



AND OKLAHOMA FARM NEWS

FOURTEENTH YEAR

ENID, OKLAHOMA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908

NUMBER 35

NEW ASSOCIATION.

Cattlemen and Farmers Organize to Fight Graduated Income Tax.

At a meeting held at Tulsa, Sept. 3, which was largely attended, an organization was formed for the purpose of fighting the graduated land and income tax law passed by the last legislature.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and at the conclusion of the reading 250 names were signed to the membership roll. The by-laws provided for annual dues of \$1.00 and for a special assessment upon each member in proportion to the

amount of land or cattle owned or controlled by him. Upon motion those present paid the special assessment at the meeting yesterday, that the program mapped out might not be hindered by the lack of funds.

Following the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, P. I. Brown, of Beggs.
Vice President, W. F. Leahy, of Pawhuska.

Secretary, J. H. Fisher, of Sapulpa.

Treasurer, P. I. Brown, of Beggs.
The attendance was almost exclu-

(Continued on Page Four.)

FEEDER MOVEMENT STARTS.

Range Cattle Nowadays Are Not the Scrub Stock of Former Years.

The fall movement of feeding cattle from the breeding grounds of the west and southwest has started—the movement which takes the surplus cattle from the ranges to the corn belt farms, where they are fattened and prepared for sale as dressed beef and export cattle. A wonderful change has taken place in the past few years in the character of these cattle; they are now largely of the real beef formation, and show distinct traces of the pure bred blood

that has been put into them. And a large percentage of them are dehorned. Perhaps no more striking argument of the wide practical value of pure bred blood can be presented than the development of this industry. For several years the smaller farmers in the thickly settled states have been breeding up their herds, and some take pride—and make money—in raising pure bred animals, selling the surplus on the market. But the spread of the pure bred idea to the ranges is more recent, and more significant, because the comparative cost of injecting the better blood is larger, and the field of

(Continued on page 13.)



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THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

An Educational Institution for the Tiller of the Soil.

The younger generation in Oklahoma have much the advantage of their parents in an educational way. With the elements of agriculture taught in our common schools and a thorough course in the science of agriculture being given free of cost in our agricultural college, our young men and women are able to prepare themselves for successful agricultural work in a very short time. Not only are better courses offered today, but our modern machinery makes it possible for the father to do the work of two or more men as done only a few years ago, so that the boy can be spared to obtain his education.

However, whether we have had the advantage of a college education or not, we older men must have some reliable method of keeping up with the rapid development of our vocation. It is, of course, impossible for us to attend college every year; all of us cannot get out to the college short course; the bulletins, etc., sent out by the experiment stations are not always clear or definite in their statements and make uninteresting reading; agricultural papers differ on various subjects, and, we could all derive much more from these experiments and experiences if we could just all get together and talk the whole business over.

Right here is where the farmers' institutes come in. We have (or should have) a county institute organized in every county in Oklahoma. Each of these organizations has its head in the farmers' state institute which meets at Stillwater annually. All of these are provided for by our Board of Agriculture Law and are governed by the State Board of Agriculture, which board is elected through the county institutes. Thus far, the board has not set the dates of the respective institute meetings for this winter, but each county will have at least one meeting each year.

The farmers' institute is an educational institution for the working farmer. The programs rendered at these meetings are of interest to every farmer in the country. State educators and men who have made a success of some special crop or feature of the farm are provided to help the farmers solve the many problems that are presented in their work and any one interested is allowed to ask for information along any line coming under the head of farming. Not only institute workers outside the county are provided, but also successful men in the county are asked to discuss their methods of culture, breeding and care of their crops and animals and every subject is open for discussion by interested farmers.

The farmers' institute is a great institution in Oklahoma but its absolute success depends upon the interest and support given it by the men for whom it has been provided. It is primarily, a meeting of the farmers for the educational benefit of the farmers. Newer and better methods of cultivation and care of crops and breeding and care of animals are constantly being developed and newer and better machinery is constantly being invented for use on the farm? It is through the farmers' meetings that these methods and this machinery can best be discussed and explained.

With a state law providing for the institute meeting in each county and with a good corps of lecturers provided by our Board of Agriculture, our farmers institutes should be attended by every farmer in the state.

Let us all work together and find out everything that we want to know in the meetings this winter. Everybody push.

AGE OF THE PACKING HOG FOR THE GREATEST PROFIT.

(J. C. Hestant of Sherman Before the Texas Swine Breeders Meeting.)

At what age ought a hog to be ready for the packery in order to give the greatest profit? In my effort to answer this very important question, I want it understood that I speak for my own immediate neighborhood, and give my own twenty years' experience only in preparing hogs for the butcher. Of course, you all well know, different localities and different conditions make a great deal more or less profit in the keep of a hog. Some feed their hogs too long and consume part of their profit by so doing; while some do not feed long enough or liberal enough to make what they ought to have. In these times of high feed and high labor and low priced meat, it is necessary to figure very close, or some of us will have to quit the hog business. I run all my hogs on alfalfa from birth until sold, either for breeders or at the packery, and as soon as they weigh 200 pounds each I kill or sell on foot; and if you are feeding pure blooded hogs (specially if the blood is red), they will weigh 175 to 225 pounds each at six or eight months. I think seven months old is the most profitable hog one can sell. The younger you sell the less risk of disease, the less trouble, time and feed it takes. The sooner you sell the more room and better care for the next litter. The cheapest gain is made while the pig is young. A pig weighs about three pounds at birth. With reasonable care they will gain on an average of one-quarter pound per day for 10 to 20 days. So you see he doubles his weight in 12 days, and at 65c per bushel for corn and \$1.50 per 100 pounds for shorts, the first three pounds gain cost about 3 1-3c per pound, allowing eight pigs to the sow. I figure on the rule it takes only a small amount of fire to heat a baling wire, but it would take a lot of fire to heat a 300 to 400 pound rod of iron. So I say it takes but little to make a pig gain a pound, but it takes about eight

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We want \$101,700 to loan on first class farms and city realties to net investors 5 1-2 to 7 per cent

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to ten ears of corn per day and some slop to make a big hog hold his own.

Some men say if the market is low, feed longer, even though feed is high. Prices may go up. Others will say feed is high, and I will sell, while hogs are not fat. The market may go down. Now, friends, let me tell you; don't try to get the market ready for four hogs, but get your hogs ready for the market, and sell when they are fat and not before. Keep the kind that top the market, and you will make money if feed is high. Registered hogs gain faster, make more pounds of meat out of the grain fed them, than any animal on earth—Murray's Swine Breeder.

Some Hog Cholera Prevention.

The swine grower should use every effort to prevent the introduction of the contagion of cholera and swine plague upon his premises. If he purchases hogs from a distance or sends his own animals for exhibition at the fairs he should insist upon their being transported in clean cars which have been disinfected if they have previously carried swine. When new animals are brought upon the farm or when his own return from exhibition, they should be rigidly quarantined and not allowed to come in contact with other hogs on the farm for at least six weeks.

Hogs should not be allowed to run in the vicinity of railroads over which swine are transported. Infected hogs are frequently shipped to market, and there are sufficient droppings from the cars in which they are carried to scatter the contagion along the railroad for the

whole distance they travel.

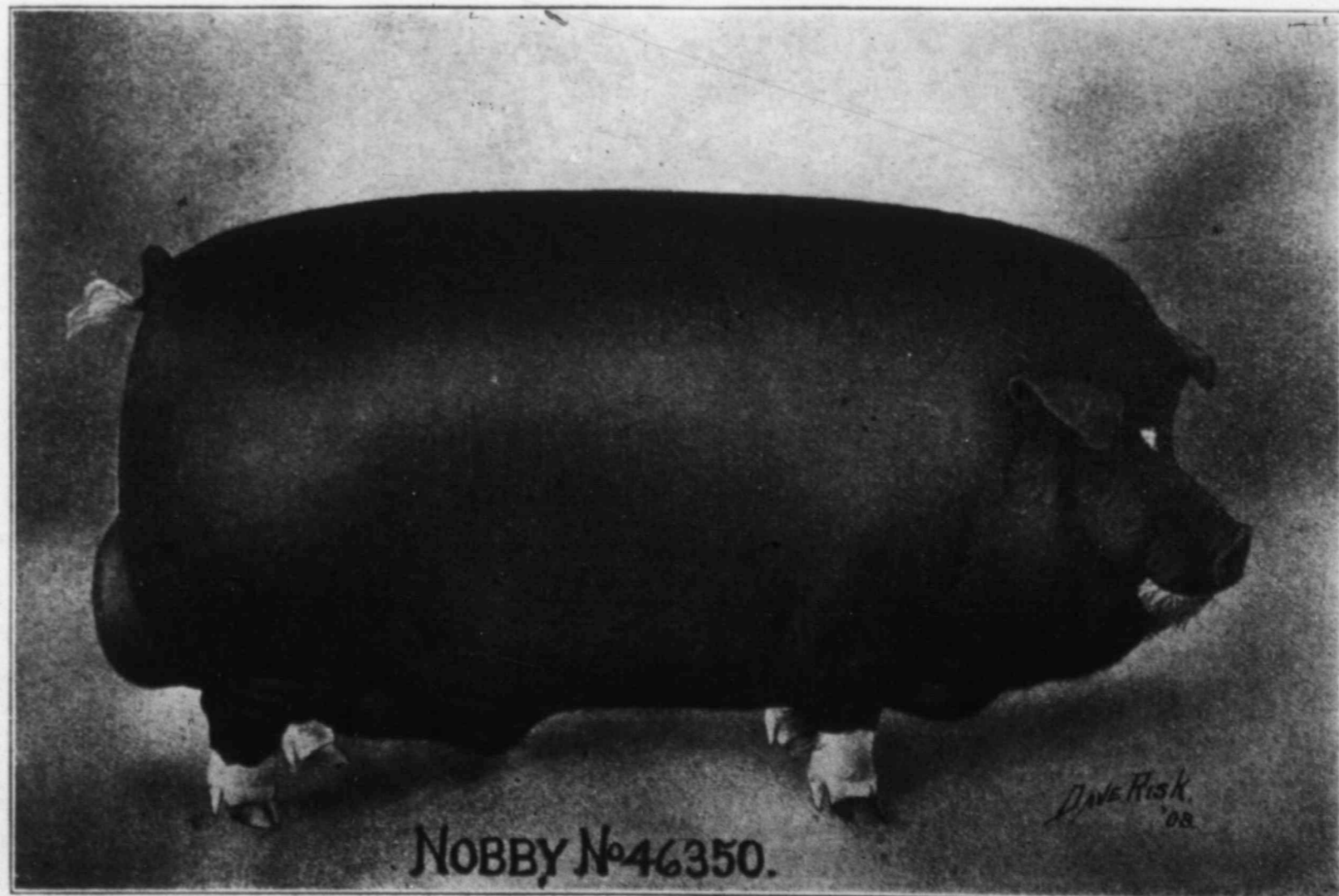
When the disease appears on a neighboring farm precautions should be adopted to prevent the introduction of the disease. No one should go upon the fields or into the pens where the sick animals are and then go to another farm where the disease has not appeared. Remember that a particle of manure or dirt the size of a mustard seed from an infected farm is sufficient to start an outbreak that will destroy a herd of swine. A particle, of that size, may be carried upon the shoes of a visitor, upon the foot of a dog or other animal, upon a wagon wheel, or in a multitude of ways. No intercourse at such a time is therefore the safest rule.

Experience shows that hogs kept up in a pen or small lot are less subject to infection when cholera is in the neighborhood than those which are allowed to run at large or in the fields. It is, consequently, advisable, when there is reason to fear this disease, to keep the hogs in a small enclosure, which should be as dry as possible, and disinfected once a week with air-slacked lime or a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. A small quantity of carbolic acid in the drinking water tends to prevent infection and may have a beneficial influence upon the course of the disease.

There is more luck in intelligent work than there is in a thousand stars, numbers or signs.

Don't credit yourself with too much sense. We are all human.

When writing advertisers, mention The Inspector.



One of E. A. Herbert's Herd Headers. See Field Notes and ad.

Cement Water Tank.

An Illinois subscriber writes that he is contemplating the construction of a cement tank, and asks for information on building same. A cement tank, when well built, will forever solve the tank question on the farm. We have seen a number of them in operation and, where properly built, they give good satisfaction. Full directions for building a cement tank have been published in our columns several times. One of the clearest and best plans we have published is as follows:

Troughs may be built with a solid base or set in bench blocks. One of the size in common use is eight feet long, two feet wide at the top and one and one-half at the bottom, and one and one-half feet deep, all being inside measurements. These measurements may be varied to suit convenience. Select a level piece of ground and build well braced bottomless box form from two-inch stuff, the inside measure being eight feet eight inches long, two feet eight inches broad, and two feet one inch deep. Ram the ground hard inside of the form. Grease the form well and put in a layer of concrete consisting of one part cement and two parts of clean coarse sand and four parts broken stone mixed to a jelly like consistency and make a layer two and one-half inches deep. Tamp well. Put a sheet of woven wire over the concrete, letting it come to within one inch of the top of the form at the sides and ends. Put in two and one-half inches more concrete over the bottom and tamp lightly to bring the mortar to the surface, and smooth it carefully. As soon as it is laid and before it has begun to set put the inner form, well greased, in place, taking care to keep it at equal distances from the sides and ends. The inner form should be made of two-inch stuff and slightly wedge-shaped. Its outside dimensions may be as follows: Eight feet long, one and one-half feet deep, two feet broad at the top of the trough and one and one-half feet deep at the bottom. Fill in the space between the two forms with soft concrete, tamping lightly. Remove the forms the next day or as soon as the concrete will bear pressure of the thumb and smooth off irregularities in the surface. As soon as the concrete is hard enough not to crumble, paint the surface inside and out with cement as thick as cream. Inlet and outlet holes may be made by putting pieces of pipe in place before filling in the concrete. Troughs should be protected from the sun and currents of air for several days and kept wet by sprinkling.

The same general directions may be followed for making larger tanks.

Some Facts About the Tuberculin Test.

According to Dr. A. W. Bitting, state veterinarian, Lafayette, Ind., there has not been a single animal in Indiana, during the 15 years that the tuberculin test has been in use in that state, has shown the slightest evidence of being made tubercular as a result of the test. A few, and probably a very few, have been made worse. The agent is reliable when rightly used, Dr. Bitting says, as less than thirty animals have failed to show the presence of the disease in all that have been slaughtered. There is no test used in human or veterinary medicine for any disease which is more nearly accurate. The thing which tuberculin will not do is to separate the dangerous cases from those in which the trouble is

localized, encapsulated, or in its incipency. The result is that in the slaughter of reacting animals, there are always some which are harmless at the time, but who can tell when they may become a source of danger?

The opposition to the tuberculin test arises from two sources; the owner who has lost some animals which he feels were not dangerous; and from the overzealous work of the health officer, the one who does most of his work in the newspaper and does not have a proper regard for the cost to the owner while he acquires a little experience. The young dairy inspector just out of college or from a six-weeks' course, lacking in practical knowledge and the maturer judgment which comes from doing the actual work, but armed with the authority of law, is responsible for much of the opposition to the tuberculin test. The use of the test is constantly increasing from choice and not from compulsion. The breeder or dairyman can no more afford to take chances of having tuberculosis in his herd than the merchant can in having a fire, and the tuberculin test is to one what fire insurance is to the latter.

In Indiana no compensation is allowed the owner for the loss of an animal because of tuberculosis. There is no better reason for doing so in this disease than there is in the case of glanders or hog cholera. If an animal reacts, it is the policy to permit the animal to be put in condition for slaughter, and if it passes under the federal meat inspection rules, the owner receives the value of the carcass for beef. If the disease is too far advanced, only the price of the hide may be expected. Under such an arrangement, the losses are not severe.

