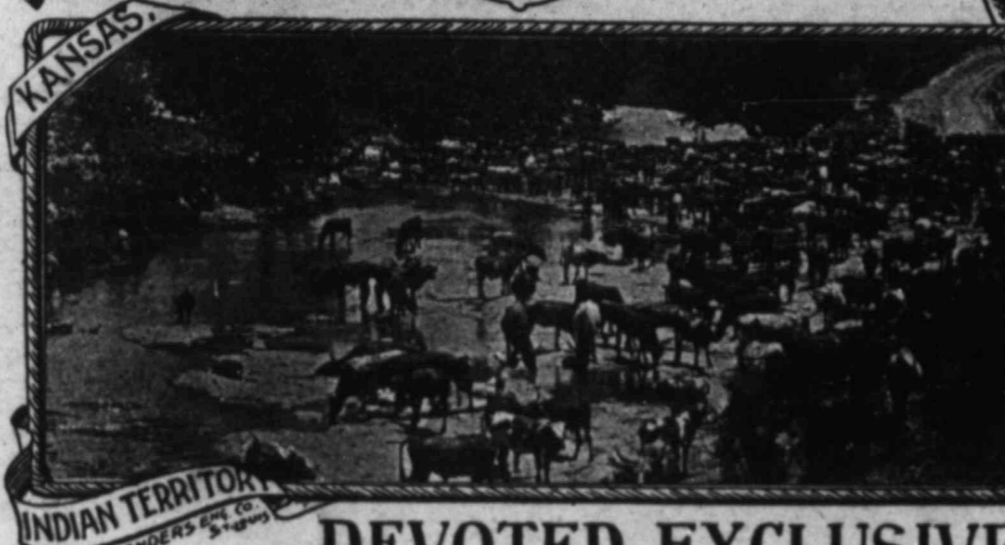


# The LIVESTOCK

Historical Society  
1917-1918



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eighth Year  
Number 21

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, Feb. 15, 1908.

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



MARKETING BROOMCORN ON THE STREET, WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

### Irrigation.

The Division of Hydrography of the U. S. Geological Survey, is in charge of Mr. F. H. Newell, is taking up the matter of irrigation in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The work has been put in charge of Prof. Chas. N. Gould, of the University of Oklahoma at Norman. He is interested in securing any information possible regarding the matter. At the present time he is attempting to secure the records of all the wells in this

region, both deep and shallow. Particularly as to the depth to water, kind of water, kind of rock passed through, cost of well, etc. Arrangements have been made with the department of chemistry for the analysis of water. Anyone desiring to know what substances are found in their well or spring water, will write Prof. Gould, and he will send directions for shipping. All expenses, such as express charges of analysis, will be paid by the government and the results of the analysis will be sent to the person sending the water.

### Fire at Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 4.—Fire that started in the Lion store, dealers in general merchandise here this morning caused a loss of \$250,000. Insurance about one-third of loss. The entire stock and building of the Lion store was consumed entailing a loss of more than \$175,000. Another fire in frame building on Broadway at the same time caused additional loss. Fire apparatus was sent in by El Reno and Guthrie and at 11:30 the fire which for a time threatened the city was under control.

### Floney in Alfalfa.

From the McPherson Republican: Alva Crandel, a farmer near Little River, has 130 acres of alfalfa. He let the second crop go to seed and it made four bushels to an acre, or 550 bushels, which is worth \$10 per bushel or \$5,200 or \$40 per acre. He will get two cuttings, which will make him about 200 tons of hay worth \$5 per ton, or \$1,000, a total \$6,200—this on land which was bought a few years ago for less than \$10 per acre.



**OKLAHOMA CATTLEMEN.**

**Convention Crowds the City—Officers Elected for the Year.**

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 11.—The Oklahoma Live Stock Association has taken the town. There is a large attendance of members, and the town is thronged with visitors.

Officers were elected, as follows: George W. Carr, Stone, Okla., president; George W. Crowell, Alva, vice-president; John J. Gerlach, Woodward, treasurer; W. E. Bolton, Woodward, secretary.

**Some Things New for all our Readers.**

Vegetables Peaches. A superb fruit, grows in 80 days. Not one of our readers should miss the valuable Novelty by A. T. Cook on page

**A Quarantine on Horses.**

Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge for the bureau of animal industry, is in receipt of copies of an order issued by the secretary of agriculture under date of January 20, in regard to the transportation of horses affected with maladie du coit. Maladie du coit is an infectious venereal disease of horses recently brought to this country from France, and it is very difficult to stamp out. It exists among the horses in the counties of Dawes, Box Butte, Sheridan and Cherry, in Nebraska; and in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations and in the counties of Custer and Fall River, in South Dakota. It is a violation of law, the order recites, to receive for transportation, or to transport any horses affected with this disease from any state or territory to any other state or territory in the United States. It is ordered that no horses shall be offered for shipment or be transported, driven, trailed or otherwise removed from any of the counties above named unless they have been inspected by an agent of the bureau of animal industry and accompanied by a clean bill of health.

Mr. Overton Morris, of Harris, Mo., owner of the famous Model Herefords has just shipped to Mr. Thornton Hamilton, the banker of Cuero South Texas three grand young Herefords one bull, Confidence and two heifers, Miss Simpson and Model-City. The last named one a member of the triumphant calf herd shown by Mr. Harris last year. Mr. Harris and Mr. Hamilton had no personal acquaintance and the entire deal was consummated through the mails. The calves were shipped by freight crated singly. A like transaction was recorded a few weeks ago when Mr. Harris sold twelve young Herefords to Mr. John H. Sullivan, of Temple, Texas. These last named cattle at the experiment station at Columbia, Mo., where they have all undergone the inoculation against Texas fever and they will go forward to their owner in next month. Texas men are not slow to get the best and these are not the first of these famous Herefords from this farm to go to Texas. Mr. Harris has shown the Champion herd of Herefords, champions over all beef breeds and over all America for the past two years.

**\$18.50** **\$18.00** **\$8.30** **\$8** **\$28.75** **\$9.95** **\$10.50** **50c**

for this new harness, cut from self-sewing machine, made by 12 1/2 ft. Best Buck & Trunk Co. 98 styles to pick from. Single harness \$4.45 to \$11.00. Double \$7.00 to \$14.00.

for this 12 ft. all steel disc harrow; has genuine Laidlaw bumpers. Dust proof oil tubes. **The Most Perfect Made.** We have other style ones for \$13.25. We save you about 1/2 in price.

steel lever harrow, cuts 10 ft.; 60 teeth. Selection. **\$2.10**

Mathews New Model garden drill, large size with 11 tools. **\$4.75** only, same price as above. If you want a garden tool, write us.

Calumet check row planter with automatic reel and 80 rods wire. Never miss a drop in hills and a line. We challenge the world with this planter. Write us for trial.

for this 2 horse cultivator. Reels at \$15 to \$18. **\$15.95** for riding cultivator. Seven styles, 25 combinations. **Most Wonderful Cultivator Bargains ever offered. Also Plows.**

One-Horse Corn, Bean and Garden Seeder. Drops in hills and drills 1 1/2 acres a day. **\$10.50**

**80c** Crank Seeder, rows wheat, oats and grass seed 4 to 10 acres an hour. Five other styles. Send for catalogue.

**Send for Our Catalogue** It has 622 pages, size 8 1/2 x 11 inches. Postage 15c, but if you will cut this ad out and send it to us we will mail the catalog **FREE.** **MARVIN SMITH CO.,** 53-57-59 N. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**AN ELEGANT REPRODUCTION OF A CHARMING \$75,000.00 Painting Given Away**



Reduced Engraving "THE VILLAGE WEDDING" Full Size 25 by 38 Inches

FOR several years the publishers of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION have been searching for something, to give to their subscribers, that would ECLIPSE ANYTHING EVER OFFERED BY ANY PUBLISHING-HOUSE IN THE WORLD. At last, at great expense, they are able to make it possible for every home in America to possess a magnificent and faithful reproduction of one of the most remarkable paintings ever produced by mortal man in this or any other age. It secured for the artist the honor of immediate admission to the ranks of the Royal Academy. The original painting was shown all over Europe, and thousands upon thousands of people gazed upon it with rapture. It was quickly bought up for \$75,000.00, and placed in the position of honor in one of the most celebrated galleries in Europe, and no American money yet offered has been able to secure it for this country. The whole picture fascinates one with its absolute accuracy to life. Every figure in itself alone is a study that would make a wonderful picture. Every face is alive with the spirit of action. It is a picture of mirth and merriment; a picture to bring sunshine into every home and the heart of every one who gazes upon it. You cannot tell our engraving from the only other authorized reproduction, which sells in Europe for \$18.00 (eighteen dollars). Our exquisite reproduction is 25 by 38 inches, including margin, the exact size of the costly European engraving, and will be a splendid addition to the art collection of any home, whether framed or hung without framing, a fashion now so much in vogue.

**WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION** This magazine is edited and made up in the city of New York, the leading literary and art center of America. It contains the most timely illustrated articles, the most beautiful illustrations, the best short stories, the most popular serial stories, the most practical household departments, the best of everything desirable for a home magazine. It is printed on the finest paper, has 44 to 60 large pages, 11 by 16 inches. The twelve numbers will contain more than one thousand beautiful illustrations. Each month it carries a message of help, profit, pleasure, education, culture and refinement to over two million readers. Its editors and contributors are the most popular American writers. It is altogether the cleanest, brightest, handsomest, choicest and best of American home magazines.

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# The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO  
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

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QUANAH PARKER.

## Quanah Parker, the Civilized Indian.

[By H. D. Correll, in Pittsburg Dispatch.]

South of the Wichita mountains and near the base of that rugged peak, Mt. Sheridan, in the territory of Oklahoma, stands a large house more imposing than the others on the thousands of acres that lie in front of it. Its red roof, emblazoned by large white stars, may be seen for miles as it stands like a sentinel at the foot of these trackless and treeless mountains of stone. As the traveler approaches he discerns tents spread around the house and when he reaches it finds all inclosed by a barbed wire fence almost ten feet in height. Within this enclosure dwells Quanah Parker, the famous chief of a famous tribe of Indians, the Comanches. Once the war-loving chief of a savage tribe, now the peace-loving leader of a civilized band of 1,500 Indians.

The story of Quanah's early life is one of the touching narratives recorded in the early history of this country. It was directly from the lips of the old warrior, while sitting in his house surrounded by a few of his braves, that the writer heard the story of his life, told with that tender pathos that only an Indian can use. The English he used was broken and his vocabulary limited, but he willingly, without many questions recounted the interesting incidents of his life. All the while he sat straight upon his chair. His Indian costume, long since lain aside, was supplanted by a suit of blue serge and patent leather shoes. His long black hair, the pride of the Comanches, hung in two plats, one over each

shoulder. His face, wrinkled by age and bronzed by Western winds and Southern sun, had the appearance of unusual intelligence and bore every Indian characteristic:

As early as 1835, Noconah, father of Quanah and chief of the southern branch of the Comanche tribe, led a party of 800 warriors southward from their camping grounds, near the Wichitas, to make a raid on the whites living in Texas. They burned houses and killed many people. Among their captives was a little girl about seven years of age, who gave her name as Cynthia Ann Parker. She was well cared for by her Indian captors, and grew to womanhood white by birth but an Indian in language and habits. She was the pride of the tribe and became the wife of Noconah. She was the mother of two boys, the older one bearing the name of Quanah, the subject of our sketch. With her children and Noconah she lived several years

on Elk creek, not far from Quanah's present residence, till he was eight years old.

