

The LIVE STOCK



Historical Society of
OKLAHOMA

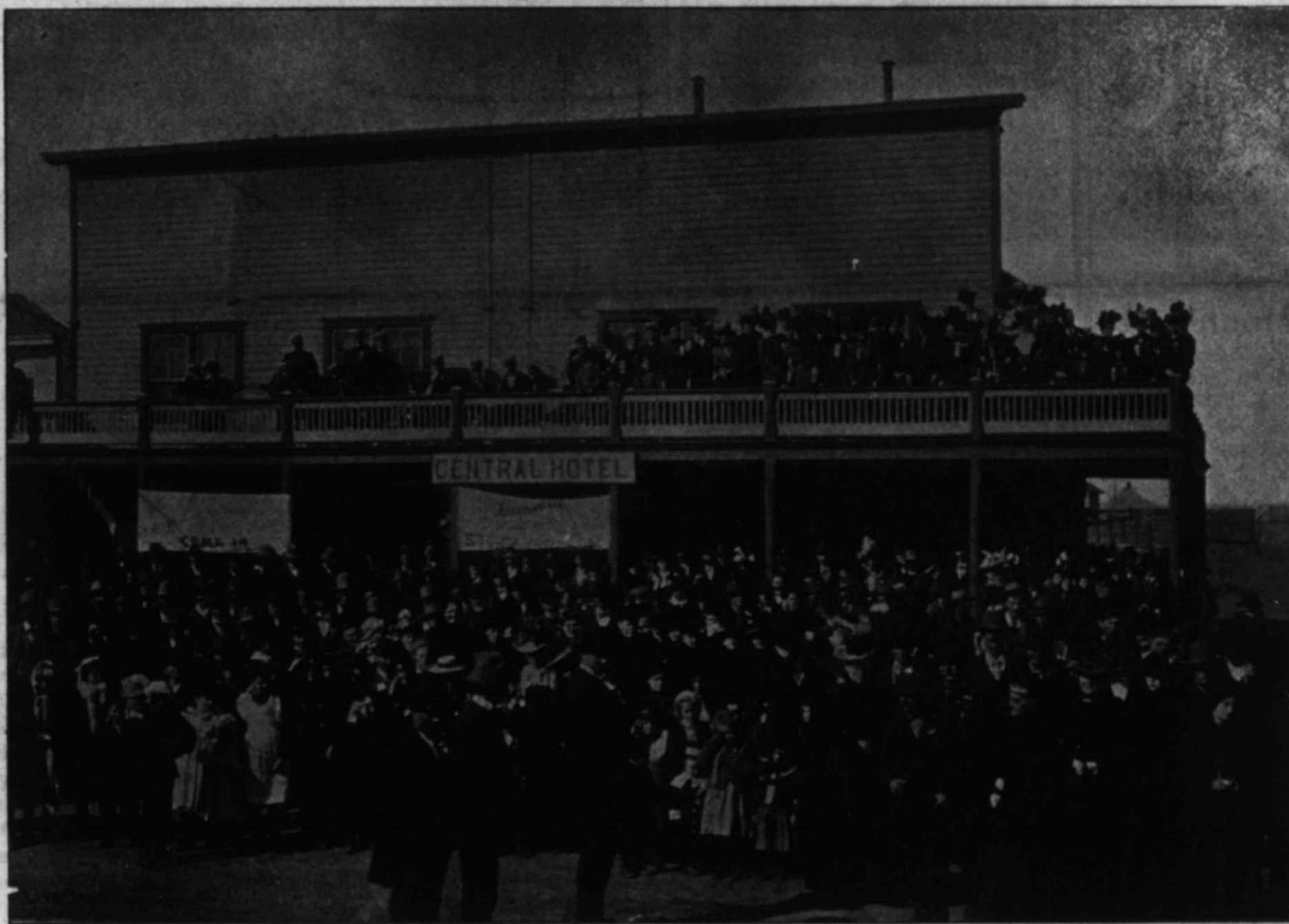
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eighth Year.
Number 5

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, June 15, 1902

Subscription { One Dollar per Year.
Single Copy 5c.



CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION, 1899.

Shortly after the Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at Woodward in 1899, photographs were sent by the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR to the engraver for half tones to be made from, but the cuts were so long coming that some of them were never used. Among the number is the one shown above, and its publication will recall many pleasant memories to all who participated in the event.—[THE EDITOR.]

Regulations Regarding Scabies.

The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois have given out the regulations with regard to the movement of scabby sheep in and through the state. The same were revised on April 30.

They provide that any sheep affected with scabies destined for shipment, for grazing or feeding purposes to any part of the state, or to any stock yards, shall when discovered be placed in quarantine and not permitted to be moved until satisfactorily dipped

and released by order of the board.

That no sheep affected with scabies shall be shipped to any part of the state, to market or public stock yard, except for immediate slaughter and then, only on a permit from the board.

That all cars containing such scabby sheep shall be placarded with signs, which shall be furnished by the board announcing the contents as "Scabby Sheep." Furthermore that the placard must not be removed until the sheep are at their destination and the car disinfected.

That all railroad and steamship way

bills shall be stamped across the face in large letters the words, "Scabby Sheep" to correspond with any such shipments.

That all railroad yards or pens that have been occupied by scabby sheep during transportation, and all chutes through which they have been driven, shall be promptly and thoroughly disinfected by the railroad company, receiving or delivering such sheep immediately and before being occupied by other sheep.

That whenever any sheep on any farm or premises in the state are

found to be affected with scabies, they and the premises shall be placed in quarantine and all other premises recently occupied by them, and shall be retained in quarantine until released by order of the board, and during such time their owner shall be required to dip such sheep with either of the various dips approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dave Laird last week sold 200 head of 3-year-old steers to L. O. Martin of Eskridge, Kansas, at \$32.50 around. The cattle were shipped Saturday.—Miami Chief.

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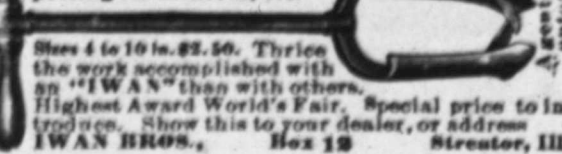
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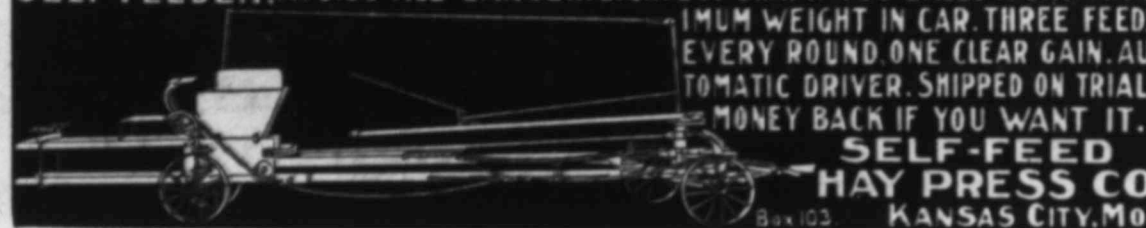
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The teacher goes,
The preacher goes,
The "chillun's" they go, to;
Families by dozens,
Fathers, mothers, cousins,
It is the thing to do.

They go a hot
And withered lot,
But come back
"Good as new."
But WHERE do they go?
To Colorado.

BY

"THE DENVER"

Summer rates began June 1st. We believe we can give you a little information regarding Kool Kolorado, including the prices of living there (as low as \$8 a week) at hotels, ranches and boarding houses, which you will consider worth while. Get your name on our list (10c in unused stamps puts it there in ink.) If you read LETTERS FROM O. B. COMFORTABLE you'll find some things you'd like to know. That's our book that gives the prices—not a picture in it—needed the space for real information. But we have some very select stuff, with handsome illustrations, which we have had printed just to give away to those who appreciate it and are interested in Kool Kolorado, and Ticket Agents, all over the state, have supplies. They will be glad to give you these books, also to sell you your tickets; and, if you tell them you want to go so that "You Don't Have To Apologize," on the "Only One Road" with direct line and through trains (people enjoy our service after traveling in the ordinary way) they will recognize that you are wise and discerning. We'd be glad to hear from you, too.

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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 8. No. 5

WOODWARD, OKLA., JUNE 15, 1902

Subscription, \$1.00



BUNCH OF HEREFORD CALVES.—By Courtesy of Farm and Ranch.

Census of Live Stock.

Another step in the direction of securing an annual census of the live stock in the United States has been made. Representative Albert Clay Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the house census committee of congress, has introduced an amendment to the census act which provides "that in addition to the census now required by law to be taken every ten years there shall be taken in the year 1905 and every tenth year thereafter a census of the statistics of agriculture, which shall show: First, the number of farms in the United States and their acreage; second, the number and value of live stock; third, the acreage, quantity and value of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, flax, rice and potatoes." It also provides that the director of the census is "authorized and required to prepare such schedules and to make such rules and regulations and to submit such estimates as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

The National Live Stock association at its convention in Denver, January, 1899, adopted a resolution introduced by C. W. Baker of the Chicago Live Stock exchange, calling on the government to incorporate in its decen-

ennial census an enumeration of all the live stock in the country. At the next convention in Fort Worth the census bureau, through Chief of Agricultural Statistics Powers, advised the members that their request would be granted and asked the association to make up a schedule that would meet their requirements. This was done and the census taken. The work was practically in charge of C. F. Martin, secretary of the association, with headquarters in this city. The enumeration was completed by October, 1900, but the compiled figures did not leave the census bureau at Washington until December 1901, and were for the stock on hand up to June 1, 1900—too long a time after being taken to be of any benefit to the industry. It was then resolved to ask for an annual census, as the importance of live stock was deemed as great as the grain industry and should be given as much close attention in the matter of production, supply and demand.

While the bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins will, if passed provide for a census of live stock every five years only, the stockmen are so far satisfied with the step taken, and believe that the Fifty-eighth congress will pass a bill providing for the annual census so much desired. The alacrity with

which congress takes up matters suggested by the National Live Stock association is an evidence of the power of that organization. It is composed of men whose interests are coincident with the great commercial industries of the nation, and the tangible wealth back of them, collectively, is vast.—Denver Times.

The Lawton Enterprise tells this story: "At the opening a widow and two daughters located in Lawton. For a year both young women have been visited by two gentlemen from another state. Finally they told their mother they were to be married. They prepared their trousseau, and the grooms finally arrived. And then, when all was ready, they brought out two certificates showing that they had been married to the two gentlemen a year ago. The reason they did not make it public, or enter upon married life in the regular way, was because the daughters wanted to make a home for their mother."

The other day J. L. Isenberg, of Enid visited the treasury vaults in Washington and stood in the presence of fifteen hundred millions. He had a roll of forty dollars in his pocket, and it was three days before he could realize that, after all forty dollars will buy a thing or two.—Ex.

The Wagon Boss.

The wagon boss of long ago
When prairie schooners to and fro
Went winding in long, snaky trains
Across the cactus-studded plains,
To lordliness was better schooled
Than any king that ever ruled;
Go search the earth, you'd never find
A greater monarch—in his mind.

He sat upon his mule as proud
As if with lordly powers endowed
His scepter but the gun that graced
The leathern belt about his waist
His every word was a command,
And none in his dust covered band,
Of whackers dared dispute his will,
For he would shoot and shoot to kill.

His simplest language, as a rule,
Would shock a modern Sunday school—
"Twas picturesque, to say the least,
And understood by man and beast,
If ever straight profanity
Was brought to wild perfection, he
Could boast of having done his share
In placing it triumphant there.
Microbes and germs that threaten death
Were never known to tint his breath
The brand of whiskey he imbibed
Their presence near to him proscribed.
A drink of water he would shun,
Save, when the toil of day was done,
The weak insipid draughts he'd try
To clear his throat of All!

His species is almost extinct
Since lines of gleaming steel have linked
The East and West, and steeds of steam
Have pushed aside the old bul team.
Those plains of alkali are now
Turned over by the rancher's plow—
The rough bull-schooner wagon boss.

—JAMES BARTON ADAM.

People who view the matter of fences coming down as a joke are wrong, because the government is going after fences on government land. To date nothing has been done toward enforcing the order in Beaver county, because our delegate in congress has been active in our behalf, but the best that can be done for this county will be in putting off tearing down fences until after the shipping season, but there is nothing certain about the order to tear down fences being withheld for that length of time. From information is possession of the Herald the best the people of this county can expect will be the use of their fences this season, or until fall, and no longer, after which the order will be enforced in Beaver county and fences on government land will have to come down. The enforcement of the order will work irreparable injury to residents of this county—all of whom are stock raisers—and the small ranchmen will be hurt worse than the big ranchmen. But we believe all influence brought to bear on the question from this county will fail to make the order indefinite longer than this fall.—Guymon Herald.