In the case of a dairy, I do not believe, says Dr. Bitting, in shutting off the milk supply the morning after a test, advertising the same in the papers and virtually ruining a man, but rather in giving a little time to elimination of affected animals and to recouping the herd. The thing which we all desire is the eradication of disease, and if it can be done in fifteen, thirty or forty days, the good is the same as if the more drastic action were taken of doing it in one day. Most health officers do not believe in this policy.

There is no doubt but that the danger from the use of milk from tuberculous animals has been greatly exaggerated. Because mis-statements have been made, it is not wise to go to the other extreme and close our eyes to the fact. The results of many experiments are conclusive that infection may be carried in the milk and that it is at least one source of human consumption. There is only one American worker whose dissent from this position is entitled to consideration. If tuberculous milk should be the cause of only a very small per cent of human consumption, then the fight against its use should be just as active and as carefully directed.

Tuberculosis is a slowly contagious disease, capable of being stamped out by proper methods. The tuberculin test should be used to make the separation keep the healthy cattle, and gradually eliminating the reacting. The cost of stamping out the disease would not be greater than the natural losses in three or four years.

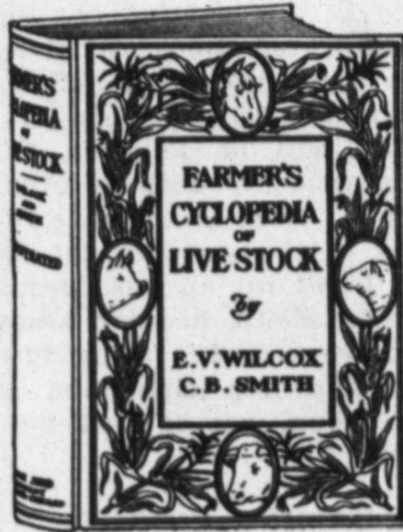
If you are a subscriber to the Inspector and like the paper, show it to your neighbor and have him to subscribe for it. If you don't like it, write and tell us so and tell us the

The Most Important Work of Its Kind Ever Published
Farmer's Cyclopedia of Live Stock

This is a new book treating of the whole subject of animal industry. It gives in one volume a clear, concise, accurate account of the world's knowledge to date of every phase of live stock farming. Animal industry in America is an enormous business. The subject has heretofore never been adequately and concisely treated in a single volume. Some vital phases of it have always been neglected. This volume treats animal industry as a rounded whole and from many standpoints not previously touched upon. This has been made necessary by our advancing knowledge of the subject along all lines,

by the recent enactment of national laws regulating the transportation of animals, the handling and curing and sale of meats and the control of certain contagious animal diseases of national importance.

Every Stockman, Farmer, Teacher or Student will find this work of great practical value. In it the actual farmer finds guidance for improved practice. The intending stock-raiser finds help in deciding his line of operations. The teacher finds a basis for his lectures and other class room work in Animal Industry. The student readily finds what is known and problems for future study. The general public finds reliable information on the methods of feeding, breeding and care of farm animals, the treatment of animal diseases, the preparation and curing of meats, and the animal products, dairy, farming and all the business features of the stock industry.



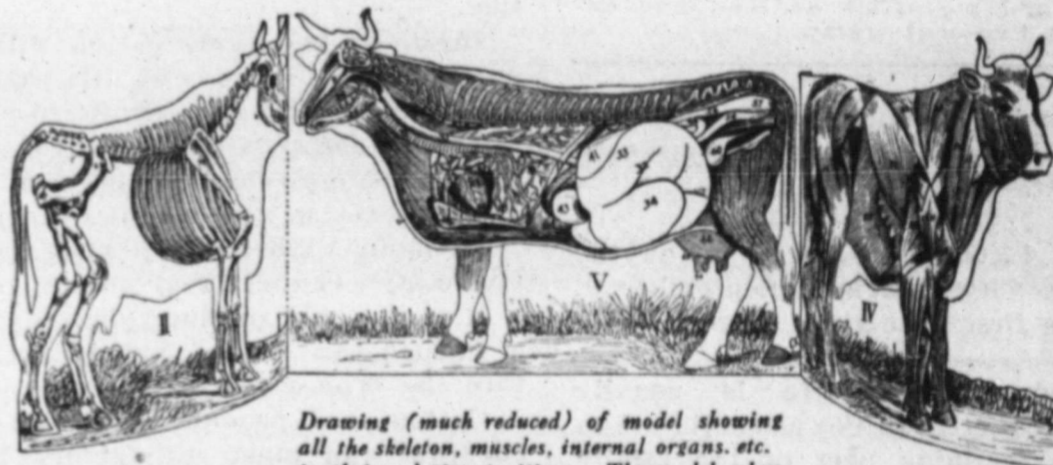
A SURVEY OF ITS CONTENTS.

The following is a table of contents which gives a list of subjects treated in this great work.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| I. History, Anatomy and Physiology and Breeding of Domestic Animals. | VII The Beef Cattle Industry. |
| II. Principles of Stock Feeding. | VIII Dairy Cattle and Dairy Farming |
| III. Diseases of Animals. | IX Swine. |
| IV. Business Aspects of Stock Farming | X Sheep and Cattle. |
| V. Animal Products. | XI Poultry. |
| VI. Horses and Mules. | XII Other Useful Animals. |

COLORING PLATES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

A marked feature of this work is the exclusive character of its many superb illustrations. The book contains a series of anatomical and physiological models especially prepared for this volume at great cost; these appear here for the first time. The models are entirely new, and are original, authoritative and comprehensive. They add the knowledge which has heretofore been omitted from books of this character, the very information most sought. They will therefore prove of greatest value to everyone—teacher, student, stockman, farmer or general reader.



Drawing (much reduced) of model showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc. in their relative positions. The model when opened to the fullest extent measures 21 x 7 inches and folds up into a flat compass measuring only 7 x 5 inches.

The models show in detail the exact location and appearance of all the muscles, bones, arteries, veins, internal organs and external conformation of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. They are lithographed in colors on heavy, serviceable paper, the whole arranged to fold flat and compact when the volume is closed. Each model is an exact representation of the structure of the animal illustrated, and the various flaps are intended to fold one-upon the other in the order shown in nature, the deeper details becoming visible only when all the outer layers have been in their proper turn exposed. Each flap is printed on both sides, each side representing a different anatomical feature. The models are accomplished by an elaborate explanatory key to provide the reader with the requisite knowledge of their successful manipulation.

These models occupy a field peculiarly their own; their merits cannot be adequately described because nothing has yet appeared in our live stock literature with which to compare them.

In addition there are about 500 magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, many of them full-page plates, in all the various phases of animal industry, especially of the different breeds.

WORK ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL INDEXED.

The work here offered is fresh in every detail, and so thoroughly indexed under common and scientific names that every topic can be easily found. It contains 768 royal octavo pages (9 1/2 x 7 inches). Beautifully printed on superior paper, type large, clear and easily read, and the bindings are all that the most fastidious would possibly desire.

Introductory Offer The price at which the book is here offered is low for a work of this character and is made possible only by printing in large editions, which the popularity of this volume is sure to warrant.

Half Morocco, with cloth sides and leather corners, very sumptuous... \$5.50
 Cloth, handsome and durable, gold stamping 4.50

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
 ENID, OKLAHOMA

reason why. We are here to do you all the good we can and a suggestion as to the help you need might help the whole Inspector family.

And, while all kinds of breeding

stuff is going cheap, don't forget to pick up a few well bred sows or gilts to "start over" with next spring. The man who buys the best of brood sows or gilts now, is the man who makes the money on them.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS

Published at Enid, Oklahoma, the First and Fifteenth of each month.

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

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AMOS E. LOVETT, Associate Editor.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single subscriptions, fifty cents a year; clubs of five, \$2.00; clubs of ten, \$3.50; single subscriptions, three years in advance, \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED—In many localities subscriptions to The Inspector are received and forwarded by friends of the paper who act as club agents. If there is no club agent in your neighborhood, write to us for rates, blanks, etc.

Advertisements of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised, and we will take it as a favor if any readers advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any firm which patronizes our advertising columns.

Communications are solicited from practical stockmen and farmers. Names and addresses must accompany all communications, although they need not necessarily be published.

Photographs of stock and farm scenes are gladly received, and will be reproduced if of general interest, and clear enough to make satisfactory plates.

Questions—Subscribers are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of agricultural work, and will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. We do not answer questions for those who are not subscribers. When writing for information, always give name and postoffice address, and enclose a two-cent stamp.

It looks as though sixty cent corn would be with us for another season at least.

The \$7.00 hog showed up on the Kansas City market September 9, for the first time since March, 1907.

Farm and ranch life is usually more attractive to the masculine than to the feminine part of the family. No pains or reasonable expense should be spared to make the rural home comfortable and pleasant for the women folks.

The dry summer weather is going to cut down the acreage of alfalfa to be sown in Oklahoma this fall. The Oklahoma farmer has learned that it does not pay to sow alfalfa without first properly preparing the soil, and consequently he does not sow until the season is favorable.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

The sale season is now on in full force and many fine pure bred animals are changing hands in Oklahoma. The Inspector has sale notices and advertisements of stock sales on hand in big bunches. Watch these columns for big sales and, if you need some good animals, give our advertisers a bid as they are the up-to-date reliable breeders of pure bred stuff and they are ready to do business. If you have good stock for sale, advertise in the only live stock paper in the state and the one that reaches the men who are interested in the animals you have to sell. Write The Inspector for space and rates or, if you wish to advertise heavily, write and we will send a field man to see you.

J. W. Roberts, of Medford, was in Enid several days last week, in attendance on the federal court. Mr. Roberts is a prominent breeder of Poland Chinas. He is of the enterprising, pushing sort, and does not believe in hiding his light under a bushel. He says the Live Stock Inspector ranks among the best of the live stock and farm publications.

BREEDERS' ATTENTION.

The Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Association Meets Oct. 7., at State Fair.

Every stock breeder in Oklahoma is interested in the meeting of the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' association to be held at the State Fair at Oklahoma City next month. This meeting will be held on the State Fair grounds Wednesday evening, October 7. Here is a chance for the breeders of the state to get together and build up an association that will help every breeder along in his good work. If things are right, get in and help push them; if things are wrong, get in and help correct them.

URGE RAISING COTTON.

Enid Firm Points Out Advantages of Growing Fleecy Staple.

Putnam brothers of Enid, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in The Inspector, are strong advocates of the raising of cotton as one of the principal crops of northern Oklahoma. The Inspector has received the following communication from these gentlemen:

A few years of demonstration has proven that cotton can be raised successfully as far north as the Kansas line.

Inside of two years cotton will be one of the chief crops of this part of the state as well as the southern part.

The farmers are realizing that diversity of crop makes times better on the farm as well as in town.

It employs labor all the year round and cotton is their real money crop. It is the only product planted that a farmer can realize money on before the crop matures.

Cotton seed product is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory feed for live stock for quick fattening.

Cotton is the safest and surest crop and most adaptable for this state. As we have plenty of rains in the spring, and usually rather dry during the months of July and August, during which time cotton needs no rain. It grows a deep top root during the early life which supplies it with sufficient moisture and will thrive for 90 days without rain, if there is a good season in the ground when planted. There is a strong determination among the farmers and local cotton dealers to get a good early variety of seed for planting purposes for this coming spring. There are numerous gins going up in this section and a nance-up-to-date gin will be erected at Enid for next season.

There will be cotton buyers who will make Enid their headquarters for this season.

Cotton has been a good price for the past years and many well posted firms believe cotton will go to 15 cents within a few years.

PLANS FOR THE ROYAL.

All the Old Features and Many New Ones in This Year's Event.

The 1908 American Royal, to be held in the week beginning October

PHONE 305 UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KANS.
E. J. HEALY & COMPANY
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Market Reports Furnished Free. Money to Loan.

Established 1897 Both Phones 386. Res. Phone 167
References—National Bank of Commerce.
UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY,
A. B. MOORE, Manager.
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.

12th, will be the tenth annual exhibition under this management, and the prospects are that this year's show will be representative of the full growth and development of these ten years. Only one feature will be missing in this fall's event out of the many that have been seen in these events from year to year. This will be the Poland China hog show. All the other attractions that have been featured heretofore will be on the program this year.

In the cattle department, in addition to the breeding classes of Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus and Galloways there will be classes for western and native feeders, fat, stock, grassfed and grainfed cattle in carlots. There is also a division for range cattle, with prizes for carlots by districts.

The horse department will include Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians, German Coachers and several classes for saddle and harness horses. Entries in this department should be made with Secretary A. N. Thompson, Kansas City Stock Yards. Entries of mules should be made with Superintendent W. A. Elgin of Platte City, Mo.

N. H. Gentry is superintendent of the hog department, in which the three breeds, Durocs, Chester Whites and Berkshires, will be represented. Entries of swine should be sent to the following: Berkshires—Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Duroc Jerseys—Thos. L. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.; Chester Whites—W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo.

Shropshires, Southdowns, Cotswolds and Hampshires are the sheep breeds to be shown, the shows to be held under the auspices of the various breed record associations. All entries in the sheep department should be sent to Secretary Thompson at Kansas City. John W. Fulton, Helena, Mont., is superintendent of the Angora goat show and will receive entries for that department.

For the poultry show entries should be sent to P. H. DePree, 932 Jackson Avenue, Kansas City, who is superintendent. This is a new feature of the American Royal and is meeting with general favor.

T. W. Morse, who will be superintendent of the students' judging contest, has received assurances that the contest will be well filled. Farmers' sons under 25 years and agricultural college students who have not in previous years taken part in such contests, are eligible.

OBJECT LESSON OF IRRIGATION.

The National Irrigation congress and the International Exposition, Albuquerque September 29—October 10, properly are joined in one big event. For the exposition, with all of the fruits of the soil, grown in the desert by the touch of water, is a practical lesson of irrigation. Really, the

exposition will attract the attention of visitors from the eastern states and from South Africa, Asia and South Europe, more than the congress will. For irrigation is centuries old, but its application in America comparatively is new, and visitors from remote states and foreign countries will want to be shown.

So the managers of the exposition are sparing no pains to make of it the biggest agricultural and live stock show in Mountain West, east of the San Joaquin valley. They propose to give a practical lesson of the value of irrigation in the form of orchard and field crops, forage, cotton, and even thoroughbred live stock, grown in the desert by the artificial application of water. These exhibits will include, oranges, lemons, pomeloes, figs, dates and olives from the irrigated valleys, of southern Arizona; and the more hardy orchard and field crops, cotton, beet sugar, and live stock from all over the so-called desert West. These products, especially the orchard fruits, not only will be shown, but they will be in such abundance that visitors may eat thereof and judge of their excellence. Every valley and section of the Mountain West will be represented in these exhibits.

Restrict the range of the fattening pigs somewhat, but do not confine them to close pens.

Be sure to teach the suckling colts to eat grain before they are weaned.

(Continued from page one)

sively from the old Indian territory portion of the state, and in appointing the executive committee two members were selected from each of the Five Civilized Tribes, and two at large.

The graduated land and income tax was next taken up and a discussion that lasted for nearly two hours was participated in by the members. The tax provides for the payment by the lessee of land of one-fourth of one per cent in excess of 640 and less than 3,000 acres, to 50 per cent tax on fifty thousand and upwards acres. The grading of the tax is such that it practically prohibits the acquiring of land for the cattle business in Oklahoma.

Attorney Mann, of Sapulpa, gave it as his opinion that the law would be found unconstitutional for the reason of the uncertainty in enforcing it and for several other reasons. Mr. Mann urged that the cattlemen use their influence with the legislators in their counties to secure a repeal of the law, for the stated purpose that it was unreasonable and this feature would be apparent to the next legislature. If it were possible to repeal it he urged that the association test it in the courts. The law will go into effect March 1.

Odds and Ends

Only a short time till winter. Be sure you have feed and shelter for all of the animals.

The fellow with the bermuda is the one that is coming out ahead this month on the pasture proposition. This grass is like alfalfa for Oklahoma; it don't pay to get along without it.

