

# THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

## AND FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, JUNE 15, 1908

NUMBER 29

### TICK ERADICATION RESUMED.

#### Bureau of Animal Industry Again Begins Important Task.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture is resuming active operations for the eradication of the cattle ticks which prevail in the southern part of the country and transmit the contagion of Texas fever of cattle. Its men are being sent into the field and preparations are being made to push the work of extermination vigorously during the warm weather, when the ticks are most active.

Since this work was begun, two years ago, an area of about 56,000 square miles or almost the size of the state of Georgia, has been freed from the ticks. As a result the quarantine on southern cattle has been either modified or entirely removed from this area. Last year work was done to a greater or less extent in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and California, and it is proposed this year to continue in the same states with the addition of a small portion of Mississippi. Most of the work has been and will continue to be done in sections contiguous to the quarantine line, the object being to push the line farther south from year to year; but encouragement is given to local work in any part of the quarantined district in the assurance that when any considerable area is rendered tick free it will be released from quarantine.

The work is being done by cooperation between the federal government and the state and local authorities. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the year beginning July 1, and it is expected that the states and counties where the work is carried on will duplicate this sum. The committee on appropriations of the house of representatives expressed itself very strongly to the effect that the states should bear a reasonable share of the cost and that the federal work should be mainly confined to states where cooperation is received.

Various methods for exterminating the ticks are used, including transferring the cattle from pasture to pasture at suitable intervals, and dipping, spraying and hand dressing

the cattle with oil and oil emulsion. In sections where there are large herds and large ranches dipping on a large scale is practiced, either alone or in connection with pasture rotation, while in other sections, where the cattle on some farms frequently consist only of a cow or an ox team, hand dressing with oil is found to be the only practicable method.

The damage caused by the ticks and the benefits to follow from their eradication are not generally appreciated. It is estimated that the Texas fever tick is responsible for about \$40,000,000 of loss annually to the people of the infected country, and

eradication has been issued by the department of agriculture and will be supplied free of charge on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

### PLANT LATE CROPS.

Central and Eastern Oklahoma has been abundantly blessed with rains the past month or so and the last few of these showers has made the wheat crop a losing proposition in the greater part of this section of the country. Faith in a lucky star and hope for the best led the farmers to believe that the crop would yet be saved until the winds and rains were

ent season is a remedy or a substitute for the crops lost.

In an ordinary year in Oklahoma, June 15th to July 1st would be considered very late for the planting of any of our staple crops or others either for market or for the sustenance of our animals this winter, and the farmer would usually expect nothing more than a failure in such an undertaking. However, our year, thus far, has proven to be a very exceptional one with us and each of the foregoing years has seen an increase in the rain-fall here during the months of July and August. No good can come of our simply sitting down and bemoaning the loss of our wheat, oats or corn and we stand a mighty good chance of raising a good crop of corn, kaffir corn, cowpeas, sorghum, turnips, beets or what-not yet this season.

There is, at present, an abundance of moisture in the soil and any of the above named crops would require only two or three good showers to bring them to full maturity. Naturally, we may expect the remainder of the season to be dryer than it has been thus far and any of the crops here named will require more cultivating and care than they would had they been started in the spring, but the loss of the wheat and the earlier plantings of other crops may inspire us to put more time on what may yet be raised and our profits will at least keep us on the level until the dawning of another season for growth.

"Whatever is, is right," and best for us. Though our loss has been great and the present year's prospects seem discouraging, there is nothing gained by sulking. A true American citizen is not discouraged by such a rebuff but is made more determined that his efforts shall not fail and so is really strengthened by the failure. A man is never clear down till both shoulders touch the ground and then he sometimes saves himself by some vigorous squirming. Never give up.

There are loads of money to be made in late potatoes. Corn is not planted in the north until June. Kaffir corn is a sure late crop. Cowpeas would not now be far along in an ordinary year.

What are you howling about? Get busy.

If you have any photographs of live stock or farming scenes, send them to the Live Stock Inspector. They will be returned in good condition.



that it also lowers the assets of the south by an additional \$23,250,000, making the enormous aggregate of \$63,250,000. To wipe out this heavy loss is the object of the work now under way, and the results already accomplished leave no doubt that success is possible, though a number of years will be required for the completion of the undertaking. Much depends upon the cattle owners, who can either hasten or retard progress according as they cooperate or refuse to assist in the work.

Literature giving full information as to the ticks, the disease which they transmit, and methods for their

continued past the time that the crop should have been harvested when all hopes of saving the crop were lost.

Though the dose now seems to be a large one, it is a fact that too much prosperity is not best for mankind and our Creator must, at times, remind us that our strength and intelligence are indeed small. Though we at times forget that our power is not omnipotent, the fact is borne, relentlessly upon our minds by forces beyond our control as they are brought to bear upon us at times such as these. These forces themselves being beyond our control, it is up to us to apply a preventative and, where the preventative is an impossibility, the only thing left to us for the pres-

### THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

The full value of a college education cannot be estimated either by the knowledge acquired in any particular subject or by the success of the individual in after life. All of success is not included in the attaining of some high public position nor in the accumulation of large sums of money.

A genius may make a grand success of some branch or division of some specific subject but this is not considered absolute success even by himself. Though a few of our eminent and honored men in this country have succeeded in that capacity without the aid of the higher education, but few of this number have not wished that they had completed a course in college. A four or five year's course in one of our colleges along any line taught, does more than fit the recipient for work in that particular line, for it teaches a man to think and reason for himself along innumerable lines. An agricultural course in an agricultural college does more than fit a man for the successful manipulation of the tools, crops and stock on the farm as he realizes his relation to men in other vocations, is interested in their undertakings and successes, and his world is not bounded either by the township or the county lines but extends to all parts of the earth.

There is a great satisfaction in knowing that you are right, or, if you are not, in knowing how to make yourself right and this is the lot of the man with the education. As two legs or two arms are better than one, so is the wide, reasoning, studious, educated mind to the one denied this education. With the thorough cultivation and exercise which the mind receives through education, it is much more able to grasp and digest the various and varied subjects presented to every man. In all this there is food for solid thought and, though we may have missed the opportunity ourselves, let us give the coming generation all of the benefits of a college education that they may reap success and satisfaction where we have been able to reap only failure and restlessness.

### CULTIVATION FOR THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

Much apprehension and doubt attacks the promoter of the new young orchard and he is at a loss to know just how the trees should be attend-

ed for best results. Many mistakes are made by men in their care of the orchard the first year after planting because of the wrong ideas entertained as to the growth of the tree for the first few years of its growth.

Possibly, the nurseryman has advised that the trees be pruned back severely and that the plant be well watered when set out but here the advise has stopped and what are you going to do with the orchard after it is planted? Should you plow to or from the trees the first year and should the plow be run deep or shallow? And, various other questions that might come to the average man in the care of these trees, either for the first season or for the full life of the orchard.

We will leave the bugs and dreaded diseases out of this discussion and consider only the best cultivation for the young transplanted trees for the first few years. The main object of the first year's growth in transplanted trees should be the encouragement and development of vigorous and healthy root growth as upon these roots the productive tree of years to come must depend for the most of its food and life. And too, not only should the root growth be encouraged but it should be encouraged in the right direction. If this root-growth takes place and is most developed near the surface of the ground, it is very liable to cause the tree to suffer in future years from drought; thus, the greater growth should be directed and cultivated at least several inches below the surface.

A great mistake is made by many people in the first cultivation given the young trees in that they throw the dirt toward the trees and thus form a ridge at the side. This method of cultivation causes the trees to throw out roots far up on its trunk and, when later the ground is made level, many of the tiny tubers are torn loose or exposed to the dry air, and the plant is robbed of a great part of its food supply. If, instead of this sort of treatment, the earth had been kept level and was frequently cultivated close to the tree and to a depth of 3 to 5 inches or, better still, if the tree were planted in a shallow furrow, the roots would grow down and to the side low enough that future cultivation or drought would have little, if any, effect on the plant.

With frequent and comparatively deep cultivation, the tiny roots will be broken off near the surface of the ground continually and the greater root growth will be developed deep

down out of reach of future drought and destructive cultivation. Later, when the trees are from two to four years of age, the desired root development has been attained and best results are obtained by a more shallow cultivation for the maintenance of the dust mulch for the conservation of moisture, with a deeper plowing of the ground once a year.

A good cover crop is not a great detriment to the orchard if, at the same time, thorough cultivation may be given the trees but, in most cases, these crops are expected to take the place of cultivation and the trees themselves are neglected their most necessary care. The surest plan for best results is to keep the ground clean and well stirred the first two years, after which the cover crops may be introduced if desired. And, when these crops are raised in the orchard, the land should be well plowed or cultivated at least once per year.

The orchard is a crop that does not die in a year and greater results are realized from the crop neither in the first nor the second year. While from two to four cultivations may be made to suffice for the annual crops raised on the farm, the orchard is a crop that must feed from the land for several years and a complete and thorough cultivation should be continually given the soil, year in and year out. Though the trees will produce some fruit without the cultivation and some profits may be realized from their products in favorable years without this care, we should not be satisfied with anything short of the very best results and these can be obtained only by careful, diligent and continued cultivation and attention.

### Free Range For the Hog.

Hogs that have plenty of range and exercise are not nearly as susceptible to disease as those confined in a small pen. A hog that goes out after his feed will be well grown and thrifty, accustomed to the elements and not liable to be injured by a sudden change of the weather. It is difficult to put a good finish on hogs while running in a large pasture. If they are allowed to run on a good pasture until three weeks or a month before sending to market and then shut up and given all the corn they want, with plenty of pure water, they will make very rapid gains.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

Remember the Farmers' Institute and everybody get out. It is through the Institute that we must use our influence for the agriculture of the state. It is the duty of every farmer to get into line and build up his business. Don't stay at home and then kick about what is or is not done.

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PEACE AND PROSPERITY. AN OKLAHOMA RANCH.

**Oklahoma Shippers on the Markets.**

W. D. Williams of Dell, Okla., had 2 carloads of cattle on the Kansas City market May 29.

J. S. Neilhouse of Fairmont, Okla., had 3 carloads of hogs on the Kansas City market June 1.

C. H. Murdock of Custer county, marketed 11 carloads of cattle in Kansas City June 1.

G. W. White of Pocasset marketed a carload of meal-fed steers on the Texas division of the Kansas City market June 1 at \$5.

John Bros., extensive feeders at Chickasha, were on the same market with three carloads of short fed steers which sold at \$5.50.

Other shippers of June 1 in Kansas City, were:

P. Moody of Weatherford, 1 carload of cattle; J. C. Hogan of Pryor Creek 6 carloads of steers; J. W. McCoy of Pryor Creek, 2 carloads of cattle; Inman Thompson of Chickasha, 2 carloads of steers.

S. G. Sutterlin of Kaw City had a carload of cattle on the Kansas City market June 2.

Moss Bros., of Haskell, had 4 carloads of cattle on the same market June 3.

Shippers on the Kansas City market June 6, were:

A. Mulligan of Nashville, 2 carloads of hogs; C. W. Cross of Gage 5 carloads of hogs.

Jeff Ethridge of Claremore sold a carload of cattle on the quarantine division at Kansas City June 5th.

J. S. Forsythe of Prue, a prominent stockman if the Osage country landed 10 carloads of cattle on the quarantine side of the Kansas City market June 8. Other Oklahoma shippers on the same market were:

Louis Milor of Stigler 1 carload of cattle; V. T. Stockton of Okemah, 7 carloads if steers. E. C. McCrumen of Paola, 8 carloads of cattle and 1 of hogs.

Shippers on the Kansas City market June 9 were:

P. N. Woods of El Reno, 1 carload of cattle; V. T. Stockton of Okemah, 1 carload of cattle; John McKernan of Castle, 1 carload of cattle; C. B. Campbell of Minco, 1 carload of steers.

E. R. Green of Tonkawa was on the same market June 10 with 4 carloads of fed steers.

On the Wichita markets: On May 28:—

R. M. Ralston of Breckenridge, 128 hogs; Brower & D. of Thomas, 92 hogs; C. Cotter of Ames, 89 hogs; W. E. Conner of Carrier, 80 hogs; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 86 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 87 hogs; U. G. Norris of Crescent, 68 hogs; R. L. Teasley of Homestead, 87 hogs; W. B. Johnson of Enid, 61 hogs; T. O. Bevins of Watonga, 82 hogs; H. R. Padden of Geary, 84 hogs; Allen & H. of Yewed, 63 hogs; S. F. Duncan of Carmen, 140 hogs; T. B. Gallion of Arapahoe, 73 hogs; W. M. Shurley of Canton, 82 hogs; A. C. Jones of Jefferson, 30 cattle; W. D. Williams of Sentinel, 86 cattle; Allen & H. of Yewed, 4 cattle; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 2 cattle.

On June 2: H. R. Padden of Geary, 179 hogs; V. W. Noel of Jefferson, 67 hogs; Litton & E. of Waynoka, 58 hogs; W. F. Kelley of Woodward, 268 hogs; P. S. Panelton of Mangum, 180 hogs; Moody & M. of Weatherford, 69 hogs; Litton & E. of Waynoka, 11 cattle; J. M. Ratcliff of Cunningham, 81 cattle.

