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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 8, No. 1

WOODWARD, OKLA., APRIL 15, 1902

Subscription, \$1.00



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.
WOODWARD, OKLA. B. L. G.

DAM BELOW ROSWELL, NEAR CARLSBAD, N. M., IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

A Review of the Cattle Situation.

By T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Missouri.

With the history of the past six months fresh in mind one need not necessarily be an optimist to say that the cattle business in America is now founded upon a rock, which must be plain to every mind capable of giving the matter intelligent thought. With receipts of cattle at the leading markets that would be exceedingly excessive under any condition prior to 1897, we see the price of beef higher than it has been in twenty-five years. With the cattle of six of our leading corn states forced upon the market by a lack of feed or water, or both; with a large majority of the cattlemen of those six states out of the market as buyers, we have seen the price of beef steadily increase, and the expanding trade of the packers force

them to fill their coolers with lean carcasses that ordinarily would have found their way to the feeders lots. It is reasonable to expect that the blue grass pastures of Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys will remain empty when the new grass comes? If they do, an absolutely new and unheard of spirit must come over our cattlemen; for, with grass for the cattle to eat, they have always felt obliged to get the cattle to eat it. It is obvious then that when the cattlemen of the districts named commence restocking the packers who have until now had no opposition in the markets for thin cattle, will have competitive buyers, and with this competition it seems to me but good common sense to anticipate that prices will rise.

Surveying conditions existing last August, I freely predict \$10 per hundred weight for well bred, highly finished grain fed cattle during the

spring and summer of 1902. We need not expect to see this price on many cattle, for the simple reason that there will not be many top cattle. Those feeders that could get the feed were not plenty and those who could get it and had the nerve to feed high priced feed are sure to be rewarded, for with a job at good and rising wages for every man that is willing to work, with a constant increase in the employment of women at good wages, with the iron industry (that barometer of trade) more prosperous than at any time in the history of our country, and with the steady maintenance of a balance of trade amounting to \$50,000,000 per month in favor of the United States, our wage-earners are going to have the best beef, regardless of price, and to this unprecedented home demand must be added the urgent requirements of our friends across the ocean, who, at the present time are

offering higher prices for American beef than they have paid in twenty years.

DEMAND HAS OVERTAKEN SUPPLY.
The demand for beef has overtaken the supply. No juggling with facts by interested parties desirous of holding prices down; no erroneous or padded enumeration by the census; no false fears of the "bottom dropping out" of the cattle trade can disguise this patent fact. Knowing ones (probably inspired) are saying that as the large herds of the ranges are broken up and replaced by smaller ranches, that though the herds become smaller, they also become more numerous, and therefore that there is today more cattle in the country than there has been in the past. No honest, sane person, familiar with range conditions will verify this assertion. The opposite is truth. For instance, will

(continued on page 7.)

DIRECT.



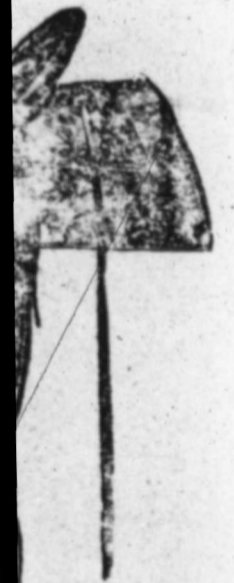
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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

(continued from first page.)

man above the line for wanting to protect his interests. Still men below the line work themselves into a fever over the matter and lay the whole blame on a few fancied cattle kings of the Panhandle. They hold their political conventions and pass resolutions declaring they will support no man for office who will not agree to use his influence toward the abolishing of the quarantine line, all because they want to cross and take "their little milk punch with them." He paid his respects to men high in the political synagague, and his numerous referenes to their inconsistencies convulsed the audience in fits of laughter. "As those who oppose us," he declared, "have thrown down the gate, it would be well for us to keep an eye on the candidates for congress." "We have a man below the line," he said, "who wants to go to congress on this issue," and that as soon as he crossed the line he would be buried so deep that he would never again aspire for political honors. He declared that the tick was no longer a theory but a fact and that he made these remarks, not because he had anything against those people down there, but for self protection; that he would be glad to welcome them to the Panhandle, if they desired to come, if they would only leave their ticks at home. He said that the cattlemen neighboring Quanah were on the firing line, and for that reason their interests were identical with the interests of the association, and that they should unite their efforts with the efforts of the association for the promotion of these interests. His whole address teemed with a natural, unaffected humor, expressed in words and manner so gifted that his hearers, to a man, were kept laughing and cheering almost continuously. At the close of his address, Col. Witherspoon was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers amid the wild cheers of the audience. In appropriate sentiment he acknowledged the compliment, and closed by quoting a verse he had written to a bouquet presented to his youth by a young lady:

The sun nature's fairest wreath,
Oh pretty little posy!
Where didst thou get this fragrant breath,
This careless smile so rosy?
This borrowed beauty on the vase
That shed its luster round thee,
You must have stolen from the face
Or the fairy hands that bound thee.

Hon. W. B. Ware of Clarendon responded to the address of welcome in his usually happy vein. He declared that the Panhandle was growing and that we need men who are full of push and industry; that we have homes to build, schools and churches to foster and promote, and have no place for grumblers or growlers. "We are in the march of prosperity and are destined to grow into the most contented land and people on earth. To this end we need concert of action." His remarks were well received and frequently applauded, and at the end his gallant tribute to the ladies present, expressed in his humorous style, brought forth prolonged applause, and shouts of laughter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 p. m. the Association reconvened. After music by the band, President Bugbee delivered his an-

nual address. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to meet you on the third annual meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association here in the thriving town of Quanah, where prosperity is so much in evidence, and where hospitality and welcome greet us on every hand; and I now take occasion to express my personal appreciation of the open handed welcome we have received, and to express the hope that Quanah may be always one of the best towns of Western Texas, and that her people may have continued happiness and prosperity.

This association was organized three years ago with a membership of 28, and we now have on our books the names of 300 members, and the interest continues to grow. The object of the promoters and organizers of the association was the protection of its individual members by organized and co-operative effort, and was for the further purpose of improving and developing the live stock industry of the Panhandle of Texas, in order to meet the changed and ever changing condition by which western people are always confronted.

"The officers of the association can do nothing without the unequalled support of its individual members, and I now give public acknowledgement of my thanks to the members for their intelligent and active support during the time that I have had the honor to serve as your president.

"The stockmen of Texas are face to face with a new order of things. The big bodies of land are being divided and going into the hands of small holders, and the stock farmer with four to ten sections is rapidly taking the place of the man with an hundred thousand acres under the fence. This means that we are to have cattle and horses of better blood, and that they are to have more feed and better attention. The agricultural possibilities of the country indicate that it is no longer necessary for Texas raised cattle to go to the feed lots of the north western states to prepare them for slaughter. The stock farmer can produce feed enough to fatten his own cattle as well as the cattle raised on the big ranches, and now it may be safely said that Texas cattle can be fattened on Texas-raised feed, and with the coming of the packing houses to Fort Worth, can be sold in a Texas-market.

"When I settled in the Panhandle twenty-five years ago, the idea never occurred to me that I could raise feed sufficient to fatten my own steers, or that I could raise feed at all. My experience during the winter that is just passing have convinced me that I have not, until recent years, understood or appreciated the capacity of this country for feed crops.

"We must inject new blood into our herds, reduce the number in proportion to our land holdings, and give them careful and practical attention. If we hear a man complaining of low prices, we may be sure that his beef cattle are scrubs. We will never get good prices for a poor grade of cattle. The best breeds bring the best prices.

"The changed conditions have brought the stock farmer and the big ranchman into closer relations and made their interests identical. That

which brings success to the one brings success to the other. The stock farmer will feed and fatten his own cattle as well as a large number from the big ranches. Not only in this way have they a common interest, but in the matter of their land titles as well. So long as the title of our land remains in the state or in an uncertain condition, just so long will there be a feeling of insecurity and unrest among our citizens. There should be a united effort made by all of our people looking to the security and safety of our land titles. Just what should be done I am unable to say, as that must be left to our law makers, but I trust that in our deliberation this important question will not be overlooked.

"With the cultivation of grain and forage crops, and with cotton seed products right at our door, I confidently predict that Texas-raised and Texas fed beef will equal if not exceed that of any state in the union.

"No section or country is attracting more attention than the Texas Panhandle. Our limitless praries are being dotted everywhere with homes. The range cow will soon give place to the well fed and well bred classes; the broncho will be succeeded by the better quality horse.

"With a successful stock farming country our success cannot be permanently retarded. An exclusively agricultural country is almost ruined by drouth, while in a country where agriculture and stock raising may be combined, a drouth has no material or permanent affect. A stock farming country cannot become a country of land lord and tenant. Ours must and will be the land of home owners, and consequently the land of contentment. The people who own their homes are the people who control the destinies of the world.

"We are just beginning our existence; our enterprises are in their infancy; new lines of transportation are coming to us from every direction, and we are beginning to see the outlines of an advancing progress the full fruits of which the most speculative mind among us will not undertake to conjecture. With the clank of arms among the nations of the old world and the formation of new governments across the sea, it is for us to furnish the means of war and reap the profits that come from the dismemberment of empires.

Our trade relations with our recently acquired possessions are daily growing more satisfactory. Our beef products are finding their way to the remotest corners of the earth and with the completion of that magnificent undertaking, the Isthmian canal, and with Texas at the very gateway of that great highway of commerce, nothing shall prevent us from taking our place in that vast possession that has for its goal the highest ideal of civilized life.

In conclusion, there are important questions to be considered by us, and I trust that our deliberations will be characterized by moderation and conservatism, and that every measure with which we may have to deal will be treated in such a manner to reflect credit on the live stock industry of our great commonwealth. The benefits to be derived from membership in the Association seem to be self evident,

and I urge all our people here who are identified with live stock interests to give their names to our secretary at this meeting and to make common cause with us in the promotion of our mutual interests and welfare." (Applause.)

The secretary, Mr. E. H. Brainard of Canadian, then made his regular annual report. He stated that during the past year 89 new members had been added to the rolls of the Association and that inspectors had been maintained in important parts of the range country and at the principal market place for Panhandle cattle; that the Oklahoma association had been co-operated with in the maintenance of joint inspectors on the Oklahoma and Kansas lines; that the interests of the individual members of the association had been guarded with jealous care; and in various ways the range men and small owners of live stock had been helped.

The following report was made by the executive committee:

"We, your Executive Committee beg to make the following report covering transactions of this Association for the year ending March 1, 1902:

RESOURCES.	
Initiation fees	\$445 00
Cattle bought and sold	538 83
Assessments 1901-02	1659 00
Due from members	2342.18
Total	\$4985 01
LIABILITIES.	
Inspectors' salaries	\$911 30
Inspectors' expense	176.44
Secretary's salaries	480.00
Incidental expense	484.95
Paid members for cattle caught and sold	2932 32
Total	\$4985.01.