Poor old Kansas has had some terrific rains of late. Some wag has said, and perhaps with a tinge of truth, that it rains but twice a year in Kansas; too early and too late.

Tests Show a Loss.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the experiment station at Manhattan, Kans., in the Industrialist has an article on the cost of making beef: He says:

The papers are filled with columns of matter in regard to the "beef trust." A statement in regard to the actual cost of making beef may be of interest.

This college last winter fattened six steers for the purpose of having a slaughter test made, in regard to the quality of beef, for our students. It required 947 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain made while fattening these steers. The usual average is 1,000 pounds of grain for 100 pounds of gain and 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of grain is not uncommon. This shows that these steers were fattened with less grain than is used by the average feeder. The grain was purchased in Manhattan at current market prices.

At the close of the feeding George Washington, of Manhattan, an extensive feeder and shipper, estimated the market value of each steer. John Gosling, of Kansas City, and Charles Anthony, head cutter for A. Weber, estimated the wholesale selling price of the dressed carcasses at Kansas City. The cost per hundred weight and the valuations made on the finished animals and the carcasses are as follows:

Grade.	Cost per 100 lbs.	Value at finish per 100 lbs live weight.	Value of carcass per 100 lbs dressed carcass.
Shorthorn	3 75	6 40	9 00
Angus	3 75	6 25	8 75
Jersey	2 75	6 00	8 50
Holstein	3 25	5 70	8 25
Red scrub	3 25	6 75	8 75
Spotted scrub	3 25	2 75	6 75

The value per 100 pounds live weight as placed by Mr. Washington on the six steers was regarded by well informed stockmen who saw the animals as a conservative price, and many thought that the steers would bring 20 @50c per hundredweight above Mr. Washington's estimate. Several butchers examined the dressed carcasses and they considered that Mr. Gosling and Mr. Anthony had made an accurate estimate of the carcasses as based on prices of Kansas City packers. If these valuations on the live animals and on the carcasses were correct we have the following showing:

Grade.	Value alive when fattened.	Value of dressed beef carcass.	Loss to slaughterer.
Shorthorn	91 90	77 52	14 38
Angus	73 13	55 13	18 00
Jersey	72 00	57 00	15 00
Holstein	71 34	59 99	11 35
Red scrub	85 50	66 75	18 75
Spotted scrub	78 78	57 26	21 52

These facts make creditable the statements often made by persons connected with the great packing houses that every dressed carcass sold from a packing house is sold for less than is paid for the live animal that furnishes the carcass. They also show the re-

To make cows pay, use Sharpless Cream Separator. Book "Business Dairying" & Catalogue 294 cc. W. Chester Pa.

markable utilization of the offal and by-products of the slaughtering that enables the packing house to make up the loss on carcass, pay running expenses and make profits.

The steers were fed corn and chop, which cost the college an average of \$1.30 per 100 pounds, and alfalfa hay, which cost \$10 per ton. The cost of feed, cost of steers at beginning, value of steers which fattened, and loss in feeding give a total of \$44.36, or an average loss of \$7.39 per steer.

The prices at which the steers were valued when ready for the market were high, but the unusual high cost of feed caused a loss in feeding every steer. These statements show plainly why the man who buys the meat for his table has to pay high prices when the feed costs so much.

Fortunately for the college, we had hogs following the steers to pick up the droppings. For reasons not connected with his test it was necessary to change the hogs frequently and vary the number so that no accurate account could be kept of the gains of the hogs. We greatly regret this. Work in previous feedings show 200 pounds of pork per steer for seven months' feeding, and it is probable that more pork was made in this feeding. The hogs, therefore, covered the loss on the steers and left a balance for labor and profit.

The largest corn crib in the world is located near this college on the feeding grounds of C. P. Dewey. This crib is 850 feet in length and holds over 300,000 bushels of corn. A few years ago this crib was filled with corn at a cost of 13@15c a bushel, and this corn was used in fattening steers. Beef was cheap then and consumers were happy. This year corn has cost 70c a bushel in Manhattan—from five to six times as much as it did when beef sold at a low price. Alfalfa hay, the chief roughness fed in this section, with corn, in fattening steers, has cost from \$10 to \$12 a ton. The fact is that beef has not increased nearly so much in price in proportion as has the feed which makes the beef.

The writer knows nothing about the profits of the packer, but he does know that since feed has risen so high few feeders have made anything, and many have lost heavily in fattening steers. The high price of beef prevalent a few weeks ago were barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. The recent agitation and the reduction in consumption of meat has lowered the price, and will cause added losses to almost every feeder in the west.

Money in Goat Raising.

John Hightower of Lincoln county has demonstrated that the raising of high grade goats is a very profitable business. He went to Roswell this week with a load of mohair which sold for 28 cents per pound. He has the finest goats in New Mexico. He began with 500 nannies and a few fine bucks, some of which cost \$150 apiece. He raised 250 kids and in the spring sold 102 goats, which netted him \$450. He sheared twice in the year, getting each time 1,600 pounds of mohair.—Roswell Record.

A large herd of cattle, about 2,500 head, passed through this vicinity Sunday. They were enroute to Colorado, having been crowded out of Woodward county.—Beaver Herald.

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- 500 BUSINESS CARDS, - - - - - 1.50

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\$11.10 is our price. Re-tails at \$18. High quality Double Buggy Harness, cut from oak tanned leather. Nick in. traces, 2 in. lines, full kip or Davis rubber trim., 2 1/2 in. V collars. 25 styles double driving or single harness, \$14.50 to \$65.00. Send for Free 286-page Catalog. It shows 225 styles Harness. Also harness repairs strap work, snaps, buckles, Fly Nets, and everything for the barn. **MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago.**

Santa Fe Excursions.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 5th, and 6th, one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Good for return, July 14th, but may be extended to Sept. 1st by payment of 50 cents extension free. National Educational Assn, Annual meeting.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 17, 21, 24, one fare plus two dollars for round trip, good for return Sept. 15th. Summer Session, Educational Institutions.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7, 8, and 9, good for return, September 30. Grand Lodge, Elks. For round trip \$29.35.

Denver, Colo., June 26—July 2, International Sunday School Assn, on sale June 22—24, good for return October 31, \$19.35 round trip.

Tacoma, Wash., July 23—27, good for return September 15th, Annual meeting Young Peoples Society of the U. P. church. On sale July 16—21, \$48.10 round trip.

Chicago, Ills., June 16, 17, 21, 24, good for return September 15th. Summer session Educational Institutions \$24.85 round trip.

The directors of the National Hereford association have voted to remove their headquarters from Kansas City to Chicago June 15.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.

When shipping to the Kansas City Stock Yards, remember the following progressive and reliable commission firms:

- Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
- Barse Commission Co.
- Drovers Commission Co.
- Rogers Commission Co.
- Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

When shipping to the St. Joseph Stock Yards, remember the following progressive and reliable commission firms:

- The Flato Commission Co.
- When shipping to the Wichita Union Stock Yards, remember the following reliable and progressive commission firms:
- E. J. Healy & Co.
- Paugh & Co.
- The Eldridge Commission Co.
- Union Live Stock Commission Co.
- Robbins & Alexander.

These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest and solicit your patronage.

The other day a couple of traveling med got off at Guthrie. It was agreed that one of them was to count the coons and the other the whites on the way up to the hotel. By the time they had gotten up as far as Budweiser avenue the coon counter threw up his hands and said: "I'll have to give it up. A white man passed by, back a little way, and I lost the count."—Tom P. Fry.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

WANT COLUMN. ONE CENT A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small 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: One 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 to him. Address **David B. Martin, Batavia, Illinois.**

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.**

FOR SALE: 400 yearlings, \$17.00; 100 head two, \$22.00; and 100 head of stock cattle, for May delivery at any station in Greer county. Address **R. E. BULLOCK, Warren, Okla.**

J. H. COTERAL, Guthrie, Okla., wants to buy 6 or 8 good registered or grade short horn heifers, bred by registered bull. Write him and mention the Live Stock Inspector.

Pasturage, fine grass and water for 2500 head, on A. T. & S. F. R. R., Hemphill county, Texas. Or, will lease or sell pasture. Write **ROBT. MOODY & SON, Canadian, Tex.**

FOR SALE: Quarter section of good land adjoining Woodward at a bargain. 200 head of good graded stock cattle. Prices reasonable. Inquire of **Marion Day, Woodward, O. T.**

POULTRY NETTING

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

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J. N. HARSHBERGER,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
Lawrence, Kansas.
Sales of all kinds of stock. Have made sales during last year for best breeders west of Mississippi river and am now booked for some of the best sales. Large acquaintance east and west. If you are making a sale write or wire me for date. Mention this paper.

The Cattle Express.

The following vivid "cow" picture is taken from the Brooklyn "Eagle":
The cattle express is the fastest freight train that enters New York. Unlike the long trains of livestock and refrigerator cars which daily enter the city from the West, its entire course is within the Empire State, and it makes its journey of 400 miles in 26 hours, a rate which would have astonished the old time drover with his dogs and his long whip.

Starting every Saturday from Massena on the extreme northern border of the State, the Cattle Express picks up cars from almost every station on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad above Utica, where it connects with a similar train from Syracuse. From Utica it is really an express and it goes whizzing through the state at the rate of 25 miles an hour, stopping only at Albany to change engines.

Until June, 1900, the shipping of livestock was attended with great and unnecessary cruelty. Neither railroad companies nor authorities paid any attention to the loading which was left to the dealer, and the animals were packed outrageously. No special train was run for the livestock, the trip took two or three days; no water or food was given. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals finally interested itself and as a result the Cattle Express was put on the road. As to the crowding, little lasting good has been done. For a while the society saw that the cars were not packed too closely; then it became the duty of the station agents; now there is no restraint but the elastic conscience of the drover.

Near the depot of almost every small town north of the Mohawk Valley, is a whitewashed inclosure to which the farmers drive their stock. Much of the consignment is brought before the train leaves. In the morning loading commences. The shipper and his men drive the animals up the gangway to the car. Often the frightened beasts refuse to move; but for each species there is a remedy. Cattle are clubbed about the head and poked in the ribs with sharp sticks; calves are dragged up the plank by the ears and tail; sheep are picked up by their wool and carried. The hog can be induced to obey by a twist of the tail and a tug on his sensitive ears. All the animals bear this treatment in dogged silence except the hog; he speaks his mind in high soprano.

The smaller animals are usually shipped in "double decker" cars. In these the distance between floors is but three feet, and as hogs are packed 80, calves 90, and sheep 100 to the deck, the trip is a continuous struggle for air. The calves stick their heads down near the floor to breathe, for their legs do not take up all the room, and some space is left for the circulation of air.

The cattle have an easier time. The usual number put in a car is 30, but it is not uncommon for greedy shippers to fill a car with cattle, and then put hogs in the same car to fill up the floor space between the legs of the taller animals.

The trip to the city is in winter attended with bitter cold; in summer by unbearable heat; at all seasons of the

year the fight for air is intense, and the danger of being trampled to death constant. When a beast once lies down it is sooner or later trampled to death unless rescued by the cattlemen. Each man has a long club, and when the train stops all get off and rouse the animals which have fallen by prodding them and twisting their tails. As the train with its living freight winds through green pastures and past herds which crop the grass in peace, it presents a piteous spectacle. A row of beseeching eyes looks out at every crack, and the sad moaning and bleating is never hushed. The trip is hard for the men as well as for the animals. The caboose is large enough for three—the regular crew of a freight train. But besides the regular crew the caboose of the Cattle Express carries 15 or 20 drovers. Of course most of them have to lie on the floor. This is cold business in winter and comfortable at any time, but the vermin make it interesting.

There are tricks of the trade. The term "watered stock" is quite as common among the cattle buyers as on Wall Street.

Farmers sometimes induce animals to drink their fill of water or milk just before starting to the yard to be weighed. But the keen eye of the shipper always detects the artifice and swearing voluminously he deducts from the weight twice as much as strict justice demands.

Since the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has interested itself the stock has been watered and fed when unloaded at New York. The men regard the society in a friendly way, and are especially pleased with some of its reforms. "Old John" of Norwood, voiced the common sentiment when he said: "Yep; I believe in kindness to animals. Every time. W'y them cows shrinks 20 pounds an' more apiece on the way down. Since that society makes 'em give 'em hay 'n later when they git to New York, they git back their weight in half an hour, when the dam fool critters don't git too greedy an' die of overdrinkin'."

"Do they ever do that?"
"Sure sonny. Sometimes one o' them thimble-brained cows'll stick 'er nose down into the water, an' drink, an' drink, an' swell out, an' drink again, until she falls right down dead. Let this be a warnin' t'ye, daryne!"