Among the Comanches it was customary to go at certain seasons toward the southwest on hunting expeditions. Thither they now went taking Quanah and his mother with them. While enjoying the glories of the hunt they came upon some cowboys and soldiers, led by Governor Ross of Texas. A battle ensued and the mother of Quanah was captured by the whites and taken southward with them.

One day not long after this battle Noconah called his son, Quanah, to

old enough to fight or enter the council of the braves. At this time the Indians were camped on north fork of Red river, and their leaders were holding a council with the officers of the United States Army. It was then for the first time in his life that Quanah saw white men. While the council was in progress one of the officers told of a white woman who had been captured from the Indians. He told that she had been taken to a government post and could talk no English, but gave her name, Cynthia Ann Parker. Her father, Ben Parker, was found, and she was restored to her parents.



QUANAH'S WIVES.

him and told him all this concerning his mother. He told him with sorrow, for the old man mourned the loss of his wife even as bitterly as her father had mourned the loss of his daughter years before.

No more did he hear of his mother till he was about 16 years old, not yet

But she could not talk to them, she could not forget her Indian life, and above all could not forget those two boys whom she had raised and whom she loved. Over her life there hung a cloud, and when she retired at night her parents heard her mournful sobs. Her health declined. Her people would ask her what was the matter, and if she wanted to go back to live with the Indians. She would always answer: "No. Want children." By and by she was able to describe her children, and the description was sent to the army posts. It bore one important fact that identified Quanah; that of a scar on the right arm where the medicine men had placed medicine, an operation similar to vaccination. It was this description that was read in the council. The Indians replied that one of the boys was there. Hear the process of identification in Quanah's own dialect:

"Boys all playing together. Playing with the boys, me. All some distance from the council, Old man (Continued on page 11.)



QUANAH'S HOME.



**Scab or Itch in Cattle.**

Press Bulletin No. 118. Veterinary Department, Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Scab or itch, sometimes called mange, of cattle is caused by a minute mite *Psoroptes communis* var. *bovis* that lives upon the surface of the skin and burrows in the epidermis. It does not attack other animals than cattle, although scab of sheep is caused by a similar parasite.

Symptoms.—Scab or itch does not trouble cattle to a noticeable extent during the grazing season, when they are doing well on grass. Close observation is required to detect the disease in a bunch of cattle, but as soon as they are placed on dry feed, and cold weather sets in, the disease appears, and, if the cattle are not doing well, in an aggravated form. Scab usually attacks young cattle, calves, yearlings, and two year-olds, but may attack cattle of any age if they are "out of condition." The first symptom noticed is an intense itching of the skin, usually in the region of the neck or shoulders. The animals lick themselves, dig at the skin with their teeth or horns, rub against posts or barbed wire, often tearing the skin until it bleeds. The disease gradually spreads along the back, sides, and outside of legs, but does not attack the inside of the legs, thighs, or thin skin of the abdomen. In the early stages the coat looks rough; there is a scurvy condition of the skin; the scurf becomes mixed with a gummy exudate and forms crusts in the hair, sometimes one-half inch thick; the hair then comes off or is rubbed off the badly affected area, leaving bald patches of thick, calloused, wrinkled skin. These patches often show first and prominently on the top of the neck, as if the neck had been calloused from wearing a yoke. After the hair comes off the parasites leave that part and the hair grows in again. Animals suffering from scab present a dejected and debilitated appearance and fall away rapidly in flesh; they do not eat well and spend a great deal of time and energy in scratching themselves.

Scab spreads quite rapidly through a bunch of cattle, especially if the cattle are not doing well. Six or eight weeks after the disease first makes its appearance is sufficient time to disseminate the disease pretty thoroughly. Thrifty, vigorous animals resist infection longer than others, and recover more quickly under treatment than debilitated animals. The disease is spread by direct contact and by contact with infected posts, feed-racks, walls, etc., against which infected animals have rubbed. The mites will live from a week to ten days in protected places but are killed quickly by direct sunlight.

By scraping off some of the scabs, and especially the epidermis, from the infected part and placing the material in a clean, dry glass bottle, in a few hours minute white specks, barely visible to the naked eye, can be observed crawling on the inner surface of the bottle. By the aid of a hand lens these mites can be easily recognized.

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

Treatment.—As soon as the disease is discovered in a bunch of cattle the affected animals should be isolated and the infected quarters and rubbing posts disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Affected animals should be well fed and cared for and be salted with a mixture of one pound of flowers of sulphur mixed with ten pounds of common salt. To cure the disease, external treatment must be applied. If a large number of cattle are affected, the most satisfactory method is to build a dipping vat, through which the animals must swim in the dip used to destroy the mites. The vat should be forty feet long. Efficient remedies used for external application are some of the coal tar products, such as Car-sul, Chloro-naphtholeum, Zenoleum, Creolin, etc.; these are used in two and one-half per cent solutions with water; that is, one part of the medicine to forty parts of water. A very effective and cheap dip is composed of lime and sulphur in the following proportions:

Flowers of sulphur.....21 pounds.  
Unslacked lime.....16½ pounds.  
Water.....100 gallons.

Stake the lime to form a thick paste, sift in the flowers of sulphur and stir well; put this mixture in a kettle with twenty-five or thirty gallons of water and boil for thirty minutes at least; two hours is better. The chocolate looking mass is allowed to settle, the clear liquid is drawn off and water enough is added to make one hundred gallons. All dips are more effective when used warm, from 100 to 110 degrees F. Animals should be kept in the dip about two minutes, or until the scabs are thoroughly saturated. A second dipping in two weeks will kill any mites that may have hatched from the egg after the first dipping. One dipping, if thoroughly done, is usually sufficient, however, to free a bunch of cattle from this disease.

Where only a few animals are affected, hand treatment can be resorted to, but it should be thoroughly done. The remedies can be applied with scrubbing brushes, cloths or sponges, and all scabs and crusts should be thoroughly saturated. The remedy should be applied warm, as in dipping. In dipping or hand treating, warm, sunny days should be selected for treating the animals.

Cattle scab is rather common in some parts of the Great Plains region and stockmen in purchasing cattle should be cautious about getting animals affected with this disease. While the death loss is usually not high the loss of flesh, general deterioration and annoyance resulting from this disease is considerable. Cattle that have been treated should be carefully watched for reappearance of the disease, especially when taken off of grass the next season. N. S. MAYO.

**J. L. Pryor, a Gage Banker, in The Capital City.**

State Capital Clippings:

J. L. Pryor, cashier of the Bank of Gage, is a prominent Woodward county visitor in the city. He was a State Capital caller yesterday afternoon. Gage is almost the last town on the Western Oklahoma border, before stepping over into the Panhandle of

Texas. Mr. Pryor says "There is only one more town between us and Texas, but we are just as true Oklahomans there as you could find in the territory. Gage is progressing nicely and we believe will make an excellent town."

**JOHNSTON OF RALSTON.**

A prominent Pawnee county republican in the city yesterday was Attorney D. Frank Ralston, the man who placed Bird S. McGuire in nomination at the Enid convention. Mr. Johnston is here watching legislative grind and says the town of Ralston is advancing rapidly. It is being particularly favored by the Santa Fe in its Eastern Oklahoma extension from Newkirk to Pauls Valley.

**CHANGING COUNTY LINES.**

Editor Salter of the Carmen Headlight is in Lawton and when asked by the Daily Enterprise man about the proposed division of Woods county in which he resides he said that it was only a scheme of some towns without resources that wanted to be county seats and some politicians who were deservedly without jobs. It is his opinion that the legislature has no authority to change county lines created by act of congress.

**BOGGS MISSION HERE.**

Mr. George C. Boggs, cashier of the Asher State Bank, Asher, was in the city recently for the purpose of filing articles of incorporation for the bridge company which is to construct a wagon bridge across the South Canadian river at Asher. The bridge will be operated as a toll bridge, and will connect Asher and South Pottawatomie county with the Chickasaw county. The following are the incorporators: J. C. Milner of Asher; Reid Riggins, Asher; George G. Boggs Asher; I. A. Smith, Tecumseh; B. F. Hamilton, Shawnee. The company is capitalized at \$20,000; which is divided into 400 shares of \$50 each. The Canadian river at this point has a rock bed, and has been for a number of years the main crossing place, for a distance of thirty miles up and down the river, for which reason it was also selected by Rock Island for a railroad bridge on the extension of the Rock Island line south from Asher to Dallas, Texas, work on which is to begin soon.

**WILL BE A HARD FIGHT.**

One bill which is expected to precipitate a hard fight is that extending the herd laws over all of Oklahoma. It is now being drawn and will be introduced in this legislature. This bill will require every man to keep up or take care of his own cattle or hogs so that they may not run at large. A big lobby, it is alleged, is already here to fight it. The hog raisers in the Wichita mountains to the measure because it deprives them of the rich mast in the forests there and the cattlemen of western Oklahoma oppose it for the reason that it knocks them out of the use of the big ranges in their part. Governor Ferguson recommended this law in his message.—Oklahoma State Capital.

The Oklahoma City street car lines are now running trolley cars. The initial trip of the first car was made Sunday, February 1.

**Elimination of Chance in Business**

The 10 million dollars which the Santa Fe plans to spend in avoiding a heavy grade in New Mexico is not to be risked on a bare chance that the investment will pay. The company's engineers have figured that the saving in fuel, burned and in other operating expenses will pay the interest on 10 million dollars in 4 per cent bonds. This businesslike way of procedure is typical of modern methods.

Years ago, when enterprises were new, there was far more haphazard work than to-day. It was impossible to proceed on any other basis, because data were lacking. But operations now have been systematized. The experience of years is not wasted. The sources of revenue and of expenditure are analyzed and classified so that the managers have something definite on which to base their estimates. One railroad that is building branch lines in Oklahoma, for instance before any work is done, sends a corps of inspectors through the country. Detailed reports are made on elaborate blanks furnished for the purpose. The thirty-six sections of each township are grouped on one sheet, and the inspector gives for each 640 acres the area under cultivation, the area capable of cultivation, and the waste land and pastures. The number of acres in different crops is specified, the class of inhabitants and the nature of the improvements described, and an account is given of average yields, roads, bridges, school houses, climate, soil, drainage, live stock, minerals, oil and building stone. With these elaborate reports before them, the general officers decide whether the territory will support the projected line.

The same sort of systematic work furnishes the basis for the introduction of street car systems into new towns. The projectors of the line can make a fairly close estimate of the expected when they learn the size of the town, the location of its business and residence districts, and its general trade conditions. The attempt to do away so far as possible with hazard is of wide extent. The manager of a big industry does not wait for chance inventions nowadays. He sees a place where greater economy is possible and sets an expert to work on the problem. One great Chicago concern that manufactures agricultural implements has had an expert working on one device for ten years. He has not yet perfected the appliance, but if he finally succeeds the resulting economy will be due to systematic efforts toward that end.

The substitution of intelligently directed effort for that dependent upon chance is one of the striking steps in the development of modern business.