Now is the time to plant your alfalfa field. Get your seed today for tomorrow you may be too late. Alfalfa seed is scarce this year and the man who has the seed for sale is profiting by the scarcity. Be sure that you have a good seed bed as you are simply wasting time and seed by planting on a foul or rough seed bed.

You have not finished reading the Inspector until you have read its advertisements. If you don't find what you want, write at once and we will make it our business to find the article or animal that you are looking for. If you do find what you want, tell the advertiser that you found his ad. in the Inspector. If you have something for sale put an ad. in the paper that reaches the farmers and stock raisers of the southwest.

The farmer never realizes how many friends he has among the politicians until election year. At this time he is made to realize how much his good work and respected citizenship are appreciated by the hard working spotless, omnipotent office seeker. Fellow farmers, look at the wind-jammers as they are and do some good, sound, earnest thinking while the other fellow is airing himself. The majority of these fellows think of you about two months out of every four years. If they have done good work or are capable of doing it, all right. If not, give them "23" at the polls.

Keep hammering away on your neighbors about the farmers' institute this winter and then see that they don't forget the day of the meeting, after that day is set. These institutes are important meetings in Oklahoma and a farmer should take more interest in them than in even the county election as he is benefited more by and through these meetings than he can be through the election of a certain corps of men to county offices. The new board of agriculture will get in its work this winter and the institution promises to be better than ever before. Every body jump in and make them count.

The Agricultural and Mechanical college has started upon another school year and our boys and girls in attendance are being taught, in the best way, the things necessary for their success in life. The most of these things might be learned in other ways, possibly, but are the young folks not much better off for the learning of them in a thorough, systematic, accurate course in our schools than they could be by the more rigid, relentless teacher—experience? No man raised in the United States, can truthfully say fifty years hence that he had no chance to prepare himself for successful work. A college education is possible for every young man and young woman in our land today. If he will not take advantage of his opportunity, he will have only himself to blame for his position in the future.

Let us not let another year go by in Oklahoma without the introduction of more sheep upon the farms. They are the most profitable class of animals for our farms for two reasons—first, they can eat less grain per pound of gain than any other class—second, they will destroy the most troublesome weeds on the farm. They may be grown for wool or mutton and net large returns and require less attention than almost any other animal in our climate. Start with a small herd and you will want it increased another year.

HORNLESS HERFORDS.

Herd of Polled Whitefaces to Be Seen at Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show.

St. Joseph, Mo.—(Special.)

There may have been a time when hornless cattle were a fad, but within the past ten or fifteen years there has been a growing demand for cattle that would herd together like sheep. They handle better in the feed lots or in pastures and buyers of the finished cattle for long shipments to distant sea-board markets and for live export have come to prefer the hornless animal. Even the packers like them as there is less liability of hides being damaged.

In this line one of the special attractions at the forthcoming Interstate Live Stock and Horse show, to be held in this city during the week of September 21-26 will be a herd of Polled Herefords. These are somewhat of a rarity, although it is not unlikely that in a few years the hornless Herefords will be as common as are the polled Shorthorns.

Manager Irwin has arranged with J. W. Wyant, of Blythedale, Mo., owner of one of the few herds of the Polled Herefords, for an exhibit of a herd of these cattle in the Interstate.

Among those interested in cattle much interest is taken in breeding the horns off of the popular breeds. Naturally the Hereford has very long horns and the selling price on fat cattle markets is seriously affected by the presence of horns. The white-faces, as Herefords are largely known, are popular with beef men and the hornless Hereford would be welcomed by cattlemen, from feeder to exporter. In stock yards circles it is conceded that a herd of polled Herefords will make an interesting exhibit in the forthcoming show.

When a man and woman quarrel, the man has his excuse and the woman has her because.

There is nothing that succeeds like success. The Inspector has proven a success as an advertising medium for the stock grower and breeder. If you have animals for sale, make a quick sale through an ad. in this paper.

Have you tried getting up a club for the Inspector yet. Send in and get rates and blanks and make a little money for your Christmas presents this year.

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.

620 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OUR DASHBOARD line holder making agents rich; every buggy owner buys; sample 25c. WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., Valdosta, Ga.

Crescent Stock Food

The finest tonic, appetizer, digester and assimilator on Earth

Crescent Poultry Food

Keeps Poultry healthy and makes hens lay.

Crescent Antiseptic

Guaranteed to cure wounds and sores and reduce inflammation of any kind. Takes fire out of burns instantly. Cures sore head roupe, limberneck and cholera in fowls.

Crescent Disinfectant

Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, Insects of all kind. The most powerful disinfectant on the market. Removes all disagreeable and offensive odors and places premises in sweet and healthy condition.

Crescent Stock Dip

The cheapest disinfectant on the markets. Kills Ticks and Lice, cures Mange, Scab, etc. and does not injure the animal.

MANUFACTURED BY

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.,

FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Sold and Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed by

Bolton Stock and Poultry Food Depot,

First Door South of Postoffice.

Woodward, Okla.

ALLEN, ROBERTSON & COMPANY

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



Good People to Do Business With.

25 Years in the Trade.

Is Anyone Soliciting Subscriptions for the Inspector in Your Neighborhood?

IF NOT, SEND AND GET SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS, AND MAKE SOME READY MONEY YOURSELF

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

Try an Adv in the Inspector, it will pay you.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Fall Care of the Dairy Cow.

When the cow once shrinks in her daily yield of milk it is utterly impossible, even by the best of feed and care, to bring her back to her previous full flow, says E. P. Snyder in the National Stockman. The most successful dairymen recognize this fact, and aim to keep up the yield through the dry weather that usually prevails at some time during the months of August and September.

One of the best ways of doing this is to provide a succession of sweet corn to be cut up and fed as occasion requires. It is often necessary to begin feeding in August, and if some of the medium early varieties are planted, they will be at just the right stage for feeding at this time. But for the main crop I have found nothing better than Stowell's Evergreen. I plant in rows same as field corn, three feet and eight inches apart, with stalks standing six to eight inches apart in the rows, for I want it thin enough so it will ear well. I don't consider any corn fodder of much account if grown so thick that the stalks are spindling and without ears. It is washy, watery, innutritious stuff.

I cultivate and tend this fodder crop just the same as the regular field crop and it is remarkably gratifying, too, to see the quantity that can be grown on a small area of ground. I think there can't possibly be a better crop grown to tide cows over the fly infested drouthy season of late summer and early fall.

Occasionally there will be a season of ample rains when pasturage will be ample and luxuriant all the season, but only occasionally, and then good use can be made of the sweet corn by picking off the ears and feeding to the fattening hogs. There is nothing better with which to start them. I know one successful feeder of hogs who always plants an acre or two of sweet corn for this purpose alone.

I have in mind now two men who keep cows and sell their milk to a creamery. One of them keeps seven cows. Each spring he plants from one to two acres of sweet corn for these cows. He plants it near his barn, takes fine care of it and invariably has a fine crop. He has a small sled to which he hitches one horse and hauls in a load every day, and each night and morning those cows are given a generous feed in a darkened stable where they are milked. Each cow has her own stall, and each is ready to take her own place with alacrity as soon as the door is opened. While the stalks

are yet juicy they eat every morsel. Absolutely nothing is wasted.

After the cows are milked they are turned out on the pasture, where they have a clean place to lie down and chew the cud of contentment and sleep. It goes without saying that this herd of cows gives a good account of itself at the milk pail.

The man himself says: "The satisfaction of seeing the relish with which those cows wad away that sweet corn is worth all the time and effort it costs me to grow and feed it, and the increased yield of milk is clear profit."

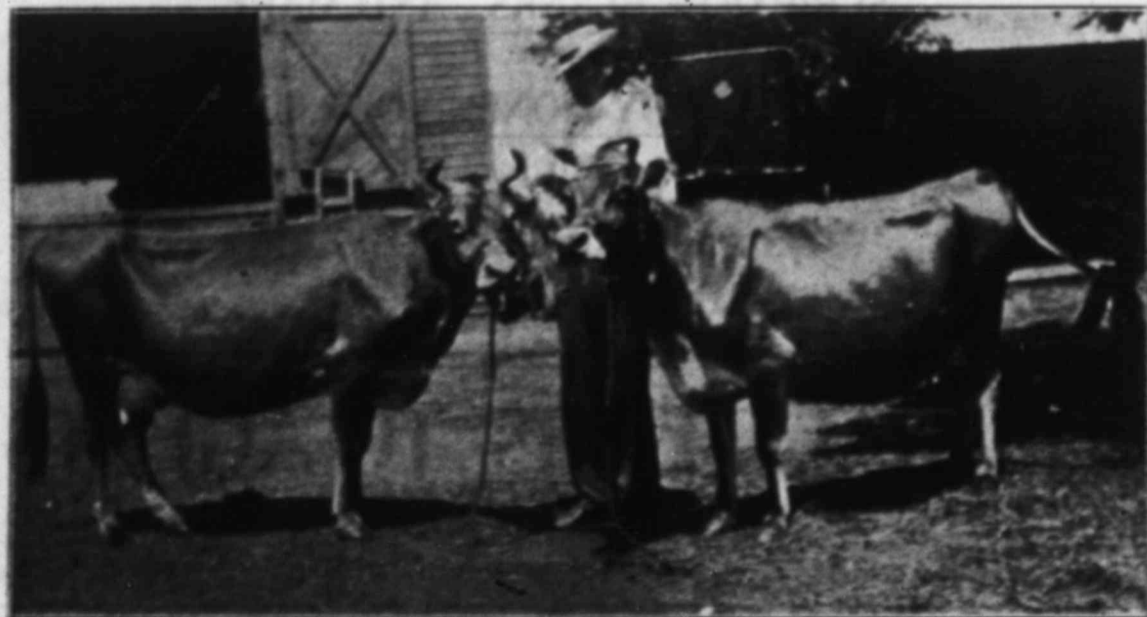
The other man has a herd of twelve cows. He makes no provision whatever for soiling when the pastures become short and withered by the drouths of late summer and early fall, and today they are helping out the short pasture by gnawing at a stack of over-ripe timothy hay to which they have access. Those cows are driven to the not over clean barn yard every day at five o'clock in the evening, where they stay until eight o'clock the next morning.

I am sorry I haven't the data of monthly receipts from these two herds of cows so differently managed. There is a wide difference in their appearance, and I haven't the least doubt there is the same difference in their performance. I believe that the receipts from the herd of seven exceed those from the herd of twelve. Without knowing what either is, I should prefer to take the former, if given my choice.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

Our present knowledge of feeding can be boiled down into the following maxims: The more food the cow can be induced to eat, the more milk she will produce. Cows do not usually consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat large quantities. The larger the amount of protein in the ration, the larger the milk flow. Protein in the ration is essential to the production of the milk. The less energy required to digest the ration, the larger the milk flow. The richer the ration, the richer the manure. The dairy farmer must look here for a large part of his profit. No two cows can be fed alike. Each must be studied differently. Increase the protein in the ration and watch the milk flow.—Prof. C. L. Beach.

The Department of Agriculture reports a test at the Illinois station



Forfashire's Brown Lady and Hopeful's Honeymoon, Jerseys belonging to E. Bracht, Oklahoma City.

THE STATE A. & M. COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA.

The most practical institution in Oklahoma.

Buildings, \$207,500; Equipment, \$150,000; Land Endowment, \$1,250,000;
Instructional Force 34.

Courses of instruction offered: (a) Agricultural; (b) Engineering, mechanical, electrical, civil; (c) Applied Science, chemistry, botany, zoology, etc. (d) Science and Literature; (e) Domestic Economy; (f) Business. Special studies including free music, for young women.

Faculty elected from the best universities and colleges; Military discipline under U. S. Army officer, well equipped class rooms, laboratories and shops; herds of fine stock; \$20,000 to be expended in new Boy's Dormitory, and \$62,000 Women's Building.

A State Institution of Higher Learning for Both Men and Women

Why educate your boy or girl in another state when Oklahoma offers her youth every facility at a smaller cost.

NO TUITION · EXPENSES LOW · WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

J. H. CONNELL, President, Stillwater, Okla

where the dairy herd was divided into two lots, one of which was fed 40 pounds of corn silage per cow, daily, while the other lot was fed clover hay and grain. During the course of experiments samples of milk from each lot were submitted to 372 persons for an opinion as to any difference in flavor, the testers being of course kept in ignorance of which milk was silage produced. The result showed that 60 per cent readily preferred the milk from the silage-fed cows, 29 per cent the milk from cows not fed the silage, while 11 per cent could not make up their minds either way. This dispels one of the last objections to corn silage for the dairy. The same cannot be said of all silage materials. Soy beans, for instance, are believed to impart a somewhat disagreeable taste to milk, whether fed just before or after milking.

Dairyman's ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt not slumber late in the morning, but arise and deliver thy cream to the factory for he that goeth late causeth the butter maker to use profane language.
2. Thou shalt not cast all the dirt thou canst brush off thy cows into thy milk pail.
3. Thou shalt not turn thy separator slow, nor put too much rinse water in thy cream, for when thou gettest they pay one shall say to another: "Why is my test lower here than at any other creamery?" Then shall the butter maker rise and hold thee up in ridicule with a Steam Rotary Babcock Test.
4. Thou shalt not take thy cream to these foreign stations to be shipped away. For is it not true that they have no investment here nor do they pay taxes in your county seat.
5. Thou shalt not feed thy cows too much potatoes, onions, horse radish, mustard or bad cabbage, for these things though they be cheap as all out doors, cause the butter maker to gnash his teeth exceedingly and the butter eater to buy elsewhere.
6. Thou shalt not set thy can of cream in the cellar with the cover off in order to catch rats and mice therein, neither in the wood shed as a temptation to thy neighbor's cat.
7. Thou shalt not keep cows in thy dairy that do not give thee enough butter fat to pay for their board for fear you will awake some morning and find them too stiff to walk to the butcher.

DAGGETT CALF WEANER guaranteed to wean or money back. CALF WEANER COMPANY, Shenandoah, Iowa.

8. Thou shalt not use unclean cans but shall cause all cream vessels to be washed every day for a dirty can is an abomination in the butter maker's sight and will visit his wrath on him that bringeth it.

9. Thou shalt not trouble the butter maker, saying, "when shall I get my check?" for verily I say unto you he knoweth not nor careth a little bit.

10. Thou shalt not say unto another, "Lo, behold have not the cream handlers a soft snap? They receive much pay and work not very hard at all." Verily I say unto you this is a whooper. They arise early and toil much, and peradventure their patrons deliver sour cream on Saturday and they will be obliged to toll Sunday morning when other people are fanning themselves within the gates of the Synagogue.

Making High Class Dairy Products.

The greatest problem in making high class dairy products is to control the bacteria, to develop the right ones and keep out the wrong ones. The important quality of butter known as flavor, depends almost entirely upon the ripening of the cream. The practical importance of this fact is being recognized more and more by practical buttermakers. Cream ripening today is receiving more attention than it has in the past. Experiments carried on by scientific men in various parts of the world have taught us that this ripening is a fermentation due to the growth of minute plants called bacteria. We have also learned by experiments what kinds of bacteria give the proper ripening to make the desired flavor and also know a few of the many kinds that may give the undesirable taints to milk and bad flavors to butter and cheese.

Let us remember at this point that all changes which take place in milk are the result of the growth of bacteria. Remove these completely from milk and keep them out and it would never sour, even if kept for ten years. Neither would the many bad taints found in milk ever appear. On the other hand, without the action of this army of bacteria, small in size, but mighty in results, we would not have the fine flavor and aroma found in our prize butter, or the fine taste of our cheese.

THE INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY AND PREPOTENCY.

(By W. O. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.)

One of the most common laws in animal breeding is that "like produces like." This simply means the inheritance by the offspring of the characteristics of the parents at the time of procreation. Although there are many exceptions to this law, an examination of the facts will reveal that this law is always in operation; also that it extends to every feature of the organism. While in some instances it may not show up very strongly this is simply due to the fact that some other law which is more predominant for the time being has obscured it.