"Bet yer boots it's a pretty blame hard life," said "Cunney," of Canton. "That— Old John thar's been on the road fur nigh on t' twenty year, an' he ain't dead yet. But Judas Priest 'es a tough un. Couldn't kill him off in the Philippines. What with ridin' to N' York every week on those spacious 'n' elegant parlor cars, an' loadin' an' runnin' round the country buyin' stock, it's a dog's life. That's what it is!"

"Profits?"
"Yep, there's times we'll make heaps o' money, an' there's times we'll lose every— cent we own. Market's like a weather vane—can't never tell how 'twill flop when ye git to the city."

The New York butcher is the butt of all ridicule. "By the jumpin' Roman emperors, them N' York butchers don't know no more 'en enough to blow the gas out," says Cunney. "If ye'll fill a poor calf with water 'n'

bran, they'll take er fore they'll look at good stock that ain't watered. Lord but they're smart."

The "state" livestock is not inspected as is the Western meat, and as tuberculosis is common in the North, there must be some danger to the consumer, unless the theory that bovine tuberculosis does not affect the human race is correct.

So common is tuberculosis in Northern New York that the State Insane Asylum at Ogdensburg, and the St. Lawrence County Poor House, at Canton, have been forced to kill their herds. The ordinary farmers will not have their stock inspected because they know that but few herds are free from the disease.

The calves, sheep and hogs sent are usually of good quality; but the cattle for the most part are those which have done their life's work on the farm, and, being useless for dairy purposes, are sent to the slaughter. The very towns which ship the cattle get their choice beef from the West.

Oklahoma Water Will Do It.

A. N. Howe was here from Custer, Beaver County, on May 26, and noticing the Starwater Stock Farm letter heads, where it said "Pekin Ducks," said, "I was just doing a land office business in Pekin Ducks at my place last year, had lots of them, when along comes a Campbellite preacher from Kansas and baptized about a dozen people in my pond, part of whom were Mexicans. My ducks couldn't stand the water after that, so I traded them all for a burro, that wouldn't raise a colt, and I traded it for another burro which I found was too old to breed, and then it laid down and died, and so I'm out of ducks now. Never seen a burro die before, and guess it must have got a taste from that pond, too! And would you believe it, I skinned that danged old burro and blast me if the hair didn't all pull off, so I never got even the hide left. That's what baptising will do for a fellow in Oklahoma water where the real sin is washed out."

Typewriter Company to Extend Works.

The fact that shrewd observers consider the condition of the typewriter business a good index of the general commercial situation lends an added interest to the recent announcement of the Remington Typewriter Company that they propose to extend the capacity of their works at Ilion, N. Y., to nearly double their present production. New buildings are to be erected, and increased facilities of every description are to be put into service with all possible speed to provide for an increase in the Company's business, which, although steady for a number of years in succession, has lately assumed proportions altogether unprecedented in their previous history. That this concern, the largest of its kind in the world, with its highly organized system touching the commercial world at all points of the country, should plan extensions on such a magnificent scale, affords a most satisfactory indication of sound condition of the nation's interests.—New York Tribune, May 19th, 1902.

All panhandle cattlemen are well pleased with their prospects this spring since the recent heavy rains.

Poultry Department

POULTRY NOTES.

Milk is both meat and drink for fowls.

Hens lay best at the age of one to two years.

Sulphur should never be fed in damp weather.

The quality is not indicated by yellow legs and skin.

Keep house and premises well white-washed and clean.

Hens over two years of age usually make the best setters.

Sand and gravel help the gizzard to grind up the fowl's food.

Introduce new blood into your flock at least once in two years.

Do not neglect to give the fowls plenty of pure fresh water.

High feeding is more than half the rule to early maturity.

Give the fowls a variety of food, including some animal food.

The egg product of the United States is estimated at \$100,000,000.

A coarse looking head in a cock is a good indication of vigor.

To insure them good health the sitting hens must have a daily run.

If fowls are forced to stand in the filth and mud, they will not thrive.

Milk is par excellence the best of food for young chicks and old fowls.

To be healthy fowls they must have a range or a plentiful supply of green food.

The temperature of the brooder should never be allowed to fall below 90 degrees.

Air-slacked lime is a good disinfectant and should be scattered over the floor and yard.

Suitable buildings and proper attention are indispensable to success in the poultry business.

In order to have healthy, vigorous, profitable poultry, new blood must be introduced annually.

In selecting a breed for practical purposes the plumage should be a matter of secondary consideration.

The ration of two-thirds wheat bran and one-third corn meal wet up with milk is an excellent combination food for hens.

The demand for poultry and poultry products is constantly increasing, and there is no danger of the business being overdone.

Tar and sulphur are excellent disinfectants when burned in the hen house. The fowls should be out and the door closed.

For about a week or ten days before killing, the feed of the poultry should be confined to grain so as to improve the flavor of the meat.

Keep your poultry house perfectly clean, well white-washed, warm, dry and well ventilated and lighted, and then note how much better returns you secure.

A fowl that is well fed and well cared for is usually in prime condition, and a little extra feeding will soon fit it for the table.

The manner of packing for market depends upon the size of the box or barrel, but should always be done systematically and in layers.

One great advantage in the poultry business is the quick returns on the investment. Eggs can be had at once and the chickens are ready for market in from three to six months.—Texas Farmer.

HOG DEPARTMENT

Give the young pigs a low trough. Hanging over high troughs while eating causes the young pigs to get crooked backs.

The little pigs should not be kept on a board floor for any length of time, or they will become crippled in their feet and legs.

We must aim to keep the pigs growing. If they are getting fat, lighten or change the ration. But we must not mistake mere thrift for overfatness.

Cow peas as soil improvers, and for fodder, too, are coming to the front and will be planted extensively by some and experimentally by many others.

Several fine pedigreed young boars are still on sale at Starwater Stock Farm, as advertised in this issue. These youngsters are world-beaters and nothing could be "snappier" than they at the low price for which they are sold.

A Michigan subscriber tells the Ohio Farmer how to make a "hog paradise." This is done by planting soy or soja beans, cow peas and corn in alternate rows and at the last cultivation sowing two pounds of dwarf essex rape per acre. The rows should be about three feet apart. Our folks who wish to treat their pigs right and make pork cheaply and quickly should try this. This is the month to plant.

The most important topic of discussion among thousands of Nebraska cattlemen is the leasing of public lands. All seem to be in favor of leasing. Several months ago there was a diversity of opinion on this subject, but a union has been effected on account of the order of the Interior Department to remove fences from the public land. A delegation of representative cattlemen exhausted every argument to have the order of Secretary Hitchcock rescinded, but failed. This is the cause of the change of attitude on this subject. Nebraska cattlemen have now adopted the plan suggested recently in these columns, and will use every effort to have the proposed leasing bill amended to meet their requirements. It is a local option plan to be applied to any county whenever the secretary of the interior is satisfied that a majority of the stockmen in that county wish it to go into effect. The local option plan is to be favored because conditions in the different sections vary so greatly that it will be a difficult matter to satisfy both the large and small ranchman and farmer with the bill as it now stands.—Chicago Daily Drovers Journal.

SEASONABLE ARTICLES,

Black Leg Vaccine

SCREW WORM DESTROYER,
KEEP FLIES OFF,
(DESTROYS TEXAS FEVER TICK)
IMPROVED DIP,
(CURES TEXAS ITCH AND
MANGE IN CATTLE.)

The Live Stock Inspector has taken the agency for our products and will hereafter carry fresh stock on hand for the convenience of our Oklahoma patrons.

OUR PRICES

-- ON --

BLACK LEG VACCINE

-- are lower than all others --

Powder	SINGLE, per package, containing ten or more doses, according to age of animals.....	\$1 25
Vaccine.	DOUBLE, per double package, containing ten to twenty doses, according to age of animals (for first and second vaccination of choice stock).....	1 75
String	SINGLE, per package of ten doses, including needle..	1 25
Vaccine.	Per package of 15 doses, including needle.....	1 75
	Per package of 25 doses, including needle.....	2 50
	Per package of 50 doses, including needle.....	4 75
	DOUBLE, per package of 10 doses, including needle (for first and second vaccination of choice stock).....	2 00
	VACCINATING OUTFIT, complete, including single and double powder vaccine.....	4 00

Discounts to Large Purchasers as Follows:

200 dose lots	10 per cent	} These discounts apply to powder vaccine only
500 " "	15 per cent	
1000 " "	20 per cent	

Provision for Exchange.

We want the stock raisers to get uniformly good results, and to insure this as far as possible we want them or our selling agents to return to us any vaccine that is six months old. We will send in exchange at our expense an equal number of packages of **Fresh** vaccine. Vaccine packages are stamped on back with date, on or after which they should be returned for exchange. Before fall vaccinations return for exchange vaccine of any date.

Vaccine Deteriorates With Age, and, whatever make you use, you should refuse to accept any not stamped or that is stamped more than six months ahead of the date of your purchase.

Among our Veterinary Remedies we recommend the following as seasonable to the time of year:

CUTTER'S SCREW WORM DESTROYER

Screw Worm Destroyer.—Nearly every stockman has had more or less trouble with maggots and screw worms in wounds, sores, etc. Our Screw Worm Destroyer is safe, effective and easily applied. It will kill the worm and heal the wound.

PINTS \$1.00.

QUARTS \$1.50.

CUTTER'S KEEP FLIES OFF.

Keep Flies Off.—A cheap and effective preparation, having the advantage over most preparations of this kind, in that it is not necessary to apply so often. Also kills lice, vermin and ticks, including the Texas Fever Tick. Best applied with a spray or with a stiff brush.

PRICES: No. 1, for Cattle.....\$1.50 per Gallon
No. 2, for horses.....\$2.00 per Gallon

CUTTER'S DEHORNING FLUID.

For painless and perfect dehorning of calves. Price per bottle 50cts.

CUTTER'S IMPROVED DIP.

A low-priced, non-poisonous and effective dip. Particularly recommended for "spotting," as it does not damage the wool. It is safe death to all parasites and **will cure Texas Itch and mange in cat e.** QUARTS, 50c; GALLONS, \$1.25; ONE CASE (6 ONE GALLON CANS) \$6.00.

Write for booklet on Black Leg and other literature.

Address the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Oklahoma, or

THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Operating a Gasoline Engine.

—ERNEST G. HEINRICH.—

Most of the small powers now in operation are gas engines or explosion motors, as they are properly called. They are rapidly taking the place of steam for small powers and in small installments they are more economical in fuel and repairs. With a portable gasoline engine there is not so much water to haul as with a steam engine and if using it as a stationary the water in most places would not be much of an item, unless it has much scale-forming matter, such as is common on the western praries.

Scale will form in the water jacket of the cylinder of a gas engine but it can be readily removed if necessary. As a six horse gas engine will take only about four pails of water a day, about the only precaution necessary is to see that the water pipes do not become clogged, for if the water can not circulate the cylinder may become hot, burn the lubricating oil, leave the piston dry and cutting will result. When the cylinder is cut it produces more friction is more difficult to lubricate and means a great waste of fuel. Ordinary engines have a compression of from twenty to forty pounds to the square inch. The kerosene engines now built have a compression as high as 200 pounds; therefore a tight piston is necessary in order to have the engine start easily and be economical in fuel.

Most gas engines have from three to four rings, while steam engines have but two, but the first has many more difficulties than the other to maintain a tight piston. First—sand and dirt is always getting in the cylinder; again, the engine gets too much oil, which falls on the oiled surface of the cylinder, washing it off, but this is only in starting, for when the engine is in operation the cylinder is hot, so the oil changes to gas upon entering the cylinder. A gasoline engine lubricator may become stopped, also the oil cups. The cylinder should never be run without a constant supply of the best lubricating oil of high fire test, much higher than the cylinder oil for steam engines. The principle of the gas engine is: The first stroke outward is suction, whereby the engine draws its supply of air and fuel; the return stroke is compression, all valves being closed; the second outward stroke is expansion or the impulse, when the charge is fired just as the crank is a trifle below the center.

The second return stroke is the exhaust whereby the cylinder is cleared of all burnt gases. This is the four cycle type. Many ask if gas engines are dangerous. They are, but less so than steam. Aside from being injured by the working parts, the only danger would be gasoline explosion. This could only happen if the oil is in an open vessel or the oil pipes leak badly and the vapor or gas coming in contact with a flame. Oil tanks should be away from the building in which the engine is located. The proper place is a stone vault partly above the ground, with the pipe leading to the engine having soldered joints and middle valves, with the oil pressure coming from under the seat, so when the valves are shut there is no leakage through the stuffing box on the valve stem.