"My coffee is not quite sweet enough" remarked the new boarder.  
"Well, if you don't like it you can lump it," retorted the Cheerful Idiot, pushing the loaf sugar his way.—Ex.

"I've got an idea," he said, "that the Governor's going to make me a full colonel."

"Well," replied the wife, "if he makes you any fuller than you are, he'll have to ship you a whole distillery!"—Atlanta Constitution.



## 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 one cent per word. Send in your small ads.

**For Sale:** A first class Smith Premier typewriter, No. 2, good as new. Only been used a short while. A bargain for some one. Reason for selling, have several machines. Apply at News office.

**WANTED:**—At once, ten thousand bushels of corn. Prefer all in one lot. Send lowest cash price to B. L. WALTERS, Kemp, Texas

**FOR SALE:** 60 head Short Horn bulls and heifers, at almost give away prices to make room. Also a few Berkshire pigs. SHOEMAKER & CO., Harrodsburg, Ky.

**WANTED:**—100 head of young cows and heifers: prefer three year olds. Send prices and description to S. F. Webb, 1109 E Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kans

**WANTED** A position as housekeeper on ranch or farm. A good cook, a first class butter maker, and can do most any kind of work on a farm. Will go any place in the west. Address Mrs. A. K. care of this office. It.

**FOR SALE** One registered Polled Durham bull calf out of my prize winning World's Fair cow, also one registered shorthorn bull calf, one year old. J. O. HOWKS, Wichita, Kans.

**MANAGER WANTED** Trustworthy, either sex, by Wholesale Merchandise Company of solid financial standing, to manage Local Representatives who will organize clubs among customers. 40 per cent saved for our customers. Business no experiment but proven a success. Salary \$18.00 a week, expenses advanced. Experience unnecessary. Address D. B. CLARKSON, Mgr., 334 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

### Agents Wanted.

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

**ALFALFA SEED** From Locality where Grown in great abundance. King of drought resisting forage plants. Pure, fresh 1902 seed, pump, vigorous in ear or tushel lots. Cane and Millet seed. Kaffir, Jerusalem and Sweet Corn. Write us for prices. **McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.**

### LAFE BURGER.

Wellington, — Kansas.



Headquarters Wellington National Bank Have conducted and am now booked for some of the largest sales in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming your date. Dates made at this office.

### JAMES W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer, MARSHALL, MO.



Sales made anywhere. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high class stock held in America. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and individual merit. Large acquaintance among the leading stock breeders of America. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming your date.

### 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.

## Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

**Direct from our distillery to YOU**  
Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

## HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

**4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID**

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utan, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

### THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO. DAYTON, OHIO ST. PAUL, MINN.  
35 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866



### Oklahoma Will Be Benefited.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1903. Special to the NEWS:

The acceptance by Congress of the principle of federal aid in the construction of irrigation works in the western states has given a great impetus to every industry in that section of the country. The people of the eastern states are just beginning to realize the opportunities offered in the territory to be opened up. As the proposition develops, a tide of immigration will inevitably set in, and this region will become one of the most populous and prosperous in the country. With large areas of reclaimable land, and plenty of available water, Oklahoma especially will be benefited by the measure.

The actual work of surveying, locating and constructing reservoirs and other irrigation works will be done by the Geological Survey. In order to obtain a better understanding of the present extent of irrigation, the location of the areas irrigated, and to gain other information useful in this work, the Fifty-seventh Congress authorized the Director of the Census to bring down to date the irrigation statistics obtained in 1900 by that office. Letters of inquiry and schedules are now being sent out to secure the necessary information. All interested in irrigation should answer as fully and as promptly as possible any inquiries they may receive so that the merits of the various sections of the country may become known. Irrigators who do not receive blanks within a reasonable time should notify the Census

Office at Washington and they will be supplied.

It is interesting to note in this connection how much it will mean to the country at large to have the arid lands of the West reclaimed. According to the census of 1900 the total improved farm area of the United States was 414,800,000 acres. It is conservatively estimated that the reclaimable area is not less than 50,000,000 acres. Its reclamation, therefore, will add nearly one-eighth to the actual crop producing area of the country and will exceed by a liberal margin the tillable land of all the states, excepting New York, on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida. Allowing 40 acres the average size of irrigated farms, this area will make 1,250,000 farms, or a little less than one-fourth the number in the United States in 1900. The occupants of these farms will add directly to the population 6,250,000, and indirectly, in the accompanying mercantile, professional, manufacturing and industrial classes at least 3,125,000 more, a total increase in the population of the United States of 9,375,000, or nearly twelve and one-half per cent.

The total value of all the farms in 1900, including all improvements except buildings, was \$13,115,000,000. At \$42.00 per acre, the average value of irrigated land, the 50,000,000 acres to be reclaimed will add to the value of farm land \$1,250,000,000. If buildings are included, the value will be increased \$775,000,000, while the augmented wealth through railroads, cities, mills and factories, is beyond estimation.

The annual value of all the farm products in 1900 was \$4,379,000,000. The average value per acre of products of irrigated lands was \$14.81. At this rate the area to be reclaimed will add products worth \$740,500,000, an addition of nearly one-sixth of the life sustaining powers of the country.

The number of irrigating ditches and canals in operation in the United States exceeds 20,000, and their combined length is not less than 50,000 miles. If joined end to end they would reach twice around the world. Formed into one they would constitute a navigable canal, such as the Erie, thirty feet wide and five feet deep, extending from San Francisco to New York, a distance of over 3,000 miles.

The figures of the last census show that the works required to irrigate 7,263,273 acres cost \$64,289,601, an average of \$8.85 per acre. At this rate the expenditure required to reclaim the area proposed would be at least \$450,000,000. After the Government has performed its part there will be no delay by the farmers in carrying on the work. While the initial expense is enormous, it is not comparable with the value of the crops which will be grown on the lands reclaimed. The total cost of all the irrigation works in the country is only three-fourths the value of the crops produced each year on irrigated lands.

Signor Pino, an Italian engineer has recently invented a horoscope by means of which the depths of the sea may be seen. He has also invented a submarine boat which has wheels by means of which it creeps along the bottom of the sea. He proposes to search the sea for the Black Prince, which was sunk during the Crimean war, with much gold aboard, and also the art treasures lost in the Greek archipelago by Pompey in the civil war with Caesar. It seems that while the time has not yet arrived for the sea to give up its dead, it is likely soon to give up some of its lost treasures.

A Kingfisher woman who has had a husband in the Lansing, Kansas, penitentiary for about five years is evidently getting lonely. The other day she wrote to Governor Ferguson as follows:—

"Please your majesty let him come home for no other reason than to see his three children which have been born since he left."—Enid Wave.

### Do You Want One?

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.



## ...Poultry Department...

Edited and Conducted by an Experienced and Successful Poultryman. Address all letters for publication to **Lock Box 641, Wichita, Kansas.**

### MAKE THEM DIG.

Every poultry journal in the land keeps telling their readers day after day to make the fowls hunt and dig in straw for all their grain food. Now, there is a splendid excuse for this rule. While all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, no work and idleness makes a good hen a non-producing loafer. What fowls need is plenty of exercise. When given their liberty, they will wander miles over the fields and hunt and dig for bugs and seeds, and then they lay the most eggs.

Now, if you will make them dig in a foot of straw for all their grain all through the winter, also throw some large sized beef scraps among the straw they will dig and hunt all day long and get the much needed exercise which imparts the vigor and health that promote the egg production and vitality that gives us the greater amount of fertile eggs. Make them work for all they get; only feed mash food, table scraps and green food in the troughs. If you can have clover hay, cut it fine and throw among the straw for them to dig after. —Poultry and Farm.

### SUNFLOWERS FOR POULTRY.

While the staple grains, wheat, corn and oats, are also the staple food for fowls and all farm stock, sunflower seed may form a very useful side dish.

In composition the seed is very nearly like whole cottonseed and similar to flaxseed, but not so rich in fat and protein. Sunflower seed contains sixteen per cent of protein and twenty-one per cent of fat. Corn contains about eleven per cent of protein and about 5.5 per cent of fat. From this it is seen that the seed is much richer both in flesh and fat formers than corn. It is in fact very rich food and must be fed sparingly. It has a loosening tendency and properly fed, puts a gloss on the plumage.

Plant the mammoth variety about corn planting time and on any good corn land. The land should be very rich to grow a big crop. The planting may be in drills three or three and a half feet apart, and a seed every eighteen inches. It is quite possible to grow 100 bushels per acre in this way.

In a small way the seeds are removed by a curry comb, after the heads are dried; in large quantities the heads are run through a thresher and the seeds spread out thinly to dry. —Farm Journal.

### GREEN CUT BONE.

Green cut bone for egg production must not be confused with dried bone, for dried animal food does not contain the elements so important in egg production. The cost of the egg may be divided into three parts; food, labor and fixed expenses. The fixed expense cannot be greatly reduced, so that the question of profits depends upon the labor and the feeding ration.

The relative value of a food must be established, first, by its results, and second by its first cost. In this respect green bone stands at the head of all the poultry foods. It is the cheapest in first cost and it produces results as four to one compared with other foods. Moreover it is not merely an egg producer, it is an all round food, a flesh former, a blood maker, is readily diverted into bone and will cover the carcass with a coat of feathers, as well as provide the oils necessary to prune them and keep up a glossy appearance.

### THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

What is the secret of success of every one of the well known breeders of poultry in the east?

These things are the rounds up the ladder of success:

1. A genuine interest in good poultry.
2. The best stock that can be found anywhere, no matter what the price may be.
3. Attention to every detail of the business—treating poultry breeding as a regular business.
4. Rigid selections of stock that is to be offered for sale.

One of the objections to feeding sloppy food is that it too often makes conditions which invite disease.

There is but little profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices received. In order to do this, the early hatched pullets must be matured and begin laying in November and December. The lighter breeds, the Leghorns and Hambergs, if hatched in April and well cared for, will mature about the right time to make good winter layers.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1903, with Dr. C. P. Bennett presiding. The report of the past year shows the organization to be in a flourishing condition, with a large increase of new members. The following named were elected for this year: President, Dr. O. P. Bennett; Vice-President, H. R. Kingman; Sec'y and Treasurer, W. C. Denny; Executive Committee, F. C. Shepherd, B. E. Johnson, H. E. Benedict. Copies of the new catalogue will be sent to any one interested, on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage.

W. C. DENNY, Sec'y.  
Rochester, N. Y.

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than offered by any other manufacturer. Our wonderful offers will surprise you. We use the best material and guarantee every rig for 3 years. If the buggy you buy from us is not better in every way than you can get elsewhere then return it and a rubber tire top buggy, \$45.00. —145 other equally big values. Cut out this ad, send it to us and we will mail you catalog free.

**PAY US NO MONEY.**

**MARVIN SMITH CO., Chicago, Illinois.**



### The High Figure for Beef Cattle.

A New York man has evolved the theory that the price of meat in the United States will never be less than the present trust-inspired high figures. He has a statistical exhibit to show the truth of his prediction. The proposition is that the population of the world has become so much greater than the meat-producing capacity of the same that nothing save a financial crash that will make poverty widespread and severe in the land will ever again reduce the price of meat. This would make the people unable to pay for meat and the demand would then bear that relation to the supply which is supposed to be conducive to low prices.