On June 3: W. F. Kelley of Woodward, 143 hogs; G. E. Davidson of Fargo, 76 hogs; Farmer's Mercantile bank of Mountainview, 77 hogs; D. Jones of Mountain View, 75 hogs; Slitt Bros. of Custer City, 90 hogs; Sights & J. of Clinton, 82 hogs;

Hamilton & W. of Fairview, 157 hogs; N. D. Williams of Thomas, 86 hogs; W. D. Williams of Sentinel, 92 cattle; H. V. Webber of Clinton, 33 cattle; Sights & J. of Clinton, 37 cattle; G. A. Logan of Thomas, 42 cattle.

On June 4: W. Mortey of Nashville, 83 hogs; Hunter & Co. of Okarche, 71 hogs; J. J. Linton of Kingfisher, 80 hogs; J. Grabow of Kingfisher, 155 hogs; Dover & Co. of Dover, 88 hogs; L. Pule of Dover, 80 hogs; C. E. Davis of Helena, 82 hogs; Bailey & H. of Carnegie, 117 hogs; C. Sherman of Carnegie, 81 hogs; W. Risley of Blackwell, 87 hogs; A. S. Neff of Shattuck, 87 hogs; A. S. Neff of Shattuck, 79 cattle; H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, 79 hogs; Bailey & H. of Carnegie, 14 cattle.

On June 5: E. Lemon of Wakita, 88 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 82 hogs; A. W. Gerber of Ponca City, 9 hogs; J. C. Studder of Canadian, 88 hogs; Frawley & Co of Waynoka, 109 hogs; G. W. Moneyhun of Cherokee, 74 hogs; J. G. Fowler of Yewed, 92 hogs; G. W. Moneyhun of Cherokee, 1 steer; F. Lemon of Wakita, 5 cattle.

On June 6: E. Lemon of Medford, 77 hogs; J. W. Wharton of Deer Creek, 79 hogs; J. F. Ewins of Enid, 77 hogs; Lahoma R. M., of Lahoma, 83 hogs; W. F. Brittain of Hennessey, 83 hogs; W. Moore of Weatherford, 71 hogs; R. L. Teasley of Homestead, 115 hogs; H. R. Padden of Geary, 87 hogs; N. B. Johnson of Lookeba, 90 hogs; F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 79 hogs; W. Risley, of Blackwell, 173 hogs; F. B. Collin of Arapahoe, 4 hogs; J. E. Davidson, of Gage, 102 hogs; R. L. Teasley of Homestead, 18 cattle.

On June 8: W. E. Coner of Carrier, 95 hogs; J. C. Madison, of Goltry, 84 hogs; G. E. Davidson of Gage, 168 hogs; W. F. Graham of Shattuck, 80 hogs; A. Garland of Kiowa, 85 hogs; J. P. Reed of Alva, 141 hogs; G. Potter of Jett, 75 hogs; J. Hastings of Waynoka, 174 hogs; D. M. Pierce of Nash, 61 hogs; W. P. Graham of Shattuck, 1 cattle; W. F. Kelley of Woodward, 26 cattle; W. Baker of Waynoka, 60 cattle.

On June 9: A. M. Fritze of Ponca City, 69 hogs; E. L. Miller of Braman, 92 hogs; E. F. Miller of Braman, 1 steer; Kilby & Co of Texhoma, 155 cattle.

On June 10: F. A. Beverlin of Tonkawa, 87 hogs; J. E. Mott of Deer Creek, 85 hogs; W. Risley of Blackwell, 84 hogs; T. P. Jones of Kaw City, 75 hogs; Beatty & J. of Fairfax, 96 hogs; H. Webb of Kaw City, 94 hogs; T. B. Jones of Kaw City, 10 cattle.

On June 11: W. F. Kelley of Woodward, 250 hogs; Eaton & Son of Waynoka, 90 hogs; C. E. Davis of Helena, 164 hogs; W. J. Crews, of Garber, 77 hogs; O. A. Rollins of Peckham, 71 hogs; C. A. Rollins, of Peckham, 7 cattle; C. H. Hall of Oklahoma City, 50 cattle.

On June 12: E. Lemon of Wakita, 154 hogs; A. W. Gerber of Ponca City, 97 hogs; J. S. Griffin of Carmen, 73 hogs; A. H. Hunt of Ingersoll, 90 hogs; J. W. Wharton of Pond Creek, 72 hogs; E. W. Johnston of Ames, 86 hogs; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 77 hogs; W. B. Johnston of Enid, 77 hogs; Boardman & B. of Garber, 79 hogs; Allen & R. of Mangum, 114 cattle; J. C. Madison of Goltry, 1 steer; Boardman & B. of Garber, 2 cattle; Ladd & Rattan of Mangum, 40 cattle.

**BEAVER COUNTY ALL RIGHT.**

**Big Rains Came in Time to Save the Crops.**

Live Stock Inspector:

Beaver county is all right once more. People were scared over the continued dry weather, which lasted through April and May, and when no rain fell in the county on Decoration Day a good many gave up hoping and said that we were in for one of those old time dry years (which are always talked about but never comes) and nothing would be raised here this year.

And it was both provoking and discouraging. We could hear of graet floods and cyclones all around us, of raging awter and drowned people when dead bodies were fished out a hundred miles from where they were drowned; of cattle and people killed by the cyclone and hail; but not a drop of rain would fall here—nothing here but high winds.

But relief came at last; first a few good local showers and then the big rains. The first big rain in the county fell on Saturday night after Decoration day. Then on Monday night, the 8th., came a tremendous rainfall and another one last night, the 9th.

So now we are better off than most other places. Wheat and other small grain will make half a crop; the grass started early and cattle are in good fix; corn never looked better any year, and cotton is in good shape and there is plenty of time to plant and raise any amount of broom corn, cotton and feed. The Lord has been very good to Beaver county.

It was a strange thing though to see how easily discouraged so many people are. Now, there was nothing in the weather this spring to discourage any one in Beaver county. To be sure there was but little rain and wind blew almost without cessation; but the ground was full of moisture where it was cultivated. But the tales of old times had their effect and the people were getting ready to skip

out. We are very sorry to hear of the destructive cyclones and rain and hail storms of Garfield county and other counties east of us, but hope the bad storms of the year are over, and that they may yet have a prosperous season. I. S. D.

Don't forget the old A. & M. College and the good she can do the boys and girls. We all have a finger in the pie now and we should allow our children to profit by our advantages. There is no need of the boy's plodding along as it has been necessary for you to do. And too, he might not be as successful as you have been in this day without the more thorough training and education to be obtained at the A. & M. Successful farming is a science, and if the boy can profit by the experience and experiments of others, help him along that much by giving him a chance.

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# THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

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**W. I. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHERS.**  
**W. E. BOLTON,**

W. I. DRUMMOND, Editor & Manager.  
AMOS E. LOVETT, Associate Editor.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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In notifying the office of change of address, give both old and new address.

Note: The Live Stock Inspector was established in 1894 in Woodward, Oklahoma, where it was published continuously until April 15, 1908, when it was moved to Enid. The paper has a large and growing circulation among the stock raisers and farmers of Oklahoma and adjoining states.

### MORE LIVE STOCK NEEDED.

The Live Stock Inspector, published at Enid, is urging upon the farmers of Oklahoma the necessity of raising more and better live stock. The following is from the current issue of that paper:

The present excessively wet season in Oklahoma is a tremendous argument in favor of less wheat and more cattle and hogs. To lose a wheat crop means to lose it, whether it be from drouth or flood. Wheat raising, like anything else, should be indulged in with moderation. It is all right as one of the main crops, but experience teaches that it is not safe in any part of the United States to make it the sole dependence. The Oklahoma farmer should by all means get a start in pure bred live stock. No need to go broke trying to stock up too quickly, but buy good stuff—the best your pocketbook can stand—and then by all means take care of it. Let the Dakota, Canada and the Argentine Republic supply the world with cheap wheat if they want to.

The advantages of stock farming are too numerous to be discussed in a single article, or even in a single number of the Inspector. The man who raises grain for the market exhausts and impoverishes his soil. The one who takes up stock farming intelligently and persistently builds up his soil, and will in time make it produce twice as much as it does now. Hogs, cattle, horses and sheep will consume and turn into a profit many products of the farm which are unmarketable on account of damage by the weather, or by reason of a glutted market. The market price of live stock is not always what we think it should be, but this is true of all markets.

The Inspector urges upon Oklahoma farmers the advisability and ever the necessity of giving serious thought to the stocking of their farms with more and better cattle, hogs, sheep or horses and mules. If you have nothing but scrub stock, get posted on the different pure bred strains. Select one or more which

you think will suit you, then buy a few head. Buy carefully, not too many, and remember that quality means much more than price. Take a careful survey of your farm. Plan your fields and pastures and feed lots and sheds so as to use the land to the best advantage. Arrange for good shelter, plenty of good water and feed, and guard against disease. Don't starve your growing stock nor allow them to set in the cold rain and winds. You might buy the best pure bred calf or pig in the world, and if you did not care for him properly he would develop into a scrub. Don't be afraid of running short of feed for a reasonable number of live stock. You can raise plenty on any habitable farm in Oklahoma any year. If you fail with that sowing of alfalfa, and if you won't plant Bermuda grass roots, you have those old standbys, sorgum and kafir, to fall back on, and you know what a few acres will produce. But you can succeed with alfalfa, and you can cover those poor spots on your farm with a coating of Bermuda grass which will yield two heavy cuttings of hay each season, or which will pasture four times as much stock as native grass.

Figure carefully, plan with reason, and stay with it. Don't get discouraged over any little misfortune or setback. You will have a dozen ways of turning seeming failure into success. You will have so many advantages over your neighbor who thinks he can't afford good live stock or who won't take care of it, and who hauls the best part of his farm to the grain elevator at the rate of fifty bushels per trip, that there will be no comparison whatever.

Let's make this grand state of Oklahoma the greatest live stock producer of them all. Let's not remain at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. Remember whom the Lord helps, and get in line to receive some of that help.


The swine business with the vast majority of farmers is a cold blooded business proposition. While he admires a fine looking animal of any kind, he admires a load of fine hogs most of all on the scales representing a nice profit to the producer. The hog that will round up at nine or ten months with the most meat from the least amount of feed is the article for him.

Every farmer ought to conduct a small breeding experiment station of his own. Take for instance the matter of raising the standard of hogs on the farm. Hunt till you find one sow of the type you want. Breed her to a boar of the same type, and take care of the pigs as they should be cared for. Grow them out, and save only the best two or three gilts for brood sows, put the best boar pig into the common herd, and pork the rest. Breed the sow and her gilts to the original boar if possible, and

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Cattle, Hogs and Sheep handled exclusively on Commission. Money to Loan on Cattle. Your business will receive our Personal Attention. UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KANS.

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Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

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No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with like gear, auto seats and 14-in. cushion tires. Price complete, \$103. As good as sells for \$140 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

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No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, \$57.50. As good as sells for \$85 more.

**ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA**

again save the gilts. Now you have a type, and if it suits you, let no one persuade you away from it. Remember the inflexible law of breeding, like begets like; and to radically out-cross is to destroy the results of possibly years of careful breeding. Of course after the breeding of the gilts to their sire you must not carry this inbreeding any farther, and there is where you will need good judgment in the selection of a boar through which to introduce new blood into the herd without breaking the type. You will have to go off your farm to

find him and the best way will be a week spent in examining the herds of breeders who are raising your type of hog.

For Legal Blanks, Township Supplies or any kind of printing see

**The Eagle Press**  
Enid, Okla.

Good News From Woodward County.

To the Live Stock Inspector:—

The farmers in this country have been reading the farm papers the last three or four years and new farmers from other states have been practicing scientific farm methods so that all have taken to raising more corn, more corn and less kaffir corn and more alfalfa, cow-peas and bermuda grass, feeding it to live stock, thus returning the fertilizers to the land. We are raising best classes of live stock and are making money, for which we blame the farm papers we are taking, mostly.

These few years have changed the cheap farmer of broom corn and kaffir corn to the rich farmers of crops that pay on our land and most of it has come through the advice given by our Oklahoma farm papers. Formerly, our farmers were found mortgaging their places; now, we find them with money in the bank. Where was once considered a poor, sandy land, is now proven to be a rich farming country and when the farmer sells his alfalfa or other crops through his dairy cows, his poultry or other live stock, he is ready to start a bank account at once. Woodward county is practically a new world and we are all anxious to spread the good news to our neighbors. Oklahoma, in the western part is attracting the best class of farmers. All hail to the good farm papers of our land.

We have Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and all kinds of fine hogs out here and our farms have raised in price from \$1000 to \$3000 and \$4000 and instead of wishing to sell, we now want to buy more land. We have learned much through our farm papers; fall and winter plowing to get the freeze and to make a good seed bed, selecting of only best seed for planting and following through cultivation for the conservation of moisture. Thus, we are getting better crops and find the 25 to 27 inches of rain which falls between April and September a plenty to raise the best of crops. We were advised to give frequent cultivation and instead of laying the crop by with one or two cultivations as before, we now give them five or six. After the crop becomes too large for the two horse cultivator, using the small five-toothed one with one horse between the rows. Now, instead of the small crop of rubins we are raising from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

Beecher said "Knowledge is Power." When the farmer believes this and acquires the required knowledge for his work, it produces stimulus to action and he reaps what he sows. It gives him power to produce to the full extent of the strength of his land, thus giving him food for the placing of the coming generation on the royal road to prosperity in fact.

