

OKLAHOMA: THE FORTY-SIXTH STATE

OKLAHOMA, "the Land of Now," embracing Oklahoma and Indian Territories, entered the union as a state on November 15 with a population of about 1,500,000. The government census (four districts missing) shows a population of 1,408,000. In addition to the persons residing in the four missing districts, a number of Indians not reached by the census takers are believed to have been omitted from the government census total.

The Indian is passing out of the life of Oklahoma into its history. But he is still as much in evidence in Oklahoma as the negro is in a number of northern states. Records believed to be ultra-conservative show that the new state of Oklahoma contains 72,000 Indians. Only about 10,000 of these, however, are more than three-quarter blood. The wild Indians of Oklahoma exist only in history. The redman of the present is adjusting himself to the white man's civilization.

"Oklahoma" is a Comanche Indian word, signifying the "Land of the Fair God." Surely the fair God could not select a more comfortable place for a home. For instance, everything good to eat which that distinguished personage might desire is obtainable from Oklahoma soil. Upon a single Oklahoma farm can be seen growing simultaneously the products that grow in all the states from Maine to California. Corn and cotton thrive side by side.

Amazing Natural Resources.

Within its borders Oklahoma is known to have vast stretches of coal lands; natural gas, also, is abundant, while the state's resources in salt, asphalt, oil, granite and marble, building stone, zinc, lead, copper, gold and timber, place it among the most desirable sections of the country for investors. Eighteen years ago this great new state was a cattle range and Indian hunting ground.

The first rush into Oklahoma was on Monday, April 22, 1889. On the morning of that day Oklahoma City, the present metropolis of the state, then known as Oklahoma Station, consisted of half a dozen small buildings, the Santa Fe station, section

State is Democratic. Oklahoma will probably be Democratic in politics for some time to come. The governor-elect, C. M. Haskell, of Muskogee, received a majority of 27,000 votes. The state will cast approximately 250,000 votes, of which number from 10,000 to 15,000 are by negro voters. The majority for prohibition was about 20,000. Of the 12 Republicans in the constitutional convention six came from each side of the new state.

Gov. Haskell is one of the newer residents of the state, having gone there from Ohio. Other officers are: Lieutenant governor, George Bellamy, of El Reno; secretary of state, "Bill" Cross, of Oklahoma City, whose friends say he would not be recognized if referred to as "William Cross"; treasurer, J. B. Menefer, of Anadarko; attorney general, Charles West, of Enid, and chairman of the commissioners of corporations, J. J. McAllister.

The state in primaries has selected to represent her in the senate the first third man who has ever sat in that body. He is T. P. Gore, who lost his sight when a boy in Mississippi, where he was born. He has served in the territorial legislature. Robert Lee Owen, who will be elected as the other senator, is a totally different type. Born in Virginia, he is one-eighth Cherokee Indian, and is looked upon as an extreme conservative. He distinguished himself as a lawyer by earning a fee of \$150,000 in a single case. Both these men have been chosen by the Democratic primaries, which is equivalent to their election by the legislature. Of the representatives Bird S. McGuire, for some years territorial delegate from Oklahoma, in congress, is the only Republican of the five elected. Others are E. L. Fulton, a brother of Senator Fulton, of Oregon, Second district; James S. Davenport, Third district; Charles D. Carter, Fourth district; and Scott Fairns, Fifth district.

Metropolis of New State. The largest city on the Oklahoma side is Oklahoma City, with a population of 30,000 and 40 miles of asphalt pavements. Muskogee, in the Indian Territory has a population of 25,000, which represents a growth from 3,500

PROMINENT MEN OF NEW STATE.



W. H. MURRAY,
President of Constitutional Convention.

C. H. HASSELL,
Governor.

house, United States Quartermaster's house, stage office, and a small building used as a hotel. Between noon and sunset of that day Oklahoma Station became a town of 5,000 people. Within a month 1,169 buildings, many of them ugly, temporary affairs, were erected.

And so Oklahoma City has continued to grow until it now claims a population of 45,000, modern schools educating 9,484 children this year, an against 7,375 last year; buildings (including ten-story skyscrapers) aggregating in value \$15,000,000; banks having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,060,834, and deposits aggregating \$6,549,000; post office receipts in 1906 aggregating \$141,509, and freight tonnage into and out of Oklahoma City in 1906, 1,228,246,302 tons. Factories are springing up. Oklahoma City this year has 2,347 factory employes, a gain of 531 over last year, and 1,176 jobbing house employes, a gain of 230 for the year.

people in 1906. The new state will have 700 banks, of which 275 are national, the latter deposits of \$50,000,000; 23 cottonseed oil mills, more than a hundred flour mills, 50 daily papers and more than 400 issued weekly.