The gentleman who has made these figures is John F. Hobbs, a recognized authority on the subject. He says the meat problem is more serious than it seems to the lay mind.

This country with all its natural facilities and its great herds and flocks is traveling toward the present food conditions of Europe, and at a faster gait than that made by foreigners. Our more congenial conditions contribute to make a larger per cent of net increase in the population. This is accelerated by the influx of aliens, who, while adding to our population, decrease that of the countries from which they come.

"The present deficiency in the European meat supply is not as noticeable, because the distress which it would produce is alleviated by the importation of foreign meats. The United States sends abroad annually about \$200,000,000 worth of meats and provisions. If these exports were discontinued, and along with them the enormous shipments of frozen meats from Australasia and Argentina, the plight of Europe from a food point of view would protrude its ghastly spectacle upon the world.

"The nations of the continent had a long race between population and the edible animal. Population won and in spite of the fact that millions of the eaters migrated to the United States, the gap between the continental meat supply and the populace widened. The importer was called upon to supply the deficiency. There is no living condition which can restore the parity between Europe's population and its meat supply."

Mr. Hobbs then shows that while the European countries have been 100,000,000 head of cattle, 67,000,000 hogs, and less than 165,000,000 sheep, the United States have 67,000,000 cattle, 62,000,000 hogs, and 62,000,000 sheep; or, putting it in another way, he shows that the European countries have but 186 pounds of beef per capita of population while the United States has 603 pounds per capita. He adds:

"The world's population is getting far and away of its available meat supply, and mankind, as the countries fill up and feel this lack of flesh food, turn to cereal and vegetable products. The human race has eaten the live stock of the world to a standstill. In the progress of man and animal life, the multiplication of the former has so outstripped the latter that the decennial ratio of the two has increased to

an alarming extent in the last fifty years.

"We have entered upon a period of permanently high meat prices in this country. This state of affairs is a commercial product of our industrial conditions. This is true because our population, like that of Europe, is increasing faster than its supply of live stock."—State Capital.

### HEREFORDS.

April 1st to 10th catalogues with tabulated pedigrees of our Registered Herefords to be sold at Kansas City May 5th and 6th, 1903, will be ready to be mailed to all applicants. In writing, mention The Inspector.

COLIN CAMERON, Greeley, Kan.

## Trees FREIGHT PREPAID. Trees

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE PLANTER.

Will save you Agents' Commission of 40 per cent. Certificate furnished that my stock is true to name. Send for illustrated catalogue, which is free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address WICHITA NURSERY, Wichita, Kansas.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Two varieties—rose comb and pea comb—(non freezing.) 200 egg "PEERLESS PRINCE and PRINCESS" strain, males red (PRIZE WINNERS) females red. Easy to raise, vigorous, hardy, mature early, persistent layers, docile, beautiful! Yellow skins, smooth orange shanks, males 7½ to 10 lbs, females 6 to 7½ lbs. Unaffected by cold, heat, rain or wind. Eggs \$2. \$2.50 and \$3 per 15. It pays to get the best. Circular and information for stamp.

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PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Thompson Strain.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

of the best strains and purity.

STOCK FOR SALE. EGGS IN SEASON.

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Wichita, Kan.

Counting Chicks Before Hatching  
is not safe unless you have an



**IOWA ROUND INCUBATOR**

R. C. Bauermeister, Norwood, Minn., got 438 chicks from 163 eggs. He followed directions, the machine did the work, because it was built on right principles and by good workmen. The IOWA has fiber-board case, does not shrink, swell, warp or crack. Regulation and ventilation perfect. Our free book gives more testimonials and full particulars. Everything about incubation free.

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## PER EGG CAPACITY



The Sure Hatch Incubator is a high grade machine throughout, (over 30,000 in use) anyone can operate them, and when it is considered that we pay the freight and that the machines are all larger than rated capacity and are sent on 30 days trial, the egg capacity is the cheapest of any good incubator on the market.

Our Free 1903 Catalogue was made to order for the poultry raisers—poultry and egg record tables, etc. A big book full of good things. Address nearest office.

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Has stood the test of time and is today the most favorably known of any. We can refer to stockmen who have successfully re-vaccinated and stopped losses with our vaccine after un-atifactory trial of foreign and other vaccines.

It is put up in STRING and POWDER FORM, and is the freshest easiest used, and lowest priced vaccine on the market.

WRITE FOR BLACK LEG BOOKLET; it is readable and interesting.

IF YOUR DEALER HAS NOT GOT OUR VACCINE, OR IF HE TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER, REFUSE TO TAKE IT AND ORDER DIRECT FROM US. WE PAY ALL CHARGES, INCLUDING CHARGE FOR RETURN OF MONEY BY EXPRESS.

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**THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,**  
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

N. B.—The Live Stock Inspector carries fresh stock of our vaccines and can supply you at list price. Ask them for the names of successful users in your territory.

**From the Texax Range Conuntry.**

Dickens City, Tex., Jan. 14, '03.  
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:—

Many people are now moving to the extreme western and southwestern parts of this state expecting to get homes out of the state school land which is coming and will come on the market there. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in getting plenty of land and good grass, for some of their cattle look too weak to bear much hardship. A large part of Western Texas is already burdened with a surplus of poor cattle and a shortage of good grass or feed.

The demand for cottonseed all over the Panhandle is brisk now and the price varies surprisingly. I have recently heard it quoted at from 14cts to 40cts per bushel, with eager buyers in every case, but of course these prices were asked at different places. Where plenty of cotton was raised or where the seed can readily be shipped in, prices are reasonably low, but in places remote from gins or railroad points cottonseed is harder to get than money. The larger consumers are saving themselves time and trouble by sending east for their seed and having them shipped out.

Nearly all the Panhandle has been freer from prairie fires this fall and winter than for several years. Last year costly fires made cattlemen careful to plow plenty of wide fire-guards and burn them out well, and if their pastures were large, to make plenty of cross guards, so that if a fire broke out inside their pasture it could not spread seriously. These precautions, together with the damp weather have prevented any really bad fires so far.

In the Panhandle now there are two systems of feeding employed by cattlemen and they seem pretty well divided as to the merits of each. One system is to load the feed upon a wagon early in the morning and carry it out upon the range before allowing the stock to get it. By this means, it is claimed, the cattle come nearer getting equal shares of it and after eating they begin to graze without loss of time, instead of lying around the pens

for two or three hours. The other system is to feed the cattle behind the windbreaks at night, leave them there until morning and then push them out on the range where they will generally stuff all day. Under this system all the cattle are almost sure to be at the corrals at night and there is little danger of a weak one lying out at night and freezing, and the cattle all have the warmth of the feed to fortify them against the cold, which is severest at night.

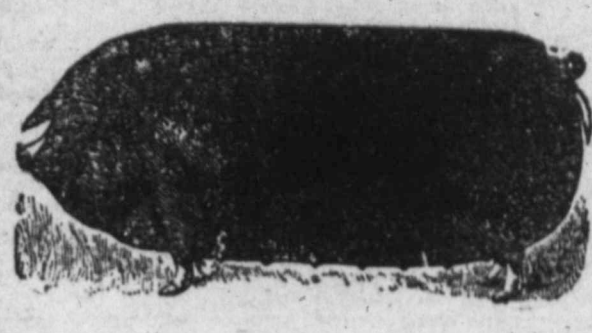
From the amount of nursery stock which is being brought into this country now it seems probable that the people are either preparing to inaugurate a boycott upon the canned fruit companies, or go into the fruit business themselves. Almost every man who has a place to put it has bought a bill of trees and is preparing to, or already has, set it out with all due solemnity. This is a step in the right direction and we hope to see the business continue to increase.

One result of the protracted wet weather this fall and winter is noticeable and very pleasing. There is more new ground being put into cultivation than ever before in one winter. Many farmers are preparing to add from fifty to one hundred acres to their farms. This year crop shortage has shown plainly that there is little or no danger of an over supply of feed and people are preparing to profit by it. May their crops be abundant.

The losses from black leg are not so numerous now as during November and December but are much too plentiful still. This disease has been unusually bad this year and many cattlemen have lost nearly ten per cent of their calves. Cording, vaccination, dehorning and other remedies were not nearly so satisfactory as heretofore.

Now and then one hears of a bunch of stock cattle selling but the trade is generally made on private terms. Short grass and scarce feed are not very encouraging to speculators and the most of the buying is done in fat calves, heifers or steers. In many of the rough, shinnery sections of the country, hogs are much quicker sale than any kind of cattle.

## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



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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.



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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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(Please mention this paper.)

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T. B. Stockstill, Proprietor, Breeder of thorough bred Short Horn cattle. 25 young bulls ready for service, all good and red color. Farm 2 miles west and one south of Sharon, 9 miles from Medicine Lodge. Call or address. T. B. STOCKSTILL, Sharon, Kans.

**Ruby Red Herefords.**

15 fine young bulls by Socrates 75813, a mammoth dark red sire, smooth, low, of great frame, drooping horns, and descended from Lord Wilton, The Grove 3rd., Horace and Garfield. The dams are choice and descended from Lord Wilton, Anxiety 3d., Earl of Shadeland 22d., Horace, The Grove 3d., Hesiod. A few grade bulls on hand. We have just added the celebrated show herd of Poland China Swine of the late F. J. Knappenberger, Pennington, Kan. R. J. SIMONSON, Manager, Cunningham, Kingman Co., Kans.

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Registered Percherons a Specialty.  
15 STALLIONS READY FOR SERVICE.

**BIG, HARDY, HEAVY BONED,** highly bred. The imported black stallion, Sans Seucel 13816 (22694) at the head of a great stud of registered mares. Some fine Jacks. Inspection invited. Mention this paper when writing. Address.

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## THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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FEB. 15, 1903.

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

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

All advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than the 10th or 25th of each month.

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

Address all orders to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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.

## 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.

## PURELY LOCAL.

J. H. Lauber, of Byron, Nebraska, was in Woodward this week viewing the advantages of this section for a permanent location.

C. H. Gerbeling who recently moved on the Spurlock place near Highley, from Elemwood, Neb., was in Woodward Tuesday.

Last Monday Thos. D. Palmer, of Ingersoll, Okla., was looking over Woodward with a view of locating here.

A bill introduced by councilman Alexander asks for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of building a bridge at or near Woodward across the Canadian River.

The report of the Government Land Office for the month of January is as follows: Number of Homestead Entries, 347; Final Proofs, 61; Declarations, 41.

A Bartlesville hardware dealer received an order from one of his country customers as follows: "Send me one of your Peninsular hot blast stoves. My wife give birth to a fine boy last nite. Also three joints of pipe, a stove borde, shovel, poker and a mink trap. Rite smart of ducks in now, come out.

Miss Flora Hostetter who was living alone on a claim near Detroit, while her mother was visiting in Missouri, was taken suddenly ill and discovered to be in a dying condition by children who went to the house on an errand. The neighbors did what they could but to no avail and she died before her mother could arrive. It seems that her two brothers who lived on adjoining claims knew nothing of their sisters illness.

W. H. Combs, of Red Oak, Iowa, was looking over the city this week.

E. S. Ruth of Eldorado, Kans., was a Woodward visitor the first of the week.

Elnor S. Reitt, of Eldorado, Kans., spent several days in Woodward this week.

