is used as fuel, thus providing a very economical power, and one which is always available.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in three styles and several sizes:

Vertical—2 and 3-horse power.

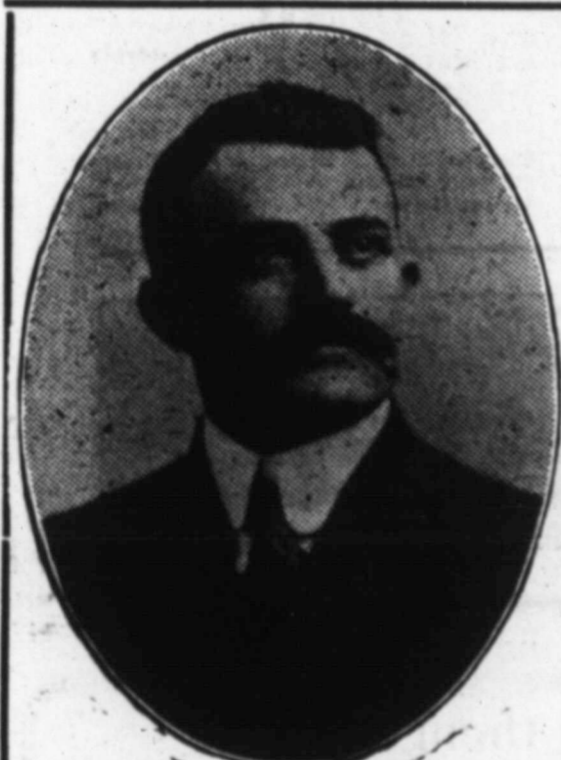


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If you are interested in a pumping engine or an engine of any kind as a source of farm power, it will pay you to investigate the I. H. C. line.

Call on the local agent and investigate these engines or write for catalogue.

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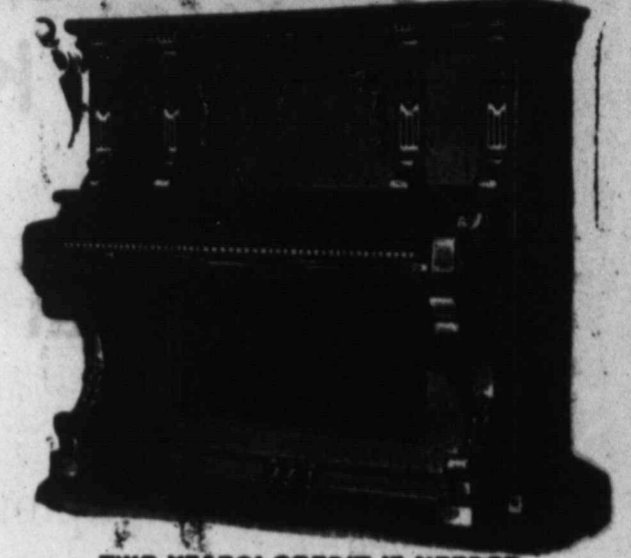
Special Industries magazine tells all about what weeds to gather, when to gather, how to cure and where to sell them, also articles on the cultivation of Ginseng, Golden Seal, Senega and other special crops that are money makers for the grower. 25c a year sample copy 5c. L. E. Lindsay, Publisher, Joplin Missouri.
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