Oklahoma alone had in 1906 \$6,908 families, of which more than 60,000 owned their homes, and of these 50,000 were free from mortgages. The average price for Oklahoma land in 1906 was \$18.25 per acre, an increase of \$3.25 from the previous year. The new state has thousands of acres of unappropriated public domain, coal lands of wonderful capacity, oil wells, asphalt beds of great worth, and all of these practically undeveloped, to say nothing of the vastness of her opportunities to the tiller of the soil.

Drawn from All States. Probably not more than 200,000 of Oklahoma's 1,500,000 residents are native Oklahomans. This new state is not typical of any particular section

of the United States so far as its population is concerned any more than it is as far as its agricultural products are concerned. Northerners, southerners, easterners and westerners mingle harmoniously there, all growing prosperous together. Every state in the union is represented by at least 500 natives.

A substantial evidence of the intellectual worth of Oklahomans generally is the number of modern daily newspapers which they support. Furthermore, they have good schools, libraries and churches.

Oklahoma has a modern public school system supported by the income from a \$35,000,000 public school fund and local taxation. The "35,000,000 fund" consists of 3,100,875 acres of land, valued at \$30,000,000, the income from the rental of which amounts to about \$900,000 per year; and \$5,000,000 paid into the school fund by Indian Territory in lieu of land, all of the 3,100,875 acres being in the former Oklahoma territory. The original act opening Oklahoma Territory to settlement reserved in all that section of the territory then thrown open sections 16 and 36 in every township for the benefit of the public schools of the future state. Each successive act provided for similar reservations and the statehood enabling act made additional grants to the higher educational institutions, resulting in the big total above named. The state will decide whether the school lands shall be sold. All proceeds from sale of the school lands must be turned into the school fund and forever remain intact.

Fine State University. The head of the public school system of Oklahoma is the state university, located at Norman, open to female as well as male students, and comprising a college of arts and sciences, a school of medicine, a school of applied science, a school of pharmacy, a school of mines, a school of fine arts, and a preparatory school. The campus, consisting of 60 acres, lies at a slight elevation, overlooking the North Canadian river. University hall was built five years ago at a cost of \$70,000. Science hall is a new building, 63 by 125 feet, of gray pressed brick. The university is also provided with a library building given by Andrew Carnegie, and a gymnasium, 55 by 100 feet. There are four other buildings, two of wood, devoted to engineering work, and two devoted to the anatomical laboratory.

The other advanced public educational institutions of Oklahoma are an agricultural and mechanical college, three state normal schools, a university preparatory school, a colored agricultural and normal university, and a school at Chilocco, on a reservation containing 8,900 acres of agricultural land, for the education of Indian boys and girls in the higher branches of learning.

Color Line Drawn. The supervision of instruction is vested in a board of education, of which the state superintendent of public instruction is president and the governor, secretary of state and attorney general are members ex-officio. A color line is drawn on negroes in Oklahoma, separate schools being provided for negro children, but with the same accommodations as the schools for white children. Education is compulsory.

The Chilocco Indian school is one of the most interesting educational institutions in Oklahoma. About 3,000 of its 3,960 acres are in cultivation, the rest being in meadow or pasture land. This school has 700 to 800 students, 70 instructors, more than 40 buildings, and is known as the best institution in the Indian service for imparting practical agricultural knowledge to Indians. In addition to agriculture stock raising, dairying, etc., all other lines of industry are taught at Chilocco.

Oklahoma has more than 1,200 manufacturing plants, representing investments aggregating \$25,000,000, and giving employment to 10,000 wage earners. These plants include flour mills, oil mills, cotton gins, broom factories, brick and tile works, salt works, cement factories, woodenware and carriage works.

Oil Fields Are Rich. Some of the richest oil fields in America are in Oklahoma. The Glenn Pool oil district, south of Tulsa, between Red Fork and Mounds, has between 450 and 500 producing oil wells, with a total capacity of 100,000 barrels a day. The first of these wells was sunk in December, 1905. Pipe lines have been constructed for the transportation of this oil to the Texas seaboard and to the refineries at White, Ind. More than \$10,000,000 has been invested in tanks, pumping stations, and pipe lines in Tulsa county. Eastern Oklahoma, which is not so uniformly even as the western portion of the state, produces more than 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, for which its mines receive about \$6,000,000. The coal field extends from the vicinity of Tulsa on the north to the Texas line on the south, and is more than 100 miles broad. The state con-

ains about 150 coal mines, employing about 10,000 operators. The principal rivers of Oklahoma, all of which flow toward the southeast, are, naming them from north to south, Arkansas, Salt Fork, Cimarron, North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita and Red.