The stuffing boxes should be kept well packed with the soft candle-wicking. Another source of danger is the electrode cleaning hole. In cleaning electrodes do not have the switch closed; if so, the current will spark when the electrode is touched and part of the engine at the same time, as that completes the circuit. If their happens to be any gas in the cylinder it will light and the fire will blow out of the cleaning hole. Gasoline is dangerous but it can be handled so as to avoid danger.

New Hog Raising Section.

Prevailing high prices of hogs naturally prompt those who have not been engaged in producing them to get into the swim and in the inevitable increase of swine to be marketed in the future in what is known as the arid west must be reckoned with. Heretofore the corn belt proper has had a monopoly of this business, but as hogs thrive and grow fat on alfalfa they may be expected to come in large numbers from wherever that succulent legume grows.

A vast area is being annually planted in alfalfa in the trans-Missouri region. Hogs from the Black Hills country were recently marketed that were good enough to fetch around the top price and they had never tasted corn, small grain alone supplementing the alfalfa ration. Every valley in the mountain regions will grow alfalfa and every field of alfalfa means more hogs.—Chicago Live Stock World.

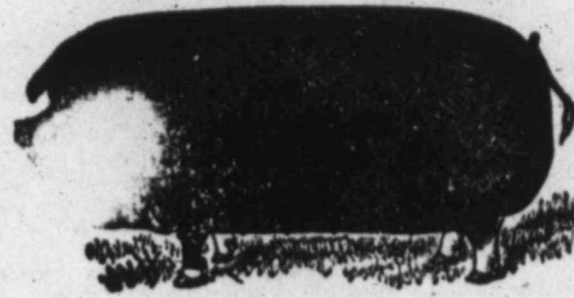
There seems little doubt of the fact that it is only a matter of a few years when the south is going to be brought more actively into the stock business of the country than has been true at any time during the history of the south. Scarcely a week passes but what some newspaper announces that some individual or extensive concern is making plans for carrying on stock raising. One of the latest instances is that a New York corporation has recently purchased a large 10,000-acre ranch in Lincoln county, Georgia. A little over one-tenth of this land has been fenced, and the first draft of cattle has been placed in the fenced area, and the balance will be stocked a little later. The intention is to raise and fatten stock for the southern markets and endeavor, in a small way at least, to supply a portion of the demand that is now being filled by northern beef.

The growth of the American dressed meat trade in Great Britain since the first shipment in 1876 has been phenomenal, and has increased almost steadily, reaching the highest point last year with a total of 105,678 tons. This is twice as much as was sent over in 1891, and nearly four times as much as went in 1881. The Australian and New Zealand trade has increased in like ratio, which shows how much Great Britain is getting to depend on this country and her colonies for her meat supply.

Lem Traugh, a brakeman working under Conductor Pat Curtin had one of his legs broken Sunday. He was climbing on the train when his left foot caught in a split switch and the running board of a passing engine struck his leg and broke it below the knee. He was taken to the Topeka hospital Monday.

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are better than ever, splendid young pigs of either sex for sale. A few, only, of pairs for mating can be furnished at present. All orders filled promptly and pedigree furnished. Splendid new blood from some of the greatest prize winners in the west has been introduced into the Brightside herd. All letters answered promptly. Pigs by express to all parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. Address U. H. SHULL, Brightside Stock Farm, Mulvane, Kansas.



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.
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Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

A Rare Chance

To secure a pedigreed Boar at less than its value sometimes comes, but not often.

Today is one of those times! We have seven choice young Boars left, now ready for service, which will go to first comers at only \$12.50. The same Boars sell for \$20 to \$50 elsewhere. The price is made in order to close out last fall's product, as we need the pens for new litters. Don't wait, if you want something as fine as you ever saw. Pure Bred Poland China. Pedigree furnished with each. Call or address,

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JUNE 15 1902.

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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.

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.

B. R. Grimes of Ashland, Kansas, is delivering 500 threes out of Woodward county which sold at \$30.

The rains of the past two weeks have placed the grass in splendid condition, besides furnishing plenty of water for stock.

The Ladies Home Journal seems to be in a bad way and will probably soon go to the wall. It has quit advertising its business.

J. F. Havenkamp, of Fort Worth, Texas, sold at private sale last week nine cows from his herd of registered shorthorns for the tidy sum of \$2700.

Texas Farm and Ranch believes that \$8 a hundred will be paid for fat cattle before the first of July. There will naturally be a shrinkage in the market when the shipment of range cattle begins. However, grass cattle will no doubt sell for more this summer than they have brought since 1884.

W. C. Irvine, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, is in Texas at present to collect 12,000 head of cattle purchased on contract last year by the Harris-Franklin company. It is claimed that his company has saved \$20,000 by reason of last year's contracts as Texas cattle are selling from \$1.50 to \$2 more this year than when the contracts were made.

President Roosevelt and Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, have been invited to attend the next meeting of National Live Stock Association which will be held in Kansas City next January. They were invited to be guests of the stockmen and deliver addresses. Congressman Grosvenor has promised to be present but President Roosevelt replied that he could not promise that far ahead.

The Hebrew women of New York ghetto have formed an antibeef trust union and intend not to buy beef until it is reduced again to 10 an 12c per pound, the price which prevailed in New York a year ago.

A Kansas editor asks: "Are there any sweeter words in the English language than those, I love you?" Perhaps not, but the words: "Here's that dollar I owe you" are not lacking in eloquence and appreciative enunciation.—Ex.

The number of cattle said to be driven out of Greer county Okla., is said to be estimated at 23,000 head. The herds have been passing almost daily of late, the largest being that of Hughes Bros., which numbered 2500 head.—Wellington Times.

A young woman teacher wrote the letters lady on the board, then asked her class of little girls what they spelled. None knew. She then said: "What will all these little girls be when they grow up?" "Mamas," said the brightest little lady promptly.

A young lady applicant for a Missouri country school was asked the question, "What is your position upon whipping children?" and her reply was "My position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knees, face downward." She got the school.

Freight Agent Figgins informs us that there have been 800 cars of cattle unloaded and fed at the Portales stock pens since the season opened, and that the railroad officials have made arrangements to move more than that many more. This alone will give us some idea of the immensity of the stock business in the southwest.—Portales Herald.

Dallas Mews: Present prices of Texas cattle are causing sharps to rake their memories back into the early 80s and pen and alley atmosphere is agitated by many a discussion. Even old timers found their memories defective and experienced the necessity of resorting to the records. Last week in Chicago was a notable one for the Texas cattle trade.

A considerable number of cattle are being sent north by Texas breeders on their own account. These men are going into the excellent grazing sections of Canada along the southern border. This movement to the north may be attributed to the rapid contraction of the large ranges and the lack of grass in Texas, and those who know predict that it will only be a matter of a few years when the Texas breeder will handle his stock clear through to the block.

From the Barse Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo.: The Texas and Territory market has suffered a severe decline under very liberal receipts, beginning Tuesday of last week. The decline was as follows: Steers, best, fed 15c to 25c, medium 25c to 35c, common 30c to 50c, cows 25c to 40c, bulls 15c to 25c, calves \$1.50 to \$2 per head, extreme cases even more. Best calves are now selling about \$3 per head lower than high time, under very liberal receipts. There has been a light supply of grass cattle and they have been selling at the general decline of the market, Sheep market generally 25c to 35c lower.

Personal and Otherwise.

The Human Hyena is sometimes able to smell his own stink, and then he is perfectly happy.

Guess we'll have to admit it,—if this rain keeps coming all summer—that one can grow corn here.

Now if the county had only provided these two big cisterns, there would be no water bill to pay all the rest of this year.

Mrs. August Thanscheidt left Sunday morning for a hospital in Wichita where she will undergo medical treatment.

S. L. Sebitts has sold out and will move to Higgins, Texas. Both the News and LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will be regular visitors in his new home.

J. P. Lovell, of Waukomis, is registered at the Cattle King, and if the rain ceases will look over our beautiful country with a view of locating.

A. M. Keegan, of Axtell, Okla., is in the city this week with a view of locating here. We welcome all such citizens as Mr. Keegan to our county.

Only a few of those fine pedigreed pigs left at Starwater Stock Farm. Better get one now, as the price they are selling for will not be duplicated soon.

Western Oklahoma is getting up her reputation as a wet country. There has been but little sunshine the past week with a good downpour of rain part of the time.

Before leaving for Springfield, Colo., Mr. J. R. Stinson called and renewed his subscription to the News and LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, and the papers will go to him regularly to that city.

Woodward needs more round house stalls. One day last week all the stalls were filled and twenty-eight engines had to stand out in the weather to rust in the rain and be filled with flying sand.

Frank Kirkpatrick, of Laverne, has decided to move to town. He has just consummated a real estate deal involving \$2700. We are pleased to welcome such citizens as Mr. Kirkpatrick to our city.

Agent Glendening has had a tough time of it the past two weeks and has almost learned to live without sleep. With extras, washouts, heavy freight receipts and big passenger runs to say nothing of special orders, he has not accumulated much spare fat on his ribs.

On Monday a company was organized under the name of the Pioneer Saline Mining Association, for the purpose of developing lands in the middle Salt Reserve. The company is composed of eight gentlemen, each of whom own 20 acres. They are located near one of the largest springs in the reserve and expect to commence work shortly.

Jake Smith, of Buffalo, was caught in town during the rain. Mr. Smith is a good story teller and his tales of pioneer life and early experiences in Texas are always interesting.—Guy-mon Herald.

Everybody in Woodward knows Jake Smith and if a fellow wants a few hours entertainment just get Jake started on some of his early experiences.

A Cattleman's Romance.

She had always heard it stated,
 "If she cared to be well mated,
 "She must ever act with modesty
 "And never be too free,"
 Then the men would surely bless her,
 Many scramble to possess her—
 So she needn't be an Old Maid
 Talking scandal o'er her tea.
 But one day a "fortune teller"
 Said unto her, "There's a feller"
 That may some day want to marry
 "Such a girl as you may be,
 "He is rich, breeds fancy cattle,
 "But despises foolish prattle,
 "And if you want to please him
 "You must grow as strong as he."
 So she dismissed her old professor,
 And discarded the compressors
 That held her ribs together.
 'Till she could scarcely breath,
 And she donned some stylish bloomers,
 Large enough for sixty room-ers,
 And she used her best endeavor
 Health and strength to fast achieve.
 Of hygiene she made a study,
 Be the streets all dark and muddy,
 She never missed a meeting.
 When the subject was on deck,
 She knew where every microbe lurks,
 All about her inner works,
 And could prescribe the treatment
 And apply the proper check.
 Every lecture she attended
 Where a girl with figure splendid,
 Was placed upon the platform
 In a state of naked grace,
 And saw "dress reforms" put on her,
 'Til upon my sacred honor,
 She couldn't in the "guy" detect
 A semblance of her race.
 She could row and dance and fiddle,
 Turn a "slap-jack" on a griddle;
 Play at tennis, golf or polo
 In style the men admire,
 She could land a perch or pike,
 Navigate a diamond "bike,"
 But she couldn't get a husband
 With all she had acquired.
 Thus for many years she tarried—
 Gave up hopes of getting married,
 Took to acting real giddy,
 Read French novels by the score,
 Changed her dress six times a day,
 Flirted all spare time away;
 And lolled around all summer
 In a cottage by the shore.
 One day in a hammock reading,
 Her position all unheeding—
 Never noticing the playful winds
 Had disarranged her dress,
 A man burst through the bushes,
 And despite her scarlet blushes,
 Gazed upon those shapely stockings
 With a look of tenderness.
 He had cattle on the plains,
 Bank account, good looks and brains;
 He proposed next day unto her
 And she fell into his arms.
 And he told her that he'd never
 Seen a girl before who ever
 Had such perfect understanding
 Of the way to show her charms.
 They are married and are happy,
 She is "mammy" he is "pappy,"
 But he never even whispers
 How of one they formed the halves.
 Nor is she yet confessing
 That she owes her manly blessing,
 To a lavish exposition
 Of a splendid pair of calves.

G. W. Dowson—in Southwestern Stockman.

You have heard the experience the old negro told in meeting: "I prayed night after night for the good Lawd to send me a Thanksgiving turkey, but I prayed in vain. Then at last I prayed de good Lawd to send me where the turkey was, and de berry next day de turkey was ready for de oven."—Selected.

O. A. Abbott, of Alva, Okla., sends the following as a successful way to destroy gophers: Take a spade and remove the mound, then take a rod and find the hole; open it up well and then take some small potatoes and put one or two grains of strychnine in each potato and roll one or two potatoes into each hole and cover the hole up tight.



W. E. Bolton, Publisher.

In looking over the files during Mr. Bolton's absence, the above cut of the Publisher of this paper was found, and on examination discovered that it was never printed in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. The records show that this cut was made for use in the Oklahoma Workman several years ago, afterwards being sent to this office, but the package was left unopened by Mr. Bolton, doubtless through modesty.