W. H. Smith and family of Boone, Neb., are in Woodward looking for a location.

L. M. Axline of the Medicine Lodge Crescent made us a pleasant call Thursday.

W. C. Savage, of Birmingham, Ala., is in this section with a view of taking a claim.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, of Keatsville, Mo., are in Woodward looking for a location.

L. R. McCune and son, John, of Adams county, Ill., are visiting at the home of R. S. McCune.

Mrs. A. Rosscup came up from Canadian, Texas, Tuesday for a few days visit in Woodward.

Frank Mackey has just arrived from Bentonville, Ark., and reports the prospects favorable for a good fruit crop.

W. J. Martin, who recently came from Lincoln, Nebraska, and purchased a farm near Weston, Okla., proposes to go into stock raising and will only keep blooded stock.

E. D. Ogden, of Logan, Kans., spent a week looking over Woodward county for a claim, and returned home Friday believing he had secured one of the best in the county.

Mrs. T. H. Schleeter was cured of Cystic Tumor by Dr. Woods at the Delta, who is here for the Coe Sana tarum. The operation removed a 30 pound tumor and was very successful.

Mrs. Thos. Smith who lives near Oleta, on last Thursday evening attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid and laudanum. She was soon discovered, and medical aid called in, and is now improving.

D. McCorg who will be remembered as the stage leader in the Curtis Comedy Co., left the company at Trinidad, Colo., and is on his way to join the Redmond Opera company who play here Thursday night.

S. L. Geddes, of Wellington, Kan., who formerly owned a blacksmith shop at this place was in the city Monday. He has secured a patent on a plow, and is preparing to start a factory at Wellington to turn out this implement improved according to his idea.

Bentley Gaston, of Hackberry, was in Woodward the first of the week in the interest of a proposed line of railroad which will be built through the Persimmon flats to Woodward if the right of way can be secured. The The Oklahoma City Construction Company propose to build this road by way of Seiling, Weston, Mutual, Persimmon and Detroit. It is reported that the Rock Island, Frisco and M. K. & T. all have their eyes on it, and when ready for operation one of them will doubtless take it in. This is a very feasible route and there is little reason to doubt that it will be in operation in less than twelve months if the people along the route want it.

Fred Garnet, of Wichita, Kas., was a guest of the Delta Hotel Monday.

F. S. Sutton, of Lyons, Kans., is the guest of Messrs Cline and Haney.

Col. Hickey, who died in Oklahoma City on Saturday, Jan. 14th, will be remembered by the early residents as the first postmaster in Woodward before the opening of the Cherokee strip and the establishment of the office. He was a worthy man and favorably known to the people of Oklahoma. The remains were shipped to Ft. Worth for interment.

Governor Ferguson in his annual report puts down Kenton as the highest point in Oklahoma—3900. The Wichita mountains have an altitude of 3,000 feet, but there is a point in the territory—about three miles from Kenton, northwest, that has an altitude of 5,350 feet—on top the Mesa de Maya. The spur of the Raton mountains extends three miles into Oklahoma and abrupt on all sides.

H. W. Page of Salina, Kansas, was a caller Wednesday. He expects to locate in this county. He has a son and daughter who have located on claims north of Supply.

The meetings of the various lodges have been irregular on account of the repairs being made on the hall, but the work was completed this week and each order can now carry on their regular meetings.

At the Tuesday afternoon meeting of the Livestock Breeders' association J. W. Robison, of Butler county, told a little story in which professor Cottrell figured, which will be appreciated by those who understand the rapid growth of alfalfa and the numerous crops that are harvested in a season. Several years ago when Cottrell was connected with the State Agricultural college he was in southern Kansas and preached the gospel of alfalfa to a farmer at whose house he stayed over night. Two or three years later he called upon him again. He was met at the door by the farmer's wife. "You're that alfalfa man, arn't you?" she queried, after taking a look at him. "Yes, I'm the alfalfaman," replied Cottrell. "Well," slowly replied the woman, "I don't know whether to ask you into the house or not." "Why so?" asked Cottrell. "Because," she said, "when you were here before you talked my husband into putting in forty acres of alfalfa, and we have been haying ever since."—Topeka Capital.

## Another Woodward Railroad.

There was a charter granted yesterday morning by Secretary William Grimes to another railroad company, to be known as the Denver, ElReno & New Orleans, with the principal place of business at El Reno. The term of the charter is perpetual.

The capital stock of this new company is five million dollars. The incorporators are all citizens of ElReno, as follows: J. T. Allison, W. I. Groff, S. G. Humphreys' George W. Bellamy, J. E. Bonebrake, L. Rardin, H. Lassen, A. F. Newell, John A. LaBryer, H. K. Ricker and Dick T Morgan.

The proposed line is one thousand miles long, running through the Oklahoma counties of Beaver, Woodward, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland and Pottawatomie.



THE WOMEN AND MICE.

Some of the Reasons Offered by the Wise Ones for the Former's Fear of the Latter.

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Chaucer's nun was so charitable and so piteous that she "wolde weepe if she saw a mouse caught in a trappe, be it ded or bledde." Chaucer's nun must have been an exception, or it would have been written "she wolde squeele." From time unchronicled, womankind has been afraid of mice. There is good reason for it, as several learned men have recently taken the trouble to explain.

Prof. McGee of the bureau of ethnology at Washington says that a woman's fear of the "wee, timid, cowerin' beastie" is an inheritance from her monkey sister. Man undoubtedly received something of the same sort from his monkey brother, but, as Eugene Field explained with reference to baldness, men are further evolved than women, and have therefore not so much hair—nor so much fear of mice. However it is or was, most women are now afraid of mice, and take to the high places when they come around. Prof. McGee explains by saying that the ancestral monkey woman was a creature of arboreal habits, and always sought the highest branches of the tree, when the rodents showed themselves. It is thus that women to-day instinctively climb on a chair when a mouse appears. So says Prof. McGee, and suggests a further reason that primeval women were vegetarians, and lived on the nuts and fruits which the mice sought constantly to steal. The monkey woman, it appears, fought the little creature quite as much as the careful housewife of today.

Dr. Salmon of the United States bureau of animal industry refers the feminine antipathy to a mouse to a later period, when men and women had left the trees and had become troglodytes. The mice pursued the women into their caves, and had an uncomfortable trick of scurrying over them at night when they were asleep on their beds of leaves. To be awakened up by the squeakings and scamperings of the little creatures gave the troglodyte woman a fright from which her descendants have not yet recovered.

Professor Otis Mason of the Smithsonian Institution is more charitable to the women and says it all comes from the fact that they are petticoated—this fear of mice. If women wore trousers as the men, Prof. Mason says their fear of mice would disappear. But braye, trouserwearing men have been known to be afraid of mice, and it was Napoleon—was it not—who was afraid of a little soft, purring kitten? There are some things in this world for which there seems to be no accounting; and first and foremost of these is the feminine fear of mice. If it is to be explained on evolutionary grounds, however, twentieth century women will, of course, attempt to confound the theory by holding their ground manfully when the mice begin to run.



A Woodward County Product—Prize Winner at the Woodward County Fair—Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Judkins.

Plant Trees for Posts.

The planting of forest trees is of great importance in Oklahoma. There are few of the prairie farms but have one or two small pieces of land cut off from the pasture that are not easy to cultivate. A little time and work will fit most of those places for the planting. One or two years cultivation will place the trees in conditions to take care of themselves. The trees set in check rows about four feet apart, and cultivated the same as corn.

Seedling trees can be purchased from most of the large nurseries at three to five dollars per thousand. It is a good plan to cut off the entire top of the plant when setting out. This will give a good strong, straight growth for the trunk of the future tree.

A little pruning during the first and second summer will start the trees with good clean trunk and after this but little care will be needed. A small plat of ground if properly handled will in a few years furnish an abundance of firewood and posts and poles that are necessary for fences. The value of a constant supply of timber on the farms can hardly be over estimated.—Comanche county Farmer.

Disregarded Quarantine Regulations.

A shipment of cattle was recently unloaded at Waggoner, Texas, and an attempt made to avoid the quarantine regulations by driving them through our country at night across the quarantine line, without the usual inspection. When overtaken by deputy-sheriff

Stites and cattle inspector, W. D. Campbell, the cattle were contentedly grazing on the pastures south of the mountains, and the owner was apparently surprised at the warrant for his arrest. He was taken directly to Lawton, where he plead guilty, and was fined \$100 and costs. The cattle were driven back to pastures south of the quarantine line where they must remain until some decision is given by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Everyone should be familiar with requirements of the quarantine regulations, which are for the protection of all, and have their cattle gone over by an authorized inspector before moving them.

Will Sue Oil Companies.

The Guthrie correspondent to the Kansas City Journal says that Oklahoma will bring suit against certain oil companies now shipping oil and gasoline into this territory. This statement is made on the authority of Governor Ferguson. The attorney general of the territory, J. C. Kobberts, has been instructed to prepare the papers.

The suit is brought on the grounds that notwithstanding the oil shipped into some parts of the territory will not pass the flash test and is rejected, the companies sell it instead of shipping it back to the place of origin. There are two companies now shipping oil into Oklahoma, the Waters Pierce, of New York, and the National, of Wichita, Kans. Information as to how far either or both of these companies are guilty of violating the laws of the public safety in Oklahoma has been filed with the attorney general by Oil Inspector Dillion.

Herd Book Societies.

American Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association, President, D. Fields; vice-presidents, E. H. Small, J. Weldon, R. G. Lamberton and A. Y. Sweesy; corresponding secretary, Freeman Current; treasurer, G. D. Foster; board of directors, S. C. Bartlett, B. R. McConnell, C. W. Far, C. H. Night; secretary, J. C. Murry, Maquoketa.

Holsfein Friesan Herd Book. Incorporated 1885. Consolidated 1898. Frederick L. Aoughton, secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register. Organized 1868. Incorporated 1889. J. J. Hemingway, secretary. No. 8 W. 17th street, New York.

Ayrshire Breeding Association. Organized 1875. Incorporated 1886. C. M. Winslow, secretary, Brandon, Vt.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. Organized 1880. Not incorporated N. S. Fish, secretary, Gorton, Conn.

American Guernsey Cattle Club. Organized 1878. Not incorporated. H. Caldwell, secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

American Hereford Record. Organized 1881. Incorporated 1895. C. R. Thomas, secretary, 225 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo.

American Polled Durham Breeders' Association. Organized 1889. Incorporated 1890. J. H. Miller, secretary and treasurer, Peru, Ind.

American Galloway Herd Book, R. A. Park, secretary, Kansas City, Mo. American Devon Cattle Club, L. P. Sisson, secretary, Newark, Ohio.

American Short-Horn Herd Book. Incorporated 1882. John W. Groves, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Polled Hereford Cattle Club. Incorporated in 1890. Warren Gammon, secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

American Branch Association North Holland Herd Book. N. F. Sluiter, secretary and treasurer, 481 6th avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Texas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association. President, E. S. Peters, Calvert, secretary-treasurer, B. R. McConnell; Jackboro.

Officiated at His Own Wedding.