On motion the regular election of officers was laid over until next day. A resolution offered looking to the consolidation of the Oklahoma and Panhandle live-stock associations, was, on motion, referred to the following committee: John L. Libbert, L. B. Watkins, Marr Cunningham, T. J. Richards, J. T. Holland, W. J. Todd, Harry Groom, C. T. Word and Swearingen, to be by them considered and their action reported back to the convention for final action. A motion was carried to extend the thanks of the convention to Hon. F. S. Bugbee for his faithful and efficient services to the Association, and on call for all in favor of the motion to stand, the audience arose en masse, waived their hands and cheered. Hon. J. L. Elbert announced that the cattlemen would be entertained at a ball at the Quanah hotel that evening from 8:30 to 10:30, and the Association stood adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

Promptly at nine o'clock a. m. Wednesday the meeting was called to order, and immediately after a selection from the band the committee appointed to take into consideration the resolution looking to consolidation with the Oklahoma Association submitted its report as follows: "We your committee beg to make the following report with reference to resolution offered by Oklahoma Live Stock Association on uniting with the Panhandle Stockmen's Association,

(continued on next page.)

WANT COLUMN.
ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and similar advertisements for short time, will be charged one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED: All readers to know that the use of this column only costs two cents per word. Send in your small ads.

FOR SALE: On vaccinating outfit complete, and 100 doses of vaccine virus will sell all for only \$10.00 if taken at once. Address LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE: 300 head of young cattle, 60 head of yearlings and 40 head of two year-old steers, balance heifers. Will sell to be delivered after grass comes with calves thrown in at \$5 per head. For further information address the publisher of this paper.

WANTED to know the address of George Steere, formerly of Batavia, Ill. Importer and to him. Address: J. and B. Martin Batavia, Illinois.

FOR TRADE: Stock of general merchandise, invoicing \$1,000 or \$2,000. See ranch or land and cattle in Oklahoma. Address G. F. BERRY, Pond Creek, Okla.

FOR SALE: 20 yearling Hereford Bulls, all full bloods, from \$75 to \$100 each. Will sell 50 Hereford cows all bred right. HODGDEN BROS., Enid, Okla.

A RARE BUSINESS OPENING I will trade one-fourth interest in an incorporated Chicago Commercial Business paying big profits for a good unincumbered ranch in Oklahoma having cash value of \$10,000. ROBT. E. HILL, 118-121 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY DIRECTORY.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

All High Scoring, Extra Heavy Boned. First Prize Winners at Kansas State Show 1901, also Salina, Kans., Shows, 1901 and 1902. None finer. Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, and White Wyandottes, of the finest. Write me. Prices reasonable. Am booking orders for eggs. SCOTT MONGOLD, Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY NETTING

We carry a full stock of the best poultry netting, galvanized after wearing. Price: 40c per 100 square feet. F. O. B. cars, Kansas City, Mo.

K. C. Wire & Iron Works,
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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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Who wish to see their boys and children stylishly dressed, should see our Perfection Clothing, finest in the land, made right too, and cost no more than others ask for cheap stuff. A booklet will be mailed you on request.

FULTON'S.

Sells the best of everything in men's and boys' apparel at lowest prices and guarantees perfect satisfaction or your money back. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

C. R. FULTON

Wichita's Greatest Clothing Store

Sale Dates.

Advertising for the following sale dates will appear in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:
Colin Cameron—Herefords—Kansas City, May 7th and 8th, 1902.
National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham:
Chicago, March 25—27, 1902;
Kansas City, April 22—24, 1902;
Omaha, May 27—29, 1902.
Chicago, June 24—26, 1902.

Important to Piano Purchasers

You can save \$50 to \$100 on a piano by securing one of those New Upright Pianos of a discontinued style (choice of actual leading standard makes) from Lyon & Healy. Also numerous bargains in slightly used pianos returned from renting. New twentieth century style pianos on easy terms at much lower prices than you can obtain elsewhere. This is an unusual opportunity. Do not fail to avail yourself of it. Steinway, Knabe, Fischer, Krakauer, Sterling and five other makes of pianos are sold by us. Write for particulars and state about what sum you desire to invest. Prices run \$125, \$135, \$150, \$165, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300 and upward. Beautifully illustrated volume, "A Piano Book," free for the asking. Write today.

LYON & HEALY, 44 N. W. CHICAGO.

and changing the name of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association to some other name.

1st. As yet we are unable to see where we can be benefited by changing the name, but certainly think it detrimental. We appreciate the fact that we might be benefited by merging the two into one. Therefore we recommend that the Oklahoma Association be invited to become members of our Association, and that they be permitted to join without paying the initiation fee, and that the name of our association remain as it is.

2nd. If the Oklahoma Association does not think it to their interest to join us under these conditions, then we recommend the closest co-operation of the Executive Committees of both Associations.

THOS. BUGBEE, President,
E. L. BRAINARD, Secretary.

On motion the report was adopted. A motion carried that the election of officers be carried over until the afternoon session. Mayor J. L. Ebert then presented to the audience, the Hon. Jerry Simpson, who spoke on the "Importance of Organization." He said that the object of his speech was not to amuse but to instruct. "This is a day of organization. In every age of the world men have produced great wealth, but it was a long time before a large part of mankind learned how to get its share of this wealth. In our day we have a nice way of appropriating to ourselves these benefits through the process of law." He declared that the problem for us to solve is the proper distribution of wealth. "Many of the large corporations have solved the problem and others are on the high road to its solution. They have community of interest. I don't deery those men. Only two classes remain outside the breastwork, that have not learned the lesson, and they are the farmer and the stockraiser. He believed that these could come to that point of organization where they two could have something to say in the control of affairs. If they failed to do so "they must forever remain as serfs and slaves." He said that the cattle and sheep men, representing a capital of

\$3,000,000,000, while they had taken steps in that direction, were as yet very imperfectly organized. "Statistics show that the great cattle field is moving westward, as well as the cattle markets. Kansas City, the rival of Chicago, as well as the smaller markets of Omaha, St. Joe and Sioux City, indicate this. Your markets are coming close to you. You hail with delight the coming of packing houses to Ft. Worth. Need I then remind you of the necessity of meeting organizations? As you ascend in the scale of life and intelligence, the necessity of organization becomes greater. It is not enough that the men of Texas should know how to raise cattle, but they must know something of markets, of freight rates of what laws are being made at Washington, so that they may be able to protect their interests and let not others rob them of the fruits of their toil." He declared that during his six years in Congress he never saw a lobbyist there representing the interest of the farmer and cattlemen, while he saw men there representing every other kind of organization on earth. He said all these corporations were the creations of law. He expressed the hope that the Panhandle Association would see its way clear to join the National Association for the protection of the cattle interests of the country. His remarks were well received. The Association adjourned to meet at three o'clock p. m.

During the interval between the morning and evening session Wall and Jones sold at public auction about 70 head of Shorthorn and Durham cows and bulls. The Convention convened promptly at 3: p. m. and proceeded immediately to the election of officers. The following are the officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, Hon. T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon; First Vice-president, C. Coffee of Miami; Second Vice-president T. J. Richards, of Cottle county; Treasurer, J. T. Holland of Amarillo; Secretary, William Harrold of Amarillo. The president then appointed the executive committees as follows: Tom Connell, W. C. Isaacs, Ed Davis, C. T. Word, John Ledbetter, L. B. Watkins and A. J. Norton. The customary resolutions of thanks to the people were passed, a few minor details were gone through with, and the association adjourned to meet next year at Childress.

The Denver Road.

The mass of humanity comprises two classes, those whose individual characteristics enable them to command situations and those whose situations govern. The weaker elements covets constantly the attributes of Preference. Frequently the insufficient appear to triumph. Title and Regalia however, never yet made a king.

Half a dozen conventions occur within a few months, at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Salt Lake City.

By reasons of advantages, natural as well as acquired, "The Denver Road" is Master of the situation as to Pacific Coast points and the Northwest. It simply has the best of it any way you care to figure.

One important consideration is distance. Distance means time, which is money. Just for example, would you

deliberately choose to ride out 856 miles to a point but 588 miles distant from Fort Worth via "The Denver Road," which reaches the place where the interesting part of the Los Angeles begins, with 258 miles less travel, taking less time, therefore less money, with neither changes nor waiting, too. Why, of course it makes a difference! It's so with all other possible combinations of lines—'twas so, in old Euclid's time, 'tis so now, always will be, two sides of a triangle must exceed the third.

Further than this, persons of discrimination recognize and appreciate the fact that certain modern conveniences are of the necessities of really good passenger service and that many of these "The Denver road alone provides.

Such are:—

Daily through trains, models of improved, box-vestibuled equipments; Sleepers with ladies' dressing rooms, large enough for several, with no locks, coaches furnished with the most comfortable high backed seats made; Cafe cars, meals a la carte, pay only for what you order; no junctions to wait at, nor any change of cars, no matter how small your party; through trains for each, for everybody, each day.

Another point, "The Denver Road" gives choice of six routes from Colorado west, with through connections. You may view Colorado's grandeur going, returning, or both ways, if you will.

Study the map and think twice before buying. Tickets cost no more via "The Denver Road" than over routes where you'd get considerably more ride but less actual satisfaction.

"The Denver Road" doesn't need to be called "official." Correspond with us.

FORT WORTH TEXAS.

A Woods County Farmer Heads Off Hot Winds.

An experienced farmer near Augusta has a method of planting corn which will often make a crop when hot winds ruin the corn as ordinarily planted. His plan is to go over the field two or three weeks after the regular planting is done and plant new hills fifteen rows apart each way. If the weather becomes dry or hot winds blow at a critical season and kill the tassels of the corn before there has been time for the silk on the ears to become fertilized, the latter planted corn will develop tassels in time to furnish the necessary fertilizing pollen, and a crop will be produced often when no grain could be raised at all without the late planting. He has tried this method and raised a crop when his neighbors have had failures.

Another method which he finds profitable is to soak seed corn in kerosene awhile before planting. This keeps the birds, gophers and insects from the seed and also quickens the germination and growth of the grain—Alva Pioneer.

Unfed cattle are weak and thin but very few deaths are reported. Grass is getting green but it will be a month yet before it will be of any real benefit or before deaths cease entirely. The death rate will probably be the lowest known for many years.—Canyon Slayer.

HORSES AND MULES

HOG DEPARTMENT

Poultry Department

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Marvin Smith Company of Chicago, whose advertisement again appears elsewhere in our columns. As many of our readers know, and as will appear by any advertisement of the Marvin Smith company wherever found, this house dispenses entirely with agents and middle men sells directly to the consumer. That this affects a great saving to the users of vehicles is apparent to any one who has made the experiment. Hardly any sort of buggy, surry, phaeton, carriage, trap, spring or road wagon, sulky or cart, but that it is to be found within their catalogue. Including every degree of weight and every character of box, top, seat, or tire, the list comprises everything that is necessary to enable any one to gratify his own peculiar taste in town or country. The catalogue they issue is not a mere



list, but every article is illustrated and described to the smallest detail, as to materials, character of work and finish, and design, so that any one into whose hands their book may come, may form almost as good an idea of what he is buying as if he were present and made a personal examination. One other feature of dealing with a country customer is adopted by this house which gives him every safeguard he could require, namely, that of shipping goods without payment of money and allowing final inspection at the buyer's own railroad station, the firm taking goods back and paying freight both ways if not as represented or otherwise unsatisfactory. By dealing with these people, therefore, all agents commissions are avoided, the bargaining reduced to a business exactitude, and a great variety of vehicles is presented to the purchaser from which to choose at his leisure. The catalogue can be secured by addressing the Marvin Smith company at 55 to 59 No. Jefferson St. Chicago.