The resemblance of the offspring to the parent is very marked in most cases. This is simply the influence of the law of heredity. It is very helpful and valuable in the breeding of our best animals. By means of this apparently simple law we are able to breed definite types for definite purposes. It is the outward guide. Its influence in animal breeding is not confined solely to the external conformation, color markings and so on. It shows its influence on the nervous system, internal organs and, in fact, in every detail of the animal organism. This being the case, it is sometimes a very dangerous law. Thru it, either directly or indirectly, many of the very worst kinds of diseases are transmitted.

In discussing this law it might be well to illustrate the influence of the same by use of a few of the most common and marked examples. The uniformity found in the different breeds of our domestic animals is a very good example. In almost every breed there are favorite families or strains which are noted and valued because thru the law of heredity these characteristics can be readily transmitted to the offspring.

The Down sheep, for instance, will invariably transmit their dark face and leg color markings, as well as their mutton form to their progeny.

The ability of the cow to convert large quantities of feed into milk is hereditary in a large measure and is usually transmitted to the offspring.

The peculiar propensities of some kinds of animals to lay on flesh in certain parts of the body is another illustration and one which is of great practical value to stockmen. Fecundity, also another point which is of vital interest to the stockman, is in a large measure hereditary. In the case of swine certain families have larger litters than others; the same is true of sheep and other class of animals.

Certain peculiar color markings have also been known to be hereditary. There are numerous other illustrations which might be cited in this connection as belonging to what we might call normal characteristics, or those which are not unusual.

Another class of characteristics that are hereditary are those which belong to the acquired or abnormal class. In the acquired class may be placed those characteristics which have been developed by the conditions in which they are placed or the peculiar trainings they have received at the hands of man.

A few illustrations of this kind will suffice to show the influence of this law. The tendency of the dairy cow to give a large flow of milk, which is due in no small measure to the influence of man, is hereditary. In the case of dogs we find certain well defined traits which are transmitted to the young. Young

setters, pointers and retrievers that have never been in the field will often work with as much steadiness as a dog of long experience. This is an excellent illustration of heredity. These are but a few of the many examples which might be cited.

Abnormal Characteristics.

Another class of characteristics that are oftentimes inherited are those of rather an unusual nature, called abnormal. They represent something unusual in the way of a freak. In certain human families the presence of an extra toe or finger in one of the parents has oftentimes been transmitted to the children. In some instances of this kind every one of some half dozen children born to such parents have had six fingers or toes, while in other instances one or two members of the family would be affected and the remainder be normal. In some instances the normal members of the family gave birth to children with six fingers or toes. Take the Dorking breed of fowls, which has the fifth toe as one of its characteristics at the present time, in early days had only four toes. The fifth toe was inherited from a five toed variety introduced into Britain by the Romans.

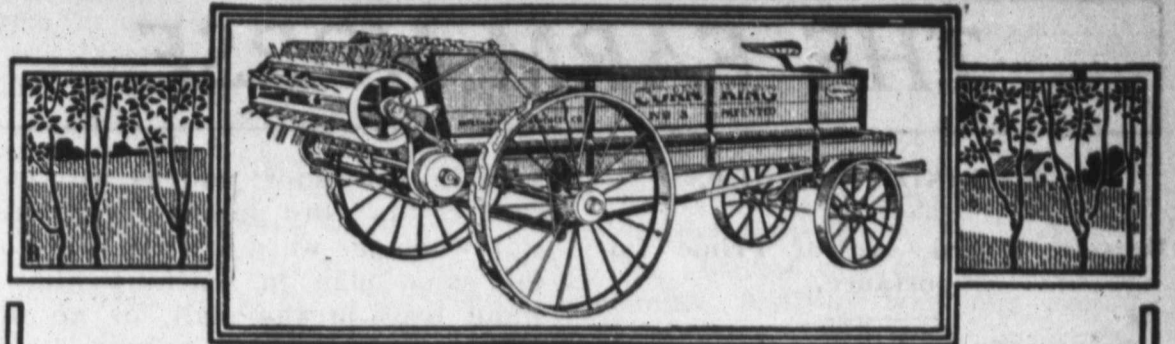
There are hundreds of illustrations along this line which might be cited. Scientists no longer doubt the possibility of diseases being inherited. This is a point of vital importance to the breeder of live stock. When hereditary disease makes its appearance at the time of birth it is called congenital. Where considerable time elapses before it appears, it is designated as a case of predisposition or a tendency to disease. There are certain diseases that are transmitted with greater uniformity than others, yet a predisposition to almost every known form of disease is almost likely to become hereditary. In this connection we will not attempt to describe or enumerate all the diseases which are hereditary, but to note only those which illustrate the laws of hereditary transmission or that are of peculiar importance to the breeders.

Scrofula and its allies cover a large and very important class of troubles which are more or less hereditary. In this connection much of the trouble is due to constitutional defect as indicated by a narrow, slack chest, indicating lack of vigor and stamina. This is especially true in tuberculosis, which is one of the most common and destructive troubles to cattle.

Bone spavin, curbs, ring bone, navicular disease and other similar troubles of the bones and joints are in most instances of a hereditary nature. These troubles are very seldom present at birth. They usually make their appearance before the animal is six years old, or as soon as the parts in question are subjected to a strain of rather serious nature, such as any horse is likely to receive at hard labor.

Barrenness in animals belongs to this class and is very likely to be inherited. These illustrations are but a few of a large number which might be cited; still they show the varied influence of this law in its relation to animal breeding.

By the law of prepotency is meant the superior influence which one particular breed of animals has over another breed, or the one particular parent has over another parent in transmitting its characteristics to the offspring. This is an important law in the improvement of our animals. It rarely happens that we find an equal mingling in offspring and it generally possesses more of the characteristics of one parent than of the



*Make the manure bring you
\$ 4 a ton*

Thousands of Successful Farmers Are Doing It

There is no charm or secret about it. You simply spread it with a machine, and thus make it go twice as far, get twice as much good from it on the first crop, do your land more permanent good, and save half the time and labor of handling.

Manure is generally estimated to be worth \$2.00 a ton handled the old way. There is no doubt that it is worth twice as much to the farmer who spreads with a machine.

Three of the most practical and valuable machines manufactured for farm use today are the **Corn King, Cloverleaf, and Kemp 20th Century manure spreaders.** They are each made in a number of sizes.

These machines differ somewhat in construction and operation, but all three are right working and of great durability.

They are proven machines. They embody the best mechanical ideas, the materials used in construction are the best for the purpose, they are made as simple

as possible, and they handle manure in all conditions to the perfect satisfaction of users. Proof of all this is to be found in the record each machine has made in the field.

Is it not to your interest to own and use one of these spreaders on your farm?

Figure out for yourself and you must agree that it will be a paying investment, even if you do not have over twenty-five loads of manure to spread in a year.

You can't help but be pleased with the work, the easy handling, the light draft and the substantial making which saves you the annoyance of breakage and repairs.

Call and see these spreaders with the local International agent. He will gladly point out to you the superior features of these machines, as well as supply you with catalogue, colored hanger or other information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

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We insure your live stock—we insure your life—we insure your property against fire and tornado—we will buy your cotton—we will sell your farm—we will sell your live stock—we will sell your stock of merchandise—we will handle ANYTHING in Real Estate Insurance and Loans—we represent only the best companies. No deal too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

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Phone 607

Enid, Okla.

other. In many respects this is a great advantage to the breeder. By securing a prepotent sire he can oftentimes remedy a common defect in his whole female herd.

The Powers of Transmission.

Prepotency is supposed to be governed by the vigor of the animal, the age of the animal and the length of time during which its ancestors have been bred along a special and distinct line. Certain breeds of cattle like the Galloways are supposed to be more prepotent than some of the newer breeds, due to the fact that the Galloway is one of our very oldest breeds. Certain families are more prepotent than others, due to the fact that they have been bred along a distinct line for many generations.

Prepotency is usually treated as breed prepotency and an individual prepotency. The former is general and the latter special in its influence. The same law seems to act in the same way in both cases. The division has a special and real value to the stock breeder. Breed prepotency is seen when animals of any of the old and well established breeds, such as Shorthorns, Galloway, Jersey, Merino and many others, are used on other breeds, or on the ordinary

stock. The offspring will nearly always bear a very marked resemblance to the one of the above mentioned breeds used.

Individual prepotency is seen in many of the families of the different breeds of stock. In the trotting horses we find certain sires which sired more notable animals than others, due to their superior prepotency. In Shorthorn cattle certain bulls have sired large numbers of prize winners and so on in all the breeds. This peculiar power which one parent possesses in a greater degree than the other in determining the shape, color, temperament and so on of the offspring is known as prepotency. A thorough knowledge of this law is very helpful to the breeder, as nothing but prepotent sires should be used in the breeding herd.

If I was going to become a swine-breeder, this is the fall when I would invest the heaviest. The way good animals are selling now, a man can pick up a dozen high class sows and a boar, get a couple of crops of pigs, and resell the sows at a big advance over the original cost. All we need is another corn crop to put prices back where they belong.

THE FARM HORSE

TRAINING THE COLT.

Matters Which Are of Prime Importance.

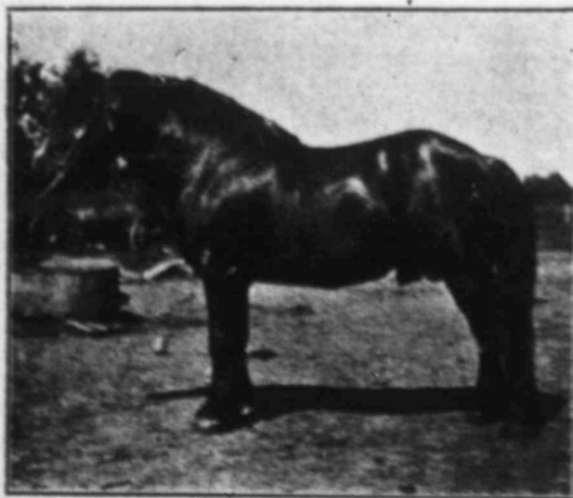
In the first place teach the colt that you are his superior. This can be done much easier when the youngster is small. Put on a soft, properly fitting halter; get him thoroughly used to this, but in doing this do not tie up to something solid and leave, otherwise you may return and find your colt has committed suicide by either breaking his neck or choking himself, but lead it quietly around the stall or yard beside its mother, and it will only be a short time before the youngster will understand what you want when you pull on his halter shank and is nicely broken to lead; teach him that you will not hurt him, but that it is useless for him to try to get away.

This is a great age of education. As it is with people, so it is with livestock; the early education is the most impressive and lasting, therefore, since the horse is the servant of man, he must be trained in order to be a valuable servant. In training a colt it is necessary to get on friendly terms, as loud or unkind treatment tends to drive the colt in a direction opposite to that you would have him go and make him do things just the opposite from what you want.

Every animal has more or less obstinacy in its nature. Get hold of a cat's tail and her first idea is to pull away, or try to lead a calf it will brace itself and offer all the resistance in its power; the young colt will do the same thing if gone at in the same way.

As a colt reaches maturity its strength increases very rapidly, and if a horse is to become a good work horse this obstinate nature must be more or less overcome.

There is no more objectionable habit that a horse can have than to be a halter breaker, or to be ready to offer resistance every time anything out of the ordinary comes up, says Indiana Farmer. If anyone should doubt this let him undertake to break a five-year-old ranch horse that never knew what submission was, and the lesson will be very thoroughly impressed; it is only in very exceptional cases that such horses are ever broken so that they can be depended upon. I do not advocate making a pet of a colt, and would advise the reader to never do it, for like a spoiled child they are always on too familiar terms and very often get into objectionable habits that are not easy to break. Teach the colt to understand your language; teach him to stop at the single word "Whoa." Always speak the word plainly and at the same time



Ko Ko, Percheron Stallion, owned by A. J. Henthorn, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

snub the colt short and he will soon connect the word and the event, and stop when the word is given. Follow the same plan in teaching him to stand over in the stall, or go forward or backward on command. In doing this use the whip sparingly, but be sure that you make him mind you. A severe punishment will often put the colt on bad terms with its trainer, which is frequently fruitful of forming bad habits, which often reduces the value of many a valuable horse. These are necessary, but simple requirements, but every farmer raising colts should adopt. See that the colt is trained properly so he will be of valuable service in the future.

Paddock Memoranda.

Don't forget to keep salt where the horses can get it. Not only is it relished by the animals but it helps to keep them in condition.

Breed the mares but be sure and breed for better animals all the time. There are too many scrubs already.

Halter break the colts right away and take a little time each day or so to train them to mind and understand what an impossibility it is to get the better of you.

If you have a horse or colt injured in any way or sick, write the Inspector's veterinary department and find out what the matter is and how to remedy it.

A horse without a foot is no horse at all. Examine the horses' feet regularly and keep them clean and sound. This is the only way to insure good feet at all times.

When buying a horse, always look out for glanders and farcy. This disease is incurable and the cheapest way to treat it in either form is to kill and burn the animal affected.

The horse least liable to run away is the one that has never been allowed to get away. It always pays to tie the team when leaving them in the field, road or street as we can never tell what may happen to start them.

Good Word for the Mule.

The mule industry of the United States has grown into vast proportions, the 1908 census enumerating 3,869,000, with a total valuation of \$416,939,000. In expatiating on the industrial qualities of the mule there will be no invidious comparisons with the horse, which is acknowledged to be the noblest animal domesticated by man.

The mule is comparatively immune from disease and does not contract contagious ailments as easily as does the horse. A sick mule is almost an anomaly, while horses are frequently sick from complaints to which the mule is impervious. Not being afflicted with sickness, the mule attains great longevity and performs useful service years after the horse is superannuated. While the mule is able to forage for himself on pastures where a horse would starve, he is also susceptible to generous treatment and improves rapidly on liberal rations. The young mule can be weaned when four months old and will thrive on grass where a horse foal would need grain to maintain

HAPPY SYMBOL, NO. 43410

By Symboleer—2.09½
By Major Medium No. 2151
the Sire Nancy Hanks—2.04

Dam Elinor W. Medium,
By Happy medium No. 400.
Admiral Dewey 2.04 3.4

Happy Symbol is a handsome black 2 year old colt, and with but little training has stepped a half in 1.12 1-4, last eighth in 17 1-2 seconds.

Will be limited to 10 choice mares for fall breeding
Service Fee \$25.00

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1 1-2 miles north of University
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good condition.

Mules come to maturity younger than horses and are more easily mannered to harness. When 2 years old, if halter broken, about all the breaking required is to put on the harness and, hitched beside a broken mule, the youngster works as cheerfully as his educated mate.

Stubbornness is a leading attribute of the mule and this characteristic gives him his paramount value. It is this caricatured quality that encourages the mule to try and try again to move a load long after a horse is discouraged.

The mule possesses the patience, endurance and sure-footedness of his sire and the vigor and undaunted courage of the horse and is admirably adapted to use on the farm or the teaming industry of cities, where his services are becoming annually more highly appreciated.—Drover's Journal.

WORK WELL ADVANCED.

Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show Will Offer Big Bill.

St. Joseph, Mo.—(Special.)

Work of preparing for the third annual exhibition of the Interstate Live Stock and Horse show is now receiving its finishing touches and there is no longer any speculation as to number and quality of stock to be seen in the judging ring in this city the week of September 21-26. Entries are the largest they have ever been and the show stock is coming from the most noted herds in this country. All of the recognized beef breeds of cattle, the Shorthorns, Herefords, black Poll Angus, Galloways, and red Polls will be well represented. In the hog department every breed and class is filling up rapidly. The same is true of sheep for which the Interstate has made larger provisions in classes than any other one of the big live stock shows. In horses, too, the breeds and classes are filling well. All in all, the Interstate Live Stock and Horse show is offering a program for its third exhibition that will not be surpassed during the fall of 1908.

When writing advertisers, mention The Inspector.