During the present week, June 10 to 17, the subject of this sketch is in Portland, Oregon, and at the risk of giving offense, his office employees decided to run the cut in this issue. Mr. Bolton is now attending the Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W., having been chosen as a representative of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, an honor appreciated by him as he received the highest number of votes

cast for this place. At home and abroad he is a hard worker, always pleasant, yet earnest in all that he does and at any time would rather suffer himself than inflict a wrong upon another. A short five minutes, spent in the warmth and glow of his congenial spirit, will banish the darkest cloud and make one forget the shadows that fall across life's pathway.

In the building of this paper he has accomplished that which seemed impossible; and but for his ceaseless energy and staying qualities, could not have succeeded. Honored and respected by all who know him, and we, his employes in the office of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR take pleasure in presenting in this number Mr. Bolton's features, and feel sure that the many readers of his paper, who have never personally met him, will be pleased to see him as he is, or as he was not long ago when the above cut was made.

The Right to Water Cattle.

An interesting question at present is raised in the suit of A. H. Tandy against Beaver county citizens involving the right to drive along section lines and water at crossings.

In speaking of this matter the Beaver Herald says:

It will be remembered that some time last fall, A. H. Tandy brought several thousand head of cattle out on the range near Elmwood and attempted to water them in the lane between William Overton's and Wesley Hibb's

farms. The settlers along the creek were unwilling to have their range all devoured by a foreign herd which was being brought in by a rich cattleman to be wintered and which would be removed from the county in the spring, so they joined together and refused to let the cattle water.

Mr. Tandy claims that he has been damaged to the extent of \$20,675.00, and has sued the defendants for that amount.

H. D. Meese, deputy sheriff, this week served summons on Sol Blosser,

T. J. Weeden, R. M. Rizley, Wm. Overton, A. A. Haskell, John T. Kile, H. C. Drum, A. H. Barrett, G. H. Straus, Chris Plain, Wm. Plain, John Hibbs, Asa Hibbs, Bruce Parker, Reuben Parker, Perry Chilcott, Bob Evans and John and James Sims. These defendants will meet at an early date and make arrangements to fight the case to a finish.

Chickens may be hatched at all seasons, but the management must be quite different.

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

CATTLE.

Date	Native Steers.	T and I steers.	T and I cows.	T and I heifers.	T and I calves
Friday May 16	\$ 7 19	\$ 5 50	\$ 4 00	\$	\$ 5 50
Saturday " 17					
Monday " 19	7 40	6 80	6 25	3 75	5 50
Tuesday " 27	7 50	2 75			
Wednesday " 28	7 39	6 89	5 00		
Thursday " 29	7 25	5 80	3 65	3 00	5 25
Friday " 30	7 19	5 50	4 19	4 35	4 75
Monday June 2	6 90	6 25	4 75	4 00	5 10
Tuesday " 3	7 40	5 65	3 40	3 75	5 00
Wednesday " 4	7 50	5 40	4 25	3 25	5 10
Thursday " 5	7 69	6 15	3 25		4 65
Friday " 6	7 40	5 15	4 10		5 25
Saturday " 7					

HOGS.

Date	Top.	Bulk Sales
Friday May 23	\$ 7 42½	\$7 00 @ \$ 7 35
Saturday " 24	7 37½	7 00 " 7 30
Monday " 26	7 25	6 90 " 7 15
Tuesday " 27	7 39	6 85 " 7 15
Wednesday " 28	7 39	6 85 " 7 20
Thursday " 29	7 40	6 95 " 7 30
Friday " 30	7 42½	7 00 " 7 30
Saturday " 31	7 40	7 00 " 7 35
Monday June 2	7 32½	6 90 " 7 30
Tuesday " 3	7 45	7 00 " 7 35
Wednesday " 4	7 43½	6 85 " 7 30
Thursday " 5	7 45	7 00 " 7 40
Friday " 6	7 40	7 00 " 7 30
Saturday " 7		
Monday " 9		

RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

Total receipts of cattle at the Kansas City Stock Yards, for the month of May 1902 were 7,400 compared with 110,090 in 1901 and 140,423 in 1900.

The top prices for the same period was \$7.50 in 1902 against \$7.00 in 1901 and \$6.50 in 1900.

Total receipts of hogs for the same period were: 187,700 in 1902 compared with 419,558 in 1901 and 319,682 in 1900. Top prices were: 742½ in 1902, \$597½ in 1901 and \$5.40 in 1900.

Total receipts of sheep for the same period, were: 70,700 in 1902, against 103,242 in 1901 and 97,703 in 1900. The top prices on native sheep during the same period were: \$6.50 in 1902, \$4.65 in 1901 and \$5.75 in 1900.

Strahorn, Hutton-Evans Com. Co., sold for C. P. Dewey, of Manhattan, one of the largest feeders in Kansas, 85 hogs averaging 230 lbs that topped the market for the day at 7.32½.

John Firebaugh, of the firm of Harrington & Firebaugh, made a flying trip to Reynolds, Nebr., his old home, May 31, returning June 2.

R. P. Woodbury, the genial secretary of the Live Stock exchange, made a flying trip to Reynolds, Nebr., his old home, May 31, returning June 2nd.

R. P. Woodbury, the genial secretary of the Live Stock exchange, made a business trip to Bristol, O. T., May 31.

COLE & OTT.

L. H. Cole, had in a shipment of cattle and hogs, from Chanute, Kas.

E. W. Krause, Eudora, Kas., a regular shipper to this market, had in 3 loads hogs that sold for \$7.00 and \$7.15.

W. H. Doddridge, White City, Kas., who frequents the Kansas City Stock Yards, regularly, was on the market with 1 car of feeders that brought \$5.25.

H. F. Hendricks, had in a consignment of 1 load hogs, from Axtell, Kansas, that sold for \$7.20. Mr. Hendricks was well pleased with the sale,

E. R. Norton, a friend of the Kansas City market, shipped in 1 load of good hogs, that sold for \$7.20.

Issac Williams, was in from Peru, Nebr., with a bunch of good 1160-lb westerns that sold for \$6.35. Mr. Williams is an exclusive shipper to this market.

WHAT CONDITION IS YOUR HARVESTING MACHINERY IN.

Now that the harvest is upon us, the collecting and repairing of machinery preparatory for the occasion will be in order. Many farmers will entail little difficulty and trouble, but how about the careless and shiftless protector of costly machinery, one who, when the fields were shorn of their ripened grain last autumn, drove with his machinery to one corner of the field, unbitched his horses and left it unprotected, equally in storm and sunshine, throughout the entire winter and spring months. Will this man's machinery be in perfect working order ready to cut the golden grain, now ripening and about ready for the sickle? Will his harvesting implements need overhauling to fit them for the cutting of the many acres of whitened grain, with little or no trouble?

In traveling over the country this status confronts the vision in many localities. Often the cost of repairs to such machinery is very large and even when work is unsatisfactory.

Occasional breakages from weathered timbers or rusted bolts, etc., necessitates costly stoppages.

All machinery is preserved many times the cost of lumber or properly housing it at the close of the season, and when not in use, besides less friction in their working apparatus to hinder progress when time is most important and the essence of the harvesting.

T. H. Broadhurst, of the firm of J. P. Titsworth & Co., and well known at the Kansas City Stock Yards, made a business trip to Cass county and southwestern Iowa, recently, where he reports a flattering prospect for crops. The rains that fall in that section of the country were propitious, and Mr. Broadhurst says that vegetation looks fine and beautiful. Plenty of rains have fallen, not too much, but just enough, except in a small area just north of St. Joseph. Clover, timothy and oats show a beautiful stand. Fat cattle and hogs are scarce, many having been marketed early, to prevent hindrance to field work.

THE AMERICAN GALLOWAY

A queer coincidence, but nevertheless

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

W. A. Michael, A. T. Mustlon, H. S. Davis, E. E. Peters, J. A. Crane.

DROVERS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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 of Stockers and Feeders a Specialty. Consign Your Next Shipment to Us.

GEO. R. BARSE, PRES.

J. H. WAITE, SEC. AND TREAS.

BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,

Rooms 159-160, Live Stock Exchange.

Established 1871.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Money to Loan on Cattle.

Experienced Salesmen.

Prompt Remittances.

Correspondence and

Consignments Solicited.

For Best Results Ship to
ROGERS COMMISSION CO.,
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN,
Stock Yards, Kansas City

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

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.,
M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

The present high prices have no parallel on the Kansas City market and the product, although extremely high, must be regarded as the logical outcome of the generous disposition of the buyer toward the seller of beef on hoof, and the consumer of this high priced product has just cause for congratulations that prices are no higher.

FEEDING STOCK.

Frequent discussions are entered into and advice given regarding the feasibility of certain food-stuffs for maturing and fattening live stock. If it be of moment what to feed to gain the desired results, doubtless as many feeders will presage as varied a mixture, probably traceable remotely as far back as the time of Abraham and Jacob who possessed great herds.

The feed fed to stock today conforms to a remarkable extent very much to that fed throughout the past several generations. There is, however, an admixture which is claimed has great fattening qualities and which contains, presumably, superior value as a feed. There are now extractions, which only a few years ago were fed in the whole grain, instead of separating them as now. There are oil meals hulls, and a variety of other surface foods which, when properly fed, round and fill out the stock to the desired fineness and weight.

Animals, however, given the co-ordinate attention and care of humans, show a higher percentage in results, with a greater amount of satisfaction derived in consequence. At first this assertion appears a little overdrawn and ludicrous, yet we have for example the many fine thoroughbreds, whose owners attend them with a similitude almost equivalent to that of their own person. This does not, of course imply, that the stalls of animals are to be carpeted with plush or moquet rugs. Nothing out of the ordinary is prescribed, unless it be that their real needs be properly and actually supplied, which generally meet with short-coming. It includes proper shelter, plenty of good clean bedding, dry stalls, etc. Cattle rarely show the results to the owner when driven into the open, there to weather the storms and the elements, with the canopy of heaven as their only shelter.

Farmers and feeders are gradually educating themselves to, and adopting the precautionary methods to be employed in the raising of stock.

Geo. Gilbert, a regular feeder of Boone, Colo., was on the market with 27 head of native Colorado's, May 26, that averaged 974 lbs., and sold for \$6.00. They were fed on Alfalfa hay, and during the past two months were treated to a diet consisting of corn chops and cotton seed meal. The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co. effected the sale.

John Fox, Live Stock Agent for the Rock Island railroad, says thousands of cattle are being transported from the Panhandle country in Texas, and from old Mexico, to Kansas, Wyoming Montana, the Dakotas and Canada and into the Province of Alberta. Cresswell & Day, of Estelline, Texas, shipped 3500 to the north where they will be pastured.

John Knorp of Pleasant Hill, Mo., who owns a big ranch near Las Vegas, N. M., will ship 3,000 cows now grazing on the grass to market shortly. Mr. Knorp is an extensive and suc-

cessful cattle raiser in that country.

G. H. Moore, of the Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co., is in Iowa on business in the interest of his wares.

The following table shows the top prices paid for heavy packing hogs at Kansas City, Mo., for five months of the year and corresponding years:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January.....	\$ 6 72½	\$ 5 40	\$ 4 75
February.....	6 55	5 55	4 92½
March.....	6 95	6 05	5 32½
April.....	7 37½	6 20	5 67½
May.....	7 42½	5 97½	5 40

Receipts of hogs for five months of 1902, as compared with the same period in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January.....	308 100	352 161	294 572
February.....	241 300	303 370	227 616
March.....	160 000	354 703	355 458
April.....	157 400	297 670	268 218
May.....	187 700	419 558	319 682

The closing days of May and the opening days of June, witnessed a declining grain market. Wheat, corn and oats all slumped considerably and the weakness is more noticeable in view of the fact that the storehouses of these grains have been practically emptied and only small stocks now remain on hand.

Prior to the recent heavy rain, a small sized "famine" was foreboded "by those who knew" in the event of the absence of rain for the following months during seed-time and the subsequent time for harvesting.

Rumors were rife that no precipitation was due for several months, and as a result prices went up by leaps and bounds. And then the unexpected happened. Steady and heavy rains fell and continued falling, and with it prices also, which have continued falling in anticipation of a bountiful harvest.

The change was welcomed by all except the bulls, who in face of the reversed conditions tried with difficulty to bolster the market, but in vain.

The visible supply although still large has been considerably diminished and although the consumption of the coarse grains will decrease by the advent of grass and vegetation, the demand will nevertheless be equally as great as in prior years during the same period, and a reaction of prices from their weakened condition must eventually ensue.