Anniversary celebration and Old Settlers reunion to be held at Watongu, O. T., April 18th and 19th, 1902. For the above occasion the Choctaw Northern R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be on sale April 17, 18, and 19, 1902. Good to return April 19th and 20th, 1902. For further information apply to your nearest Ticket Agent.

SOUTHERN WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION. Shreveport, La., April 21-22, 1902.

For the above occasion, fare and one third on the certificate plan from Oklahoma and Indian Territory points.

NATIONAL BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES. St. Paul, Minn., May 20-25, 1902.

For the above occasion, one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 18-19, good for return trip not later than May 29th. Extension may be secured by deposit of ticket with Joint Agent, and payment of fee of fifty cents, until June 30, 1902. A. P. GLFENDING, Agent.

The way to make sure that a horse is troubled with intestinal worms is to see them in what the bowels pass. The tapeworm of the horse is white, flat and jointed; and the head is at the smaller end of this worm. The tapeworm of the horse sometimes attains a length of thirty feet. The pinworm of the horse is a small worm, being but an inch or two long, and it is found mostly in the large intestines. It is thread-like and semi-transparent. The worm with which the horse is most frequently troubled is known as the lumbricoid worm, this name being given to it because "it is much like the common earth-worm. It is white or reddish in color and measures from four to twelve inches in length, though some have been seen that were nearly thirty inches long. In thickness these worms vary from the size of a rye straw to that of two or three times the thickness of such straw; and they are thickest in the middle and taper to the ends." Whilst these are the kinds of worms most frequently found in the intestines of the horse, they are not by any means all the kinds so found.

All our domesticated animals have intestinal worms, harboring a range of such worms far beyond what is usually understood. It is well within the mark to say that the horse has in his intestinal canal at least three species of tapeworm, two of fluke, and five of roundworm; the sheep has one of tapeworm, one of fluke and seven of roundworm; the pig has at least one species of thorn-headed worm and five of roundworm; the dog has not less than thirteen species of tapeworm, one of fluke, and five of roundworm; the cat has five of tapeworm, three of fluke and three of roundworm; the rabbit has one tapeworm and three of roundworm; the goose and duck have nine species of tapeworm, seven of fluke, one thorn-headed worm and seven species of round worm; the chicken has at least four species of tapeworm, two of fluke and seven of roundworm; the turkey and pigeon have not less than two species of roundworm each. Most of the worms thus appearing give little or no trouble; they are present, however, and have been carefully studied.

A minister was calling at a home when the young hopeful entered. One of his eyes was black. The minister said, "You naughty boy, you have been fighting. Shall I pray for you?" "Naw," said the boy, "you had better go home and pray for your own kid. He has got two black eyes."

C. D. BUTLER,

Taxidermist and::::
:::::Horn Novelty Worker.

All kinds of bird and animal mounting done. All kinds of horn furniture such as hat racks, foot stools, etc. Unfinished long horns purchased at highest market rates.

Address C. D. BUTLER, Horn Novelty Worker, 1048 Union Ave K. C. Mo.

Tell your friends the great value of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. ONLY \$1

Milk and Grain for Hogs.

Skim milk fed with grain is a valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier periods. Mixed milk and grain make a better ration for hogs than either alone. Fed in combination with grain skim milk has about sixty per cent more feeding value than when fed alone. About one hundred pounds of skim milk will take the place of twenty-three pounds of grain in the former case and fourteen in the latter. Hogs fed on milk and grain ration make much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk alone.

Hogs fed on milk alone gain very slowly and do not keep their health any too well and in some cases they are off their feed so frequently that it is necessary to make a change in their feed to tempt them to greater eating. The appetite falling off at such a young age it practically interferes with their growth for all time. Hogs brought up in this way, even if a change in feed is made whenever they show a falling off in appetite, do not make as heavy a weight as those fed milk and grain right along. Milk and grain fed hogs without exception keep in excellent health. In the same way hogs fed on grain and no milk do not do well, and make a rather poor showing for the amount of grain eaten. Experience has shown that hogs fed on grain alone require three pounds of digestible matter to make one pound of gain, and as they grow older this proportion does not differ much. Young hogs that have not been doing well can be fed regularly on skim milk and grain, and within a short time a marked improvement will be noticeable.

A good proportion for a ration is two or three pounds of skim milk to one pound of grain. The gain is not only good for both the grain and milk, but pound for pound the milk and grain are converted into a good profit.

Hogs fed on milk alone or grain alone when on pasture do much better than hogs similarly fed in small pens. Those fed on milk in the pasture gain more per day and require less dry matter than hogs fed in the pens. On the other hand hogs fed milk and grain in combination do better in pens, gaining more per day than those on pasture and require practically the same amount of food to make a pound of flesh.

C. S. SEAMAN.

The above valuable article was taken from the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

H. A. Judd, manager of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision Co., speaking of hog raising in Texas says:

"The subject is particularly appropriate just at this time when the raising of hogs in Texas means so much to the farmers, who will receive right here at their doors about the same price that is being paid in the large markets North. The large industrial enterprises which are now locating in Fort Worth will require 5,000 hogs each day to operate their plants to their full capacity, and in order to supply this demand it will be necessary for the farmers of Texas to largely increase their present stocks."

Hens as Income Producers.

The agricultural reports for some of the eastern states, recently published by the census office, contains statistics of the production of eggs and poultry which, while not to be taken as indicative of the conditions prevailing in other states or in the country as a whole, are full of significance and deserve careful attention.

In the states reported upon the value of the poultry and eggs produced in 1899 was from about one-twelfth to one-sixth of the total value of all farm products, ranging from 8.1 per cent in Maine to 16.7 per cent in Rhode Island. Of the total value of all animal products, it formed about one-fifth to one-third, ranging from 18.9 per cent in New Hampshire to 37.2 per cent in Delaware.

The ratio between the value of the poultry and that of the eggs produced during the year is worthy of note. The egg production was worth 68.1 per cent of the value of both eggs and poultry produced in Maine, more than 60 per cent in other New England states, 46.1 per cent in New Jersey, and 45 per cent in Delaware.

A comparison may be made between the increase in the production of eggs during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 and the increase in the following ten years—1890 to 1900. The increase during the former decade in Maine was 33 per cent; in the latter, 42 per cent. In New Hampshire—Former, 51 per cent; latter, 39 per cent. In Massachusetts—Former, 36 per cent; latter, 45 per cent. In Rhode Island—Former, 29 per cent; latter, 59 per cent. In New Jersey—Former, 20 per cent; latter, 49 per cent, and in Delaware, during the former decade, 56 per cent, and in the latter, 61 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that the increase in egg production in the east has been much greater than that of population, and is an accelerating one. In the states mentioned it is now sufficient to double itself in twenty years.

After the second year the hen's value as a winter egg producer lessens.

Cull out the poor layers and give the prolific hen more room to work.

Ducks and geese should never be kept with chickens.

Filthy quarters produce sickness, and sick hens will not produce eggs.

Good stock will find quicker sale at good prices than poor stock at any price.

Hens will lay as well without the attention of a male as with it.

If an old rooster is not fit for the table, kill him and bury him.

Judges say that hens lay better and eggs keep longer if males are not allowed with them, but the eggs will not be fertile.

Keys which unlock the gates of success in poultry raising are good stock, sense in their care, and, of course, a good paper to consult.

Laying hens consume more food than those not laying. See that they get it.

(continued from page 3.)

any man, fully conversant with conditions in western Oklahoma, pretend to say, with any degree of truth, that with the advent of the homesteader more cattle are today in Oklahoma than were a year ago? Personal observation has shown me that the western half of Oklahoma, formerly a great series of fenced pastures, is now practically devoid of fencing, with almost every quarter section taken up by the homesteader, with hardly a steer to be seen in a day's ride and not enough cows to supply milk to settlers, where thousands upon thousands of cattle grazed less than two years ago,

What is true of Oklahoma is true of all other sections of Uncle Sam's domain. The settler has asserted his homestead rights, set his stakes and erected his shanty or sod house upon claims from which it is utterly impossible for me to see how a living is to be wrested. Texas alone has different conditions. It is the only state that owns its own public lands. With hardly a dozen exceptions the large ranches of Texas are not owned or even legally controlled in solid bodies by their occupants. On the majority of these ranches control is limited to alternate sections, owned or leased. Alternate sections in checkerboard style were in early days granted by the state to railroads and individuals, and to these alternate sections title has been secured in large quantities, but the intervening sections are state lands and these under the Texas land law, enacted three years ago, can only be acquired by actual settlers, and the encroachment of these settlers upon these lands, largely within fenced pastures, has necessitated the reduction of the herds in these pastures and personal observation has shown me conclusively and will show any one else that the settlers have not in one case out of twenty provided cattle equal in number to those displaced. Take, for instance, the Farwell's Capital syndicate, for many years said to have had 14,000. It is seriously doubted if an actual count ever showed anything like two-thirds of this number. If the late census secured an actual tally of the cattle on the larger ranches it may have proved there were more cattle than the previous census found by getting figures from the tax rolls, but men conversant with the situation in the range country know that there has been a steady decrease of the number of cattle on range.

It quite likely is in the interest of certain factors in the cattle trades to send out reports of increasing numbers and thus prevent for a brief time the full realization by cattlemen of the presence of actual, existing cattle conditions, which they have hoped for patiently for years, "with a hope deferred that maketh the heart sad." But "the truth is mighty and must prevail," and the constantly increasing value of cattle cannot be permanently hidden. The demand has overtaken the supply and the supply cannot be increased except under normally slow conditions, under which any increase of the supply cannot possibly exceed the increasing demand.

DECREASE IN WEIGHT OF BEEF.

Some writers have pointed to in-

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

Cows, Heifers and yearling bulls. All are grades except two bulls. Come and see or write, Farm 5 miles N. W. of Oklahoma City W. N. SHEILLENBARGER, Oklahoma, City, Okla.



NO HUMBUG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS! Humane Swine Y, Stock Marker and Calf Dehornor. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 net; on trial, if it suits send balance. Pat'd Apr. 23, 1901. **ES Agents Wanted.** FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.

creased supplies at certain markets, and to the increased number of cattle discovered by the census enumeration is evidence that there is a constant increase in the number of American cattle. It seems to me that any one giving the matter a thought, would understand that the drouth forced the numbers at these markets unnaturally and that while numbers increased the actual weight of beef decreased. It seems to me also that any thoughtful mind would readily conceive that even under the hardships of a drouth all the cattle in the drouth-stricken districts would not find their way to market at the commencement of the drouth, but that the faithful would hold on to their cattle as long as they could, letting go finally when their feed supply was totally exhausted, or when the price or scarcity prohibited buying more. I know of many cattlemen who held on to their cattle until March, when having exhausted the supply of feed in their neighborhood they cut their cattle loose at last, because there was nothing else for them to do. These are men who at considerable expense had provided an ample water supply. Only these districts dependent upon surface or pond water were cleared of cattle in the beginning of the drouth. Later, those dependent for cattle water upon shallow wells, shipped out their cattle and in some districts where rough feed was cheap and plentiful in the fall cattle were held until the feed supply was exhausted.