Percheron Horses Mammoth Jacks

I have for sale some good Percherons of either sex, any age from yearlings to matured stock, at prices that will please you. If you want to buy a good mare in foal, a filly or a stallion, it will pay to see me, and don't forget that I sell more Jacks than any man in Oklahoma. See my stock at the farm, or at the Oklahoma State Fair.—A. J. HENTHORN, Oklahoma City.

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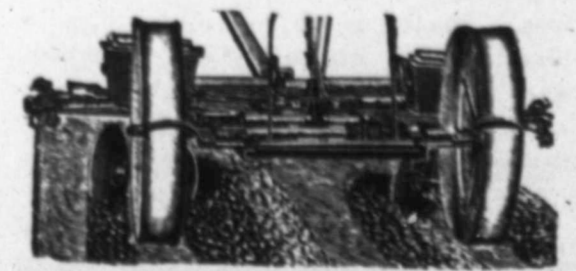
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Will increase the yield of Corn, Cane
Cotton 25 per cent.

Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day.
Works on any planter.

Write for circulars and prices.
Walker Mfg. Co., 10th Ave.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

GENERAL CROP CONDITION,

**Board of Agriculture Bulletin No. 6,
September 1.**

As a result of compiling replies from the several crop correspondents for the month ending August 25th, 1908, it is apparent that the growing condition of the staple crops in this state are, as a whole, greatly improved. The month of August has been seasonable. In some sections drouth was beginning to show effect upon the growing conditions of crops, but up to the 25th almost every section of the State had been visited by local showers, which had materially improved conditions. In a larger percentage of the sections of the state the local showers were sufficient to put the ground in good condition for fall plowing. In the wheat sections of the state where the rains have been sufficient, fall plowing is well under way. Practically all of the wheat and oats have been threshed. The month, besides being one favorable to growing crops, has also been an excellent haying month. A very large percentage of the acreage of native meadow has been cut, yielding a good quality of hay. In addition to native meadow, alfalfa is yielding abundantly.

On August 25th inquiries were submitted to crop correspondents of this Department, representing practically every municipal township in the state, relative to the growing condition of corn and cotton; the abandoned acreage of cotton; the growing condition of cowpeas, broom corn, Kafir corn, milo maize, spring and fall sown alfalfa; also, the per cent of the acreage of native meadow cut for hay, and the average yield per acre. Reports were received from 72 of the 75 counties. The replies were promptly returned on the 25th, as requested, and after compilation they indicate that the growing condition of corn on August 25th, for the entire state is 73.6 per cent; cotton 69.7 per cent; the acreage of cotton in cultivation August 25th is 85.2 per cent, as compared with that in cultivation this time last year. The growing condition of cowpeas is 87.4 per cent; broom corn 75.8 per cent; Kafir corn 81.5 per cent; milo maize 83.4 per cent; spring sown alfalfa 73.0 per cent; fall sown alfalfa 84.2 per cent. The per cent of the acreage of the native meadow cut for hay is 68.0 per cent. The average yield per acre of cured hay is 1.05 tons.

Conclusions.

The remarks from the several correspondents indicate that while corn is holding its own, the condition of cotton has been improved 6.8 per cent. The growing condition of corn on July 25th was 76.1 per cent; on August 25th, 73.6 per cent, showing a decrease of 2.5 per cent. This is accounted for by the fact that dry weather in many sections has materially lowered the growing condition of June corn and late planted corn. The early planted corn is practically matured and condition the same. The same thing holds true with reference to corn, as has been true throughout the season, that is, that the condition on the Oklahoma side of the state has been very much higher than that on the eastern side. It is notable that this month, that the condition of corn, on the Oklahoma Territory side of the state, is 73.3 per cent, while that on the Indian Territory side of the state is 60.0 per cent.

The condition of cotton has improved more than expected, and this in the face of considerable insect damage. The greatest improvements

range from 9.0 per cent to 12.0 per cent in counties where the acreage and production are the largest. Four counties report a condition of 90.0 per cent or above, something that has not been reported before this season. It is estimated that the damage from insects, being that of the boll weevil and boll worm, is approximately 2.0 per cent, making the growing condition of cotton 69.7 per cent as compared with 62.9 per cent for the month ending July 25. The acreage of cotton in cultivation on the 25th of August is 85.2 per cent, as compared with that producing a crop in the year 1907. This, in the face of a 3 per cent increase in the acreage planted in the spring of 1908, shows that 17.3 per cent of the acreage planted in the spring of 1908 has been abandoned.

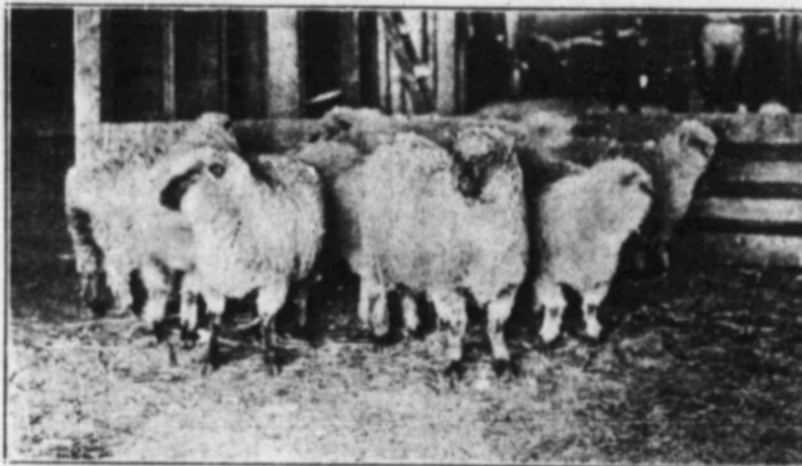
It is worthy of note that of the four minor crops, cowpeas, broom corn, Kafir corn and milo maize, the three feed crops show a growing condition above that of any other crop.

The growing condition of broom corn is 75.8 per cent, which compared with that of 81.5 per cent for the month previous, shows a decrease of 7.7 per cent. The cowpeas show the highest per cent growing condition of any crop grown in the state. Spring sown alfalfa shows the lowest.

With the returns of the assessor's enumerations which will report the acreage of alfalfa growing, we hope

northern part of the infested area in Texas, Louisiana, in Oklahoma and Arkansas, is considerably less than last season. * * * It is important to emphasize the fact that climatic conditions may tend to equalize the damage by the weevil that is now of such spotted occurrence in the northern counties. The recent rains have a tendency to increase the numbers of the insect everywhere. It is not too late in the season for the weevils to be able to multiply to such an extent as to destroy all of the squares that are put on towards the end of the season. Nevertheless, the conditions indicate at this time considerably less damage from the weevil this season than the year 1907. Another insect, the boll worm, is doing more damage in many localities in north Texas than the boll weevil. The damage by this insect is by no means regular, although it is greatest through a strip extending from the east and west through the two northern tiers of counties. In that quarter the damage increases towards the west. In individual cases the crop has been reduced more than 50 per cent. The damage by the boll worm, though extensive, is undoubtedly not sufficient to affect the reduced damage by the boll weevil. It is therefore concluded that the total loss from the insect pests cannot be nearly as extensive as last year."

While Professor Hunter's conclu-



These Are Money Makers, Too.

to be able to report the actual yield of alfalfa for the years 1907-08. Preliminary returns indicate that the average yield of alfalfa hay per acre per cutting is 1.13 tons. Throughout the state, where alfalfa is grown as a hay crop, from two to five cuttings each season are made, producing an average of 1.13 tons per acre each cutting. This shows the immense value of alfalfa as a hay crop when compared with native meadow, which produces an average of 1.05 tons per acre, and that for but one cutting.

Insect Injury to Cotton.

The reports from correspondents indicate the presence of the boll weevil and boll worm as doing more or less damage to cotton in the extreme southern counties. The boll weevil, of course, being present in the central southern and southwestern counties, while the boll worm is more prevalent in the south central and southwestern counties.

Professor W. D. Hunter, in charge of the boll weevil investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, in a special report of the status of the boll weevil damage, reports that in the investigations made in the state of Oklahoma there were found, in the vicinity of Ardmore, 109 weevils per acre, showing 1.1 per cent of the bolls and squares infested. At Hugo there were 4,611 weevils per acre, showing 40.6 per cent of the bolls and squares infested. His conclusions are as follows: "Generally the damage in the

sions are for the entire cotton area, still they apply to Oklahoma.

The boll weevil damage seems to increase through the southeast, while the boll worm damage extends westward, increasing gradually.

Assessors' Returns.

The assessors' returns, as compiled by the various county clerks, covering the enumeration of the acreage and production of the staple crops and other relevant information as to the agricultural resources of the state are just now being received at this office. Up to this date but 36 counties have made their returns. The majority of them appears to be in excellent shape. It develops upon this department to compile these returns and publish the information in bulletin form. They serve, also, a very important office in this work and, that is, all the returns of the assessors are used as a basis for the computation and compilation of the reports from our correspondents. This enables us to carry the acreage and production of crops from one season to another with almost absolute accuracy and gives us the advanced information while we are collecting the succeeding year's statistics through the assessors. It is contemplated that we will be able to supply each crop reporter with the acreage and production of his particular township for the previous year as shown by the assessors' report. This, we hope, will be of an immense value to the correspondent, as he will then have the complete

record for his reference, showing the exact acreage and production of the various crops in his particular township.

Annual Meeting of State Institutes.

First annual meeting State Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the State Farmers' institute was held according to law, at Stillwater on August 11, 1908, at which time the election of ten members of the State Board of Agriculture took place.

In addition to the annual meeting of the State institute, there was held at the A. & M. college, beginning on August 10, a cotton conference, and during the two weeks following was held the cotton grading school, both of which were attended beyond the expectation of those in charge. The attendance at the annual institute was exceedingly large, and the meetings were notable for the interest displayed. The following members of the State Board of Agriculture were elected:

- R. F. Wilson, Valliant, Okla.; term five years.
- J. W. L. Corley, Heavener, Okla.; term five years.
- Dan Diehl, Gotebo, Okla.; term four years.
- A. C. Cobb, Wagoner, Okla.; term four years.
- J. C. Elliott, Pauls Valley, Okla.; term three years.
- Thad Rice, Watonga, Okla.; term three years.
- R. W. Lindsay, Chouteau, Okla.; term two years.
- G. T. Bryan, Perry, Okla.; term two years.
- M. F. Ikard, Chickasha, Okla.; term one year.
- Ewers White, McLoud, Okla.; term one year.

Quarantine.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on August 13, 1908, two important regulations were adopted, which will be of interest to cotton growers and shippers and nurserymen.

The cotton seed quarantine proclamation, adopted by the Territorial Board of Agriculture, was suspended. A new nursery stock quarantine proclamation was drawn up and formally adopted. Printed copies of the resolution suspending the cotton seed quarantine, also the nursery stock quarantine proclamation, can be had upon application to the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Guthrie, Okla.

Have you seen the Inspector's new map of Oklahoma? It is the latest on the market with congressional, supreme court and district court districts plainly marked? Given with one yearly subscription to the Inspector for 50 cents. If map is to be sent by mail, add 10 cents for mailing and postage.

THE INSPECTOR'S NEW MAP.

The Inspector has a new map of Oklahoma. It is the best map of the state in existence. Besides the ordinary features of a good map, it shows the congressional districts, supreme court districts, and district court districts, all plainly marked in lines of different colors. It is an educational map of great value, enabling a man to understand the number, form and contents of his congressional, supreme court or district court district. This map is nicely mounted, tinned top and bottom, and the retail price is twenty-five cents.

- Price of:
- Inspector, Enid Weekly Eagle and map \$1.00
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SWINE DEPARTMENT

"HOGGING DOWN" CORN.

The practice of hogging down corn in the field, once very generally practiced in the west, is again being revived, it having been found to be a money, time and work saver. Anything that helps cheapen the cost of putting hogs on the market should be welcomed by every feeder. Farmers' Bulletin 331 of the department of agriculture, deals with the practice in a few authenticated examples. It says:

"In these times of scarcity of labor and its high price, many farmers are trying to reduce the labor on the farm. Some of the hog raisers have adopted the plan of harvesting the corn crop by turning the hogs into the cornfield and letting them gather it, or 'hogging it down,' as it is called.

"A man in Ohio turned 122 spring pigs and older hogs (about equal numbers of each) into a ten acre cornfield in September. The spring pigs averaged 82 pounds and the older hogs 136 pounds, and the total weight of all was 15,693 pounds. The corn would yield about sixty bushels per acre, and in it there was a good many pumpkins. The hogs had access also to a five acre clover field from which the seed had been removed. Water was hauled to them and they had the shade of the woods near by. In 28 days the hogs had gained 6,522 pounds. At this time 57 head, averaging 245 pounds, were sold at \$5.15 per hundred. The remainder were not sold, but the farmer was offered \$5 per hundred for them. Counting the entire gain of 6,522 pounds at \$5 would make \$326.10, or \$32.61 per acre for the field. This paid 63c a bushel for the corn which on the market was worth 40c. The whole herd made an average daily gain of 1.91 pounds per head.

"A man in southern Kansas, who makes a practice of 'hogging down' corn, uses a portable fence and fences off five to ten acres at a time, taking in more as needed. He turns the hogs in the corn in August. On twelve acres of corn one year he fattened 50 head of hogs, the corn being estimated at about 600 bushels. Of the bunch 42 head were sold, averaging 240 pounds, netting \$600. Allowing 100 pounds gain for each hog on the corn thus fed, the corn brought 41 1-2c a bushel, without the expense of gathering.

"A farmer in Oklahoma has been 'hogging down' corn for a number of years. About 500 head of hogs are turned off this farm every year. By gathering and feeding corn beside that which was gathered by the

hogs, it was found that a bushel of corn 'hogged down' will make as much pork as the same quantity husked and fed, while the expense of harvesting is saved; besides saving the labor of feeding the corn to the hogs the field is also cleaned.

"An Iowa farmer began 'hogging down' corn several years ago, using 20 acres the first year. He watched carefully the feeding of the hogs on this field and concluded that no more corn was wasted than would have been left in the field by the average husker. Since that time he has 'hogged down' all his corn, thus saving the expense of husking. This man says the cost of husking for one year will make the fence around the field hog tight, if there is already a wire fence for cattle. Husking 40 acres of corn yielding 40 bushels per acre, at 4c per bushel—it cost nearer 5c last season (1907)—amounts to \$64. If the 40 acre field is square, this allows 20c a rod for the fence the first year. With a cattle fence already provided this will buy the wire to make it a good hog-tight fence.

"Besides saving the expense of harvesting the corn, there are two other great objects to be attained by this method of harvesting corn: (1) The improvement of the land and (2) the health of the hogs. The farmer referred to says that in his first year's experience he snapped 20 acres of corn beside the field 'hogged down.' The next spring both fields were sown to small grain under the same conditions and with the same preparation. On the land where corn was 'hogged down' the wheat made five and the oats seven bushels more to the acre than did the other. The difference is just as noticeable in a succeeding corn crop. The husks, cobs, stalks and leaves all remain on the land, and these, with the manure from the hogs enrich the soil and increase its humus content.

"The health of the hog is an important consideration. Hogs that have plenty of range and exercise are not nearly so 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 exposure, and not liable to be injured by a sudden change of weather.

"It is difficult, however, to put a good finish on hogs while running in a large field or pasture. If they are allowed to run until three weeks or a month before sending to market and are then shut up and given all the corn they want, with plenty of pure water, they will make very rapid gains. This man allows his pigs



Part of Spring Bluff Herd, owned by E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Oklahoma.

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We will have a car load of pure bred Duroc-Jersey swine for show and sale; all sizes and ages at prices to fit all purses, and quality—well just come and see. We will also show our herd of Jacks and Jennets, black as midnight every one, and some of them will be for sale. Find us at pens 17 to 29 in the main hog barn.