The wheat crop which will show a net decrease of about 40 per cent will not be ample to justify the present continued decline without a show of firmness and advancing prices within the next few weeks.

The great anticipated corn crop is too far distant to be considered as absolutely safe, and many climatic impediments and reverses may overtake the crop, over which no control may be had or maintained.

The present indications, are however, for a large yield.

Col. F. H. Tutt, formerly with the live stock department of the Missouri Pacific railroad at the yards here, but now connected with the legal department in the office of B. P. Waggoner, General Attorney for the same road, at Atchison, Kansas, was visiting at the yards a few days ago.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Ed Emberson, Chickasha, I. T., was on the market in the quarantine division with 25 steers that averaged 869 pounds and sold for \$4.50; 111 steers

Wichita Union Stock Yards Co., WICHITA, KANSAS.

...Capacity 8,000 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.

WHITE & DREYFOOS
Ben F. Dreyfoos
**MENS' and
BOYS'
CLOTHING**

Furnishing Goods
Hats, Boots and Shoes
16th and Genessee Streets, (Stock Yards)
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.
STETSON HATS.

Agents Wanted.

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

Oklahoma Agricultural College.

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

The INSPECTOR, \$1 per year.

less apropos at this time, is the fact that many people, and right in the live stock business, are ignorant of the fact that wearing apparel is made from the hides of Galloway cattle. The skins used for this purpose is designed to replace the skins of former times, taken from the buffalo, from which many articles were manufactured.

In the office of the Secretary of the American Galloway association at the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, Mr Park has a square glass case about six feet high, in which has been hung an overcoat made from the skin of an American Galloway. It shows an elaborate and artistic piece of workmanship and is designed for an ornament in his office as well as a curiosity to sightseers. Other articles of wear made from the skins of the same cattle and inclosed in the case, are likewise of much interest to onlookers and visitors.

A STEREOPTICAN VIEW OF HIGH PRICED BEEF.

Surprises in high-priced cattle during the closing days of May became quite frequent at the Kansas City Stock Yards. When H. H. Arthur of Neodesha, Kas., topped the market on May 26, with a bunch of 30, 1635lb. cattle, which sold to Armour Packing company, for \$7.40, quite a stir was aroused in the cattle division. This was the highest price paid since June 1882, when \$7.40 was paid. This did not, however, cap the climax, for on Tuesday, May 27, a still higher level was reached and the high time record was boosted a whole dime by 42, 1475lb. steers selling for \$7.50.

If there is a beef monopoly to force prices up, then the packers who are paying these high prices cannot claim credit for an over production, and the feeder has no complaint to make.

averaging 927 pounds at \$5.00 and 105 hat averaged 949 at \$5.00.

Cleveland County National Bank, Norman, O. T., had in 76 steers averaging 926 pounds at \$4.10 and 25 averaging 788 at \$3.75, all in the quarantine division.

Jenkins & Walker had in from Noble, O. T., 2 cars of 770-lb. steers that sold in the quarantine division for \$3.75.

Geo. R. Beeler, Ninneka, I. T., had in 100 quarantine steers that weighed 752 lbs. at \$4.40.

Sell Persley, Kush Springs, I. T., was on the quarantine market with 49 steers average weight 963 and brought \$5.15.

Harris & Co., sold for J. E. Wood, of Hardin, Mo., a load of good prime 326 lb. Poland China corn fed hogs of his own raising and feeding, that topped the market at \$7.45. This is the highest price paid since 1893, when \$8.30 was the high mark.

CATTLE RECORD PRICES.

Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., sold for Peter Tribble, Richmond Mo., 32, 1304-lb cattle for \$7.60, the highest price ever paid on the Kansas City market. They were purchased by the Armour Packing Co.

A. Harsch, of Formosa, Kan., was on the market with 65 beef cattle that 1342 pounds and were sold by the National Live Stock Com. Co. to B. Balling, for export at \$7.60.

The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., had in the following shipments: from J. F. Stark & Son, Gainesville, Tex., post office address, Alpha, 46 cattle averaged 970 at \$4.85.

C. P. Tice, Gainesville, Texas, 24, 1038-lb, cattle at \$5.40 and 24 875-lb cattle \$4.25. All in the quarantine division.

MORE ABOUT GALLOWAYS.

A. M. Thompson, of Nashua, Mo., is in receipt of a letter from O. H. Swigart, who writes concerning a sale of Galloways at Chicago a few days ago, and which may be of interest to Territory fanciers of Galloway cattle, as follows:

"I just returned from Chicago where I sold a small load of steers, part of which were the tail ends of a bunch of Galloways from Jersey mothers. They brought \$7.25. I kept 10 of the tops at home and would like to find 10 more of the same age and weight to go with them to the Kansas City Royal and the International. They are not yet 2 years old and weigh 1200. Of course they are fat. Several of them have white faces from hereford dams. Are all sired by one of my bulls. I also sold a barren registered cow at the same price, \$7.25. She weighed 1540 and brought \$111.65. She was 7 years old and had raised two calves. She has not had a calf for nearly two years and sold as a heifer. This is the record price for a cow of any breed for beef purposes. So the Galloways score again. She was a registered cow. I will report what she dressed in a few days. Louis Phalzer bought her for S. & S."

T. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., owners of the Maple Grove stock farm in Clay county, Missouri, are negotiating with Oklahoma parties for a sale of a carload of purebred Galloways, including heifers and cows and 2 bulls. The purchaser, whose name is withheld for the present, for

obvious reasons, is just branching out with this grade of thoroughbreds, and thinks Galloways best suited for the Oklahoma country. He has been in the cattle business all his life. Mr. Thompson says Galloways in goodly numbers are going to Oklahoma now. I. B. & A. M. Thompson, have a herd of 300 thoroughbred Galloways on their 1000 acre farm in Clay county, Missouri. Like many others, their beginning was a small one.

The removal of the headquarters of the Hereford association to Chicago, leaves the Galloways the only Association of thoroughbreds maintaining their headquarters west of the Mississippi river.

AMERICAS GREATEST GOAT SALE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Angora goat sale, on June 5, in sheep division No. 2, Kansas City Stock Yards, at which 2600 goats were

sold is conceded to be the largest of its kind in the history of goatdom in America.

Mr. W. T. McIntire, the genial secretary, and the commanding general of this new industry, has infused into this field, a spirit of enthusiasm and animation, which it is believed is unsurpassable by human ingenuity in the goat kingdom, and will go down into history a most noteworthy page.

Never has this sale been equalled in the number sold and then too, taking into consideration the fact that not one of the goats were registered is noteworthy of itself.

The goats were only brush-cleaners, and were purchased in most part for that purpose.

The following is the list of sales: The forenoon's sales were: 225 wethers to Frank Harris, Fremont, Ill., at \$3.50; 113 wethers to J. M.

Stewart, Lewiston, Ill., at \$3.45; 81 wethers to J. R. Standley, Platteville, Ia., at \$3.10; 294 wethers to R. N. Bodine, Paris, Mo., at \$2.85; 177 grade does to J. W. Hunold, Edina, Mo., at \$4; 316 wethers to Clay, Robinson & Co., Kansas City, at \$2.65; 93 wethers to J. D. Robinson, Kansas City, at \$2.80.

The afternoon sales were the following: 124 wethers to J. N. Kenweight, Mountain Grove, Mo., at \$3.15; 125 wethers to Frank Harris, Fremont, Ill., at \$3; 114 wethers to A. L. McCoy, Independence, at \$2.25; 115 wethers to B. L. Vincent, West Point, Ia., at \$2.25 does and kids to J. N. Kenweigh at \$2.45; 43 wethers to William Ruble, Macon, Mo., at \$2.85; 235 does and kids to C. D. Walker, Atehison., at \$2.40; 119 wethers to C. J. Off., at \$2.85; Peoria, Ill., at \$2.85; 107 does and 1 kid to J. B. McHose,



MOHAMMED.—Full Blood Angora Goat on Starwater Stock Farm, Near Woodward, Okla.

Mr. W. T. McIntire, Secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association, is well pleased with the advancement the Angora Goat Industry has made during the past two years. Although a great deal has depended upon the untiring efforts of the Secretary, yet it has required the co-operation of the entire association to perfect this organization and make it a permanent one. It requires union to strengthen any work, and Mr. McIntire recognizes the fact that the members of the Association have stood at his back as one man and allowed no material to lie idle that would in any way assist in building up this organization, and bring to the front one of the most profitable animals that walk, The Angora Goat.

We are told that Mr. McIntire has the good will of the members of the Live Stock Exchange at Kansas City, and we do not doubt the truth of the statement, as Mr. McIntire is one of those jolly, good men who makes friends with everyone with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. McIntire states the members of the Association now number about four hundred in all, with an additional one every few days; that the first volume will contain over thirty thousand head of Angoras; the Association is prospering and every one well pleased with the progress made.

Mr. McIntire has leased the Morris Stock Yards at Morris, Kansas, ten miles from Kansas City, where he keeps two or three thousand head of Angoras, but is not able to supply the demand, receiving orders from all parts of the United States. The yards at Morris are sufficiently large to accommodate train loads of sheep and cattle, where they can be fed, and also allowed to graze on 1200 acres of pasture, and in this way get a good fill before being placed on the market.

A new departure of Mr. McIntires is in the establishing a Goat Dairy at one of the leading parks in Kansas City. He has a contract for the next three months. This new feature will be watched with interest, as it is one of the first of its kind in Kansas City, and promises to meet the demands of the people.

Mr. McIntire respectfully solicits correspondence and is willing to impart any information that lies in his power, relative to the Angora Goat Industry



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We have on hand a limited number of copies of "The Busy Man's Friend" left over from a special premium offer made last year. To the first fifty old subscribers who renew and pay for one year in advance we will mail a copy of this valuable compendium of legal and business forms with its fund of practical information for every day life. The book alone is more than worth the cost of a year's subscription. If you want one of these books, absolutely free to you, send in your name and renewal at once. This offer is withdrawn when the present supply of books is exhausted—we can't buy 'em for these figures. Address,

Publisher Live Stock Inspector,
Woodward, Okla.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the **BLOSSOM HOUSE,** Opposite Union Depot.

Boone, Ia., at \$3.45; 52 does to A Ganse. Leavenworth, Kan., at \$3.25; 113 wethers to Evans-Snyder-Buell, Kansas City, at \$3.20; 34 does to B. L. Vincent at \$3.35; 34 does to S. J. McNaughton, Tonganoxi, Kas., at \$3.35; 255 wethers, to J. R. Standley at \$3.20; 110 wethers to Nick Johnson, Ottawa, Kas., at \$2.40; 131 mixed to Foster & Cherry at \$1.75; 69 wethers to D. T. Spencer, Oak Mills, Kas., at \$2.80.

MARKETS.

Cattle receipts for the first week in June were liberal, the bulk, however, going to the quarantine division, which has been the largest in several months. Prices have been maintained with persistent strength and firmness in the native division and ruled from 10c to 20c higher on good drylot grades and fully steady to strong on others above inferior and grass cattle, which sold off a little, with a declining tendency.

Top for week was made on Thursday, June 5, when 2 bunches, one of 65 dressed beef cattle and the other 32 head, sold by the National Live Stock Com. Co., and The Kansas City L. S. Com. Co., respectively for \$7.60, the highest prices ever paid on this market. A small bunch sold for \$7.57½. The previous high level was made on Tuesday, May 27, when \$7.50 was paid.

Texas and Indian steers sold up to \$6.25 with cows up to \$4.75 for top and heifers \$4.00. Market ruled lower on liberal supplies, and more common and lightish offerings, but the yards were kept pretty well cleared. Prices showed a decline anywhere from 25c to 50c on the better kind with grassers considerably lower.

Veal calves sold from \$4.65 to \$5.25. Hogs, receipts for the first 6 days in June were 10,000 in excess of the corresponding days of last week and 40,000 less than the same period in 1901. Prices averaged steady for the week, but closed with a declining market. Top was \$7.45 compared with \$7.42½ for the previous week. Bulk of all hogs above 160 pounds sold at \$6.85 a \$7.35 as compared with \$6.75 a \$7.35 last week. Pigs weighing up to 150 pounds sold as high as \$6.60 with weights 110 pounds and under up to \$5.60.

Sheep receipts liberal and about 1,000 larger than last week and 2,000 less than one year ago. The market opened weak with spring lambs showing about steady, yearling lambs and ewes and Texans about 15c a 25c lower than the previous week. Top on spring lambs \$7.25; lambs \$5.00 a \$7.15; ewes \$5.25 a \$5.35; Texas \$3.60 a \$4.75; Arizona feeders \$3.25.

Packers purchases for the week as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3909	13577	2758
Fowler	601	6604	1460
Swift	4598	10828	1466
S. & S	1585	4367	1916
Cudahy	3133	9465	1754
Ruddy	473	44	385

HAY MARKET.