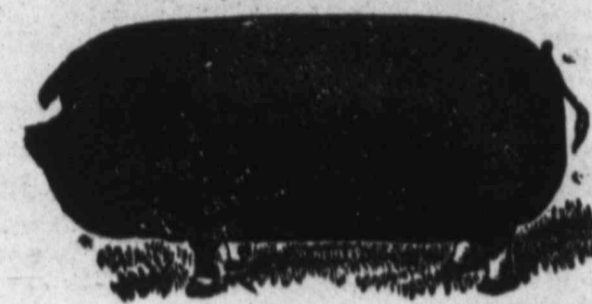
Heretofore there have always been new ranges to stock, new places where cattle could be reared cheaper than in older settled districts and where necessity for quality did not exist. When Kansas and Nebraska became filled with cattle the Dakotas, Indian Territory and Texas remained. When these were occupied there was Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico, and when this territory was taken there remained Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and the Pacific coast, and then crossing the border north and south Mexico and British territory was stocked. But that day of expansion is gone. All these fields are now occupied, their annual surplus absorbed and a profitable market for all their future product assured. With all these facts readily obtainable by every thoughtful mind, it seems to me that only the thoughtless, and careless hangers-on of the business, those not in sympathy with it, can find anything but encouragement for the future.

USE OF IMPROVED BLOOD.

In reviewing the beef trade I have endeavored to confine my remarks to the cold logic of supply and demand, the inexorable factor in all trade. If I were to list the special blessings vouchsafed to the breeders of pure-

(continued on page 15.)

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



BRIGHTSIDE POLAND CHINA SWINE.

Are the best. Orders for young of either sex filled, and Pedigree furnished. All letters answered promptly. Pigs by express to all parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. Write immediately to

U. H. SHULL, Manager, BRIGHTSIDE STOCK FARM, MULVANE, KANS.



Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Short-Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggs.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM Manager, Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

YOUNG BOARS

For Sale,

PURE POLAND CHINA SWINE.

STARWATER STOCK FARM,

Three Miles Southwest of Woodward, Okla.

Can supply several extra choice young Boars, ready for service in spring. Prices from \$20 up. Registered sire and sow. Pedigrees given to each purchaser. **HOGS—GOOD ONES** will be higher in the spring. Better select and make your purchases now. Leave orders at Inspector Office or address

H. Bryant, Salesman,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Stallions For Sale.

One black English Shire Stallion 5 years old; weight 1500.
One Percheron Stallion 2 years old; weight 1350.
For terms address.

C. B. KINKAID, Medicine Lodge Kas.

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.
Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

My herd consists of 400 head of all the well known families of the breed. I have for sale at all times both Bulls and Heifers. Either singly or in car load lots. Correspondence solicited. R-1

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ATLAS OATS

WRITE US FOR SOUVENIR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS FOR

ATLAS OATS COUPONS

Our elegant assortment of Rogers Bros. A. 1 Silverware, Gold Rings, Silver Aluminum Novelties—Beautiful Works of Art—and Large List of Popular Books. All these premiums are of the highest standard and can not be compared with the common grade of premiums usually offered.

KANSAS CITY OATMEAL and CEREAL CO. Kansas City, U. S. A.

Subscribe for the Live Stock Inspector.

THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City Stock Yards by H. B. Cerveny, 289 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad

New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filed with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

The only journal published in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, devoted exclusively to live stock interests and stock farming.

Entered at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, as second-class mail matter.

APRIL 15 1902.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express orders, eastern bank exchange, registered letter, or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Depots, and On Trains.

Calendar for 1902 showing months from January to June with days of the week and dates.



WICHITA—By C. A. Tanager & Co., 122 North Main St. DENVER—By Hamilton & Kenarick News Co., 17th and Champa. ENID, OKLA.—Parker's Book Store. AMARILLO, TEX.—Morgan Bros. News Co. For sale on all western Santa Fe trains, by News-boys. For sale on U. P., Denver & Gulf trains, by Denver Ry. News Co.'s agents. Sold on K. C., F. S. & M., Mo. Pacific and St. L. & S. F. trains by the agents of the Van Nov. News Co.

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OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION SOCIETY.

E. A. BOUDK, Pres., Stillwater. C. A. WOODRUFF, Sec'y., Oklahoma City

Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.) Special reading notices 10 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

Annual cards in the 'Reader' Directory, consisting of four lines or less for \$6.00 per year, including a copy of the Live Stock Inspector free.

Electros should have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office no later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR Woodward, Okla.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

exercises great care in admitting advertisements to its columns. If any of our readers wish information regarding any advertisement or advertiser we would be glad to give same. If you wish to buy anything that is not advertised in our columns, write us and we will refer you to the best place to buy.

Pat Cudahy says the stocks of hog product next fall will be the smallest in many years. With beef cattle selling at 6@7c and spring lambs at 15, where in the sambill are we drifting?

At Blackwell a re-count of the votes in one ward changed the result and a man who was figuring on having a quiet, happy year of life finds that he has been elected by two votes.

A postal card, addressed to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Woodward, Okla., will bring by return mail a full set of blanks necessary for becoming a member of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

J. S. Carroll who has been connected with the NEWS and LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR for the past two months has left to engage in special work. Mr. Carroll is a pleasant gentleman and makes friends every where.

Following the example set by New Jersey the Ohio lower house passed a bill fixing a heavy penalty for the use of live birds for targets in shooting contests. This indicates a tidal wave of legislation on the subject which will likely sweep the country, propelled by humane societies. From a humanitarian standpoint, it would seem to be wrong to use birds as targets, but inasmuch as the birds after the shoot are turned over to hotels and restaurants for food the evil of the system is mitigated.

Congressman Chester I. Long, of the big 7th district in Kansas, is entitled to the highest commendations for his stand and vote in opposition to the infamous McClary Bill, which proposes to tax oleo out of existence in favor of the butter trust. If this bill becomes a law 9,900,000 beef cattle in the country will depreciate from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per head in favor of less than 3,000,000 dairy cows whose value will be increased by the tax put upon butter fat. Congressman Long is sensibly advocating the cause of all the people in opposition to the mercenary grab of the dairy men.

Wm. Gesner shipped four cars of full feed cattle to Kansas City last week. They sold for a good round price.—Kiowa Journal, March 27th.

Only 140,000 head of cattle from western ranges went on to Chicago markets last year. This is the smallest number in twenty years, being only one third what it was six years ago.

Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, Iowa, advertises in our columns a very valuable instrument for dehorning calves, marking all kinds of live stock, and also preventing hogs from rooting. It will be sent on liberal terms.

Miss Estella Payne came in from Kiowa, Kan., on the 7th to accept the position of cashier and stenographer in this office. Miss Payne comes highly recommended and patrons will always receive courteous treatment in her management of affairs.

The United States officials have discovered that Germany has been importing all kinds of adulterated goods into this country and have ordered an investigation. In other words this business of analyzing food products is one that two can play at, and Secretary Wilson proposes to take a hand in the game.

A \$250,000 cattle deal was consummated at Fort Worth, Texas, the latter part of last month. S. B. Burnett, of that city, sold to W. H. Jennings & Co., of San Antonio, 15,000 head of stock cattle, including cows, calves and two, three and four-year-old steers. The cattle are to be delivered by June 1. The terms are cash.

A Missouri man whose wife was killed by a train while walking along a railroad track near St. Joseph, has filed a claim for \$10 against the company and accompanies it with a letter pathetically pending: "She was a good wife and her cooking could not be equalled in the State of Missouri. She was worth all that to me and I think you ought to pay it."—Ex.

A special from Sioux City says that J. W. Hutchings, who has been in charge of the Sioux City yards for the past twelve years, has accepted the superintendency of the Kansas City yards and will take charge there next week. This is in the line with the policy of the Kansas City company to lighten the burdens of the old officers. Harry Childs, who has been the superintendent at Kansas City for many years, has been made the general purchasing agent.—Denver Record Stockman.

Fifteen hundred people sat at a banquet in Paris recently at which the flesh of horses, asses and mules was the principal viand. The banquet was given by the horse butchers and their wives. One of the horses that contributed to the repast had won many steeple-chases at Anteuil, M. Zovaret, who presided, declared the horse to be the cleanest animal in its feed, and that it was an unreasonable prejudice that existed against horse-flesh, while people voraciously devour pork, which is the flesh of the most unclean animals and mackerel, which is the scavenger of the seas. The committee in charge of the affair announced that it intended to hold a fat horse procession soon.

Secretary Wilson's Tactics.

The continued strife between Germany and the United States over the question of the admittance of our meats into the fatherland has now assumed a more advanced stage, owing to a recent decision of that country not to admit any meats preserved with borax and boracic acid. The meat packers of the country admit that the meat trade with Germany is not considerable and that the greater part of the American trade with Germany in the packer's line is confined to lard.

"This being so they intend to 'fight the devil with fire' and not send any meats at all to the kaiser's domain. These tactics will no doubt be startling to the meat dealers in that country, many of whom rely upon the importation of meats from this country to supply the select trade. The department of agriculture is also going to take a hand in the controversy, as the secretary has practically delivered an ultimatum by having a list prepared of articles imported into this country in which boracic acid and other acids are supposed to exist. Secretary Wilson has given verbal directions to Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the department, to prepare such a list at once, with a view to barring out all such products through the co-operation of the State department. These directions, however, are not referred specifically to one country, but, as Secretary Wilson said in an interview, "Boracic acid applications have not been held by chemists to be injurious, but if the European governments declare them to be injurious and bar importations containing such applications this government will have to follow their action. An examination will be made into these importations in which boracic acid is known or believed to exist, and where it is found such importations will be excluded.

Barse Live Stock Commission company writes: The best fat, heavy Texas are selling steady with a week ago. Anything that can be classed as butcher stuff, whether it be cows, heifers, or steers, is in demand, and selling from 10 to 15 cents higher. Bulls are 15 to 25 cents higher, in some cases even more. Figuring on the present situation, the number of cattle yet to market, we see no reason why the next week's prices should not be steady with this week's.

Judge William Woods, of Burlington Junction, and J. E. Crities of Quitman, both of whom are prominent feeders in Missouri, are authorities for the statement that fat cattle in the northwestern part of the State are scarcer than ever before. Not half as many will be marketed this year as usual, and not half as many are being bought for summer feeding "This same condition prevails in other sections," said Judge Woods. "The result is going to be a condition of high prices. I sold seventy head of steers in Chicago a week ago at \$6.45 a hundred, and believe that the price is going much higher; in fact, I believe those who have fat cattle next September will be able to get \$8.00 to \$9.00 a hundred for them."

THE BOER FIGHTER.

Sad tie and bridle and girth
Stirrup and crupper and bit;
Man on the top of a little horse,
Shaggy and strong and fit;
Rugged and boarded face,
Wagged old hat of felt,
Rifle that kills at a thousand yards
And a tight crumme cartridge belt.
He doesn't know how to dress,
And he doesn't know how to drill,
But he met the smartest troops in the world
And fought till they had their fill.
He's a slovenly awkward chap;
He's a lubberly farmer man,
But he lay on the velt from dawn till dawn
And shot till they broke and ran.
They have gathered his kitch and kin
In a prison beyond the sea,
But they can't imprison a daring soul
That lived in a bosom free,
The have scattered the calined walls
Which sheltered his child and wife,
But they can't extinguish the flame they've
Till it dies with his dying life.
Hertrand Stadwell in Cape Town African News.

The Way of the Woman.

