

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

SEPT. 23 OCT. 4

BETTER BARNES CENTER ENCAMPMENT OF U. S. SOLDIERS NATIELLO AND HIS BAND - FAMOUS GRAND OPERA SINGERS

FIFTY COUNTY EXHIBITS GREAT PATTERSON SHOWS - SHAW'S ANIMAL CIRCUS THE THREE DUTTONS ALEXANDER THE GREAT

PRIZE WINNING CATTLE OKLAHOMA CITY WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HORSES

GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW IN THE SOUTHWEST HIGH CLASS HARNESS & RUNNING RACES DAILY HORSE SHOW - SEPT. 29 - OCT. 3

Pit Silo Costs Little In Money or Labor

El Reno—That within a few years a silo will be as common a sight on Oklahoma quarter sections as barns now are, is indicated by the serious consideration farmers are giving to the proper construction of the silo and the eagerness with which they are seeking information concerning the proper packing of silage and the method of feeding silage.

To those farmers who are unable to construct a silo above ground, the pit silo can be dug and made to produce the same quality of silage as the most expensive. The chief difference between the silo built beneath the surface and the one towering thirty feet above lies in the accessibility of the latter when feeding time comes. This is the information given out by the lecturers on the Rock Island silo train.

Experience has shown that depth is one of the chief requisites of a silo, in order to obtain gravity pressure. The doors in the side of a silo built above ground from which the silage can be removed for feeding purposes are practically the only advantage possessed over those built beneath the surface. The object in constructing a silo round in shape is two-fold: first if it is above ground no unequal pressure will cause the walls to spread, and second, it gives to the silo a round shape which enables the silage to settle evenly, precluding the possibility of air pockets.

At Very Little Cost

For the tenant or farmer of moderate means who desires to have on his farm a silo in which to store winter feed for livestock, an excellent underground or pit silo can be constructed with the outlay of but a few dollars.

The pit silos that are being used vary in diameter from eight to sixteen feet, and from twenty to thirty-six feet in depth. Silage usually is fed to cows and beef cattle at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds per day, therefore a cow or steer in 200 days would require from three to four tons of silage. A silo with a depth of twenty feet and a diameter of eight feet would contain approximately eighteen tons of silage, which would feed through the winter at least five head of livestock.

The ground in which the silo is to be dug should first be given a smooth surface, to facilitate the walls being

kept perpendicular. The ground should be firm. For a person desiring to construct a pit silo eight feet in diameter, a perfect circle can be marked off by driving a stake in the center of the ground to be occupied by the silo. To the top of this stake affix a board fully four feet in length. At the far end of the board, one large nail should be driven, projecting through the board, and then six inches closer to the central stake a second nail should be driven. By revolving the stake two circles will be described on the smooth surface of the ground.

Small Trench for Concrete

The space between the two circles should be dug out to a depth of at least eighteen inches. This trench, six inches wide and eighteen inches deep should be filled with concrete. If sand and cement is used to fill the trench, the mixture should be in the proportion of one part cement to four parts of sand. If the sand contains coarse gravel, one part of cement and five parts of sand should be used. This concrete curb should extend above the ground a foot or two, to protect the silo from wash water. When the concrete has settled for twenty-four hours, excavation of the inside of the pit can safely be commenced.

The diameter of the pit, including the coating of cement, should be even at every point with the inside of the curb, to permit an even settling of the silage. After the pit has been dug to a depth of five feet the walls should be carefully trimmed and given a coating of cement. This coating should be from three-fourths to one inch in thickness. The advantage of coating the walls with cement is to make the pit airtight and to prevent moles and rats burrowing into the pit. By coating the walls of the pit as it is dug, no scaffolding will be necessary.

The dirt from the pit, when it has been dug to a depth which precludes the use of a shovel, can be removed by the use of an ordinary block and tackle and bucket attached to a derrick. A cement flooring is not an absolute necessity, but the pit probably will be more nearly airtight if one is laid. The cement flooring will in addition to excluding the air, serve to keep out seep water from the bottom of the pit.

Extreme of Adoration.

The admiration entertained by a Trenton boy for his uncle includes all the latter's attributes and even possessions which the uncle himself is not wont to deem desirable. "Uncle," said the lad one day after he had been studying his uncle in laughing conversation with his father, "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."