A Justice of the Peace of Woodward County, wishing to get married, having won the heart and hand of the lady of his choice, wished to exercise his official prerogative, and conceived the idea of deputizing a neighbor to perform the ceremony, and issue the license himself. When a man gets married he very quickly discovers that he is not the "Only one," and followed the advice of his affianced and called on a brother Justice who reissued a license, and said the words which made the marriage legal. He is now living happily, and content to fill his official duties, and is willing to make one of two, but he does not now think it good form for one person to be bridegroom and Justice at the same time.

Taloga, Dewey county is greatly agitated over the reported discovery of coal in that vicinity.



**From the Markets**  
 Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

**Market Letter.**

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1903.  
 Special to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Cattle receipts for two days foot up 20,000 head, a slight increase over the same days last week. Less than the usual Monday's run came in yesterday and resulted in a general advance on all grades of 5 to 15 cents. Morning reports showed 750 cars to arrive today, and owing to the heavy sleet of last night, tracks were icy, and stock late in getting to the chutes. This caused a hesitating market, and fat cattle lost the ground gained yesterday. All other kinds sold steady with yesterday, and higher than Friday.

Stockers and feeders had a good day yesterday, and as good prices were obtained today. Heavy feeders have the call, and sell up to \$4.40. Most good stockers and feeders, however, sell from \$3.40 to \$4.00.

In the quarantine division the run was liberal yesterday and light today. Yesterday's supply included some heavy meal and corn fed Indian steers, shipped in by W. W. O'Bryan, of Welch, weighing 1370 pounds, and selling at \$4.75. This is the top price on the Texas side this year. The proportion of cows yesterday was larger than usual recently, and they sold steady to strong. Light steers sold 5 to 15 cents better than Friday yesterday. The quality was common today, six loads of good light steers arriving late, which sold steady. The following are some of the sales so far this week: Monday, Feb. 2, 1903, R. L. Grover, Oklahoma City, 99 steers, \$27.83; N. W. Taylor, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 31 steers, \$28.35; A. A. Babbitt, Ada, I. T., 36 steers, \$28.85, and 4 bulls, 1227, \$3.00; J. F. John on Oklahoma, 16 bulls, 1091, \$2.90, and 10 cows, 1020, \$3.00; T. J. Shannon, Paoli, I. T., 29 cows, \$2.90. Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903, A. A. Croxton, Nocona, Texas, 77 steers, \$28.60; J. J. Bailey, Nocona, Tex., 23 steers, \$28.90; 48 cows, \$28.85; J. S. Todd, Holdenville, I. T., 287 steers, \$2.80.

**St. Joseph Markets.**

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 14, '03. An excellent demand from all the dressed beef prevailed last week and the market had plenty of life on each day. Receipts were fairly liberal at all points, which, combined with the congested condition of the markets east, caused a decline of 10 to 12½c in prices all along the line. The quality of the offerings was of the best average for some weeks of late, although nothing on the choice finished order being included. Some good fat natives sold at 5.25. The demand for cows and heifers was good, but values broke 10 to 25c in sympathy with the lower market for hives. The demand from both regular dealers and country buyers for stock cattle was strong and in spite of liberal supplies and a lower fat cattle market, prices advanced 10 to 15c. The movement

to the country all week was free.

Conditions were for the most part favorable for the selling side of hogs, in that receipts were light to moderate at the river markets and resulted in an upward trend of prices, choice heavy hogs selling up to 7.05 on Friday, the highest point reached since October 20, 1902. While local prices ruled the highest on the map right along and supplies were comparatively fairly liberal, yet local packers were unable to secure the number they wanted. Prices today ranged from 6.65 to 6.92½ with the bulk selling at 6.70 to 6.87½.

The movement of sheep last week from the feed of Colorado was not so good as the previous week while shipments from Kansas and Nebraska and Oklahoma was comparatively liberal. The demand proved strong on each day and prices advanced 15 to 25c. Best Colorado lambs sold at 6.25; Oklahoma-fed New Mexico yearlings, 5.75, and wethers from the feed lots, 5.10, and native ewes, 4.50.

**Market Report.**

Kansas City, Mo., Feb'y 10, 1903.

Receipts of cattle for two days of this week amount to 20,000 head, as compared with 10,000 the same days last week, and 12,000 the corresponding days last year. She stuff, stockers and feeders had about the usual Monday demand yesterday, and were a little higher than a week ago, but corn cattle were the dullest of any Monday since Christmas. The bad market yesterday was accounted for by the demoralizes close last week at Eastern markets, and an excessive run there this week.

Cows were in moderate supply yesterday, with the demand also limited, views of dealers were widely divergent, but steady with Friday was the most common quotation, which means a little improvement over the previous Monday. To-day, however, she stuff has joined the ranks of fat steers, and is 10 to 15 cents lower.

Regardless of the dull market yesterday on fat cattle, stockers and feeders sold from steady to 15 cents higher than a week ago. The same disregard to prices on other grades is evident to-day, stockers and feeders selling steady. One bunch of 1250 pound stuff to-day was bid \$4.15 by a packer, and later was taken by a feeder buyer at \$4.25.

Arrivals on the Quarantine side amount to 83 cars for the days, consisting mostly of fed steers, with a good percentage of bulls. Steers sold 10 cents lower yesterday, than a week ago, and are again lower to-day. The Ardmore Mill cattle sold yesterday at \$4.00, and are unsold at noon, but later sold at \$3.80, but were not as good as the same stuff yesterday. Very little change was noted last week on the Quarantine side, what difference there was, though, was for the better, which put prices on steers to-day 10 to 15 cents lower than the beginning of last week. Cows sold almost steady yesterday, and none were included in

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**The Live Stock Inspector**

WOODWARD, OKLA.

W. E. BOLTON, Publisher.

arrivals to-day. A few veal calves sold yesterday at \$6.00. The following are a few representative sales:

Monday, Feb'y, 9th, 1903, W. W. O'Bryan, Welch, I. Ty., 37 steers 1300 \$4.45; N. L. Jackson, Welch, I. Ty., 19 steers 1094, \$3.75; L. A. Sweeney, Purcell, I. Ty., 61 steers 927 \$3.55; M. Half, Elgin, Kans., 12 cows 704, \$2.80; N. G. Harland, Poca-sett, I. Ty., 139 heifers 576, \$3.35;

F. P. Johnson, Oklahoma City, 40 bulls 1387, \$2.90; F. Wilson, Novasota, Texas, 48 steers 836, \$3.65; F. Wilson, Novasota, Texas, 4 bulls 1155, \$2.75. Tuesday, Feb'y, 10th, 1903., O. Halverson, Minco, I. Ty., 20 steers 1261, \$4.20; O. Halverson, Minco, I. Ty., 23 steers 930, 360; A. J. Rider, Talala, I. Ty., 26 steers 948, 3.60; Ardmore Mill Co., Ardmore, I. Ty., 126 steers 1099, \$3.85.



(Continued from page 3.)

come and call: 'Say, want you, boy.' We ask what he want. He point at me. Walk with that man, me. At that time I have light color and kind of yellow hair. Interpreter talk to me. S. B. Jones, his name. Take out book. Reat it. Look at me. Have what mother say in it. 'Yes,' he say, 'that is the boy'. Ask if I have white mother. I say 'yes'. 'Where other brother?' 'Dead,' I say. Officer look at my arm. 'Yes, that the boy we want.' Say, 'do you want to go back to your mother?' 'No. My father have three wives, and I look to them as mother. No want white mother.' He afterwards learned that his mother died soon after this time. It was not long, either, till his father died also, the one longing for her children, the other for his wife. Meanwhile Quanah had learned to fight. His father had placed him in the ranks and told him to watch the best fighters and surpass them in bravery. Placing his left forefinger in advance of the fingers of his right hand he illustrated how far he was ahead of the rest in battle. Consequently when the time came to choose a chief, a successor to Naconah, he was selected, not because he was the son of a chief, but because he was the bravest man.

About this time the Comanches moved south and west toward Mexico, a distance of 750 miles. They had many encounters with Mexicans, Texans and United States soldiers, as well as with Apaches and other Indian tribes. Repeatedly did the officers of the Government posts send him proposals for a treaty of peace. But he would always reply, "No do it. Like war. Like to fight, me." After several years the few Comanches remaining near Fort Sill were engrafted into the friendship of the whites, and their influence was invoked to curb the warlike spirit of Quanah and his tribe. They were sent to Quanah with the promise that if he would agree to become peaceable he and his followers would be given all they wanted to eat and allotted farms by the Government. He held a council and they discussed for a long time this "letter from Washington," as they called it. To give up the habits of their ancestors, to live lives of peace, to have farms and a certain place of abode was to them a long leap in the dark. However, depending upon the promise that they should have all they wanted, Quanah sent back the reply, "All right. I come. I give up war."

This was 25 years ago. The long journey of 750 miles was retraced. When they reached Fort Sill a halt was called and, as Quanah expresses it, "we hold big council." The terms of the treaty of peace were agreed upon and the Comanches entered upon their new era.

"At that time," says Quanah "I wear no clothes, no eat at table, no ride in wagon." However he gave earnest heed to his white brethren, and tried to do and live like them. He took the name of Parker and was thereafter called by both his Indian and white names. They all received food and were allotted land. Houses were built in many cases. Quanah's present house was built 13 years ago, and the lumber was hauled 62 miles, from Wichita Falls, Tex. The wig-

wam, the tomahawk and the warpath are of the past. Still there remain many of the old customs.

Quanah Parker still holds sovereign power over his tribe. He is their Indian law-maker, their counselor in every trade or business venture. From far and near they turn their faces toward his house and spread their troubles before him. His long experience and superior judgement enable him to render to his brethren invaluable assistance. Had it not been for this wise and benevolent leadership the tribe would have been in far worse circumstances today.

Quanah has had seven wives, three of whom are now with him. Concerning this plurality of wives he had quite a good deal to say. Until about eight years ago it has been customary among them to have as many wives as they wished. But this custom was interrupted by advice of the Secretary of the Interior given Quanah while on a visit at the national capital. He was told that it was contrary to our law and custom to have more than one wife and that he ought to promulgate the same among his followers. Immediately upon his return home he called a council and made an Indian law decreeing that it should be unlawful to take in marriage more than one wife. However, those who already had more than one wife should keep them. Since then they have married in accordance with United States laws and by the authority of the church. Quanah has 16 children.

All Indians, both young and old, have land. Some have gained possession of several hundred acres and Quanah has secured his share. In one body he owns 17 quarter sections of the richest prairie in Oklahoma. This is near the town of Cache, his post-office, and upon which his house is built. East of the new city of Lawton he owns five quarter sections. This makes in all 3,520 acres. He has some white men to do his farming, but does not attempt to turn every acre to strict account. He lives in ease and plenty, extending the greatest hospitality to the Indian or stranger that may come within his gates. Though now something over 50 years of age he is as active as a boy, as straight as an arrow and a fine horseman. He bids fair to rule his tribe for many years to come.

The late F. J. Knappenberger of Permalosa, Kan., who was so successful an exhibitor of Poland China Swine, was a great friend of R. J. Samason, the manager of the Ruby Red Hereford ranch of Cunningham, Kans. The last day of his life he charged Mr. Simonson to see that his pet swine were well cared for. Mr. Simonson urged Mrs. Knappenberger to continue the management of the herd, but she felt unequal to the task and therefore sold the entire herd to Mr. Simonson and Mr. Landon, the proprietor of the Ruby Reds. Mr. Simonson is an enthusiast over fine stock and will undoubtedly add new laurels to this fine herd.