All communities are cannon.
Intellect is ammunition.
Man is simply a projectile,
Thing with more or less precision,
And the harder down you cram him
If he only has the powder,
The higher up he will rise
And the gun will roar the louder.
The globe-site of this cannon
Is a woman, and her station
Is to give the rash projectile
Proper site and elevation.
To the sky or to the mud,
He will go at her dictation.

—EUGENE WARE.

In "Rhymes of Ironquill."

FENCES WILL WAIT.

President Roosevelt Asks Secretary Hitchcock to Hold Back a Little.

Word comes from Washington that President Roosevelt has yielded to the many requests coming from cattlemen all over the West to delay action in regard to ordering down fences until the cattlemen can find some way of arranging matters. Some weeks ago the secretary of the interior announced that the fences on public lands must all come down on April 1st, and as there have been numerous special agents of the department in the field looking up the fences, there has been no doubt but that an effort would be made to enforce the order, which would not only add to the confusion and trouble on the range but would cause actual loss in many sections. The President has been appealed to by the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association to delay this action, and this appeal has been seconded by individuals from all over the West, and Saturday the announcement was made that a stay of three months had been granted and that probably this time would be extended to a year.

This is good news to many cattlemen who have been worried greatly over the order of Secretary Hitchcock, and has made President Teddy more popular than ever with the stockmen, for both sheep and cattlemen were affected by the order. Delegate Rodey of New Mexico saw the President and secured from him the promise that the time should be extended this long. President Roosevelt intimated that he might decide to extend it one year. He has been strongly urged to do this and at present has the matter under consideration.

TALK ON HOG RECEIPTS.

Nearly Half a Million Necessary to Offset Decrease in Weight.

Several days ago the Drovers Journal published, in reply to numerous inquiries, the reason for high prices being paid for cattle in connection with the increase in receipts. The reason given was that cattle are now about a hundred pounds a head lighter in weight and a larger number are required to supply the demand. The publication of this article has stimulated a number of hogmen to make a similar inquiry as to the hog situation. While the difference in the average weight of hogs is not so great, apparently, as in cattle it is about the same when the comparative weights of cattle and hogs are considered.

The top price of hogs to-day was the highest for march since 1884, with the exception of March, 1893, when Board of Trade speculation forced prices up to \$8.55. Last fall it was freely predicted that there would be a hog famine this spring and summer. Some authorities claimed there was no reason for high prices being paid in view of such large numbers being marketed, and others claimed that "public sentiment" was responsible for the steady range of prices. Farmers throughout the country have shipped because of the high prices of feed. Many of them would have held their hogs if it were possible to do so at a profit. The heavy increase in receipts is due, therefore, to a short feed supply and an increased demand for hogs on account of the decrease in the average weight from short feeding and high prices which have prevailed for the last year.

The receipts in round numbers and average weights of hogs at the Chicago market during the last five months, as compared with the same period of the previous year, tell an interesting story:

Months.	1901-1902	1900-1901
	Num. ber.	Num. ber.
November.....	926,000	802,000
December.....	974,000	760,000
January.....	887,000	782,000
February.....	873,000	784,000
March.....	755,000	568,000
Total.....	4,415,000	3,696,000
Five months 1901-1902.....	4,115,000	
Same period 1900-1901.....		3,696,000

Increase..... 719,000
*Last week estimated.

The aggregate weights of each month's supply of hogs were as follows:

Months	1901-1902	1900-1901
	pounds.	pounds.
November.....	291,868,000	192,480,000
December.....	197,748,000	180,880,000
January.....	180,061,000	177,514,000
February.....	181,584,000	184,048,000
March.....	63,080,000	126,096,000

Totals..... 924,341,000 861,018,000
Five months 1901-1902..... 821,341,000
Same period 1900-1901..... 861,018,000

Increase..... 63,323,000
*Last week estimated.

An increase of 719,000 hogs and an increase of 63,323,000 pounds in the total weight would mean an average of only 88 pounds a hog. This is a big discrepancy and is accounted for in the fact that the average weight of hogs received during the two closing months of 1900 and the first three of 1901 was 230 pounds. In one year there has been a decrease of twenty-one pounds in the average weight, taking the five months of the last two years for comparison. It will be seen that while there is an increase of 719,000 hogs, if we figure the decrease in weight we have a total weight

equivalent to 275,000 head instead of the 719,000. This shows that nearly half a million hogs are required to offset the decrease of twenty-one pounds a head in the average weight. —Chicago Daily Drovers Journal.

What Springer Says.

Denver, Colo., April 8.—Pres. John W. Springer, of the National Live Stock association, when interviewed with reference to the passage of the oleomargarine bill in the senate said:

"The live stock interests of the United States are not discouraged at the small vote by which they were beaten in the senate on the oleomargarine bill. We had hoped to beat the oleomargarine bill. We had hoped to beat the bill in the senate, and expect to defeat it before we are done with it. It is the most vicious measure in principle ever voted on American congress, and we shall contest the matter in the house, where the bill now goes, in conference and before the president and if forced to do so, through the supreme court of the United States.

"If the senate of the United States can, by a narrow margin of eight votes, enact a law which strikes down one industry, which has been built up under federal enactment, to directly benefit the creamery trust of the United States, than any other one industry can be singled out for destruction, and it would only be necessary to spend enough money and threaten enough congressmen and senators with the 'farmer' vote to completely encompass the annihilation of any American industry. The live stock people of the United States firmly believe that the supreme court will never uphold such a principle."

Goats And Sheep.

Washington, March 31.—The census bureau has issued a report on sheep and goats on hand June 1, 1900, and their wool and hair clip in the fall of 1899 and spring of 1900.

There were in the United States, June 1, 1900, 31,919,298 ewes, one year old and over; 8,018,275 rams and wethers, one year and over, and 21,668,238 lambs, under one year. From the 39,937,573 ewes, rams and wethers one year and over, were shorn in the fall of 1899 and spring of 1900, 44,092,948 fleeces, of an aggregate weight of 276,991,812 pounds of unwashed wool.

In some sections of the country sheep are shorn both in the fall and spring, and thus two fleeces are reported for the same sheep, and some further apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that many farmers sell sheep for slaughter, shearing them before the slaughter. Over one half of the sheep, and thus over one half of the wool, is reported from the western states, of which Montana has the largest and Wyoming the second largest number and greatest quantity. Of goats the census reports a total of all ages of 1,871,252, of which Texas contains the largest number, an aggregate exceeding one-third of all in the United States. New Mexico contains the next largest number, a total of 224,166. Exclusive of the kids less than one year old, only a portion of the goats reported are kept for their mohair or goat hair, hence there is reported only 54,932 fleeces of an aggregate weight

of 961,328 pounds of unwashed fiber. The total value as reported for the wool was \$45,723,739; and of mohair and goat hair hair, \$267,864.

The Value of Cattle.

A local stockman brought up a good thought the other day in reply to a query from a customer. The latter was contemplating leasing some grass lands for a term of years and naturally was a little doubtful of the proposition. He intimated that he was more than willing to take all the land in the country if cattle continued high at the markets, but was afraid that such would not be the case. The other stockmen laughed and said: "There will never be such a thing as low priced cattle any more."

While this may have been exaggerated to a certain extent, a disinterested view of the subject would seem to show more truth than poetry in the remark. It is reasonably certain that the high prices prevailing this spring will hardly continue, as they were induced by unnatural causes which will be removed when another corn crop is made but it is also as certain that the low point of former years will not be touched in the future.

Every year sees thousands of acres of grazing land taken up by farmers and the ground formerly devoted to cattle turned over to the production of food for man. As long as this state of affairs happen in the East and there was the boundless West still to produce cattle by the millions, the future of cattle values was always an uncertain quantity, and more likely to take a downward course than ascent. Now, however, it would seem that the limit of grasslands has been reached. In the far Northwest there may be yet thousands of acres available for stock, but they are not enough to offset the rapidly increasing population of the East. The rapid settlement of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is an example of what is being done in the Northwest. Less than a dozen years ago land in these sections was free to all. There was grass in plenty and to spare. Now, however, this is all changed, Texas stockmen who wish to send their cattle to the Territories to fatten on the summer grasses, have to put in their application for lands months before and then are not certain of securing them.

It is pretty safe to presume that the period has about been reached when beef values will settle on a fixed basis like that of land. Just as the vastness of unsettled lands regulates the values of the cultivated tracts, so do they act as a regulator of cattle prices and when the time comes that the range steer is a thing of the past, cattle values will be on a stable basis, as far as a minimum limit is concerned. The only thing that can alter this state of affairs would be a substitute for beef, and it is safe to say that Americans would prefer to do away with every known edible rather than quit eating beef. —Drovers Telegram.

Germany has been making a big roar about the acids used by our meat packers for the preservation of their products, claiming that the boracic acid, the kind most generally used, is very dangerous to the health of the meat consumers. This is all bosh and is caused through jealousy.

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., April 11, 1902.

Kansas City continues as in the past, the best live stock market in the country. Her eminence as the greatest live stock market, is recognized, and daily new recruits are registered here in the category of shippers of live stock.

While it is true Kansas City has not been able to attract an increase in shipments from the North and East, from such states as Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, etc., it is correspondingly true that the present small coterie of shippers from these apparently remote districts, have become her staunch patrons, and other shippers from the northern and eastern contingent are ultimately expected to join this retinue and contribute their mite.

The exigence of the Kansas City Live Stock market merits the friendship of shippers from the vast territory contributory to her gates, and the primary cause and effects to the contrary are easily traceable. When the chief cause of the desideratum of this market is summed up, and the quaint feeling of resistance permeating that desire is recognized, little wonder will be expressed at the infinitesimally meagre shipments of live stock from the North and East territory. Freight rates have stopped the influx to this market, and a consequent retrogression must prove the inevitable, pending a revision of the tariffs favorable to Kansas City.

The enterprise of the merchants of the Kansas City Live Stock market is unsurpassable and their efforts merit the worthy consideration of all shippers of that commodity.

April 1, dated the change of a number of official appointments of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., as follows:

Superintendent in charge of transportation, J. W. S. Hutchings, of Sioux-City, Iowa.

Traveling solicitor for the territory including Kansas and Oklahoma, J. H. Rainey.

Traveling solicitor for the territory of Nebraska and South Dakota, D. A. Hancock.

The sad intelligence of the death of Michael Steel, salesman for Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Com. Co., who died March 31, of heart disease, is recorded. Mike was a good fellow and esteemed by all.

A WELL KNOWN TEXAS STOCKMAN HERE.

W. T. Clark, a well known stockman of Midland, Tex., was at the Blossom house March 31. Mr. Clark owns 23,000 acres of ranch land in Texas upon which he has 13,000 cattle.

Mr. J. V. Moore, of the Rogers Com. Co., is just now desirous of apprehending M. C. Troutman, well known throughout Kansas, who bought 100 head of cattle about Feb. 2 and mortgaged them for \$4,066, subsequently shipped to St. Joseph and

sold, pocketing proceeds and left for parts unknown. His family is in destitute circumstances. The Sheriff of Butler County and the Live Stock Protective association, would very much like to hear from Mr. Troutman.

In a letter to Cole Live Stock Brokers, R. G. Sutton of Pior, I. T., says the grass is growing nicely in that locality, and that cattle is in good condition. There are only a few, however, that will be marketed from that section this year, but says that from across the line in Texas, a large number will be shipped.