J. W. R., Curtis, Okla.

We will all soon be pestered with the mighty politicians who have set the world on fire by their brave and heroic actions or know of some one who has performed this great feat. The farmers of Oklahoma have a great deal to do with the politics of both the state and the nation but their is no need of our going crazy on the propositions to be offered this fall. Quietly study up the political questions yourself and be ready to tell the stump squallers and bum office seekers just where you stand. You can tell better what a man is worth by a study of what he is naturally than you can by listening to



# WHY IT IS SAFE TO BUY INTERNATIONAL MACHINES

**T**HERE is an International Agency right near you. If you do not know where it is, write us and we will gladly send you the address.

This Company has 42,000 agents all over the world, and more than one hundred general agencies located at the important trade centers in the United States and Canada, where large supplies of machines and repairs are carried in stock.

Thus the International Company has made it **easy** for you to buy

- Champion,**
- McCormick,**
- Osborne,**
- Deering,**
- Milwaukee,**
- Plano,**
- Harvesting Machines.**

This Company has made it **safe** for you to buy these machines because of many reasons:

You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a \$350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant—if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

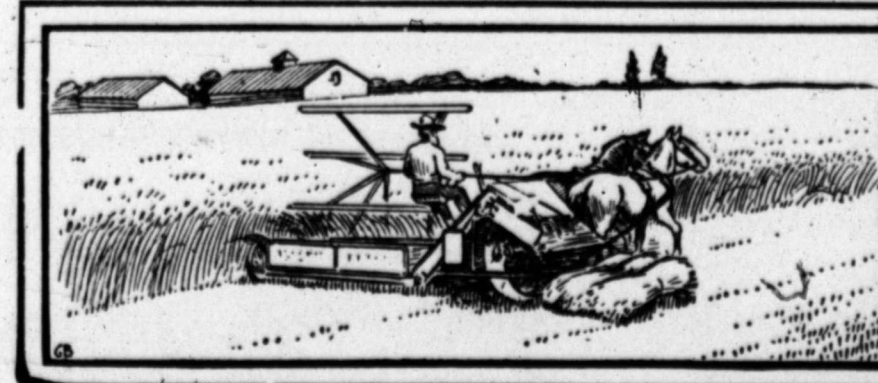
## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago,

U. S. A.

**International Line:**—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto-Buggies and Baler Twine.



him when he is running for a political office. It is the farmers business to know what is being done and to attend the primaries etc., to exert his influence for the right but

there is nothing to be gained by arguing on the street all day. Solid thought will do all concerned more good than a lot of hot air or a free for all fisticuff any day.

OUR DASHBOARD line holder making agents rich; every buggy owner buys; sample 25c. Wholesale Supply Co., Valdosta, Ga.

The Inspector wants agents.

**Odds and Ends**

Rain. Rain. Rain. If this keeps up, we'll have to incorporate a water dispensary system in our state laws.

Cultivation of wet land does that land more harm than good and helps the crop but little. It is sometimes necessary to get into the field early to keep the weeds down but, unless they are very bad, it is better to wait till the field is dry.

Don't forget to salt the animals once in a while. It is not a pleasing sight to see the cows and horses licking up the earth in order to get a little salt. All animals need a little salt but they prefer to take it by itself and it should be provided in a convenient box for them.

Is not Oklahoma to be represented in the national corn exposition at Omaha next December? Advertising pays in any business and we can raise the best corn in the country right here. We have surprised our sister states and the rest of the world in many ways already. Now, let's take the first prize on corn.

Alfalfa sheds water but poorly and many tons of this valuable feed are lost each year because of the stacks wetting deeply. A good hay barn will pay for itself in a very few seasons but, if you haven't a barn, use some old hay or grass for the base of the stack and top it out with some good, long slew grass. Draw the stack to a steep top, weight it and, after it has settled a week or so, top it out a second time.

Have you figured up your losses because of the rain? Go easy. Get off as light as you can and profit by mistakes you made. Make notes in full of the effect of the rain on your different fields. Turn down the corner of the note book here and read it carefully every spring before you plan your planting. We have no assurance that the same thing may not happen again. It pays to play safe.

Along with the other crops, don't forget that we are liable to a dry spell in July and August and the animals will need some good green forage at that time. Plow up a patch of the wheat ground and sow some cane or kaffir corn and don't make the patch too small. The feed will come in handy this fall and winter if there is any left over; and it will

pay to have plenty of it left over this year too.

Still thinking of going into the dairy business? Good. Talk it up to your neighbors and ship in a carload of good ones. You can get them much cheaper this way and the neighborhood will thank you in after years for the good you have done the community. But, remember, there are poor dairy animals in the best dairy districts so it will pay you to send a good judge of dairy stuff—or go yourself—to pick the best that can be got for the money, whatever you buy. Whatever you do, get a good bred, pure-bred dairy bull to head the herd.

The election of the Board of Agriculture by the delegates chosen in the farmers' institutes is to be held at Stillwater in August and every farmer is interested in this election. The powers of this Board are of great importance to the farmers and we want nothing but the strongest and best men on it. If the representatives chosen at your last regular meeting for this election has nothing definite in mind as to what he shall do at this election, arrange some way to have a special meeting of the farmers and help him in his decision. Now is the time for each farmer to get in his work; after the election, the Board does the work.

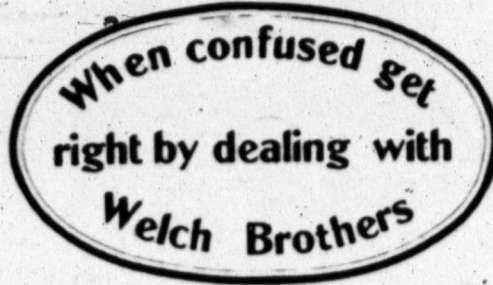
And the girls too. They are doing some thinking and can fully prepare themselves for the making of the "home beautiful" by a course at the college. The mother is a good teacher and the home is a good place to learn most of the necessary home duties but a college education broadens the mind and brings before the girls all that thousands of mothers have learned in many years of work and study. The teachers in charge of the different departments at the A. & M. are experts in their line and our girls deserve the best there is.

Just because the crops are not as promising as you had expected don't go and sell the livestock off the farm. If it is profitable for others to buy feed and winter the animals, why would not the same prove true for you? There is more close calculations and more profits to be realized from the raising of livestock on the farm than there is in any other business and just because you have not all of the necessary feeds on hand for carrying the stock through is no good reason for letting the other fellow make all of the money on them. There is little "luck" and lots of "business" on the farm.



A RELIC OF THE PAST.

**FELLOW STOCKMEN**



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The Secret of Success is to Ship Your Stock to Your Home Market—The Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.

Wm. Elmore, Frank Cooper, J. B. Ryan  
—BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880—

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They solicit your consignments to Kansas City. They are equipped to give the best possible service and result in every department of their business. Everybody knows them. Everybody will tell you they are "all right."

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Good Sales :: Prompt Returns

Ship to **HOPKINS, KIELY & Co.,**  
Kansas City Stock Yards

Write for Free Market Reports and any other information desired.

G. W. Spencer of Woodward, Cattle Salesman.

**IMPROVED ROAD MOVEMENT.****Importance Said to be Recognized by Taxpayers.**

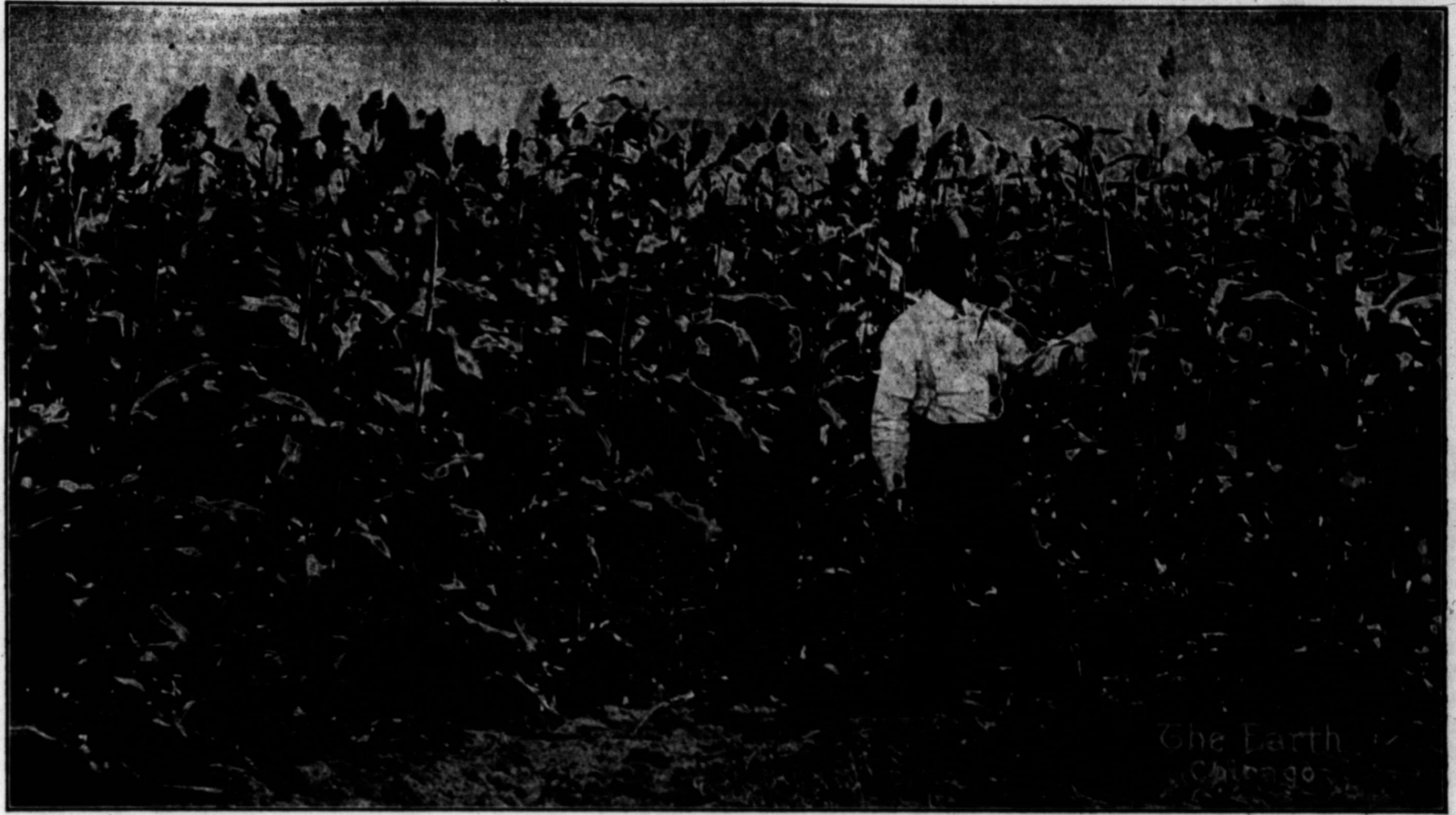
One of the drawbacks to the progress of rural development is bad roads. This fact is becoming generally recognized, and in nearly every state in the union there is manifested a tendency to remedy this evil by state appropriations for the establishment of good public highways, says the Architects and Builders' Journal. Among no class of people is the need of good roads realized better than by the farmers and others engaged in agricultural pursuits. Until recent years the same people opposed the idea of the state issuing bonds to raise money for this purpose, for by a false conception of economy they reasoned that the cost of modern improved highways would mean an increase of taxes.

Since, however, they have had practical demonstrations of the advantages of good roads by the saving they afford in time and the wear and tear of horses and vehicles, no class of people is more enthusiastic in their advocacy. It is not the farmer alone who is benefitted by the building of good roads. Others who for business or pleasure find it necessary to travel by public highways from city to city or from town to town appreciate the advantage of a smooth, solid roadbed. Like the railroad, these viaducts are an incentive to development, and it is demonstrable that wherever good roads have been established that section has developed in material prosperity and the value of property has enhanced. This is particularly true of the suburbs of large cities.

Improved roads have proved themselves to be an attractive incentive to urbanites to purchase lots and erect dwellings. Modern demands in this respect have enlisted the attention of road engineers who have devoted their thought and skill in the construction of these highways, and they are built from scientific plans instead of by the haphazard system which formerly prevailed and which was invariably attended by unsatisfactory results. The introduction of improved macadam and bitulithic paving has done much to popularize modern roads. Properly laid, they are durable and satisfactory. Economically considered, their cost is money well invested, as the relative relief from wear and tear, the facilitation of travel and the benefit resulting to proximate property more than compensate for the original outlay.

**HASKELL ORDERS PART OF RENTAL MONEY RETURNED.****State's Farms Have Been Damaged by Storms and State Will Stand the Loss.**

Guthrie, June 12.—Under a bill, passed by the legislature in April, all leases expiring between December 25, 1907, and April 15, of this year, were extended until January 1, next, if the lessee so desired, without further action of the commissioners of the land office. The commissioners were also empowered to make such advance in the rentals as seemed just and right. Lessees feeling themselves aggrieved might appear and get a readjustment. About the middle of April copies of the bill were sent out to the lessees affected, and they were informed that their rentals would be increased twenty-five per cent over what it was last year. The lessees were asked to write their objections, if any, to the proposed increase.