And do not forget that we are headquarters for the best there is in Trees, Plants, Vines, Shrubs, etc., and that our free descriptive catalogue tells a lot about fruits for Oklahoma.

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to run in the corn as soon as it is cultivated the last time, but does not let the older hogs into the field until the corn is in good condition to feed in the fall. He says he has also had good results from letting cattle into the corn first and following with hogs."

The Hog Breeders' Prospects.

There is a remarkable bright prospect for good prices ahead of the hog breeder. The shortage of hogs for this coming fall and winter seems unavoidable. The causes have been brought about by natural means. The financial crisis of last November, which sent prices down to the point below production, caused a severe cut in the brood sow supply. This, with high priced corn, made an effectual reduction in the supply of brood sows, just at the time when the brood sow herd to be carried over is made up. This cutting down in the producing stock at this particular son of the year seemed opportune to the hog breeder.

The more or less prevailing fatality of hog cholera during 1907 was also a factor in reducing the hog supply. It also had the tendency to weaken the faith in most hog breeders that it was a good time to feed high priced corn into low priced hogs. The breeder of pure bred hogs is the first man, generally, to get scared when a cloud appears on the horizon of the hog market.

Things seem to be somewhat changed now. The prospect is not alone bright for a good, strong demand for killing hogs, but it is equally good for the best quality of breeding hogs. Hog raisers commence to look around for breeding stock of quality and excellence as soon as prices in the pork market begin to ascend the scale.

A very positive shortage in any kind of stock cannot be fully restored to normal conditions short of two years. If hogs are as scarce as they seem to be the breeding stock for next year must be made up out of this year's spring crop of pigs. This can readily be done by each breeder lessening his sale supply to this extent. The shortage of marketable hogs to go from the farms this summer and fall will indicate the situation better than can be guessed at. The pure-bred hog man, however, has a bright trade prospect in view for all his best breeding stock at good paying prices—Twentieth Century Farmer.

PEDIGREED "SCRUBS."

Breeding is not an exact science. The tendency of all pure bred animals, unattended, is toward degeneracy. Try as we may with the very best material at hand, inferior animals will crop out here and there in every herd, flock and stud. The proper destiny of such is the knife, not the breeding paddock. No matter how skillful a breeder may be he

is to be roundly condemned if he permits an inferior animal of his production to get into less skillful hands to perpetuate its deficiencies. He is the first link in the chain. On his shoulders must rest primarily the weight of condemnation meted out to the pedigreed scrub. He set the ball a-rolling.

It would be folly to make the claim that the pedigreed scrub does not exist and that in a way he has not hindered the upgrading of our stocks through the use of pure bred breeding animals. He has, but he was not to blame for what he did. He was merely an effect of a mistaken or a sordid policy pursued by some men who should have known better. The breeding problem is not easy of solution at its simplest. Every inferior animal allowed to reproduce itself adds to the difficulty of that solution. It must be admitted, no matter which breed we may single out, that the great mass of its individuality does not rise above the level of medium quality. To raise the standard quickly the elimination of the inferior is necessary. Any man who will deliberately buy a cheap, inferior bull, just because he is pure bred—and cheap—should not be in the business of breeding pure bred cattle. His natural habitat is among scrubs, and if he is given time and rope enough he will land there, pure blood or no pure blood. Is it not against the man, rather than the animal, that we should inveigh?

Temptation to cash in a cheap bull to a cheap man at a cheap price is, we know strong. It is an easy and quick way to get something for little or nothing, but it is questionable if any breeder ever made a dollar by such an act. If he did, the injury accruing to the breed overshadowed his profit a thousand fold. Improvement in this direction must begin at the top. Shoot all the pedigreed scrubs, if you please; extinguish the whole tribe of them of every name and nature, yet let the breeders pursue the short sighted policy which too many are following, and in a few years there will be an ample supply again. The breeders themselves, and oftentimes some of the greatest breeders, are responsible for the scrubbiness of some pedigreed stock. The lightning of quick condemnation should be invoked against those who let a penny of present profit blind them to the pound of future good. In the meantime the proverbial pedigreed scrub will at least make good meat.—Breeders Gazette.

By "soiling" is meant supplying fresh forage from the fields to farm stock more or less confined. This system of feeding has six distinct advantages: First, the saving of the land; second, the saving of fencing; third, the economizing of food; fourth, the better condition and greater comfort of cattle; fifth, the greater production of milk; sixth, the attainment of manure.

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The Largest and Best public sales of the year in Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Angus Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Goats and Range Cattle and sheep in carlots during Royal week.

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Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

THE HERD BOAR.

Willard M. Kelly in Ohio Farmer: The selection of a boar to head a herd of pure bred swine is without doubt the hardest question that the breeder is called upon to solve, as the boar represents 50 per cent of the breeding power of the herd, concentrated in one animal. His results are more closely watched and his pedigree more carefully studied than that of the sows with which he is mated.

Many new breeders invest a large amount of money in a boar at the expense of the sows, and expect large prices for their pigs, and meet disappointment. If they had had a fairly uniform bunch of well bred sows to breed they would be justified in buying a high priced boar to use in their herd. Unless a breeder has a number of excellent sows, a high priced breeding boar is apt to prove a poor investment. The practical breeders who are paying large prices for a breeding boar are close students of pedigree, and will not invest a large amount of money in an animal unless he comes from a line of practical and systematic breeding. This breeding must have been carried on for years so that he can be depended upon to beget good uniform pigs when mated with their sows.

Now and then some unknown breeder may breed and develop a prize winning animal, a phenomenal individual, but not what we would call a prize winner from the breeders' standpoint, although when fitted by an expert he is a living picture of harmony and beauty. Such a sire is only deserving of limited honors and occupies the same position in the eyes of an expert breeder of a prize barrow and would be quickly cast aside. If we accept such a sire for use in our herds we would be introducing an inharmonious force of affinities, many of which would be ready to fly off at the first opportunity and recognize new and dangerous affinities. This would spoil the results of years of systematic breeding which we have done to keep in control the type or model of the animals that we wished to perpetuate and improve in our herds.

In some rare cases a boar that is himself faulty as an individual or specimen of the breed may prove

nearer perfection as a sire and produce more uniform pigs than some of the more perfect individuals of the breed, even though bred to inferior sows. This shows that we should not always strive at outside appearances at the expense of transmitting the inherent qualities of the breed to the progeny.

The sire that has the power of transmitting his qualities to the offspring is what we are all striving for. He is a link in the chain of creation which in transmitting and perpetuating type and reforming the warring affinities that are battling for supremacy. He is sending out into the world progeny that are emblems of beauty and uniformity, nature's happiest gift to the breeder of pure bred swine.

The boar should be an outstanding individual, possessing all of the markings characteristic of the breed. He should be of good size, neat form and stylish appearance and have plenty of constitution and vigor. If he will not bear a quare look in the face and head he should be passed along. His head should be short and fine, eyes intelligent and kind. His hair should be fine and silky; jowl full and not rough; neck broad and full on top. He should be compact, smooth and well fleshed down on forelegs, with strong, slightly arched back, broad and even. His loins should be full and smooth and he should have well sprung ribs and large, roomy chest; a well rounded rump with tail up well on top; long, deep, well rounded hams from points down to the hocks; long, straight and deep sides without wrinkles; straight and well proportioned bottom line; strong, short legs set well apart, one at each corner; short and neat pastern and good, tough hoofs.

A boar should be able to produce good sow and male pigs. Many breeders think it necessary to keep two boars, one to get good sow pigs and one to get good boar pigs. But the right kind of a sire should be able to breed both. He should be fed well and treated kindly but firmly. The appearance of the ill favored, poorly fed and half cared for boars has been the curse of the business of breeding good swine and has done more than any other one thing to discourage men from going into the business. When we are fortunate enough to secure such a good sire that has come down through a

number of generations of creditable ancestors his value is far beyond computation in dollars and cents.

Many excellent boars are sold by well known breeders to some misguided victim of his teaching and from lack of proper care and nourishing food pass into oblivion. He places him in some old, poorly-ventilated, damp pen and confines him the year round with no yard or pasture for him to exercise in and by the time he is old enough to be in his prime he is ruined by excessive service, lack of nourishment and exercise. Give him a good sized pen or yard, an acre if possible, with a good strong fence around it and away from the rest of the herd. Treat him so that he will think he is of some importance and do not salute him with a kick or a club every time you go near him, or he will suspect you every time he sees you coming and be awaiting his chance to get even with you.

His disposition toward you will be to a great extent as you make it, and you may rest assured that he will not be ready to show fight every time he sees you unless he thinks you mean to give him a cause. It is not best to be too familiar with him or give him a chance to get you in a tight place. The average boar is not such an ugly animal as many people think him. Do not deny him his feed, but give him plenty to keep him in good breeding condition; for skin and bones with the best of individuality and pedigree cannot beget good thrifty pigs, whether on the sire's or dam's side. When the herd is reaching perfection the greatest care must be exercised to keep the animals from going back.

The further removed an animal is from its natural habits and conditions, the harder it is to prevent it from retrograding toward its natural condition. The pure bred animals will require better care and more liberal feeding than the common hogs or scrub animals. They have been reared under artificial conditions and have become accustomed to artificial environments and feeds. Do not allow the boar to become too fat while not in service. Succulent feeds and pasture during the warm months, and roots in winter, will prove better than grain to keep him in good breeding form. As the breeding season approaches his rations may be increased and some

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Chicago Scale Co., 296 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

nitrogenous feed supplemented with his regular ration until he is getting all he will eat with relish. Middlings, bran, oil meal and packer's tankage are all good feeds for a boar during the breeding season. Ground oats are an excellent grain feed and will stimulate the breeding qualities of any animals when they are mixed with their ration.

Manage his food so he will not lose flesh during the breeding season. The drain on a boar during the season of breeding fifty or sixty sows is severe, and it will require plenty of good feed and careful handling to get the best results. When not in service, plenty of exercise is essential even if against his inclinations. Without exercise it is impossible to keep well developed muscles and general thrift and vigor. The man who gives his herd boar good care has solved one of the most important parts of the business of freeing good swine.

PEANUTS FOR HOGS.

Peanuts as a feed for fattening hogs have met with great success by John W. Smith, of Comanche county, says a dispatch from Oklahoma city. Mr. Smith usually raises eighty acres of goobers and turns his hogs in and lets them root for the nuts. They fatten for market on the peanuts without any other feed. They are better than alfalfa fed animals. The meat made by the peanut is solid and the poorest bred animal can be made to look fine when fattened on the goobers.

It's the litter of the big pig that develops into quick pork.

When writing advertisers, mention The Inspector.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Capons.

The demand for capons increases each year, and the market is open at all times of the year for these extra "soft-broilers." The demand increases faster than the supply, for while each year sees more farmers, or their wives, looking after the caponizing of the young cockerels yet this phase of the chicken industry isn't given the thought it deserves. An idea prevails that it takes an extra amount of feed to bring the capons to market. This is not true unless you would hurry them up for a speedy market. In such cases any animal would need to be fed heavily. In fact, the capons, while they are usually fed better than the other fowls, actually demand no more. Inclined to sit around and take life easily, an ordinary amount of food keeps them in good condition.

Most neighborhoods own one or two persons that understand the caponizing business. Any one can learn it from the full directions that come with the caponizing sets. Most people of good experience in the business expect to kill one or two out of say, every twenty caponized, and maybe more. This is done by a slip of the knife into the big artery located so near the organs to be removed. One must be prepared for this. These fowls are as good to eat as if killed in the common way. So be ready to clean them for house or market as soon as they have bled well.

A strong complaint comes in once in a while that capons are not so large as some people would make you think. One woman expected all of her caponized Barred Rock cockerels to weigh at least fifteen pounds apiece at first capon market. "They weighed no more than her ordinary roosters," she scolded. This is all true, and lots of big tales have circulated about the weight of capons that is not so true. While, as a rule, capons of some breeds do grow larger the first year than their uncaponized brothers, quite often others will grow no larger. The reason for caponizing is mainly for improving the flesh to an extent that it brings twice and often three times the price per pound it would if left in an uncaponized condition.

From the middle of August to the first two weeks of September, is the time to caponize the May hatched cockerels. The larger breeds produce weightiest capons. Crosses between them often produce larger fowls for caponizing. Capons are much heavier in the second year than the first.

Mites in the Chicken House.

About this time of year the poultry grower may possibly be troubled with mites bothering his chickens. In order to get rid of these little pests they must be struck where they are the most vulnerable. Mites are not found, to any extent, on the chickens in the day time. They stay in the nests and on the roosts. Of course a few may be found on the bodies of the fowls but a far greater number will remain in the chicken house, awaiting to do their work at night when the chickens go to roost.

It will do very little good to treat the fowls with any kind of spray or dip unless you spray all the roosts and nests at the same time because when they go to roost the next time they will be covered again. Any good kind of stock dip, mixed according to directions, will be satisfactory to use

both as a spray for the roosts and as a dip for the chickens themselves. Dip the chickens in, feet foremost, twice and then plunge them in, head foremost once, being careful to draw them out quickly. This will put all the mites on the bodies of the chickens out of business and with proper spraying of the roosts and nests with the same material as used in dipping not only all mites but body-lice, mange and skin diseases should be gotten rid of by this treatment.

Farmers should learn the advantages of rearing pure bred poultry. By studying exhibitions at fairs he familiarizes himself with good, pure bred poultry, and he can compare it with his common stock, which results in giving the preference to pure stock every time. Thus is laid the foundation and incentive within him to improve his stock. In time he will be glorying in as good fowls as anybody can boast. It is impossible to have too many interested in this matter, and the farmer—especially should become familiar with the advantages of breeding and rearing pure bred poultry. Attend all the country fairs you can and do not forget the state fair.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

The most common trouble with poultry, causing serious loss to the poultryman, is due to disease germs that may be divided into two classes, namely, those highly contagious and those contracted by fowls that are in a weak condition. Following is taken from "Farm Poultry," a publication issued by Kansas agricultural college for free distribution to members of farmers' institutes.

Cholera.

The first class, to which chicken cholera belongs, is the more common. The European fowl cholera has been discovered in this country. Other diseases similar in symptoms and effects are confused with this, but as the treatment is similar the identification of the disease is not essential. Yellow or greenish droppings, listlessness, inactivity, loss of appetite and great thirst are the most readily observed symptoms. The disease runs a rapid course and death results in about three days. The death rate is very high. The disease is spread by droppings, by dead birds, and through food and water. To eradicate it, kill and burn all sick chickens and disinfect the premises frequently and thoroughly. The building should be sprayed with a preparation of one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid, one-half gallon of phenylent and 20 gallons of water. Mix any amount you desire, in proportion to the size of the poultry house, following the above directions. One part of corrosive sublimate to 2,000 parts of water should be used as drinking water. This is not to cure sick birds, but to prevent the disease from spreading by means of the drinking vessels. The feed troughs should be thoroughly cleaned with corrosive sublimate solution.

Gapes.

Where fowls have run on damp, heavy soil the young chickens are liable to be affected with gapes, which is caused by a worm that fastens itself to the inside of the windpipe. These worms will increase in such numbers as to cause the fowl to choke to death. When this trouble appears, place a few drops of spirits

of turpentine in all the water given the fowls to drink. Also sprinkle the runs freely with air slacked lime.

Roup.

Roup is to fowls what bad colds are to human beings. When neglected it takes various forms, some of which are highly contagious. Malignant roup is recognized by a very offensive odor. In the first stages of roup, give the affected fowl five or six drops of coal oil, to which has been added carbolic acid at the rate of 10 drops of acid to a tablespoonful of coal oil. Give twice a day for two or three days. If the disease has been let run for some time, the affected fowl must be isolated and given five drops of tincture of aconite to each pint of drink and fed a teabspoonful of some brand of poultry food to each pint of ground feed until it appears to be well again.

Canker.