Owing to the luxuriant herbage and its spasmodic growth superinduced by the excessive rains during the past few weeks, the hay product has received a set back. While prices have not changed materially on the better grades, the worst grades have suffered a decline. The market on all grades above No. 2, ruled steady for the week, with a temporary rise occasioned on Friday, by the light receipts. Low grades are a slow sale and demand poor, with lowering prices. Timothy hay closed the week with a better feeling, but prices unchanged. Mixed hay, clover, straw and alfalfa were poor sellers, with little demand and sales few. Total receipts for the week of hay and straw were 149 cars against 144 last week. Of this number 93 cars were prairie hay for this week as compared with 88 cars for the corresponding time last week.

RANGE OF PRICES.

Timothy—Choice, \$11.50 a 12; No. 1, \$10.50 a 11; No. 2, \$8 a 10; No. 3, \$6 a 8.
Clover, mixed—No. 1, \$9 a 10.50; No. 2, \$7 a 8.50; pure clover \$7 a 9.
Prairie—Choice, \$10.50 a 11; No. 1, \$9 a 10; No. 2, \$7 a 9.50; No. 3, \$5.50 a 6.50; No. 4, \$4 a 5.
Alfalfa—\$6 a 10.50.
Straw—\$3.50 a 3.75.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS.

For the year up to and including June 6, there were at the Kansas City Stock Yards:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Cattle	533,381	670,509	677,804
Calves	19,519	18,407	17,831
Hogs	1,099,476	1,703,208	1,427,207
Sheep	302,384	439,631	389,771
Horses & M	39,972	46,528	39,290

For 6 days in June, the total receipts at the Kansas City Stock Yards were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep	Horses & M
1902	22,600	1,400	44,600	17,400	621
1901	29,400	1,700	84,100	18,700	901

HIDE MARKET.

Hide market for the week ending June 6, ruled steady with a fair demand. Green salted hides, Nos. 1 and 2, all around, 7½c; side brand 35 lbs and up, 6½; side brand, under 35 lbs, 5c; bulls and stags, 7½c; green uncured, 1c per lb less, and part cured, ½c per lb less than cured; branded or badly grubby kips, 4c; glue stock, 4c; green horse hides, large, \$2.75 a 3; medium, \$2.50, and small, \$1.25 a 1.50; ponies, \$1 a 1.25; dry flint butcher hides, 16 lbs and up, 14 a 15c; dry flint fallen, 16 lbs and up, 12½ a 13c; under 16 lbs, 11c; dry salt, 11c; dry glue, 7c; sheep pelts, green 40 a 75c; sheep pelts, dry flint, 8 a 9c per lb; tallow, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c. Wool market steady, Missouri medium 15½ a 17c; light fine 12 a 14c; heavy fine 10 a 12c; Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory and similar wools, medium 13 a 15c; light fine 11 a 13c, heavy fine 9 a 11c; burry 2 a 4c; less than clear depending upon the amount of burrs in the wool.

T. N. James, of Gilman Reed & Co., returned from a ten days absence to Pittsburg, Pa., where he went to visit

a sick sister. He says that everything in the east is looking fine, and that prospects were never better.

Roasting Oxen Whole.

The rural mind cannot, apparently, free itself from the traditional idea that the roasting of an ox whole must be included in any program of high festivity, if due honor is to be done to the occasion. Already several small towns have signified their resolve to celebrate the coronation in that ancient manner, and it seems to accord with the popular wish. It may be doubted, nevertheless, whether any who partake of the ill-cooked fare will remain of that opinion. Large animals subjected to the barbarous process are, as they must be, done to a cinder outside and nearly raw inside. By the time the heat has penetrated to the center, the exterior coating of flesh is burned to brick hardness, and has no flavor of meat nor the least nourishment left in it. From this utilitarian standpoint, therefore, there is nothing to be said for reviving the old practice. It is in watching the cooking that the chief pleasure lies; there is something both grand and novel in seeing a mighty carcass dealt with by fire en masse. That spectacle stirs up the rustic imagination, and remains fixed in the memory long after all the other accompaniments are forgotten. It is something to boast of in long after years that on a certain occasion the village oracle saw "with his own eyes" an ox roasted whole, and he will mendaciously vow that he never tasted better food in his life. To have had such an abnormal experience as that gives consequence to the narrator and the younger members of his little community. It may be fairly claimed, therefore, that the waste of good food in the present is more than balanced by the treasures of memory it leaves behind.—London Globe.

"In crossing the Colorado desert in Arizona one sees a frightful monument to the folly of a man who thought he could drive cattle across the desert with such speed that water would be unnecessary," said a western traveler to a reporter for the Washington Post. "More than 20,000 carcasses lie at The Pools in that desert. Thirty years ago an extensive cattleman, who was not familiar with the great desert of the southwest, thought it would be no barrier to his plan of taking cattle across it from the west into the grazing country. When the cattle reached The Pools, which are small lakes of foul alkali water, they were so crazed by thirst that they killed each other in their attempt to get at the water. The air in that country is so dry and the sun so hot that carcasses dry up instead of decomposing. As one approaches that great herd of dead animals the carcasses look as though they were poorly fed cattle. The hair has not fallen from the carcasses and they have maintained their original shape.

A Dutch woman over in Oklahoma recently set a hen on a dozen eggs and hatched 24 chickens. But Oklahoma is a prolific country; one man east of Goodwin has a mare with two mule colts and another man near the same place has a cow with two bull calves.—Higgins News.

[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.]



FOR MY LOVE'S SAKE.

For my love's sake I would be fair,
And good and true beyond compare;
I would be such, indeed, that he
Might whisper of me truthfully:
"No other one hath charms so rare."
I would my voice had tones so clear,
That it were sweet for men to hear
When I should sing some melody
For my love's sake.

Perchance I never shall be here [dear
That which would make me yet more
To him who loves me tenderly;
But I can live unselfishly,
(Oh, I could die, nor cringe with fear!)]
For my love's sake.

—MARGARET A. RICHARD
♦♦♦♦♦

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Aunt Mary acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend the Commencement of Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses, Washington, D. C. Of the twenty-two young ladies who graduate there this year, three are western girls, two from Kansas and one from Nebraska.

We extend a hand of friendliest greeting to "Woman's Realm in the Northwest," a new department edited by Grace Featherstone in The Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, Minn. It is thus that this high-class magazine marks another step in its progressive march. Already a favorite in the homes of the great Northwest, as well as a welcome visitor to many households outside its limits, this new department is bound to carry its fame to "wider fields beyond."

Considerable interest is being directed toward two young girls of Oregon, who are such experts on the range that no real cowboy can reach them. They dress as cowboys, even to overalls and spurs, take care of hundreds of horses, sheep and cattle, and keep up a standing offer of \$100 reward for "any cowboy who will perform any feat of horsemanship which they cannot equal or surpass." All of which is a great deal to be said of two girls of Oregon or elsewhere.

Thus far, only two articles received on the subject "What Can a Young Girl Do?" have been judged worthy of publication, and both of these come from Texas. What is the matter with our writers in Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma? Both of the prizewinning articles are published in this issue. In the beginning, five prizes were offered. As it now stands, three of the prizes are yet to be won. They will

be awarded to the writers of the three best articles received before July 15.

"The Sanctified Sisterhood" is the name of a peculiar company of women which began very humbly in the little town of Belton, Texas, and now has a permanent home in Washington, D. C. valued at little less than half a million dollars. As the name indicates, only women are eligible to membership in the "society", "community" or "colony" as it is variously called, and each one on entering surrenders all her worldly possessions to the common fund. In return they are assured a lifetime haven of peace and recreation with absolute relief from care and anxiety, and perfect immunity from life's responsibilities.

The most thrillingly interesting story lately written by a woman is Miss Ellen M. Stone's "Six Months Among Brigands," now running in McClure's Magazine. Herself the heroine, the whole American people the great factor in effecting her release, it is small wonder that this realistic tale is the story of the hour.

Second only to Miss Stone's story in its peculiar freshness is the very complete and authentic character sketch of John Alexander Dowie, "The Modern Elijah," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June. Whatever condemnation is heaped upon Dowie's head for his course in religious matters, his acumen in business matters can scarcely be denied. The hearts of womankind but recently were moved with sympathy for his only daughter, young Esther Dowie, who lost her life by the explosion of an alcohol lamp used in curling her hair. Though suffering intense agony for hours the only remedy offered was prayer by the Church in Zion City.

♦♦♦♦♦

WHAT CAN THE YOUNG GIRL DO?

(Awarded one year's subscription to Northwest Magazine.)

"What Can the Young Girl Do?" is the question. I do not enter the Woman's Department of this paper hoping to win a prize on this subject, but the question appeals to me in such a way that I cannot resist the temptation to "speak right out in meetin'" and say a word or two.

The first thing I would do were I a girl would be to form the habit of acting sensibly. "Why such a statement as this?" you are asking, no doubt. Because we notice the extreme scarcity of this style of femininity just now—sensible femininity. We do admire the good, old-fashioned girl, modest and reserved and entirely foreign to the ubiquitous, giddy, smirking kind that we see on the streets of every town we know. In saying she should be sensible, the whole ground is covered for the young girl, for the sensible girl will never have any trouble finding something to do to pass the time. If she wants to earn her way that kind of girl will find some avenue opening up to her. If she does not need to get and make money whereby to "keep the wolf from the door" she can find amusements in books, music, etc. If she wants to be of some use to the world, think of the good she might accomplish in charitable work. And charitable work does not always mean the expenditure of money. A kind word to the sorrowing, a Christ-like act to the downfallen, an effort to

make a better person of some one who is steeped in sin; these things are worth the while, and no sensible girl will try to refute the argument.

Then there is another side to the question. We have noticed that sensible girls are always too busy to have time to worry about nothing to do. It is never very long before these sensible ones fall into the way of home making, for the boys are looking for that kind. If the sensible girl does nothing more than preside over a happy home where love reigns supreme, she has done her part well and will receive the "plaudits of the throng" and the commendatory "Well done!" from the divine throne when the time comes for her to "shuffle off this mortal coil."
JOHN J.

♦♦♦♦♦

WHAT CAN A GIRL DO FOR AMUSEMENT?
(Awarded one year's subscription to Motherhood Magazine.)

Not being blessed with a vivid imagination I cannot evolve any very new or original theories in regard to my subject. I can only startle progressive people with my ante-diluvian views.

Girls, you will find life tolerable and pleasant enough when you have ceased to expect too much. It is impossible to live screwed up to concert pitch continually. Take pleasure in little, commonplace things; there is the secret of soul-satisfying happiness. To illustrate: If you cannot attend a grand opera, offer to manipulate the Sunday school organ. Listen to the bright-faced children sing a simple hymn with enthusiasm and try to be glad because you have helped to make them happy.

If you can teach yourself to be unselfish, ennui is half conquered. Take a brisk walk daily. With eyes open and mind receptive you will discover a number of hitherto undreamed of truths, world-wide, perhaps, in their significance, all around your home. A man who could not travel wrote a wonderful book about his own garden.

If you cannot drive out or entertain at pink teas, learn to cook your father a good square meal. Being a western girl, you are not likely to remain single, unless from choice, and when you are married you will find a thorough knowledge of the kitchen more important to marital happiness than a Vassar education.

You might keep a diary. I did, and it was great fun. I still spend a pleasant hour occasionally over those pages of ancient personal history. A long list of correspondents is another easily acquired blessing.

But why continue? The list of simple pleasures that lie waiting is almost endless. And when you have managed to entertain yourself until you are—say twenty, if you are fortunate enough to win the love of some good man, probably several degrees removed from a millionaire, marry him and the whole aspect of life will change so completely that I hardly dare refer to it thus lightly. Meanwhile,

"Be good, sweet maid, let those who will be clever,
Do noble deeds, not dream them all day long;
Then will life, death and the great forever.

Be one grand, sweet song."
—MRS. EDNA W. ALLEN.

TWO OLD VERSES PRIZED BY ALL WOMEN.

WOMAN.

O Woman! In our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made,
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!—
SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A TRUE WOMAN.

She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight;
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair,
Like twilight's too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn.
WM. WORDSWORTH.

♦♦♦♦♦

INVALID COOKERY.

Dear Aunt Mary: Like Mrs. Connet, I am indescribably grateful for the column on Invalid Cookery, and like her I send in two good recipes:

ARROWROOT CUSTARD.

One pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful arrowroot, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one egg. Reserve a little of the cold milk to mix with the arrowroot. Place rest of milk on stove to boil. Beat the egg, add the sugar and beat well again, then add the moistened arrowroot and beat together thoroughly. Pour the mixture into the boiling milk and stir until well scalded. Any flavoring may be used. Pour into small cups and serve when cold.