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Grown on vines like melons, at size of oranges, golden color, very handsome. Great curiosity; easily grown.  
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**The Stockman's "Finish."**

(From a talk by Ashleigh C. Hilliwell, editor of the Chicago Daily Live Stock World, before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, January 14, 1903.)

Gov. Stanley, referring to the increase of \$42,000,000 in the value of live stock in Kansas since 1898 and the increase of more than \$80,000,000 in the principal agricultural products, wisely strikes the key note of the situation when he says:

"If a halt is called in the movement to purchase on time at the present very high prices, it will be of great benefit; in other words, if it has a tendency to keep our people from running in debt for what they buy it will result in much good."

In other words, the Governor wants the stockmen and farmers to prolong and not destroy their good fortune.

The Governor probably does not want to encourage any more brass-band cattle king to work their credit to the limit and beyond and then make their finish in Mexico.

During every boom period in live stock thousands of new people jump on the stock train of prosperity without having much idea of where they are going to get off.

The shining light of high live stock prices attracts to their untimely finish great flocks of would-be stockmen.

Do you recall the boy's earless and tailless pig?

"How did he lose his ears, my son?"

"I pulled 'em off getting him to his feed."

"Well, what about his tail?"

"Oh, I had to pull that off to get him out of the trough."

The highways and byways of cattledom are full of human pigs that have lost their ears in getting in and their tails getting out.

People who endeavor to get into the business when everybody else seems to be doing the same thing and expect to sell out in time to avoid losses when everybody else seems to be getting out are only apt to get the worst of it, both "gwine and comin'."

After having caressed the buzz-saw of boom prices on getting in and being squeezed in the jam of enforced liquidation in getting out, your "In-At-The-Top and Out-At-The-Bottom" stockmen can see some points in the colored brother's exhortation when, with solemnity he remarked: "Dar am just two ways, my belubed breddren and sistern. One of dem ways leads straight down to damnation; and he can also sympathize with Old Black Joe, who rises up in the Amen corner, and after adjusting his specs so he can look over them at the preacher, declares, "If dat am a fak, den dis heah darkey am gwine to take to de bresh."

During the memorable year of 1902, when prices went up like a rocket and came down like the proverbial stick, the stock business was marked by some desperate finishes.

Speculative plunging in live stock is not very different from speculative plunging in anything else.

The Iowa man who deeded over an \$1,000 farm because he thought prices were going to stay up to a certain figure for some months after they be-

gan to tumble, did not even have the hollow consolation that comes to the "babies that bet on the 'bang tails,'" who, at least, 'get a run for their money."

Hosts of reckless men who bought 5@5½ cent feeders and sold warmed up cattle at panic prices, certainly reckoned without their finish.

Men who had the cattle and the corn and agreed to put them together by a certain time at a certain good price, did not always get as much from the speculator as they could have gotten on the open market when the contract was closed, but they were wisely working upon the sound business policy of taking reasonable profits and letting others take unreasonable chances.

Perhaps to bring about successful "finishes" there is more room for improvement in feeding than in breeding methods. The tendency to fill the feed lots with animals grown by somebody else is not without its advantages, especially while there are sections in the range regions adopted for nursery work more than for finishing; but men like L. H. Kerriek, with wide experience as breeders and feeders, can tell of the advantages of a man breeding as well as feeding his own stock.

Uniformity of finish can only be secured by uniformity of stock at the start, and that can be best secured by a man being fitted to do his own breeding as well as feeding.

The saying, "well begun is half done," is trite and often true, but when it comes to the "stockmen's finish"—the stock yards—one might have stock that is well bred, though poorly bred, than well bred and badly fed.

When things are booming, it takes nerve for one not to be carried away by the crowd, and when values are very low it seem to be still harder to disregard the actions of the many who always figure that high means Still Higher and low means No Bottom.

The men, however, who make the best finishes in the stock business, are of two classes; first, those who make themselves independent of picking up a few animals here, a few there and a few somewhere else, and who breed and feed steadily and systematically, as they would expect to run any business. These people work right along one year with another, being prepared to do what the Dutchman meant when he said the way to do was to "take the bitter with the sour." The second successful class are they who figure out what the crowd is going to do and then do the other thing; that is, they buy most when others are most anxious to sell, and as a rule have something to sell when the others are "all in."

Then, too, the stockmen who make the best finishes are those who keep closest in touch with market supplies and demands and changing conditions.

No matter how good an education one may have acquired in the practical schools of breeding-pen and feed lot, his education in the school of live stock cannot be complete without a post-graduate course, so to speak at the stock yards, where all sentiment and theory are thrown to the winds and practical conditions and plain hard facts must be faced—this is the stockman's finish.

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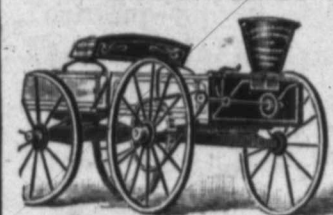
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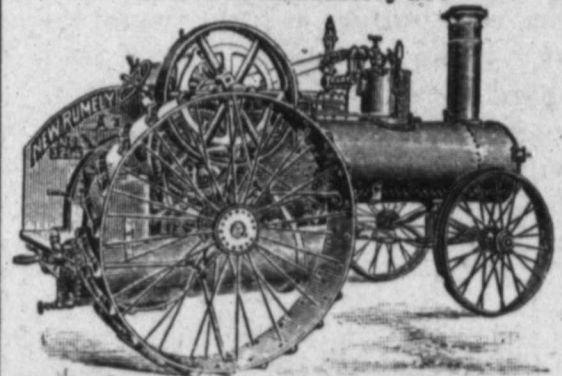
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**Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks, Ending Feb. 1, 1903.**

Sec. 16, Chap. 31, Session Laws 1897, Statutes of Oklahoma: It shall be the duty of the inspectors provided for by this act to provide themselves with record books in which they shall record age, brand and color of all cattle slaughtered within their respective districts for the purpose of sale to the public, either wholesale or retail; \* \* \* any person offering the meat of cattle for sale without having them inspected as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined ten dollars for every animal so unlawfully slaughtered.

Order of Live Stock Sanitary Board April 5th, 1900: It is hereby made the duty of all deputy live stock inspectors in Oklahoma at the end of each week to transmit to the secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission for file and to the Live Stock Inspector at Woodward, Oklahoma, for publication duplicate report showing in detail the number of animals inspected by him during the week recommended as fit for slaughter, with a complete description of the marks and brands on each animal so inspected, giving location of same

- Bridgest, Garfield county. 2 jersey cows 8 yrs, O.
- T. Stamm, Garfield county. Red and white cow 8 yrs, H. Red and white cow 5 yrs, H. 2 red cows 4 yrs, W. 2 red cows, 4 to 8 yrs, H. Red and white steer 2 yrs, H. Black and white cow 8 yrs, H. Red and white cow 5 yrs H. 2 red cows 4 yrs. W. 2 red cows, 4 to 8 yrs, H. Red and white steer 2 yrs, H. L. A. Frabeau, Garfield county. Red and white cow 6 yrs, H. Red and white cow 5 yrs, a. 4 black cows, 6 yrs, e. 6 red cows 5 to 8, U. 9 red and white cows 5 to 8, a. White now 8 yrs, g. 13 cows, 6 to 8 yrs, U A T O. 5 red and white cows, 4 to 7 yrs, a. Red cow 6 yrs. A.
- J. T. Brien, Woods county. Red cow, 7 yrs, -.
- Grant Goff, Woods county. Red and white cow 4 yrs, A.
- Jole Smith, Woods county. Brindle steer, 18 mos. 8.
- Perrie Regius, Woods county. 2 red and white heifers, 2 yrs, a square. Brindle heifer 2 yrs, same brand. Red cow 7 yrs, half-circle under H.
- W. C. Atkinson, Woods county. 2 red and white heifers 2 yrs, 4. Black and white cow 5 yrs, O. Black cow 6 yrs, W.
- Hubbard & Neis, Kiowa county. 2 red steers 1 yr. C on left hip. Red steer 1 yr, H on left hip. Red and white steer, 3 yrs, JL. Brown steer 3 yrs, J7 on left side. Red and white spotted cow, 5 yrs, 4 on left hip. Red cow 6 yrs, 4 on left shoulder, C on left hip, W on right side. Blue cow 5 yrs, same brands. Red cow 5 yrs, ILWAP on left shoulder, side and hip. 6 red, white face steers, 2 yrs, D on left jaw, cross on left shoulder, C on left hip. 2 red and white spotted heifers, 3 yrs, same brands. 4 red and white spotted steers, 2 yrs same brands. 2 brown and white spotted steers, 3 yrs, same brands.
- Koss Davis, Kiowa county. Black and white heifer 3 yrs, brands J, horizontal line over W, and W on left shoulder, side and hip. Red and white cow 4 yrs, same brand. Brindle heifer, 3 yrs, same brand. Roan cow five years, same brand. Pale red cow 8 yrs, RIA 5. Brown cow six years, circle round E on left side. Red cow 4 yrs, f on left jaw, f on left side, f on left hip. Red cow 6 yrs, N on left side. Red cow, 5 yrs, CS on left side, E on left hip. Red cow 5 yrs, CS on left side. Red cow 6 yrs, same. Black cow 3 yrs, same. White heifer 1 yr, bar over heart on left hip. Blue cow 4 yrs, DE on left side. Red and white spotted cow, 6 yrs, -, bar over heart on left side and hip, and 1- on right shoulder. Red and white spotted cow 6 yrs, - on left shoulder, H and cross on left side, Y on left hip. Red and white spotted cow 7 years, - over B on left side HD on left hip. Red and white spotted heifer, 2 yrs, H on left side. Red and white spotted heifer 1 year, f on left hip. Red heifer 1 year, same brand. Red and white spotted cow, 5 years, cross on left shoulder N on left side, C on left hip. Black cow 5 yrs, pA on left side.
- Kirkbum, Kiowa county. Black and white cow, 6 yrs, cross on left side, Q on left hip.
- Meiling & Estes, Kiowa county. Red cow six years, M on right hip. Black cow six years, three-quarter circle over M on left side. Roan cow, 8 yrs, K on left shoulder, half-circle over H on left hip. Red and white spotted cow 5 years, Q on left hip. White steer calf 1 mo., A on left shoulder. Red cow 4 yrs, N on left side, 6 on left hip. Brindle cow 5 yrs, 98 on left side 9 on left hip. Roan cow 5 years, same brands. Red cow 5 yrs, same. Black and white cow 6 years, same brands. Brown jersey cow, 5 yrs, same. Red and white spotted heifer 2 yrs, 9 on left hip. Red and white spotted cow, 6 years, P on left hip. Red and white spotted cow 6 yrs, W on left side. Red cow 5 yrs, hearts and bars on left side and hip. Brown cow 5 yrs, bar over two hearts, two hearts on left side and hip. Red cow 5 years, W on left side. Red, white face heifer, 3 yrs, XX on left side and hip, O on right hip. Red cow 5 yrs, XL-T-X on left side, shoulder and hip. White cow 6 yrs, J H W on right side.
- Scott & Shelby, Kiowa county. Red cow 5 yrs, 50X on left side. 2 red heifers 3 yrs, same.