Mr. G. Robinson, of the firm of Ryan Robinson & Co., returned Sunday April 6, from a business trip to Ponca City, O. T. and other territory towns.

J. H. Thompson, has severed his connection with Greer Mills & Co., and has gone to Minneola, Kas., where he will look after his ranch.

McINTOSH & PETERS L. S. C. CO.

House & Heath, Caddo, I. T. had in one load hogs, average weight 171 and sold for \$6.17 1/2.

J. R. Hackler, Tempa, Kas., had in a shipment of 25 cattle.

A Mackenthaler, of Paxico, Kan., marketed 75 hogs and 5 head of cattle.

A. R. Strowitt, of Eskridge, Kan., had in one load of cattle.

J. B. Wheat, and W. A. Wheat, both of Admire, Kan., marketed one load each of cattle.

T. H. McCune, also of Admire, Kan., had in one load of cattle and one of hogs.

Steck, Johnson & Steinert received a number of shipments from Wichita, Kas., during the last two weeks.

McCoy & Hedger received from J. A. Ratliff, Hennessy, O. T. one load of hogs.

W. T. Brown, Hennessey, O. T. also marketed through McCoy & Hedger, one mixed load of hogs and cattle.

A. J. Yeoman, of Kremlin, O. T. marketed through Blanchard & Ehrke, two loads of cattle and one of hogs.

E. J. Huling, of Las Animas, Colo. marketed through J. K. Southee, three double decks lambs, which topped the market, bringing \$6.65.

RYAN ROBINSON, L. S. COM. CO.

J. E. Givins, of Stafford, Kan., was on the market with a load of hogs which averaged 169 and sold for \$6.75.

Deuton Bros. Blackwell, O. T. shipped to Irwin Bros. Com. Co., 26 steers averaging 1137, and sold \$6.55.

Frank Armstrong, Toronto, Kas., marketed two loads cattle averaged 500 and sold \$3.60, also one load hogs which averaged 200 sold \$6.70.

Fritze & Denoya, Ponca City, O. T., shipped to National Live Stock Com. Co., one load of hogs, which sold for \$6.70.

A. A. Gordon, of Holton, Kansas, (continued on next page.)

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Cover 160 acres of ground and are the most modern and convenient of any in the world. They are located near the wholesale district of the city, easily accessible to the business and residence portion by street railway and within eight blocks of the Union depot.

Kansas City is the Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World.
While it is the Chief Packing Center of the Middle West.

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

Armour Packing Company, Swift and Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Jacob Dold Packing Company, George Fowler, Son & Company, Limited, Cudahy Packing Company, Ruddy Bros. Packing Company, Etc.

And a full line of buyers for both domestic and export trade. All railroads centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with the Kansas City Stock Yards.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Offers More Advantages as a Market Than Any Like Institution in the Country.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & G. Mgr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. & Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. G. Mgr. EUGENE RUST, Traffic Mgr.

WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON STOCK SHIPPED TO

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.
KANSAS CITY, MO., AND EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

BECAUSE STRICTLY COMMISSION, HANDLE NO STOCK OF THEIR OWN, THEREFORE CUSTOMERS GET FIRST PERSONAL SERVICE AND STRENGTH OF MARKET.

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Rooms 135 to 138 Exchange Bld.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Financial Assistance Given Responsible Parties. Market Reports Mailed Free on Application. Proceeds Remitted on Day of Sale. Buying at Stockers and Feeders a Specialty. Consign Your Next Shipment to Us.

GEO. H. BARSE, PRES. J. H. WAITE, SEC. AND TREAS.

BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,

Rooms 159-160, Live Stock Exchange. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Established 1871.

⇒ Money to Loan on Cattle. ⇐

Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

C. HOOD, President.
L. A. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. J. EAMAN Sec. & Treas.
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The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

Is one of the Oldest and Best Companies in Kansas City

—A good one to do business with.—

—They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.—

—Twenty-five years in the trade.

Write to them for information and ship to them for good results.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman.
L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PRYTON MONTGOMERY, } Cattle Salesmen.
W. T. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesman.
J. T. MCGREY, Hog Salesman.

ADVERTISE

In the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR and get good returns for the money invested. Read by 11,000 subscribers each issue.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for range cattle and sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district of the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are—

	YARDAGE:		
Cattle, per head	25c	Horses, per head	20c
Hogs, per head	6c	Sheep, per head	5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel,	\$1	Hay, per hundred lbs	\$1.00
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Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

G. F. SWIFT, President, JNO. DONOVAN, Jr.,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

THE FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY.

St. Joseph Stock Yards, Mo.

CAPITAL - \$100,000.

Cattle Salesman, W. S. WOOD. Hog and Sheep Salesman, J. P. CLAREY.

H. L. FLATO, Manager.

Consignments of all kinds Live Stock Solicited. Reference any bank in St. Joseph.

Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

...Capacity 3,000 Cattle
5,000 Hogs

Private Yards for Texans
Perfect Sewerage and City Water
All Pens Covered...

W. R. DULANEY,

Supt. of Stock Yards.

E. J. HEALY & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Special inducement to feeders.
Markets furnished on application.
Phone 305.

Agents Wanted.

Representatives wanted to sell membership for a mercantile agency. Mention this paper. The Retail Credit & Collection Association, Boulder, Colorado.

Robbins AND
Alexander,

DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF CATTLE.

Special attention given to furnishing breeding bulls for ranchmen.
UNION STOCK YARD WICHITA, KANSAS

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENT.
R. W. ELDRIDGE, Gen'l Mgr.
STOCKERS and FEEDERS BOUGHT and SOLD.
Telephone 695. References:
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STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KANS.
Money Loaned on Cattle at Reasonable Rate of Int.

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Pure Bred Swine for Sale.
Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys,
Berkshires and Chester Whites
Good individuals well bred, at hard
time prices. Agricultural Dept.
A. & M. COLLEGE,
Stillwater. Okla.

Individual effort collectively exerted cannot fail to produce results. The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is best described by the above statement of facts. You should share its benefits

Subscribe for the Inspector.

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LIVE STOCK SALESMEN,

Stock Yards, Kansas City

SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS

VICTORIA RAPE

About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in bushiness, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow swine and sheep and cattle all over America at 1c. a lb. It is marvelously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.



Giant Incarnate Clover

Produces a luxuriant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasturage all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price dirt cheap.

Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants

Our catalogue is brimful of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kale; Teosinte, producing 80 tons of green fodder per acre; Pea Oat; Speltz, with its 20 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre, Billion Dollar Grass, etc., etc.

Salzer's Grass Mixtures

Yielding 6 tons of magnificent hay and an endless amount of pasturage on any farm in America.

Bromus Inermis—6 tons of Hay per Acre

The great grass of the century, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth \$100 to any wide awake American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples, upon receipt of but 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 5 cents for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

brought in 80 hogs that averaged 251 pounds, and sold near the top at \$7.00. Consignment to B. L. Welch & Co.

DRUMM FLATO COM CO.

Landergin Bros. Eldorado, Kas., marketed 5 cars cattle which averaged 1117 and sold for \$5.97 1/2.

R. W. Johnson, Ardmore, I. T., marketed 63 steers, averaged 1111 and brought \$5.85.

C. E. Forsythe, Hunnewell, Kan., also had in 48 steers which averaged 674 and sold for \$6.00.

Hugh Draper, Union town, Kas., 114 hogs, average 33080, sold \$6.97 1/2.

Landergin Bros, Sheridan Lake, Colo., marketed 79 steers which averaged 1197 and brought \$6.05 and 40 steers which averaged 1190 and sold for \$6.15.

Edwards & Brinkerhoff, Eureka, Kas. had in 41 steers weight 1173 and brought \$615.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.

W. H. Stark, Richards, Post office, Alva, Texas, marketed 21 quarantine cattle, average weight 1155 and sold \$6.15 topping the market in this division.

C. R. Lyle, Garland, Texas, had in a mixed shipment of cattle.

J. W. Floyd & Son, of Richards, Texas, were also on the market with a shipment of cattle.

W. C. Kingsley, Garland, Texas, C. Goforth, Calhoun, Texas, and E. R. Green, Tonkawa, I. T. were on the market with one load each of cattle.

J. W. Connor, Hartford, Kas., marketed 22 steers averaging 1130 and sold for \$6.30.

RYAN ROBINSON & CO.

Crawford Bros. of Stafford, Kansas, had in 57,222 pounds hogs which sold at \$6.82 1/2.

Sisson Bros., Yates Center, old time shippers to this market had in 3 loads feeders which sold at \$3.35 and 72 hogs average weight 200 pounds, and sold \$6.82 1-2.

BARSE LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

J. M. Pollard, Ardmore, I. T., marketed one load of hogs.

Bodeck & Bell, Bowie, Texas, marketed three loads cows and steers.

KANSAS CITY STOCK COM. CO.

H. B. & E. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T., marketed 61 cattle, averaging

1108 and sold for \$5.90.

H. P. Smith, also from Chickasha, I. T. brought in 61 cattle, which averaged 1104 and sold \$5.80.

T. J. Jennings, Purcell, I. T. had in 42 quarantines in averaging 940 which sold for \$5.35.

A. G. Pannell, Mineo, I. T. 49 quarantines, average weight 841 sold \$4.10.

ROGES COMMISSION COMPANY.

Brown & Feltham, Butler, county, Kas., marketed 7 loads fat cattle which sold at \$6.45 and averaged 1377.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 8, 1902

Receipts of cattle last week, 6,982; previous week, 5,527; same week year ago, 5,053. Good fat calves were in the majority while light steers were in light quota. The demand was good and trade ruled active, with the week closing with prices 10 to 15 cents higher. Common and medium cows and heifers decline 15 to 25 cents while good heavy grades sold firm. Best strong weight feeders were in demand at values held strong, but all other grades of stock cattle sold 15 to 25 cts lower.

Supplies of hogs last week, 34,001, preceding week, 28,694, like week year ago, 25,683. The quality of the hogs was of the usual late good standard and while weights showed a slight decrease with the former week they averaged around five pounds heavier than a year ago. Early in the week prices scored a good advance but on Wednesday and Thursday the gain was lost, which was not repaired on the following two days. Today prices ranged from 6 65 to 6 95 with the bulk of sales at 6 65 to 6 85.

Arrivals in the sheep pens last week, 17,000; previous week, 22,254; same week year ago, 14,594. Colorado lambs no advance in proportion of the receipts while mutton grades were scarce with natives in insignificant supply. Prices had an upward trend most of the week and the week closed a general advance of 15 to 25 cents. Receipts for Monday and Tuesday of this week, 18,500, the majority of which were cholera lambs. The market is good and strong as compared with last week's finish. Today Colorado sold 6 85 with the bulk at 6 60 to 6 80, with most of the Colorado yearling at 6 00 Colorado weather brought 5 60 to 5 75 ewes fetched mainly 5 40. To singles of 75 pounds clipped Texas weathers sold at 500. Fridley.

The Wealth of Nations.