The government acquired what is now Oklahoma more than a century ago under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase. Early in the century the government set this land apart for the segregation of the various Indian tribes, then being driven west by the advance of white settlers. Hence, while Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and other Louisiana Purchase states were being populated, Oklahoma remained for 80 years a wild Indian camping ground.

At the time of the opening all of Oklahoma, except that portion taken from Texas in the Greer county boundary dispute and the narrow strip between the Colorado and New Mexico lines, was included in the Indian Territory. Oklahoma territory, which was held by the government for the use of the Indians, but had never been assigned to any tribe, consequently consisted in those days of only about 2,000,000 acres. There occurred the first great rush for homes, which brought into existence Oklahoma City. From time to time the government transferred other portions of land from the Indian Territory to Oklahoma territory for settlement by whites, until, when the Oklahoma-Indian Territory statehood bill passed, all that remained of Indian Territory were the reservations of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Quapaw tribes.

Patronizing Home People. An exchange says that war has been declared on the great catalogue houses of Chicago and other cities by the 500 retail merchants of the west. In one of the most striking economic movements this country has ever known the small dealers are fighting, they say, for their lives. The mammoth institutions, employing thousands of workers, doing their business entirely through the medium of their bulky catalogues, spending no money in the communities whence they derive annually millions of dollars of patronage, are forcing increasing numbers of home merchants to the wall and so their opponents claim, are "making commercial graveyards of once prosperous towns." People living in country towns ought to get wise and trade at home.—Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

Advertisement What You Have to Sell. After all that has been said or can be said about the big mail order houses, the simple fact remains that they get the business by thorough and persistent advertising, showing cuts of goods and giving prices. If home merchants would take the same methods, much of the trade now going to the mail order houses in cities would come to them. A man who recently made up a list of tools and hardware from one of the mail order catalogues and took it to a home dealer to get prices. He was surprised to find that he could get the same articles at home for less money and save the express charges, and also see the goods he was buying.—Clearfield (Pa.) Spirit.

List of Microbes Growing. The list of microbes continues to grow steadily. That of whooping cough must now be added to the list. Dr. H. Albrecht, of the Wilhelm hospital, recently spoke on the subject before the Vienna Medical society, declaring that he had discovered the specific agent that caused the complaint. There had for some time been a suspicion that a kind of bacillus was at the bottom, but Dr. Albrecht felt himself able to assert that whooping cough bacillus was identical with that of influenza.

HELPS THE TRUSTS ERROR TOO FREQUENTLY MADE BY THE FARMER. BUYS THROUGH MAIL ORDER

And in Doing So Contributes Toward Capital Concentration in the Big Financial Centers, to His Great Injury.

Lord bless the American farmer. He is one of the nabobs of creation and he hardly knows it. In a single year his work adds to the wealth of the nation more by a hundredfold than all the mines of the country. He gives to the world twice the value in crops and produce than the output of all the factories and mills of the nation produce. He supplies the lubricant to keep the wheels of progress in motion, and if he only knew it could buy and sell a few hundred Rockefeller, and still have enough left to purchase a few kingdoms as large as Spain. Yet it must be admitted that this great American farmer needs some enlightenment as to common economics. While he is the king of wealth producers, and a lot of it sticks to his fingers, he is also a philanthropist and doesn't know it. He works hard to produce his wealth and then patronizes the machinery that lands a goodly portion of it in the coffers of the Captains of Finance who dictate things in Wall street and elsewhere; in fact he assists the trust magnates to the money required to build up combinations that the good philanthropic farmer is compelled to support. He does it and he knows not that he doeth so. Every time the good tiller of the soil sends away to the big mail order house for his supplies he does his mite toward capital concentration in the great financial centers and his little mite seeks a resting place among the money held in reserve to feed the wants of the trusts. It is about time western farmers take a tumble to cold facts, and come to a realization that their interests are best subserved by keeping their earnings as close to their homes as possible.

Trade at Home. Patronage of the big mail order houses is founded largely on short-sightedness. In one way it is akin to patronage of the get-rich-quick schemes. The buyer believes he is getting something for his money that is really not given, and fails to realize either where his money goes or what he gets for it.