PORRIDGE OF MILK.

Boil a pint of sweet new milk. Add a little salt. Make a smooth paste of sifted flour and a little cold milk and stir into the boiling milk. The paste should be very smooth and the thickened milk should be stirred constantly to prevent lumps forming. This is excellent in cases of summer complaint and kindred ailments of children. Older invalids may prefer it with more salt and a little pepper.

—MRS. N. O. H.

♦♦♦♦♦

BAKED RICE.

Rice is so readily digested that it makes a very desirable food for invalids who are not forbidden foods containing much starch. It must be remembered that rice contains a great deal of starch, and many stomachs cannot bear its use at all. However, it is ordinarily an ideal food, especially when prepared as follows: Wash well two-thirds of a cupful of rice, that kind being best which has large, full grains. Put the rice in a pudding dish with three cups of water and one of cream or milk and a small quantity of salt. Bake one hour in an oven hot enough to bake bread. The cooked grains will be creamy, tender and almost perfect in shape, and almost white as snow, though the top will not be hurt if it has baked a golden brown. Serve with butter and shaved maple sugar beaten together, with a flavoring of nutmeg.

AUNT BLANCHE.

♦♦♦♦♦

NUT SANDWICHES.

Nowadays nuts are being much recommended by physicians. It is claimed by some that nuts should take the place of meats on the menus of both sick and well. Any kind of nuts may be used in sandwiches, but a sandwich of peanuts is most liked in our family. Roll the nuts fine and spread on thin slices of buttered bread. (The butter

ould be spread before slicing.) For the peanut sandwich, simply a sprinkling of salt may be added, and for others a little celery, also a spoonful of sweet cream may be added to each slice.

MRS. MARY R.

MULLED BUTTERMILK.

Dear Aunt Mary:—Permit me to add Mulled Buttermilk to your Invalid Cookery recipes. It is easily assimilated and very good for invalids and children. The ingredients are one pint of buttermilk, one egg, sugar and flavoring. Beat the egg, add it to the buttermilk, then boil a few minutes. Sweeten and flavor. If convenient, use maple sugar. There is no more healthful sweetening.

OLIVIA CRANE.

APPLE WATER.

Pour a cup of boiling water on a large roasted apple, mashed fine. Let stand one hour at almost boiling heat. Strain, sweeten as slightly as possible and yet suit the taste. Serve cold.

M. INGLEHURST.

Swine Growing, Hog Cholera, and the "Gorn Stalk Disease" in Iowa.

Mr. Charles E. Kiddle, Monona Co., Ia., writes substantially as follows: "I intend to engage in the swine growing business and would be glad to have any information on the subject the P. F. may give. What breed or breeds are best. I want to grow pork for the Chicago market; but may in time engage in raising stock swine or breeders should circumstances seem favorable. The custom here is to breed young sows, say 8 months old, to boars of the same age. They have them to farrow during April and May and sometimes in June. They raise only one litter from them, then fatten and market them, and so on from year to year. I came here from Ohio less than a year ago. A relative of mine had 40 sows to farrow last Spring and he raised 175 pigs from them. They weigh now from 50 to 150 pounds, and perhaps some of them 200. This man is considered a very successful farmer. He owns 600 acres of farming land, has a fine farming outfit, with splendid buildings, and he started in with \$200 thirty-five years ago. He says that in his opinion hog cholera is mostly caused by filth about the hog yards and pens. He has had a severe loss of hogs by cholera only twice during the thirty-five years, losing over 200 head at one time. He also had 20 head of steers to die of what he supposed to be 'corn stalk disease.' On a post mortem examination he found stalks packed in the stomach and almost dry. He feels sure that it was caused by lack of drinking water for the animals, as they ceased dying when attacked if they had plenty of water. There were two attacks of the disease in stalk fields 1½ miles apart. Each of those fields was scarce of water. He experienced no trouble in stalk fields which were well supplied with water. But to return to my hog queries. I will ask if it would pay me to subscribe for a swine paper, or to get a book on the subject? If so, what suitable paper and book can you name? Long live the P. F! I could scarcely get along without it." In regard to breeds, the Berksbiros, Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites are all excellent; but the two first named

are the prevailing breeds in the West. Your future success depends very largely upon the quality of the hogs you may select as your initial breeders. Do not be deceived by flaming handbills or other advertisements claiming all the best qualities in any breed or strain of swine, as "Perfection Chief," "Perfect Perfection," "Best of All," etc. Such strains have usually been bred down so fine that much of their original vigor has departed. Often they will not produce more than two to four pigs at a litter. They have been bred to show, not to produce. Shun show animals. If you are not well enough acquainted with hogs to know exactly what you want, decide on what breed you will handle then take some qualified man with you to help you select from some farmer's herd of pedigreed hogs, first ascertaining their productive capacity for two or three generations back. Select animals of good constitution, growthy disposition, good heart girth, assuring plenty of living room and power, rather long and deep body with well rounded hams and strong legs. It is hogs of this description that are the best feeders and big producers. I would not purchase a hog for a breeder unless I could be assured that that particular strain, when mature, had been in the habit for several generations immediately previous of regularly producing 8 to 12 pigs at a litter. I can have no patience with such a breeder as I read of in a Western paper recently, who had bred in-and-in and down so finely that his sows would drop but two or three pigs at a litter. He attempted to justify himself by saying: "What of that? I get from \$50 to \$150 each for my pigs on account of their fine breeding, and that is more money than anybody else gets for a litter of a dozen or even two dozen." Such breeders are to be shunned. Early breeding of sows has a tendency to breeding downwards. The pigs would be less vigorous than if from mature sows. It might be profitable to do it just once and then fatten and market both pigs and sow, to fill up with fresh stock from mature sows and thus continue the process. Very young breeding of any domestic animals, if persisted in, is deleterious to their vigor and stamina. Pigs from mature sows pushed with feed judiciously so they will dress close around 200 in seven months and then be marketed, is the acme of sensible or scientific pork growing. Your friend who has 175 last Spring's pigs, weighing from 50 to 150 each, except only he is growing them for breeders, evinces no skill at all in pork growing. He must have feed to throw away, dear as it is. He should have made them weigh 200 long ago and the resulting pork be in the Eastern or European markets by this time. Always "push" pigs designed for pork, but push them right. Yes; get a swine paper and swine book and study them carefully. The American Swineherd, Chicago, a monthly, at 50 cents a year, is a good paper for you to get. As to a book, "Swine Husbandry," by Coburn, is probably as good as any. The price is \$1.50. It can be had of The Farmer Co. As to the source of hog cholera, your friend is mistaken. It does not come of filth, but from a specific germ. It will attack hogs wherever it comes in contact with them, either in a dirty

pen or field, or in "my lady's parlor," as it were; but it is more likely to harbor among filth than cleanliness, as the germs of small pox are more likely to harbor in the slums of cities than they are in palatial residences. Sanitary environment does not cause swine to be immune from cholera nor persons from small pox. In either case cleanliness is only a safeguard in quite a limited measure, but always advisable. As to the "corn stalk disease" in cattle, your friend's opinion is also lame. This is a much mooted question at present. Most veterinarians and stockmen where the disease prevails have their theories about it; but no sooner does anyone advance a "sure cause" for it than others jump up and refute it with incontestible facts. Thus the "lack of water" theory, as well as the "corn smut" and "poisonous weeds" theories have been overthrown time and again and buried beyond resurrection. The fact is, that no authentic cause has yet been established. It is hidden, unknown. But common sense teaches us that it is best to give cattle all the good drinking water they want, especially when on dry feed like corn stalks.—The Practical Farmer.

A Kafir Corn Diet for Calves.

Twenty head of grade Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus calves were purchased by the Kansas experiment station during April and May a year ago. The feed of these calves was gradually changed to skim milk with as much grain as they would eat, composed of a mixture of whole and ground kafir corn. It was found that the calves would eat the ground kafir corn when from ten days to two weeks of age and would begin to eat the whole kafir corn when from three to four weeks old. On June 19 these calves were divided into two lots as nearly equal as possible, the lot to receive ground kafir corn weighing 1,570 pounds or 157 pounds to each calf and the one to receive whole kafir corn weighed 1,577 pounds or 157.7 pounds a head.

Each lot was fed all the skim milk, grain and hay they would eat without scouring. The roughness for both lots consisted of prairie hay only until the calves were twelve weeks old. Alfalfa was then added gradually and for a time constituted one-half of the roughness fed and later supplanted the prairie hay altogether. Fresh water and salt were available at all times. For the 112 days under experiment, these ten calves consumed 14,748 pounds of skim milk, 1394 pounds of ground kafir corn, 2,381 pounds of prairie hay, 125 pounds of alfalfa hay. The total gain of the lot during the experiment was 1,580 pounds or 1.41 pounds daily for each calf. With skim milk at fifteen cents per cwt—plus grain at fifty cents per cwt—plus three cents a bushel or six cents per cwt for grinding—and hay at \$4 a ton, the feed-cost of raising these calves amounted to \$47.37 or \$4.73 a head. The cost per cwt of grain is as follows: Skim milk \$1.40, grain \$0.49, roughness \$1.10; total \$2.99.

The second lot of calves consumed 14,620 pounds of skim milk, 1,641 pounds of whole Kafir corn, 2,381 pounds of prairie hay, 125 pounds of orchard grass hay and 5,982 pounds of alfalfa hay. The total gain was 1,406

pounds or 1.26 pounds daily for each calf. The feed cost amounted to \$47.09 or \$4.70 a head. The cost per cwt of gain was as follows: Skim \$1.56, grain \$0.58, roughness \$1.20; total \$3.34. Comparing the two lots it will be noticed that the whole Kafir corn lot consumed 257 pounds more grain but 240 pounds less of alfalfa hay and made 74 pounds less gain. There were a large number of grains in the case of the whole Kafir corn lot that passed through the calves undigested.

This experiment indicates that better and more economical gains are made from ground Kafir corn than from the whole grain. Nevertheless, if a man is so situated that he cannot grind Kafir corn, very fair gains can be made with the whole seed. Again, it is possible to feed the ground Kafir corn the first two or three months and then gradually change to the whole. The weekly weights and gains show that the calves receiving whole Kafir corn gained nearly as well the last five weeks of experiment as those receiving the ground Kafir corn. It is best to feed ground Kafir corn until the calf is three or four months old, then if it is more convenient or economical the whole Kafir corn may be substituted.

In a Fearful Plight.

London, June 2.—Cabling from Sidney, N. S. W., the correspondent there of the Daily Mail gives an account of the terrible drouth from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia is now suffering.

The correspondent says that the losses in stock in Australia since 1899 amounts to \$75,000,000. Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by thousands, and there the state governments are providing them with relief.

The only districts that have escaped the drouth are the northern rivers district of New South Wales and parts of the Riverina district.

The situation has been aggravated by the federal duties on fodder, which prevents importation. Owing to the expense of fodder, the firm which had the contract has abandoned the hauling of the mail in Queensland, the cost of the transportation having risen from £6,000 to £30,000 annually.

The sheep are dying by the million, continues the correspondent, and even the rabbits are starving.

Animals have stripped the bark from the trees for food.

A common method of treating exhausted horses is to slit the animal's palate with a knife; the horse is revived by swallowing his own blood. Numbers of "Sundowners" and "Swagmen" have been found dead by the waysides. The governments are doing everything possible to alleviate these conditions, but meteorologists despair of an early change in the weather conditions.

Texas cattlemen have been awarded 375,000 acres of grazing land in the Kiowa and Comanche country. The average rental per acre per annum is 33 cents and the lease runs three years from July 1st of this year.

There is said to be a great scarcity of harvest hands in Eastern Oklahoma. So many new railroads are building and work is so plentiful that it is going to be a hard matter to get enough help to harvest the immense crop.

STOCK BRANDS.

One cut, 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.



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.

18 on left hip.

V On left hip or shoulder.

O On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

H On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



P. O. Address, Grand Day County, Oklahoma.

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

Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.

7 on left thigh.

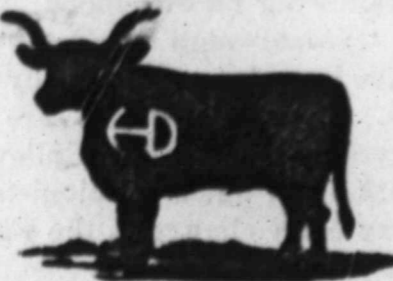
T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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

Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma. Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



10 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, I.aa.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

EARMARKS: 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, on left shoulder horses. Range same as cattle.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

I On Left Hip.

7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

T On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

LS On right side, seven under bit each ear.

W On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

V On right shoulder.

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