The standing of the United States with her neighbors, and especially with those of Europe, is illustrated by some statements made by the London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902. Under the head of Wealth, it places the United States at the head of the list of great nations, the figures of wealth being, the United States £16,850,000,000, United Kingdom £11,806,000,000, France £9,690,000,000, Germany £3,052,000,000 and Russia £6,425,000,000. While the United States heads this list of countries in its wealth, it shows the smallest national indebtedness, the figures being: United States £221,000,000; Germany £651,000,000; United Kingdom £706,000,000; Russia £711,000,000; France £1,239,000,000. The percentage of debt to wealth is given as: United States 1.4 per cent; United Kingdom 6 per cent; Germany 8.1 per cent; Russia 11.15 per cent; France 12.8 per cent.

How to Feed.

I think there is more injury done breeding hogs by overfeeding than by any other one thing. Whenever I go into a pig lot and see slop in a trough and corn lying around, I do not want to buy a pig there, says a writer in the Swineherd. Always feed a hungry pig. I never want to stop a pig from squealing for want of feed. I like to hear them squeal. I never have any trouble to get a pig to eat all that is necessary, which is an injury. It is taxing the digestive system unnecessarily. The food comes through them nearly as strong as when eaten. I like to keep the growth going smoothly along; it ought not to stop at any point because if it does it is a loss, because the pig has got to make a new start in growth. I have seen men turn their hogs into a field of grain stubble off a clover pasture. A growth would start up, the pores would open and oil would shine on them. When they have eaten up the grain they are turned back into the dry clover without giving them any grain, the growth is all lost. If he has no corn, he should buy it. If one has no money, he should sell one hog and buy feed for the balance, and keep the growth going, either of a young pig or an old hog. But never feed a pig until it is hungry.

The "big head" is a popular way expressing a common and frequent ailment. It arises from various sources, but the real foundation is a lack of sense. A little money develops it in some people, a few good clothes gives it to others, a little office where a chance is given to exercise a little authority is often the cause of it, while others get it by having a better job than their associates. The truth is, no sensible person ever gets the "big head." The one who becomes stuck-up and stiff necked from success of any kind is weak in intellectual calibre.—Ex.

JOINT MEETING BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND B.Y.P.U. Guthrie, Oklahoma, April 15-17, 1902.

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Are you a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association? If not, why not?

EDUCATING SCRUB COWS.

How The Kansas Dairy College Makes Milkers of Them.

(Staff Correspondence.)

To take an onery, slab sided, osseous, half-starved and thoroughly worthless looking spotted scrub cow and make of her a first class dairy animal would be a task the most expert creamery man would not willingly assume. He would tell one making such a proposition to him that it could not be accomplished and that he had no time to waste in experiments. Yet, at the dairy department of that wonderful Kansas institute, the state agricultural college at Manhattan, this apparently impossible task has been accomplished. Not in one instance, but in several.

According to the report of F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, the average yield of butter from the dairy cow in common use in Kansas is 70 lbs a year. The agricultural college professors, the men at whom the questionable comic writer shies so many of his witticisms, have taken a herd of these same 70 lbs a year cows and raised them by a process of education, one might say, to an average yield of 270 lbs of butter each per annum.

"Merely an instance," said one of the professors, "of what education will do for a cow."

But, the professors say, the art of doing this apparently miraculous thing is not their secret. It is one open to every farmer in Kansas and which every farmer can apply. The secret, if secret it may be termed, lies in the commonsense matter of proper care and food. A cow, say the professors with side whiskers, is a machine. The farmer is the fireman. Put a farmer upon a locomotive engine and he would fail ninety times in one hundred. Put a fireman to feeding dairy cows and he would succeed about as often as the average farmer. The point the professors make is that every farmer should understand his cow as a fireman does his machine. He should know when and how and what to shove into her to produce the best results.

Prof. D. H. Otis, head of the dairy department, speaking of this department said: "The creamery and butter men know how to do this. Long and expensive experience has taught them. What we want to do is to reach the farmer and place him in possession of the truth and save him the long and costly experiments he must make to gain the knowledge for himself."

The dairy department of the college has been separate from the agricultural department since last July. Prof. Otis is in full charge. Forty cows are being milked at present in the dairy herd. This includes the blooded cattle. When a cow in the blooded herd calves the calf is given to the scrub cow to suckle and the blooded creature is milked. A record of the yield of butter fat is being kept and some interest figures will be made public in that matter soon. The beef and dairy breeds are represented in the blooded herd and an attempt, successful it may be said, is being made to raise the standard of the beef cow as a milker without impairing her beef qualifications.

THE STATION'S FINE BUTTER.

In addition to the milk from the herd, the college buys milk from the farmers. An average of \$350 a month is paid by the college for milk. The college has a magnificent dairy plant and the work of separating, churning and everything in connection with butter making, is done by the students in that department. The butter is sold in New York and Boston. In February the average price received was 27¢ a pound. The following from the Daily Industrialist, the college paper, shows what kind of butter the professors and students made:

"Mr. O. Douglass, of Boston, Mass., who has a national reputation as a butter judge, has the following to say in reference to three tubs of butter that he received from the Kansas state agricultural college: "We enclose score on three tubs of butter, marked February 18, 19 and 20, and we find them the finest that have been received from any college this winter."

Bulletins, giving the results of the experiments, are setting forth discoveries and progress made, are issued monthly and distributed to all who apply free. Professor Otis sent out 30,000 last month. The farmers are interested. More than that, they have faith in science. It has come to their relief in combatting drouth and bugs on the arid reaches of Kansas prairies more than once.

"EDUCATING" A SCRUB COW.

To show what education, as Professor Otis calls proper care and food, will do for a cow, one of the many cases at the college will serve. Professor Otis tells the story thus:

"The cow in point was one of the sorriest looking creatures imaginable when we bought her. We secured her in Lincoln county and paid \$30 for her. We turned her in the lot with the others. The public road passes on one side of this lot and the farmers in passing had a way of lining up along the fence and amusing themselves at our expense. When they saw this particular cow they laughed louder than ever. The others were bad enough, they said, but this one was unquestionably ridiculous. Well, she was a forlorn little beast, to be sure. Taking Mr. Coburn's figures for granted, she would not have produced more than 70 lbs of butter fat in a year if she had been an average dairy cow. But it was plain she was below the average. Yet, under our dairy course she yielded the first year 270 lbs of butter fat, or \$73 worth of butter, besides a calf, which sold at one year for \$40. Next year her butter output amounted to \$75. She cost us, be it remembered, \$30 at first and her feed bill never amounted to more than \$32 a year."

This cow probably belonged to some farmer whose idea of properly caring for a cow was to throw her a forkful of hay or an armful of corn fodder with a few nubbins concealed in it, in the morning and leave her to gnaw the bare earth in an unsheltered pasture with the snow and sleet on her back all day. A generous supply of water and a repetition of the breakfast bill at supper made up the poor, thin, humped up, shivering animal's daily ration and at night she slept in the snow. There are such farmers in Kansas, the same who leave their

plows all winter in the last furrow and their hay rakes and binders in the fields. They are becoming fewer, thanks to the professors with the fancy whiskers, and ultimately will disappear. It is a standing joke in Kansas that the farmer of the future will be required to show a diploma from the Manhattan college or get out of the business. It would be far better for the farmers if it were so.

Not alone does the cow used in Professor Otis' illustration yield 270 lbs of butter a year. Some in the herd yield more, a few less, but that is the average. A gain of 200 lbs of butter, or \$60 at current prices, a year to the cow over the average dairy cow, bred and fed and milked and cursed by the average Kansas farmer.

THE SUNDAY MILK QUESTION.

This dairy department has found many useful things for the farmers besides the proper way to feed and care for milk cows. A perplexing question in the country where farmers sell their milk to creameries is what to do with the Sunday milk during the hot months. Few creameries run on Sunday and fewer farmers have ice. Consequently the milk of Sunday cows and is lost. The college men have found out that the development of the germ that sours milk can be retarded by cooling it as soon as it is drawn from the cow's udders. This can be done by immersing the vessels containing the milk in cold well or spring water and afterwards keeping the milk cool by standing it in water. At the college milk was kept by this simple process fresh and sweet for 48 hours during the hottest weather.

Another thing the college professors have found out for the farmers is what to do with the skim milk they get back from the creameries. Some farmers, most of them, in fact, say this milk is not worth so much water. This, the college men say, is because the farmers do not know how to feed it properly. The experiments at the college show that calves fed on skim milk make better progress and are harder than those fed on pure milk or those allowed to run with their mothers. Those fed on pure milk were not driven to the necessity of eating anything in the form of grain or grass and the same was the case with the calves running with their mothers. The calves on a skim milk diet learned early to eat grass and grain, and when taken off the milk entirely made rapid development. At one year, when the three bunches of calves were sold, the skim milk animals averaged \$8 a head above the others. They were larger, solid and better from a beef standpoint all around.

To properly feed skim milk it should be given in small quantities, say the college men. Then the change from whole milk should be gradual and all vessels should be kept clean and sweet. The failure to obtain results from skim milk, say the professors, is due to overfeeding in most cases. A calf gets the scours or becomes a pot bellied runt. If the milk is fed scientifically the calf thrives.

Speaking of scours, Professor Otis has found that dried blood is a splendid remedy. He directs that a teaspoonful be mixed with the milk of the sick calf while it is drinking. In weak

calves the dose may be increased to a tablespoonful.

DIGESTIBILITY OF MILK.

Some interesting experiments have been carried on at the station in testing the digestibility of milk. Professor Otis, discussing the experiments, said:

"Physicians tell us that milk must be coagulated in the stomach before it can be digested. The principle that coagulates milk is rennet. About one quart of milk was taken from each of the several cows, and to each quart was added 1 c. of rennet extract. The time that it took these various samples of milk to coagulate was noted and it was found that the milk from one cow would coagulate quicker and in better shape than another. For instance, the milk of Racona, the best butter cow in the herd, was almost impossible to coagulate and when it did coagulate it was stringy and not a nice clean curd. The milk of the next best cow on the other hand coagulated quickly and in first class shape. The other cows fluctuated between these two, some coagulating readily and others with great difficulty.

"It is true that milk must be coagulated before it is digested and the milk of some cows coagulate with great difficulty or not at all it stands to reason that an infant or an invalid might starve on the milk of some cows and no one would know the reason why. In delivering milk to cities milkmen are frequently asked to bring the milk from the same cow each day. If the cow happens to be one like the best butter cow of the college it might be very disastrous to the infant or invalid using the milk. Without digestibility test it would be much better to use the milk of a milked herd than from any one cow."—Drovers Telegram.

Of course the railroads are not among the beneficiaries of the development of the packing trade in Texas, as it is a short haul from Fort Worth to tide-water or Southern cities for dressed meats compared to the long haul of stock on the hoof to Northern abattoirs, but for other than the railroads and the Northern market places the establishment of the killing trade at Fort Worth is fraught with the greatest possibilities for good to all concerned. Various ineffective attempts have been made to found and maintain packing plants in Texas, but the laying of the cornerstone of such establishments by Armour and Swift at Fort Worth removes the project wholly from the experimental or ephemeral stage. It is scarcely necessary to point out the effects of this movement to kill at home the vast output of stock from the ranches of that State and to supply Southern demands for meats and put the remainder afloat for foreign consumption. It means a saving for the ranchman and decreased competition at Northern markets from the Texans. The cattle breeder and feeder both North and South have reason to regard with the utmost complacency this movement which has been held in hope for so many years.

Make the hens work; exercise aids digestion; give them all they will eat up clean.

[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY."]