**LOTS OF FEED.**

The great damage to crops by wind and water and the delay of the planting season by reason of these uncontrollable circumstances have caused the board to abrogate its ruling, and at a meeting held this morning, it was decided that the increase would not be made. Today's ruling applies to agricultural, but not to grazing lands. Secretary Marr states that in all cases where these leases were extended under the provisions of the Durant bill, and a note was given with the contract, the lessee will be given credit on his note for an amount equal to the proposed raise. In all cases where rentals have been paid, rebates will be made to the lessees by draft, just as soon as the clerical force can figure up the amounts due and send out the letters.

**BUILD A SILO.**

As yet there are but few silos in Oklahoma and farmers, as a rule, view them as an expensive addition to the farm with few if any advantages for the ordinary stockman.

Silage is like alfalfa in one particular—that it is highly relished by all farm animals and is a very

economical feed on the farm. Not only has this feed a high feeding value but also it is very palatable to the animals and furnishes the succulent feed required by them for best production and development. Though we have become accustomed to wintering the horses and cattle on the dry feeds alone, we cannot obtain the best results by this procedure. A succulent not only is relished by the animals but it also aids in the digestion of the other feeds and keeps the animal in condition.

The larger the silo the cheaper will be the per ton capacity. It must not, however, be too large for the number of animals fed or there will be much loss from decay. When exposed to the air, silage will spoil in two or three days time and the stock will not eat it. When the silo is once opened, the silage should be fed continuously and the silo should be small enough that a layer about two inches thick over the entire surface will be taken off each day in the feeding of your animals, the feeding always being done from the top.

Silage will keep best in a deep

silo as the material thus becomes more firmly packed, excludes the air and is better preserved. A silo 28 feet high and 14 feet inside diameter will hold approximately 100 tons of corn silage and will feed from 20 to 25 cows 200 days. It will take from 8 to 10 acres of corn in an ordinary year to fill this silo and this corn can certainly be put to no better use than in the filling of the silo. Plan to build a round silo as any corners in the circumference tend to allow the entrance of air and much silage is in this way decomposed and wasted.

Give the boy a certain part of the farm or crops to take care of and then give him a good, fixed percentage of the crops for the work he puts on them. With this sort of treatment, he will take a great deal more interest in the farm, study for better crops and be a great help to you in the planning of the work for the following year. Teach the boy to do some thinking and give him good reasons for the work he is to do. Encourage his co-operation in the planning of the work and things will go much more smoothly.

**A NEW MEXICO RANCH HOUSE.**

## THE FARM HORSE

### The Healing of Wounds.

Animals on the farm are continually being injured by accidents that happen in a thousand different ways. Barb wire cuts are most frequent and a word or two of advice as to the proper treatment in the hands of farmers will not be amiss. The first thing to gain a correct understanding of a sane and effective method of treating wounds is to remember that nature does the healing and that remedies applied are simply for the purpose of assisting nature. The right mental attitude in this respect will tend to eliminate a thousand and one nostrums which are tried in rapid succession in the belief that there is somewhere, if it only could be found, a specific remedy with magical influence to bring about the desired recovery in a marvelous way. Mankind has been diligently seeking such remedies for thousands of years and is still keeping up the search. It is time that such a view of the situation, which is based purely upon superstition, should be eliminated and that we get down to principles based upon scientific research, and instead of groping blindly in the dark seeking the "where," let us always be ready to inquire "why."

The ordinary wound will heal of itself if not interfered with. This interference may be from germ infection, parasites or two much meddling with various applications on the part of man. Now, let us suppose a case. A horse has a badly lacerated leg from contact with a barb wire. The first thing to do, of course, would be to stop the bleeding. This can be accomplished by a tight bandage of clean, white muslin, tied directly over the wound or above it. Often the bleeding artery will protrude, and a thread can be run under it with a needle and the artery tied. Do not use flour, dirt, or cobwebs or anything of that sort on the wound; they are unnecessary and may produce a dangerous infection.

Having stopped the bleeding, remove the clots of blood and cut off the ragged edges of muscles with shears. A pan of antiseptic solution should be provided. One of the best and cheapest antiseptics on the farm good for man or beast, is Creolin. Add a teaspoonful of this to a pint of water that has been boiled. Place the knife, shears, etc., in this solution, and wash the hands before beginning. After having cleaned out the wound, wash it thoroughly with the antiseptic solution. See that there is good drainage from the wound at the bottom. Do not allow it to start healing with a pocket that will hold pus. As it is practically impossible to keep a wound on a horse antiseptic, it is not advisable for the former to tie up the wound; leave it exposed to the air and apply the antiseptic wash several times a day. Three good antiseptics are, corrosive sublimate, which can be purchased at the drug stores in tablets all ready for use; formalin is good, as is also a solution of boracic acid. After about a week, it is well to change to dry dressing, a powder composed of equal parts of boracic acid and charcoal and iodoform makes a very good dry dressing. Clean, air-slacked lime powdered over the wound twice daily, is very satisfactory. The so-called "proud flesh" is only unhealthy granulation. It is seldom advisable for the farmer to interfere with this condition by using caustics; the results are usually disastrous; better in this case call in a qualified veterinarian.

If magots should get into the wound, a little turpentine or chloroform will help to bring them to the surface, where they may be picked out. I did not mention sewing up the wound for reason that in case of the ragged barb wire cut, it is very seldom worth while to do so.

A wound, to heal properly, must be gotten perfectly clean and free from germs from the start and then kept clean. Remember that it is largely a matter of keeping dangerous germs out and giving nature a chance. Too much interference is often the cause of tardy healing of wounds.

GEO. H. GLOVER, D. V. M.,  
Veterinarian, Colorado Agricultural  
College, Fort Collins.

### Padlock Memoranda.

Don't forget that the horse has feelings as well as yourself. When you are completely tired out at night and feel that a good, cool bath would do you good, the horses usually are feeling about the same way, especially where the harness has rubbed all day. Bath the animal's shoulders every night when you remove the harness and you will prevent many sores and troubles.

Handle the colt continually from the date of its birth and you will save a whole lot of trouble when it comes time to break him. Show him that you are stronger than he from the first. Be gentle but firm in giving him his lessons and he will be your friend indeed at all times. A lump of sugar or an apple core will win him all the more closely.

Don't make the animals eat the musty or spoiled alfalfa or other hay. Let them pick it over but don't make them eat that alone or nothing. Not only is this a mean way to treat them but it may cause many disorders and troubles of the digestive organs that would cause much expense and loss later.

Look at the horses feet occasionally and keep them trimmed up in shape. Ill kept feet not only look bad but often cause lameness that might easily have been prevented by a little care beforehand.

When going to town on a hot day, start a little earlier and don't drive the team quite so hard. They feel the heat as badly as we do and none of us would like the idea of trotting all the way to town even though the day be cool.

### 30 lbs. Granulated Sugar 75c

With other groceries, which are equally as cheap. Freight paid on all merchandise East of the Rocky Mountains. Free Grocery List. Jewelry Catalogue, etc. Write today.

### DEERING MERCANTILE CO.

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Remember we have farms and stock to sell  
or exchange in Kansas, Texas and all parts  
of Oklahoma. If you have a farm or business  
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## We'll do the Rest

## LIGHTFOOT BROTHERS

Enid,

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## MR. BUSINESS MAN

When you are in position to use another stenographer or book-keeper or the two in one, phone or write the Employment Department of the Capital City Business College, Guthrie, Okla. You will appreciate securing help that is thoroughly trained to meet the practical demands of your office. The largest business college in the state must necessarily turn out the best trained help. Our services are free to you. Give us a trial and thereby do yourself a favor and some worthy young man or woman.



### THE PROBLEM OF SOIL FERTILITY.

(I. S. Drummond, Beaver, Okla.)

We think it is well understood that the settlement of this great south-west Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico by people who expect to make it a farming country will about exhaust the land now belonging to the United States that is good farming land. Even now homestead hunters find it difficult to discover good, smooth quarter sections on which to make settlement for a home for themselves and their children. And, truly, this is a rich inheritance that has fallen into the hands of those who have started in to face all the hardships of building a home in the wilderness. But the land is rich and the climate kindly and there need be few failures among these pioneers while doing their part to make the wilderness a blooming garden.

But what will they do with this grand, rich inheritance? Will they keep the land in as good condition for growing crops as it was when they got it, and make it even better, or will they do as our forefathers did, and make the land worthless? You remember that the farmers of the eastern part of the United States had as good a landed inheritance as this, and even better, for they had much timber and forest land, while we have but little. And yet that people destroyed their forests, mistreated and robbed their cultivated lands until they and their children were forced to abandon their farms and go elsewhere to make a living. It was not an isolated farm here and there that was made worthless by the farming methods of the last century; but hundreds of farms in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other eastern states were abandoned in the last fifty years because the land would not produce crops enough to pay the cost of cultivation. Even now the Agricultural Department at Washington is trying to get those farms inhabited again and made profitable by sending expert teachers there to show them how to make those farms remunerative, and bring the land back into something like its original fertility.

Now the same kind of farming that put so many of those eastern farms into their present unprofitable condition will, in a few years, put the rich lands of Oklahoma in the same condition. The old saw, "Always taking out of the meal tub and never putting back, soon comes to the bottom," applies to land just as appropriately as to the meal tub. Always taking the materials, which make plant growth possible, out of the soil, and never putting any back soon exhausts the soil. You may think the soil is so rich that it cannot be exhausted, but that is a sad mistake. Those old eastern farmers thought the same thing, and see where they landed. The farmers in England, Ireland, Germany and many other countries thought the same thing, with the result that the agricultural land could not be rented for enough to keep up the improvements, and the price of land fell off more than half at one time.

But those old farmers of the 17th and 18th centuries had a good excuse for letting their lands become poor which we of this age have not. They did not know what a plant required to make it grow, and in this age we do know, or can easily learn. Chemistry has done wonders in the last fifty years to show us what plants and grains are composed of, and what to apply to the soil to increase the growth. The farmers of a hundred years ago knew that manure applied to one kind of crop

would increase the yield fifty or one hundred per cent, while the same kind of manure applied to another kind of crop would ruin it entirely. We do know, or can easily learn.

It is a fact that very little was known about the principles underlying the use of fertilizers until the year 1840, when the German chemist, Baron Von Liebig, published his wonderful book on agricultural chemistry. The result of his experiments and researches he defines as follows:

First.—"A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the required form.

Second.—"With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man.

Third.—"The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure.

Fourth.—"The manure produced in the cause of husbandry is not sufficient to permanently maintain the fertility of a farm. It lacks the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, milk, live stock, etc."

Perhaps the greatest enlightenment the world has received on plant nutrition and the effects of artificial fertilizers was given by Prof. Paul Wagner, Director of the Experiment Station at Darmstadt, Germany, in his celebrated book, "The Rational Fertilization of Agricultural Plants." His experiments proved that plant growth depended upon the presence in the soil of these three substances: Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen. All these substances have their part to perform, and neither one can take the place of the other. So it follows that any one of these three substances seldom pays. The three must work together, and neither one will work alone.

Nitrogen is necessary for the production of protoplasm. (or, in other words, the physical basis of life.) Without it there can be no plant growth, and when present in excess, causes a rapid but watery and unnatural growth of plant, which is made at the expense of fruitfulness.

Phosphoric Acid is necessary for the healthy growth of plants. A deficiency of this substance in the soil will produce a pale, spindling growth of straw, with small product of grain. It has a marked effect on hastening maturity.

Potash forms a large proportion of all plants. It is essential to the growing parts of the plant, and without it there can be no full development of plant or seed. Excess of potash does not show any special effect on the plant, but a deficiency is surely followed by a weakened growth, a lack of fruitfulness, and an especially slow development of starch and woody fibre.

In reality, if the farmer of the present day understands these facts, that is, that these three substances, Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, are necessary to plant growth, and knows how much of each of these a crop of any kind takes out of the ground, then he knows how much he has to put back into the ground to keep it as good as it was, or make it better than it was originally. In our next article we will give some of the results of experiments made along these lines, as proven by chemical analysis, and give some plans for experiment plots and how to manage them, so that anyone can prove for himself just what his soil needs, or

lacks, in the growing of different crops. It may be that most farmers know as much or more than the writer does about these things, but we are going on the theory that there are some who do not know, and would be glad to find out how to grow better and bigger crops, and at the same time keep their land in as good condition as it is now, or even make it better.

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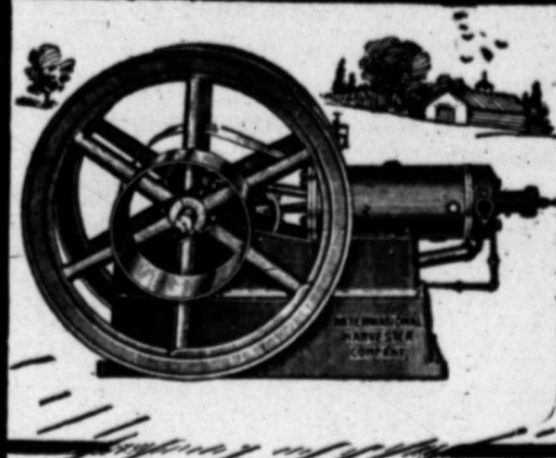
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## A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

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There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogues and particulars, or write the home office.