"Getaway" in Gotham

A New York newspaper has received a number of letters on the best method of accomplishing a graceful "getaway" when making a call. One correspondent says he manages it by exclaiming suddenly: "Oh, can the prifle; I guess I gotta be goin'!"

Heavy Penalty for Carelessness

A fine of \$5,000 for losing a lock of hair belonging to the German poet, Goethe, was imposed on a St. Petersburg, Russia, lawyer recently. The lock had been pawned with the lawyer for \$100 by its joint owners, the sisters Boehme, of Weimer, Germany, Goethe's birthplace.

Way to Rest.

Lying flat on the floor is a good way to rest and relax, but a much better way is to lie flat on the floor with legs up to the knees resting on a chair. This changes the entire circulation and is the very quickest way to rest. To rest the eyes and make them bright, while lying down have them bandaged with a soft black silk handkerchief.

Keeping Tab on the Hen.

In the effort to secure an accurate record of the hen's egg achievements, an aluminum crayon-holder has been invented by which the chicken makes her mark as she leaves the nest. The crayon is mounted on the foot and the color of the crayon indicates the particular bird.

He Listens to All.

Fontanello listened to everything and he offended no one by disputing anything. At the close of his life he was asked the secret of his success, and he replied that it was by observing two maxims. "Everybody may be right" and "Everything may be so."

POULTRY

PROFITABLE AS EGG LAYER

Brown Leghorn Hen, Six Years Old, Stops Laying Just Long Enough to Hatch Out Brood.

As to the age limit of profitable egg production there are many exceptions to this rule. Some hens are never profitable egg producers, while others may be profitable for years. I have a three-fourths grade Brown Leghorn that is nearly six years old and she has not stopped laying since early last spring long enough to hatch a brood of chickens, says a writer in an exchange. She got broody last April and was given eggs, but she sat but a few days until she quit her nest and was laying again in a short time. She has been almost a continual layer up to this date, and is still laying. Much of the time she laid an egg every day.

The regular profit of \$1 per fowl seems to satisfy the average poultryman. This is wrong, for no one should be satisfied in any line of work.



Rose Comb Brown Leghorn.

but constantly striving for better results and larger profits. Two and three dollars per fowl is a possible profit and is being attained by some men in the poultry business today.

The secret does not lie in the fowl or the variety, but in the human brain. Let us all study more carefully the rules and principles that govern poultry culture. Let us strive to increase the profit in our flocks, and thus each year set up a new standard for the succeeding year. By thought, perseverance and persistence great things can be accomplished with poultry.

INJURIOUS HABITS OF HENS

Pulling and Eating of Each Other's Feathers May Be Cured by Allowing Them Free Range.

Sometimes a flock of hens acquire the habit of pulling and eating each other's feathers. In some cases they are so bad that the flesh of the fowls become torn and sore, and the whole flock is nearly naked.

When they first show the signs of this vice measures should promptly be taken to cure them. The trouble is caused by too closely confining the fowls and allowing them to be idle. Where possible they should be turned on the range where the fascination of chasing bugs and eating the green stuff will make them forget the bad habit.

When they cannot be turned out they should be made to scratch for their grain in deep litter. Bundles of wheat or oats, or sunflower heads may be hung up just high enough that they will have to work to get the seeds. Give them some turnips or mangle beets or cabbage heads to work at—anything to keep them busy, exercise and busy. Feed them plenty of green food, meat, meal, beef scraps and green cut bone.

Rub carbolated vaseline on the plucked fowls where the feathers have been pulled out.

POULTRY NOTES

Cleanliness is more important than medicine for poultry.

Plenty of buttermilk and clabber saves buying meat scraps.

Sanitation is the great chick remedy. In other words, prevention.

Patient attention to the little things is what makes success with poultry.

Call all your young chickens, keeping those nearest to the standard of perfection.

Late hatched chickens need as much care as early ones; don't think they can rustle a living.

The goose is a grazing bird, while the duck thrives with a limited amount of green food.

For table it pays to hatch chicks from February to November, but the number should be limited.

If duck eggs are set under the hens from this time on, it will be best to make the nest on the ground.

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