No one would think of telephoning to a furniture store and asking the dealer to send up a dozen dining room chairs, without having previously examined the chairs, or of ordering a dress or pair of shoes, or a stove in this way. Yet that is practically what the patron of the mail order house does. He orders by mail without having seen the goods or having any idea of their appearance or character. He is taking a long chance. Two things on which he has to base his conception of the articles ordered is a description in the catalogue and the cut given there. In other words, the attractiveness of the offer made depends on the promises of the firm and the engraver's art. It is possible to make a very creditable cut from a flimsy and worthless model. It is possible to describe an atrocity in a way that makes it appear most desirable. Incidentally it seems to be always possible to find some one who will accept the promise offered at its face value, without properly discounting them, and on the creditability of these people the mail order business thrives. A little investigation and comparison will convince the average person that his money will go further and yield greater returns if invested right here in Beverly, despite the fictitious values offered by the outside houses. But the articles sold by the mail order houses must be compared as they really are, and not as they are reputed to be in the catalogues.—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

Put in a Good Word. Lord Arlington was arrested the other day in England for speeding his auto. Said the arresting policeman in court the next day: "His lordship was most civil; in fact, it was a pleasure to meet him, and that is more than can be said of some motorists." Still, his lordship had to pay a fine of \$15 and costs.

Raised in Rank. Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, until recently Chinese minister at Washington, has been received by the empress in audience for three successive days. He has been raised from the second to the first rank and appointed a director of the Southern railroad with headquarters at Shanghai. He will also act as traffic superintendent.

Large Number of Nets Used. According to Consul-General Sorel Listoe, of Rotterdam, about 100,000 nets are in use during the herring season by the 800 fishing smacks of the Netherlands. A net lasts about three seasons, but owing to losses from storms and other causes, between 40,000 and 50,000 new nets are purchased annually.

Open Air Museum Planned. An open air museum is planned for Bremen, of the type already familiar in many Scandinavian towns. At the earliest days it is to be offered in a park dotted with old peasant houses.

USE MORE PRINTERS' INK.

Good Advice to the Small Merchant Who Would Succeed.

The mail order question is one that is of perennial importance to nearly every one of the smaller cities and villages in the land, although the danger that these institutions were bound to annihilate the smaller stores does not seem as imminent now as it did a few years ago. For instance, since the passage of the pure food law by congress many, if not all of the mail order people, have discontinued the selling of groceries. It was plain in this case that there was a considerable amount of adulteration in the goods sold or the mail order houses would not have taken this step.

There are aspects of the mail order question which may well give hope to the local dealer. The facts in the case are that the catalogue houses are not enjoying an unmitigated cinch, for they are handicapped in many ways in which the country merchant is not. For example, the entire country press almost without exception is closed to mail order advertising. Here is a distinct advantage for the home merchant, although sometimes he is somewhat slow in taking advantage of it. If he is fossilized and walking around to pay funeral expenses in a business way, figuratively speaking, he will spring that ancient chestnut that "it doesn't pay" to advertise. But let the newspaper man take an ad from a mail order house and place it in the remotest corner of his paper, and this same business man will be apt to object very strongly.

The mail order houses have advanced their business by advertising, and have been badly handicapped by having virtually all the magazines and catalogues to tell their story. If the merchants of to-day expect to cope with the mail order houses and hold a fair share of the trade that they ought to get, it means that they will have to use printers' ink and advertising space. Furthermore, they will have to advertise intelligently and in accordance with twentieth century standards. Don't spring the ancient gag about having been in business so many years. The people don't care a rap how long you have been in business. They are interested mainly in two things: First, what goods have you got? Second, what do they cost? Unless your advertising deals with these questions, it will be as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. The mail order houses have built up trade by doing just these things, and their glowing descriptions and prices have done the business.—San Antonio (Tex.) Light.

Individual Vs. Corporation.

A well-known eastern financier, for some time the president of a large trust company, recently resigned, giving as his reason that a man, according to his belief, can do better work for himself, and that no man can really earn a salary equal to what he can make in business for himself. In these days when all kinds of business are being converted into corporations, the number of trades in which a man may engage in business for himself have become so few that for a great bulk of men, even those having the mental equipment which in other years would have been sufficient to make them their own masters, there is now no other opening than that of service for some corporation. For the bulk of the people, outside of those in agricultural pursuits, it is service for the corporation or no work at all. This truth is becoming more evident day by day. Even the farmers are feeling the grasp of corporate methods. It is true that millions must have the products of his lands and his hands, but the corporations are the mediums he must work through, and from him they exact their tithe. It is to the interest of the farmer as well as the laborer in every walk and sphere, to prevent as far as possible further encroachment of organized capital, and this can be done by as far as possible keeping the dollars that you earn in circulation in the community where earned, and thus prevent the further concentration of money and of business in the great cities.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) merchants are organizing to fight the mail order houses. It is claimed that fully one-half of the clothing and dress goods purchased by the people of Cheyenne come from outside towns, and the local merchants are deprived of this business, to say nothing of the hardware, notions, novelties, etc., that are secured through the mail order houses.