**F**ARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world-of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

It will shell the corn, grind feed, cut ensilage, turn the fanning mill, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

I. H. C. engines, being so simple, so efficient, so dependable, and furnishing abundant power at so little cost, have

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

(Incorporated)

## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### How to Feed Pullets for Laying.

Early pullets generally recognized as the most profitable winter layers, but it is commonly supposed that pullets hatched extra early are not so well adapted to this purpose. It has been thought these earliest pullets should receive special treatment designed to check the laying tendency during late summer, with the hope of getting larger egg yield in early winter. This treatment is called retarding. The pullets, just approaching maturity, are allowed a grass run, and a satisfying ration of whole grain with a limited proportion of beef scrap, but no ground grain.

It is thought by many that if these pullets should be forced, i. e., fed at rich, stimulating mash to induce egg production, they will lay a few small eggs and molt prematurely, thus greatly reducing their vitality; that in this case, it would be a long time before they would resume egg production, their bodies would be permanently stunted, and their eggs would continue smaller than is natural to their variety.

Experiments were therefore undertaken by Prof. J. E. Rice of the Cornell university experiment station to determine, if possible, the validity of these theories and of finding a method of feeding which could be recommended for early hatched pullets for best results in development, production and profit. The summaries given in a recent bulletin follow:

The findings drawn from the data of this experiment should in no case be accepted as final until verified by repeated experiments with vastly

more fowls. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets; ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets; produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets, produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets; gave better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets; made a greater percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets; showed less broodiness than retarded pullets; had less mortality than retarded pullets; showed better vigor than retarded pullets; showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.

Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than wet mash. Wet mash and grain fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry mash and grain fed pullets. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain. Pullets fed on grain were more inclined to develop bad habits than those having a mash. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay. Prolificacy made but slight difference in weight of hen and the weight of egg. The most prolific pullets did not always lay earliest. Pullets did not, as a rule, lay while molting.

### EXTENSION OF THE QUARANTINE LINES.

#### Farmers and Stockmen Aid the Board in the Fever Tick Eradication.

The whole of Oklahoma was at one time below the Texas Fever quarantine line and every carload of cattle from the territory was viewed with suspicion by cattle owners above the line. The federal government did much good work for the eradication of the tick and pushed the quarantine line down to the south row of counties in some parts of the territory. With the organization of the state board, the federal government did not stop its work and the two boards now at work are able to do quicker and more effective work in the infected section than was the one alone.

That the farmers and stockmen below the line are actively helping in this eradication and that the board themselves are by no means inactive is proven by the proclamation given herewith:

#### Proclamation.

Amendment to Live Stock Proclamation issued by the Board of Agriculture, March 16, 1908.

"WHEREAS, the farmers and stockmen in townships 20 north, Ranges 2, 3, and 4 East, I. M., known as Eden, Glencoe and Rose Townships, in Payne county, all that part of Cleveland county south of the line between townships 7 and 8 north, lying west of the Indian Meridian, and that part of Blaine county lying south of the Canadian river, have signified their willingness to co-operate with the Board of Agriculture of the State of Oklahoma and the Bu-

reau of Animal Industry of the United States in an effort to eradicate tick fever infection in the above mentioned areas, and to enforce all rules and regulations.

"It is hereby ordered that quarantine lines be established as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of township 20 north, range 1 east I. M.; thence following the township line between townships 19 and 20 east to the southeast corner of township 20 north, range 4 East I. M.; thence north following the range line between ranges 4 and 5 East I. M. to the township line between 20 and 21 North; thence west on the said line to the southeast corner of township 21 North, range 3 East I. M.; also a line beginning at the intersection of the Indian Meridian with the line between townships 7 and 8 North; thence south on said Indian Meridian to its intersection with the Canadian river. Also beginning at the northwest corner of Caddo county; thence east on the north line of said county to the Canadian river.

"During the continuance of these lines no cattle from the quarantined area of Oklahoma as described by B. A. I. Order No. 151, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, March 20, 1908, will be allowed to move into these townships, except as provided in rules 2 and 3 of the Live Stock Proclamation issued by the Board of Agriculture, March 16 1908."

J. P. CONNORS, Pres.  
CHAS. F. BARRETT, Sec.  
G. T. Bryan, Supt.

of Live Stock Inspector.  
Guthrie, Okla., June 5, 1908.



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## AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.

## Board of Agriculture Issues Comprehensive Bulletin Covering Entire State.

(Press Bulletin No. 3, June 5, 1908.)

The month of May, just passed, has, perhaps, presented more different kinds of weather, more varied climatic conditions, that affect the growing conditions of crops in a greater variety of ways than may affect the same crops in like manner for several years to come. The month opened with unseasonable cloudy, cold weather with scattered rains. The rainfall for that portion of the month, however, was below normal. The second week opened with cold, cloudy, and stormy weather with excessive precipitation in the northeastern section of the state, causing flood waters in the streams. Considerable damage resulted from the overflow and washing of bottom lands. The third week brought excessive precipitation for the entire state. Up to this time the extreme northwestern portion of the state was suffering from drouth, but on Friday afternoon, the 22nd, heavy general rains set in and continued for 24 to 30 hours. Traffic was stopped over the central and eastern portions of the state, due to the flooding of bottom lands and roads and the destruction of wagon and railroad bridges. In the central and northwestern portions of the state severe wind storms have occurred, doing great damage to personal property. Accompanying these have been considerable hail, which, in many instances, has damaged the growing crops and more, particularly the fruit to a considerable degree.

On May 8th inquiries were mailed to some 650 crop correspondents who had complied with the call issued during the month of April by this department, asking for information as to the growing condition of winter wheat, the acreage and condition of oats, the acreage planted to corn as compared with last year, the acreage and condition of cotton, alfalfa, Irish potatoes and relevant matter pertaining to the fruit of the state. These inquiries were returnable May 23rd. It is with this explanation that this department presents the accompanying figures as to the condition of the growing crops. Beyond question, the overflowing of streams and flooding of bottom lands caused by the excessive rains on the 22 and 23 have no doubt materially lowered the growing condition of the principal crops of this state; particularly so with corn and cotton, a considerable per cent of which will have to be replanted. It was impossible for this department to revise the figures subsequent to the great damage by the recent excessive rainfall. It might be fortunate in one way or another that this is so, for the reason that in cases of excessive rainfall and the flooding of bottom lands such as just experienced throughout this state, the damage to growing crops is too often over-estimated. However, the principal damage done to lands that are not overflowed, as we see it now, is that it is too wet for the farmers to work the ground. Cotton in many sections is getting foul.

Replies were received from 89 correspondents representing that number of municipal townships and reporting from 67 counties. From a summary of the replies the average condition of winter wheat on May 23rd, for the state, is 87.7 per cent. The acreage of oats sown the spring of 1908 as compared with that of 1907 is 87.4 per cent, showing a decrease of 12.6 per cent. The average growing condition is 87.5 per

cent. The reports indicate an increase of 7.3 per cent in the acreage of corn planted in the spring of 1908, and of this acreage 13.5 per cent has been or will be replanted, on account of wet weather, poor stand, etc. The acreage of cotton planted in the spring of 1908 is 103 per cent of that planted in 1907, showing an increase of 3 per cent. The average growing condition is 72.8 per cent. Seventeen and eightieths per cent of the acreage planted this spring will be replanted on account of wet weather, poor stand, etc.

The reports received indicate that 33,276 acres have been sown to alfalfa this spring, and the average growing condition of all alfalfa now growing is 92.2 per cent.

## Conclusions.

The average growing conditions of winter wheat as reported by the United States department of Agriculture on May 1, was 92 per cent. Comparing the condition in the above table it is apparent that there is a considerable falling off in the condition of winter wheat in this state—a decrease of 4.3 per cent. This can be accounted for in many sections on account of the presence of considerable rust. Wheat is ripening and later reports indicate that harvesting has begun in some sections.

The decrease in the acreage of oats can be attributed very largely to the fact that on account of the destruction of the entire crop of oats in the spring of 1907 by Spring Grain Aphis or so-called "green bug," the price of seed oats in the spring of 1908 was too high to warrant the sowing of a large acreage.

## Irish Potatoes.

Included in the inquiries was this question: "If Irish potatoes are grown in your township for commercial purposes, how does the acreage planted this year compare with that planted in the spring of 1907?" The replies indicate that 31 counties grow Irish potatoes more or less for commercial purposes; some of course more than others, and the summary indicates that there is an increase of 2.6 per cent in the acreage planted in the spring of 1908 over that planted in 1907. The average growing condition for the spring of 1908 is 85.0 per cent.

## Fruit.

The fruit throughout the state has suffered somewhat from late frost. The prospects for a full crop of fruit of all kinds as reported by the crop correspondents of this department indicate the same to be 69.6 per cent. This must not be interpreted to mean that all fruits are damaged to the extent of 30.2 per cent, but on account of some fruit being more susceptible to late frosts than others, the prospects for a full crop of all fruits are materially decreased. For instance, it is more common for apples and cherries to give promise of but one-half a crop than any other fruit. The peach crop for the state is not as heavy as last year, but the quality will be as good if not superior. We cannot, at this time, estimate the probable quantity that Oklahoma will export. Of the 67 counties reporting, frost damaged the fruit crop in 50 of them. It was not possible to obtain the per cent of damage.

We also included in the inquiries a question to the effect that if there were any farmers or orchardists in the townships preparing for a thorough campaign against insects or plant diseases by any system of spraying that the reporter furnish us with a list of the names. It is gratifying to note that in all counties where fruit is given any attention, the farmers are sufficiently interested to be practicing a thorough system of spraying. We know that it

is necessary and that in order for the public to become conversant with the principles of spraying and sprays they should communicate with the director of the experiment station, who will gladly furnish bulletins treating this subject.

Thus, on May 23rd, when all inquiries were to be returned, the growing condition of all crops gave promise of one of the best crop years Oklahoma has experienced, but with the excessive rainfall and damaging floods on the 23rd, it may materially decrease the condition and prospects of crops, but not enough that the damage cannot be repaired. We will endeavor during the month of June to ascertain, if possible, the extent of damage, the growing con-

dition of corn, cotton and some of the other minor crops, together with a nestimate of the yield of wheat and oats.

Correspondence is earnestly solicited from all who are interested in this work, and the state board of agriculture assures all that it is ready and willing to do all in its power to present reliable and accurate information to the public.

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## The Book of 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 plant, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, its introduction into North America 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.	XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules.
II. Universality of Alfalfa.	XV. Alfalfa for Sheep Raising.
III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops.	XVI. Alfalfa for Bees.
IV. Seed and Seed Selection.	XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry.
V. Soil and Seeding.	XVIII. Alfalfa for Food Preparation.
VI. Cultivation.	XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City.
VII. Harvesting.	XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation.
VIII. Storing.	XXI. Nitro-Culture.
IX. Pasturing and Soiling.	XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor.
X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff.	XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa.
XI. Alfalfa in Beef-Making.	XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements.
XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy.	XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard.
XIII. Alfalfa for Swine.	XXVI. Practical Experience with Alfalfa.

The book is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages (6½x9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued.

The price of this great book is \$2.00. It will be sent postage paid to any address for that price, together with the Inspector for a full year. That is, we furnish the Inspector a year and the book for the price of the book alone.

Or, we will furnish the book free, postage paid, as a premium for eight new annual subscriptions at 50 cents each, or four three-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. There is no room for agents' commissions in the above, and the subscriptions will have to be sent in direct to the Inspector.

Address all orders to the

### LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

Enid, Oklahoma.

# DAIRY DEPARTMENT

## THE COW AND THE FEED.

### Beef and Dairy Animals Differ in Their Assimilation of Feeds.

The editor of the dairy division of the Inspector is decidedly in favor of the one purpose cow. We know that there is good money to be made in the raising of fine beef for the market and know still better that there is big money both for the farm and the farmer in the dairy business but we have yet to "be shown" what advantages and what great profit there is in the dual purpose animal. We would not declare that there is no money to be made with these so-called "two-purpose" animals but we do believe that any man trying to do business with this class will inevitably tend to one extreme or the other and will, from the first to the last, lose money because he could do so much better with either the beef or the dairy breeds, strictly.

A man may have one animal, or even a whole herd, that presents a good beef carcass and, at the same time, gives enough milk for the family use, and the good wife may sell some butter in town but, consisting the feed and care required for the development of this animal and its annual production, does she net the owner a sufficient profit? If you have this class of animals on the farm, is there any one of them you could pick out as both a good producer of beef calves and of milk? If this can be done with any individual you have, can you be sure of her offsprings' being the same? Even allowing that there is some profit in the keeping of such animals, a man can never be sure of the leading characteristics or qualities of the offspring and must continually work in the dark and trust to "luck" for results. Having one animal of superb beef qualities and another of good dairy qualities in the same herd or breed does not signify the value of the breed for dual purpose individuals.

Here is the point: every individual requires a certain amount of feed for their maintenance. All of the food assimilated, above that required for maintenance, is used in the development of some kind of energy. Nature in the first place, fitted the cow only for maintenance and reproduction but here man "butted in" and developed the animal along lines to better fit his needs. Practically all of the cattle of the present day are abnormal developments of nature's first cow and, where developed to any great degree in any direction, they must be considered more as live machines in the hands of man than as normal products of nature.