Where roup has been allowed to run for some time the affected fowl will get canker in the throat or mouth, or a tumor will form in the face, sometimes destroying the eye. These cankers or tumors must be removed and an antiseptic powder of powdered alum, magnesia and sulphur rubbed into the sores. It may be necessary to do this several times before a cure is effected, for the canker will grow again if the smallest particle is left attached to the flesh.

Scaly Leg.

This is caused by a parasitic scab mite that destroys the color of the leg and gives a fowl a very dilute appearance. To treat the disease, dilute naphthalene flakes in kerosene, dip the legs in this solution every alternate day for three times, applying the remedy in the daytime, giving the fowl a chance to run about. Another remedy is one part kerosene, one part lard, and one part sulphur, mixed together and applied to the rough surfaces several times.

Limber Neck.

What is commonly known as "limber neck" is a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, caused by indigestion. Where indigestion is the cause 15 drops of nux vomica to each pint of drinking water given the fowl will usually prove effective. When due to intestinal parasites the worms must be gotten rid of, which may be done by giving the affected fowl one teaspoonful of sweet oil. Also, mix a little ginger in the fowl's feed for a few days, about one teaspoonful of ginger to each pint of feed, or give the fowl a pill as large as can be forced down the throat, made by mixing pepper, ginger and mustard with lard. Repeat the dose in three hours if a bad case is being treated. Aconite is a good remedy, but not as effective nor as safe as the turpentine.

Big Center Poultry Meeting.

Waukomis, Ok., Sept. 5.—The Big Center Poultry and Pet Stock association held quite an interesting meeting in the chamber of commerce on above date, a very good attendance and all present were determined to make the coming poultry show one of the best in the state. The association asks all who are interested in better breeding of poultry whether a member or not to be present at these meetings, which are held regularly on the fourth Saturday of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. There will be special prizes offered for each variety and a special man to see that the variety he represents is well looked after. Let us all get busy and work and labor for the big center.

M. A. WATKINS, President,
Enid, Okla.
J. A. TAGGART, Secretary,
Waukomis, Okla.

RED BIRD **POULTRY FARM.** Rose and Single comb. **RHODE ISLAND REDS** At Enid, January, 1908, won state cup and 23 other prizes. In September will have eggs for hatching at \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. A few hens for sale at \$1.50 each, and cocks at \$2.00. 500 chicks from 50 cents up. Visitors always welcome.
S. A. ROGERS, Dover, Okla.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

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

\$1.50 per 15 eggs

Also have a few

CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE

Oklahoma Director for Partridge Wyandotte Club of America
W. P. LIGHTFOOT, Enid, Oklahoma

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140 Rooms, 50 Rooms with Bath.
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Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen
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PUBLIC SALE OF 50 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

At Wellington, Kansas, September 28th, 1908

40 Cows and Heifers 1 to 7 years old.

10 Bulls, 6 months to 2 years old.

Some with calf by side, sired by Oakwood Victor 264194, others bred to same bull.

Right off the grass and in fine condition now. They are hard to beat anywhere.

These Cattle are from the old Winn and Mastin herd---A few Scotch Tips.

I will produce at this sale a herd of 20 grass cattle that can't be beat anywhere in the United States.

Also 3 Hereford Bulls, consigned by R. F. Plummer of Wellington, Also a few grade Cattle, consisting of cows, calves and bulls

Come early and have a good time.
Write me for catalogue.

LAFE BURGER, Wellington, Ks.

Field Notes

SAM HILL'S POLAND SALE.

A Gilt Bred to Oklahoma Meddler
Tops the Sale at \$100.00.

Considering the size of the crowd that attended Mr. Hill's sale of September 10th, the receipts were very satisfactory but, considering the animals offered in the sale, the buyers certainly struck a bonanza at this auction. Though a few of the offerings were bought by noted breeders in the state, the most of the animals went to farmers in Garfield and Alfalfa counties, and, since every animal offered in the sale was of exceptional quality, Mr. Hill should certainly be classed among the great benefactors of Oklahoma by his farmer friends.

Possibly because of the feed prospects of the coming winter Mr. Hill's sale was very poorly attended and, outside a few buyers of young stuff, there were not over ten buyers in the crowd. Notwithstanding the good work of the auctioneer and the excellent quality of the offerings, the buyers simply had a chance at a "snap" and took it. A few of the sales were as follows:

- Lot 1. Ona Wilkes, bought by C. H. Remington of Lahoma, for \$21.
- Lot 3. Lady My, bought by R. S. Smedley of Geary, for \$40.
- Lot 4. Sister Lady My, bought by J. H. Brown of Carrier, for \$56.
- Lot 8. Anna U. S., bought by J. H. Brown of Carrier, for \$26.
- Lot 15. Gilt bred to Oklahoma Meddler, bought by R. S. Smedley, for \$100.
- Lot 17. Gilt bred to Oklahoma Meddler, bought by R. S. Smedley, for \$35.
- Lot 22. Gilt bred to Oklahoma Meddler, bought by B. G. Harned, of Helena, for \$26.
- Lot 24. Blossom U. S., bought by W. Vanwie of Enid, for \$50.
- Lot 25. White Nose, bought by C. E. Edwards of Enid, for \$31.
- Lot 34. May, bought by W. Vanwie for \$27.
- Lot 37. Blossom Gilt, bought by R. S. Smedley for \$40.
- Lot 53. Gilt bred to Oklahoma Meddler, bought by R. S. Smedley for \$40.00.

Mr. Hill expressed himself as well satisfied with the sale, considering present conditions, but a man of Mr. Hill's ability and with his reputation as a breeder certainly deserves a better attendance and better buying at his sale. His offerings here will certainly bring him good results in next year's sales at least.

Col. Lafe Burger of Wellington, Kan., is offering as fine a bunch of grass Shorthorns as can be produced in the United States in his sale at Wellington, which takes place the 28th of this month. He has made it a point to get only the best animals and breed for the best in this way having produced a herd of which he is justly proud. He has twenty animals that he says he will put up against any other twenty grass fed animals in the country and he is offering them all in his sale of this month. His herd bull, Oakwood Victor 264194, is a model of the Shorthorn breed of cattle and the cows and heifers offered in this sale are bred to him.

Lafe is an auctioneer with a national reputation and certainly knows a good animal when he sees it, his herd of Shorthorns showing his wisdom in this line beyond a doubt. He offers fifty head of registered stuff in this sale, consisting of forty cows and ten bulls. Besides these, he will sell several head of extra fine grade stuff and three Hereford bulls, consigned to him by R. F. Plummer, a noted Hereford breeder living near Wellington. Every lover of pure bred cattle is invited to attend this sale and buyers will not be disappointed in the offerings. Note his advertisement on another page and write at once to Col. Burger for one of his catalogues.

G. E. Hayden and Son have an especially good offering this season. They will hold a sale of Poland Chinas on October 16, at Willow Springs Stock farm, four miles southwest of Newkirk, Oklahoma. Their offering will include fifteen choice young boars, three by Meddler99999, the world's fair champion, and the dam is by Chief On and On, the champion at the Kansas State Fair last year. Especial attention is called to Master Sunshine, by Chief Sunshine 2nd, dam Flashy 2nd, by the champion boar Contractor. Each and every one in this lot of boars is a splendid individual. Thirty-five sows and gilts will be offered, many of them bred safe to the great herd boar, Leader125139, for early fall litter. All in all, these fifty head of Polands are as choice a lot as will be found anywhere, and Messrs. Hayden and Sons invite all the readers of The Inspector to be present at the sale.

Ed Boyce, of Carmen, is one of the foremost Oklahoma breeders of Poland Chinas. The Inspector representative found Mr. Boyce busy with his large herd, which is one of the very best in the state. He has hogs for sale at all times—big Polands, little Polands, and all sizes

of Polands, but all of the very best blood strains. His herd is headed by Oberly's Perfection, a magnificent individual. He has sows and yearling boars out of High Roller, and spring pigs out of Grand March 1st. Mr. Boyce is a heavy user of and dealer in alfalfa, having one hundred acres at the present time. He also raises cow peas for market.

D. C. Bancroft, of Downs, Kan., has one hundred and seventy-nine head of the best March and April Ducrocs to be found anywhere. They have been on alfalfa pasture and have made fine growth. The entire lot is composed of strong and healthy pigs, just in proper condition for purchase. Mr. Bancroft will hold no fall sale, but is ready to fill (Continued on page 16.)

ACTIVE MARKET NOW.

Country Buyers Make Cattle Business Pick Up at Kansas City.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 12.—The supply of cattle today is 28,000 head, including 4,000 calves, the heaviest run this year. Efforts were made to get reductions of 10 cents this morning, but demand is very wide, and nearly everything sold steady to a shade lower, cows and heifers showing least strength. Country buyers cut an important figure in the trade, shipments by them from this point last week amounting to 643 car loads, biggest week this year. Packers are buying more cattle than usual, slaughter in the local houses last week amounted to 44,668 cattle, against 35,036 head same week last year. Not as many good cattle are here this week as last, but one bunch of prime steers brought \$7.60 today, 10 cents above last week's top, and highest in several months. Bulk of corn fed steers bring \$5.90 to \$6.75, corn and grass steers up to \$5.75, grass westerns \$3.80 to \$4.80, grass cows and heifers \$2.75 to \$3.65, top fed cows this week \$4.00, best heifers \$6.00. Veals gained 25 to 50 cents last week, but took that much of a drop today, tops \$6.75, heavy calves \$4.00 to \$5.50, bulls \$2.35 to \$3.50. The talk about reduced number of cattle to be fed this winter is still going around and it will be necessary to wait and see just how the price of corn opens up before the question can be settled. Stockers sell at \$2.80 to \$4.25 feeders \$3.60 to \$5.00.

Hogs twice approached the \$7.00 mark last week, but quickly backed away from it. The market was higher yesterday, tops \$6.95, and while prices are called strong to 5c higher today, top still remains at \$6.95, no-

Public Sale, Sept. 30

25 Good Mules, 10 Brood Mares in Foal, some to horse and some to Jack; 10 Extra Good Milch Cows, 12 Young Cattle, 80 Hogs, all ages, both sexes.

Also All household and kitchen furniture and farm implements.

Indian Valley Stock Farm

6 miles S. W. of Helena.
D. G. HARNED, Prop.

body seeming willing to break the ice and pay \$7.00. Quality is extremely poor today, bulk of sales \$6.60 to \$6.90, light weights \$6.40 to \$6.85, pigs 25 to 50 cents higher than last week, at \$4.50 to \$6.00. Run last week was 41,000 head, an increase of 8,000 over same week last year, supply today 10,000.

Heavy runs of western sheep and lambs are coming this week, 33,000 head in two days, including 12,000 here today. The market is off 10 to 25 cents this week. There is a large number of orders being filled here for stock and feeding sheep, lambs at \$4.00 to \$4.80, wethers and yearling \$3.40 to \$3.90, breeding ewes \$3.50 to \$4.00. Killing lambs bring \$5.25 to \$5.60 for fair to good ones, sheep and yearlings \$3.65 to \$4.25. Liberal supplies will likely continue through this month and next.

(Continued from Page One.)

operations of single owners immense. The change in the quality of the range cattle would never have come about, however, except for the demand for the product from the feeding districts. The feeders of the middle states snap up, whenever they can use them during the year, the stockers and feeders which come from the well bred herds of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, but they have to pay pretty fair prices for them. In the fall, as the range grows poorer, and the necessity for reducing herds appeals to the range man, a big supply of these bred up range cattle are available which are almost as susceptible of rapid fattening, in some cases quite as desirable, as the so-called "native" feeders.

These range cattle are often apparently mixtures of the beef breeds, and contain very little of the original low grade blood upon which the range herds were founded. In some cases the ancestry of a range herd can be traced back through almost pure lines of pedigreed ancestors of Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway or Aberdeen Angus stock, or part of all of them.

Annual Willow Springs Stock Farm Sale

OCTOBER 15th

Best Offering of Poland Chinas for
Season of 1908

15 Choice Young Boars 35 Fine Sows and Gilts

3 YOUNG BOARS BY MEDDLER
99999, out of Dam by Chief On & On

Our offering this year is the best we
have ever put up at auction

Come and see our herd Write now for Catalogue

G. E. HAYDEN & Son,
Newkirk, Okla.

Farm 4 miles S. W. of town

Showing Stock at the Fairs.

How often will an inferior animal win over a superior, through no fault of the judge, but simply through the more skillful fitting or showing of the inferior one. To get all the prizes an animal can, the attendant should show it from the time it arrives at the show till it leaves, but if this is too burdensome it should at least be shown from the time it goes into the ring until the time it comes out again, especially if it has to be shown again in another class.

Passing by a sheep judging ring one day at the International, we saw a prominent exhibitor, wearing an expensive suit of clothes, fighting for first place on his flock of five sheep. One after another of the other flock was brought up and compared with the corresponding one in his flock. He himself did the showing, letting one sheep go to his helper while he held and hurriedly arranged the wool of the next to be compared. He lost absolutely nothing in the showing, and he won the blue, whether on the merits of his flock or on his showing we are not prepared to say; but so often do we see exhibitors who lead their animal into the ring and, instead of squaring its toes aright, square their own feet and chests, and when the judge merely passes by and glances at their awkward exhibit, they think the judge favors the prominent exhibitor, in whose flock he can quickly see all its possible merits, whereas it would have taken him a few hours' search to find the undoubted though hidden merits of the lump of awkwardness in the stock of the other.

If exhibitors would only study their stock and teach them to show them-

selves off, there would be fewer cries of judges favoring the prominent exhibitor. Someone has said: "Man, know thyself; all wisdom centers there." We might remodel this for our friends' benefit and say: "Man, know thy stock; all fortune centers there," as it is only through knowing them well that he can correct their faults when fitting and showing them.—Kansas Agricultural Review.

Institute and Experiment Station Workers.

Editor Inspector:—The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 16 and 17.

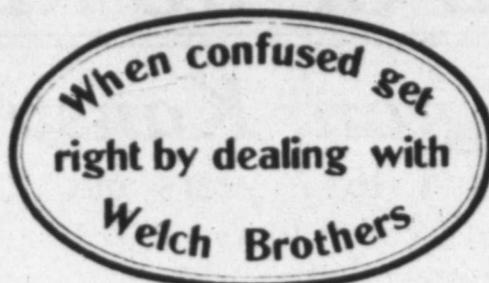
At the same place and beginning November 17th will be held the annual meeting of the association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The Secretary of the Association of Colleges and Stations writes: "It seems impossible to secure reduced railroad rates."

Notice is sent out thus early in order that the farmers' institute workers of the country may have time to arrange for attendance upon this meeting. A program of the exercises will be mailed you at least one month prior to the date of the meeting.

JOHN HAMILTON,
Farmers' Institute Specialist, Department of Agriculture.

We always feel that the other fellow has a snap until we find ourselves in the same position. When a fellow thinks he has a snap, we may look for another fellow filling his position in a very short time.

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B. F. ROSS Office Wichita, Kansas.
ED. WEIDLEIN Telephones: Bell 855, Independent 998 Kansas City, Mo.

C. A. Stuart Live Stock Commission Co.

REFERENCES:—Inter-State Bank, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas National Bank
Wichita, Kans., Bank of Whitewater, Whitewater, Kans. Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson, Oklahoma.

Union Stock Yards.

Wichita, Kansas.

J. M. SCAMMAN, GEORGE HUNTER, J. W. BENNETT,
President Vice President. Sec. and Treas.

Ship your stock to _____
Missouri Live Stock Commission Co.
_____ South St. Joseph, Missouri.

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.

The special charge your send below.
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Auction Bulletin

The Inspector carries this column as special breeders information. No charge is made to our patrons. Claim your fall and winter sale dates, and send them to us, in the form given below.