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Our Pattern Department

A Dainty Corset Cover.

Pattern No. 5904.—Well-fitting corset covers are an important consideration in a woman's wardrobe. The illustration shows a simple, dainty model, that is the prettiest little garment possible to wear under a thin lingerie blouse. The square neck yoke may be made from a strip of



embroidery, and the other parts of linen, nainsook, longcloth and batiste. The fullness at the waist line is gathered and held in place by ribbon-run beading. Valenciennes lace or narrow embroidery will all trim such a garment daintily. For 36-inch bust measure one and three-eighths yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

No 5904.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

A PRETTY GIRLISH BLOUSE.

Pattern No. 5929.—A dainty little blouse that is very easily and quickly made and sure to prove becoming, is shown in a make-up of white poplin. A pretty feature of the mode



is an inverted box-pleat over the shoulders, caught together by pearl buttons and white silk cord. The blouse is in jumper style with kimono sleeves, and promises to be very popular for young girls this season. It is appropriate for several fabrics, and especially suitable for the stylish plaids. For a girl of 16 years one and one-fourth yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 15, 16 and 17 years.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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Japanese Flower Decorators.

In the Japanese method of flower decoration—to become a master in which a man must study for at least 14 years, seven years of hard work making him only fairly proficient—only a few flowers are used. One beautiful bough is considered ample aesthetic food for a day. The Japanese know that only one beautiful object at a time can be appreciated, and they aim at placing that object in perfect relation to its surroundings. A vase of flowers in a Japanese house is the principal thing in the room, near which the chief guest of the evening is seated.

Coal in Montana.

More than \$5,000,000 is now invested in the many coal properties in Montana. About one-half this sum represents the value of the annual product; and nearly a third is paid each year for wages. There are now 550 finished coke ovens in the state and one or two mines produce nothing but coking coal. The value of coke produced annually does not run much above \$300,000. Twenty-four out of the 37 counties in Montana produce more or less commercial coal or lignite.—Mines and Minerals for June.

Prefer Yellow Pearls.

Though white pearls are preferred in Europe, in China bright yellow pearls are most valuable.

ABOUT THE REAL ARAB HORSE.

He is Virtually a Pony, But a Remarkably Sturdy One.

The Arab horse is virtually a pony, standing 14 1/2 hands, often under that over. He is not fast, even at the gallop; indeed, he is slow. He is a very poor trotter, both as regards speed and action, a bad hack, and cannot walk without continually sticking his toes in the ground. He is totally unfitted for harness and is uncomfortable to ride except at the gallop; this is his natural gait, and in it his movement is free, smooth, delightful and easy. As regards his general make-up and formation, he is perfect and his constitutional and physical soundness is wonderful. He has great bone substance, vigor, resolution, strength, staying powers, courage, boldness, the soundest legs and feet and extraordinary lung power, which is due to the atmospheric conditions and free life to which he has been used from time immemorial; extraordinary eyesight, good temper, mild manners, tractabil-

FAMOUS NEW ENGLAND TREES.

Havoc Wrought by Recent Storms Among Cherished Antiquities.

None of our antiquities are more cherished by healthy natures than our ancient and historic trees, says the Boston Transcript. When the old elm on the common blew down, about 30 years ago, there was a genuine grief among the older residents and there was a general scramble for souvenirs of this patriarch of our oldest park, even down to the smallest twig. The charter oak at Hartford has given its name to numerous institutions, and its remains have been scattered in various forms, artistic or otherwise, through the homes of Connecticut and even other states. The old elm in Cambridge, under which Washington received his commission from the continental congress, but now fast tottering to its fall, has been the shrine of hundreds of thousands of patriotic pilgrims. The severe storm recently was almost as fatal to two more remarkable sentinels of as

FACTS ABOUT OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is larger in area than Indiana and Ohio combined. Oklahoma will be the twenty-third state in the union in point of population. Oklahoma has 5,500 miles of railroads, 700 banks and 50 daily newspapers. Oklahoma's metropolis, Oklahoma City, has forty miles of asphalt pavements. Oklahoma's constitution is the biggest in the union, being made up of sixty thousand words. State wide prohibition is provided in the constitution. The "initiative and referendum" are in the state constitution and extend also to municipalities. Oklahoma has 24,569 full blooded Indians and 50,670 part Indians. Many of them are highly civilized. Oklahoma is a "corn state," raising 150,000,000 bushels last year.

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