The production of prime beef and the production of large quantities or rich qualities of milk are opposite extremes of nature in the cow and create an unbalanced condition for production of either when both are bred into the same animal. If one animal does seem to fill the dual purpose idea, the offspring from that individual will invariably tend toward either the one or the other of the definite types and all of the work of the owner in breeding is frustrated by the "scattering" caused by antagonism of the two stable types. Either type may be developed to an almost incredible degree when kept to itself but the mixing of the two embodies work without definite results.

The ideal beef animal is one that will consume large quantities of feed and put every bit of it, outside that required for maintenance, into the carcass. The ideal dairy animal will consume large quantities of feed also but every bit of that feed, outside the maintenance ration will be put into the milk pail. None of us care to fool with animals that it is necessary to under-feed in order to prevent their becoming too fat for producing milk, or, those that will not put fat on their backs when we are working for the rounded out beef carcass. The two types should be kept entirely separate. If you want to raise both beef and dairy animals it will pay to keep two distinct herds but, in almost any case it pays a man to specialize in one line and to make that line the best possible throughout.

If you are going into the dairy business at all, select and breed to the dairy type of animals strictly and don't try to produce beef in the same herd. Don't be satisfied with ordinary results but plan and work for the development of a productive, profitable herd. Breed for the dairy and let the beef go and you may more than double your returns. The cow giving 800 pounds of butter a year requires little more care and attention than the one giving 300 pounds. The \$20 to \$40 received for the beef calf is made to look mighty small when placed beside the \$90 to \$110 received for butter-fat and the expense of production is practically the same in either case. It will pay to develop the dairy.

### NOTES.

Wisconsin has produced a cow that gave 1164 pounds of butter in one year. How long before Oklahoma can do the same?

You can't make big money at the dairy business with so-called "milk strain of beef cattle. Get some good dairy animals and quit cussing the creameryman.

A cream separator is a great machine but it can't make the butter-fat increase in the milk. It is very easy to regulate the thickness of the cream but the cows are the milk regulators.

Rich food don't make rich milk but it does run up the expense bill. Light feed is even more expensive in the long run. Figure on mixing the two in the right proportions and you will obtain much better results.

Look out for the dry spell next month. If you haven't planted a little eain, kaffir corn or field corn for the cattle during this dry spell, better put it in now. The herd should have some succulent feed the year round. Figure for this winter too.

Financial Countess is the name of a Jersey cow owned by C. F. Parfel of Folden, Colo., which is making a new record. She already has surpassed the present world's record, held by Olive Dunn, owned by A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N. H., for 729 pounds of butter in ten months. The world's record for all breeds of cows is held by Paline, a Holstein, with 32.42 lbs. of butter and 2,954 lbs. of milk in 30 days. Parfel hopes to beat this with Financial Countess in another year's test, but she has not equaled it this year.

"Come on in fellers, the milk's fine," said the big blow fly as he dived into the open pail of milk. He had just been feeding on the barn yard filth and the bath was badly needed.

"Starved to death" said the one-eyed cat as she helped herself to the inviting feast. She had just finished washing a large family of kittens and merely helped herself to the milk while the farmer was turning the cows out to pasture.

"Absolutely pure" said the milkman as he delivered the wholesome milk to his city customers.

But this all hapened in Europe.

Frequently the cow is blamed for not producing a large quantity of milk. When investigated it generally turns out that the real fault lies with the owner, or the feeder of the cow. "Feed literally," says Prof. Washburn of Missouri "The first portion of food consumed by the cow is appropriated by her own body. If quantity of food only sufficient for this maintenance be given, she can not for any length of time continue to give milk. If it costs 15 pounds of food a day the cow, and she receives but 15 pounds, she cannot yield a profit. If she receives 20 pounds of food a day, there are 5 pounds of overflow or surplus food, which can be used for the production of milk. If she consumes 25 pounds a day she has ten pounds of overflow food or twice as much with which to make milk as when she received only 20 pounds of food a day. As a general proposition and a safe rule, when the cow is fresh in milk, the more food she can be induced to consume up to the point of losing her appetite the more cheaply she will produce milk."

### Food Value of Milk.

The food value of milk is brought out forcibly in a recent pamphlet written by Prof. J. B. Lindsey of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture

and published by the State Board of Agriculture.

Milk of average quality at market prices furnishes more food for the money than do more expensive kinds of meat, such as beef, mutton, and pork, and is much cheaper than such special foods as eggs or oysters, or most vegetables and fruits. Only breakfast foods, etc., are cheaper sources of energy than milk. A glance at Prof. Lindsey's table shows that milk at six cents a quart furnishes the same amount of protein as round beef at sixteen cents or roast pork at twelve cents. That is to say, a dollar's worth of either of these foods contains an equal amount of protein. Even where milk is sold as high as ten cents per quart, a dollar will buy as much protein when spent for milk as if spent for lamb chops at twenty-five cents per pound, sirloin beef at thirty cents, or eggs at thirty-six cents per dozen.

Professor Lindsey thinks milk should occupy a larger place in daily diet than is ordinarily given. In experiments at the Maine State College it was found that when the students were allowed free use of milk the extra milk consumed replaced the other animal food to a nearly corresponding extent, and the milk diet was not only less costly than the meat, but was fully as satisfactory. When skim-milk is used the food value is obtained at even less cost since the value as a food does not depend very much on the cream, and at the price at which it is valued in most country districts, about one-half cent a quart, it is one of the very cheapest foods, and can be used to advantage in place of water in cooking, adding greatly to the value of the foods with which it is mixed. Hardly any food returns so much of its food value because there is no loss in cooking and no waste. It is palatable, easily digested, and according to Prof. Lindsey is entitled to be classed among the most economical human foods.

## St. Louis National Stock Yards

### National Stock Yards, Ill.

#### Some facts to prove that we are growing.

Receipts in 1907 exceeded the receipts of 1906 by Ninety Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty head of live stock regardless of the financial depression in November and December, which held many thousands off of the markets.

Our cattle and hog business for the ten months ending October 31st, 1907, was over Two Hundred and Thirty Nine Thousand head greater than for the ten months of 1906. Cattle receipts from Oklahoma in 1907 amounted to 219,726 head against 208,319 head received in 1906 an increase of over Eleven Thousand Cattle.

Cattle receipts from Kansas increased over Fifteen Thousand head over the business of 1906.

Quarantine cattle receipts in 1907 amounted 512,489 against 469,149 head in 1906 an increase of Forty Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty.

We made these in the face of a heavy loss in November and December occasioned by the financial depression. We wish to express to Oklahoma and Kansas friends our appreciation of their support which made this excellent showing possible.

**SOME MORE FACTS** Eight local packing houses, many Brokers, numerous Eastern order buyers and an exceedingly large butcher trade in this vicinity serve to make this a most competitive market. Strong competition makes high prices, and this is the reason why this market has averaged the highest in the country.

**JUST ONE MORE FACT** The horse and mule market of the St. Louis National Stock Yards is pre-eminently the largest in the world. Horse auction sales every day, except Saturday and an adequate supply of mules on hand.

**SEED CORN FOR NEXT YEAR.**

**Now is the Time to Begin Planning for Next Year's Seed.**

It is impossible to pick the best seed corn from the crib and right now is the time to keep your eyes open for prolific and fast growing stalks for seed next year. Some readers, at first thought, may think that this is a subject entirely out of date at this time when we have so many other things to bother on the farm but successful farming calls for more energy and forethought than does any other vocation and practically nothing is out of date there excepting the old fashioned tools of a few years ago.

A thirty or forty bushel yield is not the best that can be gotten from our Oklahoma soils and we are a people who are not to be satisfied with anything less than the best to be had. A part of the quantity and quality of the crop depends upon the season and the cultivation afforded it, but the greatest secret of success with any crop lies in the careful and intelligent selection of the seed. Not only is it necessary that we have a first class quality of corn but also we must have a large quantity of this class per acre for best results.

If you have not planted a breeding plot of corn away from the rest of the field, you can yet do much in the large field of corn for the breeding of good seed corn. Though we cannot expect to obtain nearly as satisfactory results by this latter method, there are a few points that may aid in the improvement of individual stalks or plots in the field.

The female cells on the silks of the corn plant are fertilized by the male cells on the tassel, and the male cells may fertilize both its own stalk and any other which the pollen may reach. All of us have come to realize the influence of the sire upon the offspring in animals but we forget to figure the same influence in plants. The weak or barren stalk of corn will tend to produce nubbins. With this idea in mind it will be easier to work toward a desired end and the sensible thing to do is to get into the field, or one corner of it, and cut the tassels off the weaker stalks before they become ripe.

The best results cannot be obtained in the large field of corn as the pollen from the tassels may be blown a great distance but we can choose the best corner of a field and cut the tassels from the weaker stalks so that the most of the ears of corn will be fertilized from the stronger and better tassels. Though the Inspector is most interested in the introduction and breeding of good livestock in Oklahoma, we cannot stop at livestock alone and we hope to help all in the improvement of both livestock and crops. Think the corn breeding proposition over and try it on your own field. Good seed includes both quality and quantity producers.

**NEW METHOD OF STACKING SMALL GRAIN.**

(C. T. Pritchard, Clay County, Mo.)

For stacking wheat or other bundle grain so the stack will not take water, commence stack or rick any way you wish, but when you have got stack up about 4 feet high, just reverse the usual way of stacking

and work from the center to outer edge instead of from outer edge to center. When you commence at center, lay down two or three bundles so as to get a good pitch to bundles before working outer edge.

Be sure and keep center high and outer edge low, or it is a good idea to shock it up nearly straight once in a while in the center, and as you work out near the outer edge give bundles a little less pitch. Do not try to place bundles too close together on outer edge of stack, give them plenty of room, so when stack settles the outer edge will settle and center remain solid.

This way of stacking is about the same as one shock on top of another. You can have any pitch you desire to bundles. You should have at least third pitch to all bundles, but to have half pitch would be better. This way is easy and fast. It does not require an expert to stack this way. Anyone that can build a shock ought to be able to stack it this way. There is no slip or slide in this way of stacking, and it surely keeps stack dry. If you are stacking the usual way, working from outer edge to center, and your stack should commence

to slip, just go to center and work out and see how quick you can stop the slipping.

The weather bureau predicts dry weather for awhile. It will be most welcome in Oklahoma.

**POPULAR GARDENING.**

During the spring of 1907 there were purchased in the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Kansas and Colorado 2,778 packets of so called "commission" vegetable seeds by the bureau of plant industry. In the tests made the germination of many kinds of seed was surprisingly low. The average germination of 135 samples of carrot seed tested was 45.4 per cent, of 141 samples of onion seed 45 per cent, of 331 samples of cabbage seed 40.8 per cent, of 47 samples of pepper seed 33.7 per cent, of 35 samples of salsify seed 27 per cent, while of 69 samples of parsley seed only 20.8 per cent germinated.

According to a Canadian fruit grower, wood ashes make a good fertilizer for currants with barnyard manure. There is little danger of giving the currant plantation too much fertilizer

Unfortunately it is usually the other way, this fruit being often very much neglected.

As to the time required for peas to become ready for use after planting Country Gentleman says: On our own grounds, for example, Nott's Excelsior, a standard variety of peas, was ready for picking in 1906 at sixty-five days from planting, while in 1907, on the same ground, we had to wait eighty-three days for the first mess. This should indicate how unsafe any exact statement is.

One good sowing of parsley is sufficient for the season.

The garden soil should be allowed to dry out well, so that it is mellow. Plowing soggy ground will require more labor in obtaining a good, smooth surface, and therefore poor seed beds often result.

For early transplanting into the garden the cabbage variety of lettuce is generally used. The Romaine or Cos lettuce is a tender and crisp variety, forming tall, elongated heads, which, as a rule, require tying, though in some kinds, as the Express, this is not required.

Sow celery seed somewhat thinly in order that the young plants may not crowd. Select a warm spot in the garden after the soil has become dry so that it will work fine and smooth, then cover the seed rows lightly.

**The Champion of Oklahoma**



**COUNCIL CHIMES**

**The Fastest Chimes-Mambrino King Stallion**

**Winning Race Record 2:07 1-2**

He won ten races in one season and was not defeated. He won thirty heats in one season without a break. He won fourteen heats that averaged faster than 2:10. He won a third heat in 2:07 1-2, a fourth in 2:07 3-4. He has never lost a race he won a heat in. In 1900 he won ten races and was not defeated. In 1901 there were 167 pacers raced on the Grand Circuit and only two stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Aububon Boy, 1:59 1-4, won more money than Council Chimes. He started in nine races, won five races, the four he lost were all won by the World's Champion, Dan Patch. He has defeated in races 51 horses with records of 2:10 or better. He has won more heats, more races and more money than any stallion in Oklahoma. Every colt sired by him that has been worked ninety days can go in the list. A two year old trotter by him won a \$1,000 stake at Hutchinson in 1907. Five colts by him all under three years of age have sold for \$7,500.

**F. S. KIRK, Enid, Okla.**

**Council Chimes will make the season at my farm 2 1-2 miles east of Enid.**

# SWINE DEPARTMENT

## RATIONS FOR FATTENING HOGS.

Bulletin No. 80 of the Oklahoma Agricultural Station.