- Shorthorns.**
 Sept. 28—Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kansas.
 Nov. 25—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kas.
 Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kas.
Poland Chinas.
 Sept. 22—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
 Sept. 23—Knorrp Bros., Pleasant Hill, Missouri.
 Sept. 26—J. A. Jenkins, Conway Spgs., Kansas.
 Sept. 28—W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosedale, Missouri.
 Sept. 30—B. H. Colbert, Oklahoma.
 Sept. 30—W. E. Ramer & Sons, Shelbyville, Ind.
 Oct. 2—J. M. Divinia, Cameron, Mo.
 Oct. 3—Andrews Stock Farm, Kearney, Missouri.
 Oct. 3—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
 Oct. 3—Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kas.
 Oct. 5—L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kas.
 Oct. 6—Jos. M. Baier, Elmo, Kas.
 Oct. 10—H. H. Harshaw, at Harrisonville, Mo.
 Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
 Oct. 10—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kas.
 Oct. 10—Crawford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.
 Oct. 12—Andrew Johns, Rosedale, Mo.
 Oct. 12—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
 Oct. 15—W. R. Webb, Bendina, Kas.
 Oct. 15—G. E. Hayden & Son, Newark, Oklahoma.
 October 16, E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Ok.
 Oct. 16—G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
 Oct. 17—Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kas.
 Oct. 17—F. C. Royston, Canute, Okla.
 Oct. 17—J. F. Burnham, Fayette, Mo.
 Oct. 19—W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kas.
 Oct. 19—Herman Gronniger, Bendena, Kansas.
 Oct. 19—Michael & Johnson, Erie, Kas.
 Oct. 20—L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kas.
 Oct. 20—J. L. Darst, Huron, Kas.
 Oct. 23—S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.
 Oct. 23—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kas.
 Oct. 26—Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Missouri.
 Oct. 27—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kansas.
 Oct. 27—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
 Oct. 28—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Missouri.
 Oct. 29—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
 Oct. 29—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kas.
 Oct. 31—J. B. Hamilton, Spickard, Mo.
 Nov. 6—C. S. Nevlus, Chiles, Kas.
 Nov. 6—J. E. Summers & Sons, Clifton Hill, Mo.
 Nov. 7—Dave Stayton, Blue Springs, Missouri.
 Nov. 10—Aytch L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.
 Nov. 10—Harshaw & Charters, Butler, Missouri.
 Nov. 10—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kansas.
 Nov. 12—Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kansas.
 Nov. 12—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
 Nov. 13—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kansas.
 Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy and S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kas.
 Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kas.
 Nov. 16—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
 Nov. 17—C. G. Mills, Pleasant, Hill, Mo.
 Nov. 17—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Missouri.
 Nov. 19—Leyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
 Nov. 20—Sensintaffar Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
 Nov. 24—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kansas.
 Nov. 26—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
 Nov. 27—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
 Nov. 28—C. T. Coats, Cleveland, Okla.
 Dec. 5—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kas.
 Dec. 7—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kas.
 Feb. 18—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kas.
 Feb. 25—Harshaw & Charters, Butler, Missouri.
Duroc Jerseys.
 Oct. 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kas.
 Oct. 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kas.
 Oct. 8—H. R. Gingrich, Wellsville, Kas.
 Oct. 9—C. R. Green, Springhill, Kas.
 Oct. 20—Sweany Bros., Kidder, Mo.
 Oct. 21—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kas.
 Oct. 23—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kas.
 Oct. 29—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kansas.
 Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kas.
 Oct. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kas.
 Nov. 20—A. S. Aitken, Parsons Kas.
 Nov. 21—Lant Bros. Parsons Kas.
 Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kas.
 Feb. 1—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kas.
 Feb. 2—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kas.
 Feb. 3—Jno. W. Jones & Sons, Concordia, Kas.
 Feb. 4—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kas.
 Feb. 5—Grant Chapin, Manhattan, Kas.
 Feb. 6—G. M. Hammond and K. A. C., Manhattan, Kas.
 Feb. 9—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kas.
 Feb. 10—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kansas.
 Feb. 18—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Emporia, Kas.
Berkshires.
 Oct. 15—American Royal, Kansas City.
 Oct. 17—A. C. Dugan, Blackwell, Ok.
 Oct. 27—C. A. Robison, Kirksville, Mo.
O. I. C.
 Dec. 10—S. Y. Artz, Larned, Kas.
Percherons.
 Feb. 16—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kansas.

LEADING WESTERN LIVE STOCK SHOWS FOR 1908.

Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, South St. Joseph, Mo., M. B. Irwin, secretary, Sept. 21
 Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill., J. K. Dickirson, secretary, Sept. 28.
 Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, H. Overholser, secretary, Oct. 1.
 Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, John T. Stinson, secretary, Oct. 5.
 American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, A. M. Thompson, secretary, Oct. 12.
 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, B. H. Helde, secretary, Nov. 30.

Inspector Sale Ring

Advertisements inserted in this column for the low price of one cent a word, one time. Three times for two cents a word. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—Good farm a few miles from Enid. Only \$5,000 for 160 acres. Splendid alfalfa land. Address Alfalfa, care Inspector, and deal direct with owner.

FOR SALE—Or trade; bookkeeping and business forms course in the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. Will consider cow or hogs in trade. Address W. G., care Inspector.

ALFALFA seed. Best grades. Lowest prices. Z. K. Johnson & Son, Enid, Ok.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorn bull calf. Worth \$100, but belongs to a town man, who has no use for him, and will take \$45. J. W. Benton, Enid, Okla.

Texas lands. Write or see Lightfoot Bros., Enid, Okla.

The California Fruit Products company of Colton, California, will mail three colored souvenir post cards free to anyone who will write them, and also to any friends whose name and address you may enclose.

Texas lands. Texas Realty Journal gives reliable information. Three months for 25 cents. Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE—Poland China boar. March pig. Has had best of care. Out of Silver Tips by Oklahoma Black Chief. A. E. Lovett, Enid, Okla.

FOR SALE—Or trade good Poland China boar pig, six months old. He is extra fine. Address Z. K., care Inspector.

120 acres 4 miles from railroad, 60 acres in cultivation, 7-room house, good barn, well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, good orchard and small fruit; 6 acres alfalfa; Price \$6,500. Hundreds of acres of eastern and western Kansas land at \$10 per acre; 15,000 acres of Texas land near Beaumont at \$5 per acre; Address Box 323 Enid, Ok.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Controlling interest in a prosperous department store corporation, carrying good salary. A fine opportunity for a young man. Also, a fine residence, modern improvements, both gas and electricity, steam heat. Three other houses, good location, paying investments, all in a bustling Pennsylvania town. Reasons for selling, broken health. Will exchange for good improved city property, merchandise or improved ranch in non-overflying section. Address E. B. Carner, Elm-dale, Kansas. 8-15-2t

INSTITUTE WORKERS MEET.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 16 and 17. At the same place and beginning November 17 will be the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Notice is sent out thus early in order that the farmer's institute workers of the country may have time to arrange for attendance upon this meeting. The program of the exercises will be issued at least one month prior to the date of the meeting.

HERD BOARS—

Meddler 99999.
 Chief On and On.
 Roll in Line.

J. I. ROY, Peck, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

150 Pigs by Meddler and Chief On ready to price. YOU NEED THESE KIND.

PROFITABLE POLANDS

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.

ED BOYCE

Carmen, Okla.

POLAND CHINAS

Herd Headed by OERLY'S PERFECTED.

Sows and Yearling Boars out of McAllister's

HIGH ROLLER.
 Spring Pigs out of Grand March 1st.
 Grower of Cow Peas.

ED VORE

Dacoma, Okla.

REG. SHORTHORNS

POLAND CHINAS

Happy Frank at head of Shorthorns.

Van Chief at head of Poland.
 Two choice Bull Calves now ready.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

A. HAFER, Prop.

Blackwell, Oklahoma, Route No. 3.
 Red Polled Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Barred Rock Poultry.

Poland Boars: Coming On by On and On, Special Lad by Cute Special, Impudent by Impudence.
 Young stock ready to move.

THE SPALDING STOCK FARM

Has a Good Four Year Old

AMERICAN BRED GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale at what he is worth

Also Some

SHORTHORNS

And one Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pup
 H. M' SPALDING, PRO., No. Enid, Ok.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF DUROC JERSEYS

Herd headed by Ohio Major 36357 yearlings and fall boars of choice breeding. We are now ready to price spring boars and gilts, herd numbers 275 head. None but the best shipped out. Call, write or phone 420. Visitors called for at towns. Everything guaranteed as represented.

D. O. BANCROFT
 Downs, Kansas.

Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$15. ing harvester at work.
 NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Sallan, Kas.

The Inspector wants agents.

J. E. MUSSELMAN & SONS

Medford, Oklahoma.

Improved Chester White Swine, Shropshire Sheep, B. P. Rock Poultry. Herd established in Illinois in 1890. Removed to Oklahoma in 1902.

COOL'S POLANDS

Herd headed by O's On and On Chief 46718.

A fine bunch of Spring Pigs now ready.

J. B. Cool, Route 1. . . Carmen, Okla.

J. W. REED

POLAND CHINAS.

Proud Chief No. 2, 29578—Mo. Sunshine 37994—Proud Corrector 131-415,—Bell Ringer 87691. 75 spring pigs to select from. Write your wants.
 Eddy, Oklahoma.

ROBERTS' POLANDS

J. R. ROBERTS, Medford, Okla.

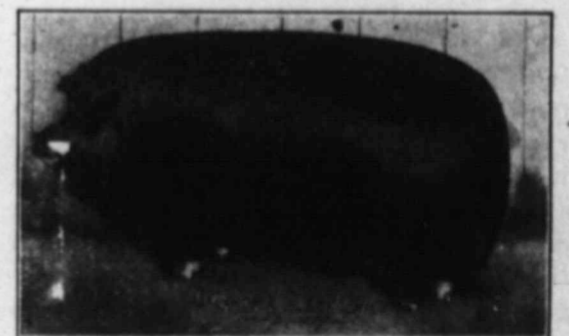
Blood Lines: Grand Chief, Impudence, Harmonizer, Keep On, Meddler, Top Chief, Perf. I Know, Chief Perf. 2nd. You can't go wrong here. Write or call.

MEDDLER POLANDS

Best of Sows bred to Meddler 99999, Chief On and On, Spell Keep .Om, Cute Special, Perf. E. L., etc. . Old and young animals of both sexes always ready to ship. Write your wants.

G. M. HIBBARD

Peck, — — — Kansas.



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.

J. R. SPARKS, HUNTER, OKLA.



G. B. JACKSON

Breeder of

DUROC - JERSEY HOGS

Box 821

PONCA CITY, OKLA.

Watch for fall sale dates

HAMMOND'S The great show yearling Chief Tatarax 74239 by Ohio Chief out of a daughter of Brighton Wonder heads the herd. Several prospects sired by him are offered at reasonable figures. Come and see him or write Geo. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kansas.

DUROCS
 Subscribe for the Inspector.

SPRING BLUFF POLAND CHINA SALE

50

Top Notchers of all ages, both sexes, sold at Auction

50

OCTOBER 16th

SOWS BRED, OPEN OR WITH BREEDING PRIVILEGES

Herd Headed by 3 Prize winners

NOBBY
No. 46350

Directum 33,544	Chief Tec. Jr. Lady I am	Chief Tec. 2nd
Perfect Com- bination 2nd. 81,687	Perfect Style Perfect Com- bination	Chief Perfection 2nd

O. K. TRUST
No. 44712

Roller Trust 37,010	High Roller Brilliant Fashion
Marigold 96,579	Empire Chief Combination 3rd

COLONEL GAY
No. 50056

G's Perfection 32,992	Chief Perfection 2nd Lady Lightfoot	Chief Sunshine 2nd
Sunlight 115,142	Sunburst	On and On
	Lady-On	

I have some of the best blood in the state and my hogs are always in good condition. Some of my best ones in this sale. See some of them at the state Fair at Oklahoma City

Trains	
North bound	South bound
6:05 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
8:10 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
5:15 p. m.	6:21 p. m.
	11:00 p. m.

Sale Starts at 12:30 at
Spring Bluff Stock Farm

3 good pigs given
away after sale
Conveyance to farm furnished
at Mulhall.

1 mile east and 1 1-2 miles south of town

E. A. HERBERT. Prop.

MULHALL, OKLA.

FIELD NOTES Continued.

private orders as long as his crop holds out. He recently sold a fine boar to Charles Wells, of Cawker City. Inspector readers who want Durocs are urged to write or see Mr. Brancroft.

The Spring Bluff Stock Farm offering for October 16, is one of the best that we have seen this year. A representative of The Inspector visited Mr. Herbert the last of August and his animals were all in excellent condition at that time. The condition of both the farm and the herd gave evidence of the zealous work of this owner, Mr. E. A. Herbert.

One cannot fail to note the quality of the three herd breeders, Nobby, O. K. Trust and Colonel Gay and each has made his good mark on his offspring in this herd. We found many noted sows in the herd also. Among these were Perfect Combination 2nd, by Perfection Style, dam of the boar, Nobby; Merigold by Empire Chief, dam of O. K. Trust; and Ideal Queen by Oklahoma Boy. The first of these sows is an extra fine, almost perfect animal; the second was a prize winner at the State Fair last year and the third is simply a daisy, who has provided a boar and a sow pig for this sale; watch for them at the State Fair.

No buyer, wishing good material, can afford to miss this sale. Note sale ad. on another page.

J. R. Roberts, of Medford, has nearly two hundred head of top-notch Polands which are in the pink of condition. Mr. Roberts is one of the most successful breeders in the state. Besides the usual offerings of a larger breeder, he will sell at

private sale this fall twelve head of tried and proven herd sows, carrying the blood of Chief Perfection 2nd, Perfection E. L., Meddler, Keep On, and Impudence. All are fine individuals, and anyone wanting a strictly first class hed sow should write to Mr. Roberts at Medford, or call at his farm. He has thirty-five acres of fine alfalfa.

Garee & Garee, of Noble, Oklahoma, will be at the Oklahoma State Fair with a car load of choice Durocs. Read their advertisement in another column, and be sure and see their exhibit at Oklahoma City. Their herd boars are Red Ranger and Gold Tip Notcher, two of the best to be found anywhere.

HORSE SHOWS AT NIGHT.

The American Royal Expands the Light Harness Horse Division.

Light harness and saddle horses will have practically a complete show of their own the week of October 12 at Kansas City, when the night programs of the American Royal Live Stock show will be devoted to them. Last year this feature was first introduced, largely to supply the lack of a horse show in Convention hall for the town folks. But the feature sprang into immense popularity among both the city visitors and those from outside. The directors of the Royal have therefore arranged for a light harness show on a large scale, including all the features of events that cater to nothing but light harness and saddle horses. Some of the most famous strings in the United States are already entered. James Wright, the founder of the Smithville, Mo., horse show, and its president for four years, has been ap-

THE
Great Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of Oklahoma
SECOND ANNUAL
STATE FAIR
OF OKLAHOMA
At Oklahoma City
..OCTOBER 1st to 10th..

\$40,000.00 offered in Purses and Premiums

Electric Car Line, Steam Railway Service and Asphalt Boulevard direct to State Fair Grounds. Grounds Illuminated by Electricity.

\$250,000.00 in Permanent Improvements

Over 125,000 feet of cement walks and drives has just been completed and the Fair will be held rain or shine—Good Water and Plenty of Cozy Resting Places—The Greatest Live Stock Show ever held in Oklahoma—Quintano's Royal Italian Band and The State Fair Band will furnish music

IMPORTANT Entries in Live Stock Department closes September 30th, 1908, at 6 o'clock p. m., and all animals must be on grounds that night. For Premium List and Entry Blanks address the Secretary at

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

pointed superintendent of the light harness horse division, and is now "making" the various fall fairs and horse shows, announcing the opportunity for a general roundup of prize winners in drivers and saddlers that awaits owners at the Royal. The night shows will as usual be opened with parades of the day's prize winners in all kinds of stock, and will

have items of entertainment besides the horses. There will be six classes for light harness horses and saddlers each evening.

Remember the Oklahoma State Fair, at Oklahoma City, October 1st to 10th. Forty thousand dollars has been expended this summer on improvements on the grounds