[Note:—All readers of the Live Stock Inspector, especially lady readers, are invited to send letters for publication in this Department. Help us make this Department one of the best features of the Live Stock Inspector. Address all letters to Aunt Mary, care Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla.—The Editor.]



A Chat With all.

You have no idea of the pleasure it affords me to see the ready interest you are taking in this page "For Women." Every letter you write is appreciated. You may not all have views in strict accord with mine; nevertheless it is an agreeable duty for me to read them and present them with others to the readers of this page. It is your privilege to express your sentiments freely. As instances in point are the letters from Mrs. Harsheimer and Mrs. Drover. I may not agree with them altogether, but others may. At any rate, diverse opinions serve a purpose in pulling us back from too pronounced leanings toward extremes. So, continue to sharpen your thoughts and your pencils and write on whatever theme appeals to you.

Hazel's pathetic little message reaches all our hearts I am sure. We sympathize with you dear little girl, and if good wishes were selling for cash Aunt Mary's stock of them should go to make you rich "right away."

There is one letter on my desk I would you all might read. It is from a sweet woman, wife of a physician, whose housewifery is notably excellent, who writes with a sparkling pen, but who insists that this time that her letter is meant for Aunt Mary alone because it is not good enough for anybody else! Well, she is excused on condition that another letter comes soon which I may share with all.

One vivacious lady protests against having to send a letter addressed "Aunt Mary" through the mails. Well, my dear, you need not more than once. Send a contribution of general interest for publication, and Aunt Mary will respond with a personal letter, giving her full real name and address, to which your own communication may thereafter be mailed direct.

Do you like the column on "Invalid Cookery?" I trust you will lend a hand in making it the blessing it is intended to be.

Katherine Hawes, C. G. L. and Alma Harper, come again with your helpful recipes, suggestions and bright ideas.

Perhaps I should not close this chat without a reference to the few typographical errors that crept into our page with the Easter issue. Mrs. Barnes says her "Eggless Layer Cake" appeared as "Sugar Cake" and Belle Searoy said she was made to say a cake should

be tested with a "clean brown straw" when she wrote "broom straw." Considering that some of Aunt Mary's own words were twisted worse than these, she could, if she would, heave a heap of heavy sighs with these sisters. But what's the use? The printer does the best he can, poor man! The kind of "pi" he sometimes has to deal with is more exasperating than that with which we work on our kitchen tables. I remain your devoted

AUNT MARY.

♦♦♦♦

THREE BELLS.

"Three Bells" is the title of a dainty book of poems which has reached our desk. The author is that writer of sweet songs, Margaret A. Richard, whose poems frequently appear on this page.

The book is in its second edition. The cover is adorned with a design quaintly pretty and quite appropriate, showing the church bell, the dinner bell and the cow bell which give the name to the volume. But it is the interior of the book which is most fascinating, as it should be. Therein the bells tell their widely different stories in smoothest sweetest rhyme. The church bell repeats, among other sacred things it has seen and overheard, a conversation between a skeptical young man and his sweetheart, in which he asks her to pray for him saying.

"Never woman's voice in prayer
It hath been my lot to hear.
Perhaps I had not gone astray,
If I had heard my mother pray."

From the touching story of the two young people we turn, to make an extract from the dinner bells resonant story.

"I may seem a selfish bell,
As though loving joy too well,
But as men should banish care
When at the table they appear

It becomes me to be merry,
Singing always of things cherry,
And of happy, hopeful things
With my daily 'ting-a-lings."

Lastly comes the cow bell's story, of prosperous days, of tender care, then sickness and reverses in the family, of the home-coming, one day, if the red cow bearing the bell, to find all the treasured heirlooms and other things of value under the auctioneer's hammer.

"When the bell and I came near
They were crying grandpa's chair;
One in which he'd often sat
Taking part in friendly chat,
Happy as a man could be."

The sentiment in the verses run from "grave to gay," from sober to sincere," and clearly between the lines is reflected the pure, noble character of the patient, Shut-In author. The book can be bought for 25 cts by addressing her at her home, Columbia, S. C.

♦♦♦♦

PARTIALLY TOWARD HUSBANDS.

Dear Aunt Mary:—I noticed a letter in our "For Women" Department last month which alludes to one mother's way of letting the pantry shelves go bare during the absence of the male head of the family, and then stocking up with delicious pastries as soon as he is expected home. Now I for one, do not believe in putting the children on half rations when their father is away. If I followed that plan my children would be half-starved three-fourths of the time, for their father is

a railroader and hardly ever at home oftener than twice a week. I am afraid that mother is making a mistake in neglecting her children and coddling the father who is more than able to take care of himself.

DORTHEY DOVER.

♦♦♦♦

A SIMILAR VIEW OF THE SAME SUBJECT.

Dear Aunt Mary:—I wonder if it is really true—what Johnny Barnes says about Mamma Barnes' being so partial to Papa Barnes? Some may no have given a second thought to the statement, but to my mind it is a serious matter. Mrs. Barnes should not allow herself and children to sacrifice the best things in life in order to heap them upon her husband's plate, as it were. The mother is the one for whom sacrifices should be made, and she is wise who begins in time to shape the course of events that way. If you will pardon a bit of egotism, I will say that my own home, my husband and children look out for my comfort before their own. I expect it. When there is a delinquency in this direction, especially in the case of the children, there is an immediate calling to account for it. I am given the easiest chair, the coziest corner, the latest magazine, the choicest food, the prettiest plate; in short, every one in the family is all the time thinking of how mother is to have the best of everything. I am not an invalid, either. It is solely because from the first I have trained them thus.

ISABEL G. HARSHEIMER.

♦♦♦♦

LEFT OVERS AGAIN.

Dear Aunt Mary:—Cousin Harriet surely, surely does not know how made-over dishes can be made both palatable and wholesome, yet inexpensive, or she would not condemn them. If she will try this, I think her opinion of "left overs" will undergo a change:

MINCED VEAL.

Put the skin, trimmings and any bones left from cold veal in a stew pan with a pint or more of water. Dredge in a little flour, add a small sliced onion, white pepper and salt, (also a little mace, half a teaspoonful of minced lemon peel and any sweet herbs, if you wish. I have made it without any of these, and it is still good.) Simmer these ingredients for more than an hour, then strain the gravy and thicken it with an ounce of butter rolled in flour. Boil up again and skim well. While the gravy is cooking, mince the veal, but not too fine. When gravy is ready, put minced veal in and warm gradually, adding a few tablespoonfuls of cream or milk (and if you wish, a teaspoon of lemon juice) but do not let it boil. A nice way to arrange it for the table is, pile it in the center of dish and garnish with sippets of toasted bread (and, again, if you wish, points of lemon.) With a few nicely poached eggs on top you will have a pretty, palatable, wholesome and inexpensive dish.

C. G. L.

♦♦♦♦

MORE GIFTS FOR THE GRANDMOTHER.

In the March 1st LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR was a request for some appropriate presents for a grandmother's birthday. Why not give her an apron, a large, full one made of any fine

white material, with a band and long ties at the waist? There should be two pockets, which will be convenient for her handkerchief, thimble thread, purse etc.

Or half a dozen handkerchiefs, no two alike, some daintily hem stitched by the giver, will be more pleasing to the grandmother who may chance to be already surfeited with aprons.

KATHERINE HAWES.

♦♦♦♦

HOW CAN A GIRL MAKE MONEY AT HOME?

Dear Aunt Mary:—Mamma likes to read your columns "For Women" every time Uncle Robert's INSPECTOR comes. She doesn't have time to read many papers but she never misses the INSPECTOR. Every one of us likes to read it, and mamma asked me to write and tell you so.

We used to have a lovely home all our own but now papa is with the angels in Heaven and mamma keeps house for Uncle Robert. I wish somebody would tell of a way a girl can make money to help clothe herself and still live at home and go to school. I could find time to do something if I just knew what to try, because I have two younger sisters to help mamma with the housework, if I could be doing anything else that pays better. I'd like to get rich again.

From one of your INSPECTOR readers,
HARREL.

♦♦♦♦

AGE.

("Thine age shall be clearer than the noonday; thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning."—Job 11:17)

It is not so much the number of years we live as the way we live them which stamps the age upon us. Whatever may be the length of our existence, the heart should still be young. By unselfish living, by daily doing something for others, we will "shine forth as the morning," always young; and never reach the dreaded night of old age.

ALMA HARPER.

♦♦♦♦

INVALID COOKING.

For a few months this column will contain simple recipes for invalids and convalescents. All readers are invited to lend a hand in making this feature one of great assistance to the housekeeper. Illness invades every home at one time or another. It is then that the housekeeper is taxed to the utmost in the selection and preparation of permissible dishes. Some foods, in themselves dainty and nourishing, are injurious if partaken during certain kinds of illness or at early periods of convalescence. Other should never be offered a sick person. Often the bewildered nurse has ingredients at hand for the making of just such a dish as will best help her patient toward recovery, if she knew it. Whatever knowledge of invalid cookery you possess, sisters, mothers, wives, daughters nurses, write it down here for the benefit of others.

♦♦♦♦

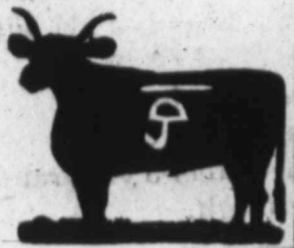
RICE AND MILK PUDDING.

Here is a pudding which is delicious whether eaten cold or hot. Take one-half a cupful of rice, nine cupfuls of sweet milk, two heaping tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Bake two hours in an earthenware baking dish in (continued on next page.)

STOCK BRANDS.

One out, one year, \$10; each additional brand on cut, same owner, \$5 per year; each additional brand requiring engraved block, one year, \$2. These prices include copy of paper one year to any address. Strictly cash in advance.

J. L. SIMPSON,
Hammond, Okla.



- left shoulder and side.
- left shoulder and hip.
- left loin.
- left side.

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

F. D. WEBSTER,



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

F On left jaw of all young stock.

B on left hip.

W On left hip or shoulder.

O On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

ED On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



P. O. Address, Grand Day County Oklahoma.

Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquite creeks, in Day county.

Mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.

7 on left thigh.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

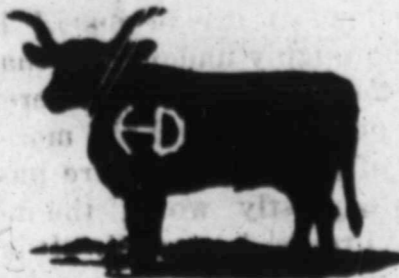
P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma.

Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



D on left side

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

On left side or shoulder. Horses branded same as above. Range same as above.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

MARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

M. C. CAMPBELL.

Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



Other brands, same as cattle. Range same as cattle.

GEO. W. CARL.

P. O. Address, Stone, O. T. Location of range on Turkey Creek, in Day county.



BRAND OF CATTLE.

T On Left Hip.

7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

T On left thigh.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Range: On Sand creek, 5 miles north of Fort Supply.

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The following prices include the INSPECTOR for one year. Note the reduction in rates. Address all orders to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR Woodward, Oklahoma.

American Gardening, New York\$1.70
Arkansas Traveler, Chicagomonthly 1.30
Breeder's Gazette, Chicagow 2.00
Carter's Monthly, Chicago, Ill.1.40
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