Though but a new state, Oklahoma stands well to the front in pork production. According to recent statistics she stands eleventh in order among the states according to the number of hogs raised with 1,588,000 head. And not only have we large numbers of hogs, the quality is also very fair in a majority of sections. The improvement of no other class of stock has received so much attention in this state as has the improvement of the hog. Though the horses and cattle are generally lacking in quality yet the quality of our hogs is almost equal to that of those in any of the older states. Of course there is still room for great improvement but our farmers deserve credit for what has already been accomplished and we do not doubt that they will continue in the good work so well begun. Wide awake men realize that with high priced corn it is impossible to make good profits by feeding inferior stock and so they raise the class of hogs that will produce the greatest returns. The hog that requires 800 pounds of corn is not wanted if hogs can be secured that will produce the same gain for 500 pounds of corn or less.

But even with the best improved hogs, the largest profits are not assured unless they are properly fed and managed. Throughout the corn belt, corn is the staple grain used in feeding hogs and it is usually the cheapest grain we can use for this purpose. Yet when it reaches a price that has prevailed the past season, only the most judicious feeding can be practised if there be any hope of securing profitable returns.

Corn alone is not a good ration for hogs. The growing animal requires a certain proportion of muscle forming material along with the fattening nutriment of the food. From the farmer's standpoint, the important functions of the protein are the production of lean meat, tendons, wool, hair, and building up and maintaining the vital organs of the body. The carbohydrates and fat are used in the formation of fat and in the production of the heat and energy of the animal body. Corn is rich in the fat forming compounds but is deficient in protein and consequently the best results cannot be obtained by feeding it alone. Even when hogs are considered fairly well matured and are simply being fattened, experiments have demonstrated that better results are obtained by feeding a ration containing a higher percentage of protein than is contained in corn. Of course the price of the different food stuffs obtainable will influence the feeder in making his selection and there may be conditions, such as low priced corn and high priced protein concentrates that would justify him in feeding a ration consisting entirely of corn.

During the summer months, there is probably no cheaper ration than corn and alfalfa pasture in the districts where alfalfa can be grown successfully. Even where alfalfa does not do well, there are other pasture crops, such as wheat, rape, cowpeas, soy beans, etc., which are valuable adjuncts to corn. But many farmers may be so situated that they find it advisable to buy some commercial food to supplement corn in preference to growing pasture crops.

The station has just completed a hog feeding experiment conducted for the purpose of determining the relative value of different food stuffs as supplements to corn and bulletin No. 80 gives details of the experiment and results in full.

Write the Oklahoma Experimental Station at Stillwater for this bulletin.

## THE POLAND CHINA HOG.

The Poland China hog is an almost perfect meat making machine. It is not excelled by any breed of any kind of live stock for converting feed into flesh.

It has a voracious appetite, a good digestion and is lazy—not using much of its energy in useless travel or excitement. It does well under any conditions where food is abundant. It will stand heavy feeding and considerable neglect.

The Poland China is a quick feeder and is quick maturing. When properly handled it is ready for the market at any time after six months of age, whenever the price is right.

It is a typical lard hog, with a thick, short, massive body, fine quality of bone, hair and skin, small, fine head and short legs. It is thick fleshed with heavy shoulders and hams and broad, thick loins.

The meat is fine grained but with too large a proportion of fat on the matured animal. The Colorado Packers find that when the Poland China is marketed fat at 190 to 220 pounds live weight, the meat is fully up to the requirements of the best markets. Above these weights there is too much fat.

The chief fault of the Poland China is that many strains, through overfeeding of corn, are poor breeders, having only one to four pigs in a litter. Such pigs are usually choice feeders but the number is too small to make it profitable to keep the sow.

Where the sows are selected from prolific strains and fed muscle and bone making feeds, they are as prolific as those of any breed. Three Poland China sows on the Colorado Agricultural College farm, had last spring, thirty-nine live pigs.

In selecting Poland Chinas for breeders choose hogs that are from prolific strains on both the sire and dam's side. They should have the typical qualities as described above. Be careful to get animals with wide, roomy shoulders and with slightly arched backs.

H. M. COTTRELL,

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

## Mistakes in Feeding Hogs.

J. L. Stratton told the farmer's institute of Franklin county, Kansas, of these twenty-one mistakes in feeding hogs:

1. It is a mistake for the inexperienced to undertake the feeding of hogs unless he expects to make a study of it and improve upon his mistakes.

2. It is a mistake for a city farmer, living in town, to trust the feeding of the hogs to the average hired man. He is not likely to make a success of it.

3. It is a mistake to try to raise hogs on an exclusive diet. You ask what kind of food to give them. I will ask what kind of feed can be produced on your farm and in your locality, then give them a variety of it. These feeds should be given in

such relation to each other as to meet the varied needs of the swine system.

4. It is a mistake to forget that the hog is a grazing animal.

5. It is a mistake if the hog is not fed in a clean pen, free from both dust and mud.

6. It is a mistake to either overfeed or underfeed.

7. Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the liquids before the solid food.

8. It is a mistake to feed constipating food and nothing to correct it.

9. It is a mistake to feed breeding stuff as if you were fitting it for the market.

10. It is a mistake to feed all sizes together whenever the smaller ones are to a disadvantage.

11. It is a mistake not to provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the feed.

12. It is a mistake not to grow the pigs rapidly from birth to market. They should gain every pound possible on the way.

13. It is a mistake to feed the brood sows much corn before farrowing. She should have cooling and laxative foods.

14. It is a mistake to feed her heavily for some days after farrowing.

15. It is a mistake to feed her pigs sour food when they are learning to eat.

16. It is a mistake to fail to feed the pigs bone and muscle forming materials during their growth.

17. It is a mistake to try to feed both the pig or the hog and the worms that may be in him or the lice that may be on him. And the hog would tell you so if he knew how.

18. It is a mistake if hogs are not fed at regular intervals.

19. It is a mistake, as a rule, to feed too many months before marketing.

20. It is a mistake to feed high-priced feeds and then market at a loss. Figure your probable gain or loss and govern yourself accordingly.

21. It is a mistake for any feeder to think himself so wise that he can learn nothing more.

## Big Sale of Big Hogs.

The Inspector is just in receipt of a letter from J. R. Sparks of Hunter who tells us that he expects to hold a public sale of Poland Chinas at Hunter on November 12th. He has the large, smooth and prolific strains of this breed in his herd and it will pay anyone interested in the Poland China hog to be present at this sale. Good blood pays. Whether you intend to buy or not, get out and see what others are doing.

## Feeding Sheep in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma experiment station in a recent bulletin gives some valuable suggestions and recommendations on handling a flock, based on investigation and experience. Crab grass and other weeds that grow so luxuriantly in many of the corn and stubble fields of Oklahoma would make excellent forage for sheep. Lambs turned into a corn field will eat the grass and practically all of the weeds before they will touch the corn; and by virtue of the manure, will leave the field in vastly better shape for the succeeding crop.

## How to Start a Flock.

In going into the sheep business, it is advisable to start with a small flock. Success is largely influenced by experience. The small flock is very easily handled, and as it increases the owner's experience in-

creases, so that he is able to cope with the problems that may present themselves. Many amateurs make a failure of the business by starting in with a large flock, as they have not the experience nor the facilities for handling them. If you start with grades, use only pure-bred sires of some one particular breed. Do not select a ram from one breed one year and one from another breed the next year, as no improvement can be expected where such a method is followed. The standard of a flock can be raised very rapidly by using two good sires each year and culling out the inferior ewe lambs.

In order to obtain best results, lambs should be taught to eat grain as early as possible. Corn and oil cake in pea form make a very good ration. The lambs could be fed grain in a creep, that is, an inclosure into which the lambs may pass, but the entrance to which is not large enough to allow the ewes to enter. The first six months if the lamb's life are the most important, and though the pasture may be abundant, large profits will be realized on the grain fed.

## Dip Twice a Year.

It is advisable to dip sheep twice each year, in the spring and fall. The spring dipping should be done shortly after shearing has been done, at which time the lambs should also be dipped, as the ticks are likely to leave the ewes and get on the lambs after the former have been sheared. Any of the standard coal tar dips, such as kresol, zenoleum, etc., will prove satisfactory, though some shepherds prefer a sulphur dip. In using the coal tar dips, better results have been obtained by using stronger solutions than are recommended in the directions accompanying the preparations. Dipping is the only practical method of keeping the flock safe from the ravages of ticks, lice and scab.

## Ration Tests.

Last fall the station decided to carry on an experiment for the purpose of testing the merits of different rations. These rations were as follows: First, alfalfa hay and corn meal; second, cowpea hay and corn meal; third, alfalfa hay, corn stover, corn meal and cottonseed meal; fourth, prairie hay, corn meal and cottonseed meal. All of the feed-stuffs used in the experiments are in common use in Oklahoma. As a result of this test the following conclusions were arrived at:

Alfalfa hay or cowpea hay with corn makes an excellent ration for fattening lambs from the standpoint of rapidity of gains, economy of gains, and quality of the finished product.

Even when corn stover was given a value of \$4 a ton a ration consisting of equal parts of alfalfa hay and corn stover for roughness and three parts corn meal and one part cottonseed meal was almost as economical as a ration consisting of alfalfa hay and corn meal.

Though smaller and more expensive gains were made on prairie hay, corn meal and cottonseed meal, the quality of the finished carcasses was equal to that of those from the lambs fed the other rations.

In order to secure the minimum amount of shrinkage in shipping, lambs should be fed prairie or bermuda hay for the roughness for a couple of days before shipping.

The results of this single experiment cannot be taken as final. It is the purpose of the experiment station to duplicate this work for three or four successive winters and to take the average of the several experiments as the correct result, if there be any difference.

**WOLVES AND LOCO.**

**Stupendous Loss to Cattlemen, Especially From Loco.**

It seems almost incredible, but, notwithstanding the rapid settlement of the western plains, the stockmen of this country suffer losses estimated at millions of dollars from wolves and from "loco" weeds, says William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record-Herald in a letter from Washington. In Colorado alone it is estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of cattle are ruined every year by going crazy as a result of eating those weeds, and in an address before the National Live Stock Association at Denver a prominent ranchman declared that from 15 to 20 per cent of the annual increase of the herds and flocks in that state were killed by wolves. A well known ranchman in Montana estimated that the loss to that state was 15 per cent annually from the same cause. Other authorities estimate that every family of wolves will destroy \$3000 worth of stock per annum. The amount of game killed is much less easily determined than that of cattle, but in the mountain countries, particularly in winter, the wolves are compelled to live on deer, antelope, elk, jackrabbits, grouse and other animals and birds. The same is true of the timbered regions in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. On Grand Island, the game preserve of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company in Lake Superior, near Marquette, one gray wolf killed thirteen deer and one caribou within thirty days.

The "loco" weed is even more deadly. It is a Spanish word and means "crazy," because after eating it cattle, sheep and horses seem to lose their senses, behave in a most unnatural manner, and finally become sick and die. A "locoed" horse is quite common among the cowboys—even more common than a "locoed" man, although the latter is a familiar object. The term is common in the western country, you often hear about some one who is "plumb locoed." That explanation is offered for an excuse for eccentric behavior.

There are two kinds of loco weeds, known to botany as aragallus lamberti and astragalus mollissimus, both of which produce the effect of drunkenness or insanity in cattle, sheep, and horses. Dr. True, physiologist of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, assisted by Dr. C. Blythe Marsh and Dr. Albert C. Crawford, have been making a thorough investigation of the subject in connection with the other poisonous plants and have determined beyond question that the weed is not only guilty of all the charges that are brought against it by ranchmen and cowboys but it is almost invariably fatal. They have discovered, however, that locoed cattle can in most cases be cured by a course of treatment with strychnine, while locoed horses can generally be cured with Fowler's solution. Dr. Marsh says that the animals under treatment must not be allowed to eat the weed and should be given not only nutritious food, but food with laxative properties. To this end magnesium sulphate will correct the constipation which is almost universal among locoed animals, and will serve to some extent as an antidote for the poison.

There seems to be no way of ridding open cattle ranges of the loco weed, although it is possible to exterminate them in fenced pastures. The department of agriculture recommends ranchmen to root up the

weed whenever they find it and wherever possible organize parties for that purpose. In that way a considerable portion of the annual loss may be prevented.

Dr. Vernon Bailey of the biological survey of the department of agriculture has been making an investigation of the wolf question and has gathered some interesting and important information. He says that wolves still occupy most of their original ranges, and declares that there numbers have not been reduced to any considerable extent outside of the thickly settled regions. There are several groups, the coyote or prairie wolf, the large gray and black timber wolf, commonly called "lobos;" the red wolf of Southern Texas, and the brindle wolf of Mexico, the light gray wolf of the central plains, the white wolf of northern Canada and Alaska, and the large black or dusky wolf of the northern coast region.

The large gray wolf is the most abundant and most destructive to stock, and continues to hold his ground in the thinly settled ranching districts of Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Western Texas. As the buffalo and other game have disappeared they have been compelled to live upon the cattle and sheep that have taken their place on the ranges.

Dr. Bailey gives many interesting suggestions as to the best method of trapping, poisoning and hunting wolves and finding the dens of the young. He believes that if his directions are followed and that if liberal bounties are offered for skins their numbers can be kept down sufficiently to prevent serious depredations. Prime wolf skins are worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00 each, which is enough to induce trappers and enterprising ranch boys to make an effort to secure them, particularly if the bounties are continued.

The record of bounties paid in the last twelve years in Wyoming, the heart of the wolf country, indicates in a general way the abundance of the animals. Nearly 21,000 wolf skins have been brought in during that time, an average of about 1800 a year, and \$67,866 has been paid by the state at the rate of \$3, \$4 and \$5 a skin. In addition to this many ranchmen have paid private bounties as an inducement to hunters and trappers.

Arthur J. Tisdell, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, declares that wolves in that section destroy not less than half a million dollars worth of animals every year, notwithstanding a bounty of \$20 that is paid on their skins. And in the neighboring counties the pest is just as bad. The stock killed by wolves is mainly cattle. The number cannot be determined, because no records are kept. Calves and yearlings are generally selected by the wolves for slaughter, because they are less capable of defending themselves, and are usually eaten alive. More cattle are killed than eaten; wolves will seldom return for a second meal on the same animal.

Occasionally an animal will escape with its haunches terribly mutilated, but does not live long, for the ranchmen maintain that if "a critter feels the fangs of a wolf it will die of blood poisoning."

Up in the timber regions of Minnesota, northern Michigan and Wisconsin bounties have been paid for many years, and Dr. Bailey asserts that from 1866 to 1895 they reached the total of \$261,987. The following table shows the number of skins brought in and the amount of boun-

ties paid in Minnesota alone during the years named:

Year	No. of skins.	Bounty paid.
1896	2,000	\$ 17,071.64
1897	3,344	14,978.29
1898	1,717	4,383.32
1899	2,184	5,579.39
1900	2,349	6,037.05
1901	8,947	27,765.91
1902	841	2,859.28
1903	3,929	17,476.52
1904	4,235	23,800.98

Total 9 yrs., 29,346 \$119,952.38  
Dr. Bailey does not give the figures for the later years.

**SEED EXPERIMENTS.**

**Cultivation of Small Grains and Use of Heavy and Light Seed.**

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 104 giving the result of seven years' experiments with the cultivation of small grains, eight years experiments with the use of heavy and light seed wheat, and three years' experiments with the use of heavy and light seed oats. Where drilled oats has been cultivated for seven years in comparison with uncultivated drilled oats, there has been an average increase in yields of 4.8 bushels per acre. The cultivation has consisted usually of one to three harrowings given about four to six weeks after sowing. Where oats is to be cultivated, it is found much better to drill it than to sow broadcast. For example, during four years, drilled oats, both cultivated and uncultivated, was compared with broadcast oats. During the four years the drilled oats gave an average increase of 5.3 bushels per acre as the result of cultivation while the broadcast oats actually decreased in yield 1.9 bushels per acre. This is probably due to the fact that in broadcast oats a large number of plants are either destroyed or injured by cultivation. The cultivation of winter wheat by the use of a harrow or weeder has not given increased yields. The greatest benefits of cultivation, especially with oats, have always been derived during dry years, while in seasons of more than normal rainfall, even with the oats, there has sometimes been an actual decrease in yield from cultivation.

Quite astonishing results have been secured from rolling the winter wheat in the spring, an average increase for four years of 5.1 bushels being secured. The rolling was given soon after frost went out in the spring, and the benefit derived from rolling is believed to be due to the fact that the roller settles the earth firmly about the young wheat roots causing them to stool and root much better.

For eight years experiments have been conducted comparing the use of heavy seed wheat separated by a fanning mill with light seed wheat and ordinary unseparated seed. The heavy seed has been the heaviest fourth of the crop each year and the light seed the lightest fourth. Two varieties, Turkish Red and Big Fanning wheat, have been used in the experiment. There has been no average difference in yield or quality of the crop resulting from the use of heavy or light seed. Similar results have been secured for three years with Kherson oats. The data indicate that where seed wheat or oats has been reasonably cleaned in the threshing machine no increase yield is to be expected from the further use of the fanning mill in separating the light and heavy grain, although there is an advantage in removing all for-

eign seed and also all straw and chaff which would prevent the seed from feeding evenly through the drill this seems to be due to the fact that there is no hereditary difference between the heavy and light grains, as both types come not only from the same plant but from the same head, and therefore it would be expected that the two kinds are likely to produce the same quality of grain.

E. G. MONTGOMERY.

That the Colorado Interstate Fair and Exposition, the first of which will be held in Denver the second week in September of this year will do much to encourage the improvement and growth of western industries of every character, is fully shown in the premium list, a copy of which has been received from Dr. G. C. Fuller, acting secretary, Tabor opera house building, Denver, Colo., who writes that he will be pleased to send a copy to anyone upon request. The classifications in the prizes are extensive, covering the products of every industry, and the prizes offered are exceptionally liberal.

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Has a Good Four Year Old

AMERICAN BRED GERMAN COACH STALLION

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**SHORTHORNS**

And one Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pup  
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The Beauty Breed

I have the choicest strain of this magnificent breed, having won a majority of premiums wherever shown. Four firsts and four seconds at the Big Center Poultry Show, held at Enid, in January, 1907. Will sell eggs for the balance of the season at

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Great Poland China's Fancy Breeding and Choice Individuals. The Great Oklahoma Black Chief at head of herd. Boars and Sows, large or small, for sale at all times. If you want good ones write me or call and see me. I can please you.  
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CRAWFORD & DRUMMOND  
NORTON, KANSAS

The big smooth kind. Line bred Chief Perfection 2nd boars, and big sows, the combination that produces the kind you all want—That's our combination. Seventy-five pigs to price you for fall delivery. Write us.

## The Home Page

Edited by EFFA A. LOVETT

### The Old-Fashioned Quilt.

So few people now-a-days think a quilt is worth the time and material it takes to make it. They say: "Oh, I'll just take some silkoline and pad it heavy with cotton and make a nice light comfort that will serve the same purpose and it will not take one-third so long to make it." I'll admit the comforts are nice, but they cannot compare with the old fashioned quilt. In cases where one has nothing in the line of bed clothes to begin house-keeping with it would prove quite a task to try to make enough quilts in a week to furnish very many beds, and of course one would need make out on something that could be made in a much shorter length of time. But most of us had quilts that we made when we were little girls to start with and years of use have proven their worth. It is a means of employing one's time and of using up scraps of material that otherwise would be finally put in the waste bag and burned. And when you have a nice quilt finished you feel as though you had not only saved something, but had a clean fresh cover for your bed and one you made "with your own hands." There is nothing a woman enjoys exhibiting more than some of her own handiwork, and I am sure there is nothing that serves more to prove her energetic inclination than a neatly made quilt to spread on the bed in the guest chamber. One home made comfort I saw which comes nearest taking the place of a quilt was made of scraps of lawn, all colors and figures. The pieces were cut in the old fashioned "nine patch" design and a top made just as though it was to be a quilt. Then it was heavily padded with about four pounds of cotton and lined with a good piece of silkoline and tacked close, say about every four or six inches. It makes up very daintily and can be used on "state" occasions when a light cover is needed.

### A Handy Clothes Sack.

How many of our readers have ever seen or used a clothes pin sack made of bed ticking? Perhaps there are a number who are still reaching to the little basket setting on the ground, to get clothes pins each wash day for in this country clothespins we must have, and I know all of us want to find the easiest and most satisfactory way of doing all these little things.

So I'll just tell you how I made the sack I'm using and I know all who try it will find it a great help. Take a piece of bed ticking one-half yard in length and round off the lower corners or leave it square just as you like the best; then sew a piece of same material, same width and about one-half as long, across the bottom and up the sides as far as it reaches, making a long, deep pocket cross the bottom of the apron. Gather the tops in a little and sew on a band and be sure to leave end long enough to tie in the back. When you are ready to hang up your clothes tie this apron around your waist and your clothes pins are there handy with no stooping to get them.

### A Dainty Shirt Waist Box.

Take a heavy dry goods box about two feet high, one and one-half feet two feet high, one and one-half feet

Put hinge on the top of that it will be handy to open and line it with white cheese cloth folding it in box before tacking it to the inside with upholstering material or just plain curtain calico and you will have a box that is worth more than a trunk would be in a room. You can place your shirtwaists in it without fear of them being crushed and it is plenty long enough not to have to fold the waists at all.

### To Stiffen Petticoats.

The lower part only of a petticoat is stiffened as the softer the bodice part of any garment the more comfortable it is to the wearer. But two-thirds of the skirt should be stiffened.

The degree of starch used depends upon the quality of the material but as these skirts are frequently made of fairly strong muslin they require less stiffening than thin material. To iron a petticoat begin with the tapes, the straps and then the bodice. The skirt may then be ironed on a board. The skirt should be folded into a strip arranging it to begin with by the back seam. Then double the strip into two, or fold in three, according to the length of the skirt.

### IRONING.

When ironing, often the irons become rough, the starch from the clothes burns on them and troubles arise right there. If you put a little lard between the layers of paper and then run the hot iron over it the grease will cleanse the iron instantly and give it a polish equal to one when beeswax is used. Another good idea is to run the hot iron over a small bit of cedar foliage if you happen to have cedar trees near. And still another: Often we fail to let the starch cook quite long enough and consequently the starch is "sticky." Place a clean, thin cloth over the article to be ironed and use a hot iron. Of course the cloth will stick to the article but can be pulled loose, while if you try to put the hot iron next to the starch it is almost impossible to get favorable results.

### To Can Green Beans.

Just now green beans are at their best stage and you possibly have a more abundant supply than you will have later in the season. And I would suggest that you use the yellow wax beans as they are nearer stringless than any other variety I know. String and break them as for cooking and put them in quart glass

jars, packing them in as close as possible. Fill up the jars with cold water, put on new rubbers and put lid on just tight enough so that the air can escape if necessary. Place in wash boiler and add enough water to covers to the rubbers. Put on the stove and let come to the boiling point and keep it boiling steadily for three and one-half hours. Take out of the boiler and screw the lids on as tight as possible, when cool, wrap each jar in paper and store away in a dark place.

### Good Recipes.

**ANGEL FOOD CAKE.**—Whites of eight large eggs, or nine small ones. One and one-fourth cup granulated sugar, one cup of flour, scant half teaspoonful cream tartar, a pinch of salt added to the eggs before whipping, flavor to taste. Sift, measure and set aside sugar and flour; whip eggs to a foam, add cream tartar and whip until very stiff; add sugar and beat in the flour and fold it lightly through; put in a moderate oven at once. Will bake in thirty or forty minutes. So many people say, "I just can't make angel food cake without it falling." The whole secret lies in having everything just ready to put into the eggs as soon as they are whipped enough; then getting it into the oven as soon as possible and being careful that the oven is not too hot when you put the cake in.

**GOLD LOAF CAKE.**—A good way to use up the yolks of the eggs left from an angel food cake: take the yolks of eight eggs, one and one-fourth cups granulated sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, scant half teaspoon soda, flavor to taste. Sift flour once, then measure, add soda, sift three times; cream butter and sugar then thoroughly beat yolks about half, add cream tartar, and beat to a stiff froth. Add this to the creamed butter and sugar and stir thoroughly. Add milk, then flour and flavoring and stir very hard. Put in a slow oven at once.

**CURRENT LOAF.**—Afternoon tea is becoming more and more a regular custom in this country now that we are learning the gentle art of idleness. A few suggestions of things that I have found decidedly appreciated at this function, may not be amiss. Homemade bread cut in very thin slices, battered and laid in sugar piles on a bread and butter plate is always relished with a good cup of tea. Currant loaf served daintily in the same way is very popular. In making it, take two small cups of

the sponge out of the general baking and put in a different pan. Take one-half cup butter, a small cup, a half cup sugar, a whole cup of currants (or raisins, if preferred) one egg and stir altogether. Then mix enough flour to make a dough and set it in the bread tins to rise. When risen sufficiently put into the oven and bake a half hour.

**SHERBETS AND WATER-ICES.**—These are made with the juice of fruit, water and sugar. When fresh fruit cannot be obtained, you can use syrups which have been made of fruit juices and sugar and sealed in air tight bottles; or canned fruits mashed and sifted, using pulp as well as juice; or fruit jellies treated in water until melted. While such ices are acceptable in an emergency they are never equal to those made from the fresh fruit. These prepared fruit ices will require less sugar than those made with fresh fruit. The fresh fruits will vary in sweetness and it is better in all cases to taste the mixture before using all the sugar given in recipe, care being taken not to have sherbets too sweet and yet they should be a little sweeter than would be agreeable if not frozen, as their extreme coldness deadens the sense of taste. Richer sherbets are made with pure fruit juice, sugar and no water. The texture of water ices is not like that of cream ices, being more like wet snow, and often more or less granular and icy instead of creamy. This variation in texture is due partly to the methods of preparing the mixture, and partly to the manner of freezing. Many consider it an improvement to boil the sugar and water until clear, then remove the scum, strain the syrup through fine cheesecloth and when cool add it to the fruit juice. This makes a fine grained ice. If the boiling syrup is poured over the beaten white of an egg and beaten vigorously for a few minutes it will help wonderfully in making it finer grained.

**LEMON SHERBET.**—Use two lemons, one pint of sugar and one quart of boiling water. Shave off the peel from the lemons in thin, waferlike parings, being careful to take none of the lighter colored rind below the oil cells. Put the parings into a bowl add the boiling water and let stand ten minutes, closely covered. Squeeze the juice from the lemons, add it with the sugar to the water. When all is cold strain through a fine cloth and then freeze. The addition of the white of one egg well beaten, improves this very much.



CUTTING WHEAT IN OKLAHOMA.