[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.]



## OUR HERO, WASHINGTON.

Hurrah! for heroes one and all,  
Hurrah! for heroes great and small;  
We'll thank Columbus and the rest,  
But love our Washington the best.

—Sophia S. Bixby.

## THE FLAG.

There are many flags in many lands,  
There are flags of every hue,  
But there's no flag, however grand,  
Like our own "Red, White and Blue."

We shall always love the "Stars and Stripes,"  
And we mean to be ever true  
To this land of ours and the dear old flag,  
The Red, the White, the Blue.

Then hurrah for the flag! our country's flag  
Its stripes and white stars, too;  
There is no flag in any land  
Like our own "Red, White and Blue."

—Sel.

WANTED:—Will some kind reader of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR who does not care to keep a complete file please send a copy of the Dec. 15th issue to the following address?—Mrs. Kate W. Searey, Box 38, Elk City, Okla.

## LOVE AND LABOR.

"Love lightens labor" is one old saying that will always be good as new. "Love shares labor" is one somewhat younger but as true as the other.

Across the street from the little cottage where the writer is wintering, another and tinier cottage is going up. It is being builded by two pairs of loving hands. The husband himself is the chief builder, his life's helpmate the only assistant. Together they are building them a house. In unconscious happiness attending strictly to the rearing of walls which shall constitute a real home, they never once think how like they are to the two little birds flitting so busily in the low bush near by. Nor will either happy couple ever know how another looked on, and thought deep thoughts about the natural goodness of every one, and indeed of everything in nature, as they have illustrated it throughout this short, happy month of mating and nesting.

There is a man in our block! Of course there are other men, but this one has attracted my especial attention. For his noble looks? Fine dress? Splendid equipage? Gifts to

charity? Public courtesies? Bravery in battle? Heroism in dangerous dilemmas? No, not any of these in particular.

What, then? Well, then, he has been going out on the back porch and rolling his sleeves up on wash day and helping his fragile wife and little children with the washing.

Take off your hats to him, gentlemen; bow and smile at him admiringly, ladies. He is lightening labor by sharing it, which is the truest test of love!

## UNSELFISHNESS.

Kate Garland, the able editor of "Woman's Work", recently expressed the following delightfully optimistic view of people as they are in the present age: "I am not disposed to be suspicious of good deeds; I delight to observe them, to recognize them, to record them, and to attribute them to the highest characteristics in human nature. The world, with all its evil, abounds with people of good impulses; there is plenty of room for more, and I believe the good, the charitable, the philanthropic are becoming all the while more numerous; they are not perfect, there is no probability that they will reach perfection in this world of weakness and of error, but they are becoming more mindful of others, they are growing more sympathetic, they are shaping their lives more for the benefit of other people and less for self."

## A MODEL GIRL OF OKLAHOMA.

From two of the papers which come to "Aunt Mary's desk" the following excerpts are made. The first deals with that important subject, the training of our girls:

"It should be the first care of every mother as soon as her girls reach the age of 12 years to teach them to cook. It does not matter if they may count on an income of \$2,500 or \$250 each per annum, whether they are fine ladies or poor working girls, they should know that the woman who cannot cook and serve up an appetizing meal without wasting good food is a disgrace to her sex."

The second extract is from the Elk City (Okla.) Record. It is a deserved tribute to the worth of a young lady of that city, Miss Florence Thurmond. It shows the direct results of teaching along the line suggested by the paragraph above quoted. Dealing as it does with the question recently discussed on this page, it seems quite appropriate in this place:

"She is a graduate of first class colleges, is a most accomplished young lady but is also endowed with a large supply of good common sense and is as much at home in the kitchen or in managing the affairs of the house as she is in the parlor. She also has a practical knowledge of business and has a 160 acre claim of her own. She takes an active part in Sunday school and church work and is among the foremost in the moral work of the town."

## MORE ABOUT TOAST.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—Several months since, I read with interest a paragraph on your page about buttered toast. I have one new idea on the subject which I would like to add

to yours.

You all know how rapidly toast cools in winter time. It is quite vexing to try to spread a fast cooling slice of toast with hard butter. My plan is to warm the butter a little while the toast is being browned. Cut off from the hard pat a sufficient quantity and place where it will soften but not melt. It will then spread easily and satisfactorily over the whole slice.

ELLEN KLINE.

## WASHINGTON PIE.

In old Colonial days the Washington "pie" was a favorite dessert. Anywhere but in New England it would be called layer cake. Whatever the name, when made this way they are delicious. Bake in six jelly cake pans a batter composed of the following materials, mixed according to regular rules for cake making. Half a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three heaping cups of flour, three level teaspoons of baking powder, three eggs, one cup sweet milk.

Make a lemon cream for filling as follows: With cold water mix to a paste one tablespoonful of flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch, then add the juice of two lemons and grated yellow rind of one, stir this paste into a pint of boiling water and beat until it thickens. Add a heaping cup of sugar, beat well, remove from range. Thoroughly beat three egg yolks, add to them a little of the hot mixture, then stir them into remainder of the hot cream. Beating all the time, cook slowly three minutes longer, preferably with the saucepan containing it set in a pan of boiling water. When almost cold, spread on three of the cakes and place the three others on top of them, thus making three "pies." The top of each "pie" may be dredged with powdered sugar, or iced.

## AUNT MARY'S "MOTHER TALKS"

## THE CHILDREN—LET THEM WORK.

Work and play go hand in hand in the great process of human growth, physical, mental and moral. Nothing so surely limits the strength of body, mind and heart of a child as undue lack of either.

The craving for work is as natural to a child as the inclination for play. It is only when its natural craving is crushed and ignored on the one hand or too severely taxed on the other that the child forms a distaste for work.

The normal child wishes to do what it sees its elders do. Even before it is able to use its hand steadily, it wants to grasp a pencil and make marks, wants to hold the scissors and cut with them, wants to use brush, broom and poker. Within limits it should not be forbidden to try its hand. Under careful guidance of an older hand the baby fingers should be trained. The danger of the pencil's point, the blackened end of the poker, etc.? A look in the eyes, a shake of the head, a motion of the hand will convey to the baby an understanding of the reason why these instruments are not yet to be handled by baby hands unaided.

Provide blunt pointed scissors when baby's discretion reaches the stage at which scissors are allowable. Babies

are different. One of two years can be trusted sometimes while another cannot at four. When baby does learn to cut, gratify its desire to do so by furnishing it catalogues, old picture papers and the illustrated advertising pages of magazines. These will supply amusement for hours, day after day, until the youngster's inherent desire for real work prompts a demand for dry goods to clip. The alert mother will welcome this stage joyfully. It shows advancement. She will not neglect the opportunity to do her part in educating her baby. She will supply cloth that will cut easily, and soon, instead of aimless snipping, the little one, whether girl or boy, will be cutting strips that work up nicely in rugs or carpets, neat squares and triangles by pattern, and doll clothes. If the same little one's efforts to use a needle have been borne with patiently and intelligently, it will at this time be sewing the "scraps" together, making doll quilts.

One of the most tedious things for a child to learn is threading a needle. Select a needle with a large eye and at first do not have the thread too coarse. Gradually, threading the needle will become an old story. A great many lessons will need to be devoted to so (to us) simple an affair as tying the knot. At all times encourage patience, and in your own self avoid the habit of impatient ejaculations over repeated failures. The little one follows example as well as precept, hence the necessity of keeping our own tones and looks and actions well under control. Remember that all your own bad habits become examples to your little one. And is that creature of imitations slow to follow them? Did you ever deprecate your child's habit of "putting everything in its mouth"? Haven't you often been "scared to death" because the youngster swallowed a pin, chewed up a yellow envelope and choked on a thimble? Well, before you undertake the bringing up of another, break yourself of the habit of putting things in your mouth—pins, hairpins, buttons, pencils, anything that does not belong there, and none of these things do.

At all times insist on the children keeping in their own proper places the articles given to them for their very own. Show them how to make pin cushions and work boxes, then see that they know where to find needles, pins, thread, etc., at a moment's notice.

With pieces of Bristol board, or even pasteboard from boxes, they can be taught to make many handy articles for their own use.

With bits of sand paper and a spool of silk thread added to the supply of pasteboard serviceable match safes can easily be made. The mother should wield a guiding hand. It takes time, but time so taken is well spent. Holes for the needle to go through should first be punctured with an awl. Mucilage or glue should be freely supplied. Home made paste will do very well when mucilage is not at hand.

For variety's sake, the boxes they make may be covered with bright colored paper, muslin or silk, and ornamented with pretty pictures.

Soon they can make very creditable scrap books.

Let them help with the baking. Provide small pans, cake cutters, rol-



ling pin, etc.

Small dust-pans, brooms and brushes should have a place in every house where there are children.

Give them small pails and let them carry in water and carry out slops. I say "let" them, because they are sure to want to.

There never was a child who did not want to wash dishes. Mothers ought to let them learn. Not insist on their doing it all the time, making it an irksome task, but grant permission when they ask it, and at times request them to do what they can for you, and they will not refuse. Don't take a mad fit if a dish happens to break itself. Be rational, and treat the child as if it were a rational being. Place the dishpan on a low table or box; or, let the little one stand on a firm footstool, chair or box, provide diminutive dish cloth, and lovingly, sympathetically "practice" the dear little fingers.

This is not theory merely. A conscientious mother would scarcely dare theorize when telling other mothers what she thinks about training children. Little girls and boys there are, not nearly five years old, who can wash the family dishes as well as the average hired girl.

One writer has said, "Never do anything for yourself or your child that the child can possibly do for himself or for you." That is going to an unadvisable extreme. Yet there are many ways in which even a little child can help greatly with the necessary work of a household if wisely allowed and discreetly directed by the mother.

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THE FEBRUARY HOUSEKEEPER.

The Housekeeper for February sets a high standard for the home magazine. Every article and department is refreshingly new and up-to-date. There is a charming little love story by "Uncle Remus", and the first installment of a weird serial by John Philip Sousa. Various departments, on Cookery, Serving, Entertaining, etc., are inaugurated by Mrs. Hiller, Principal of the Chicago Domestic Science Training School. To further delight the housewife's eye there is a "Glimpse into a Mexican Kitchen," "A Day in Delft" and an illustrated article about the "Wonderful Rugs made by the Pueblo Indians." For the children, there are pictures, puzzles and captivating prizes. Men as well as women will read with interest the articles, "Should Bachelors be Taxed?" and "Why Don't the Men Propose?"

1,000,000 Customers.

It is a proud record, and an unusual one, yet it has been achieved by the John A. Salzer Seed Co.

Salzer's Seeds are grown in more gardens, and planted on more farms in America, than any other seeds sold, and the reason is found, perhaps, in the truth of the firm's motto—"Salzer's Seeds Never Fail." Owing and operating over 5,000 acres for the production of choice seeds, the most complete facilities are here united with long and varied experience; and the result is a product in seeds, that has never before been equaled. And the large scale on which the Salzer business is conducted, is fully matched by the liberal principles which rule the

trade of the house in its treatment of customers. Each year a more and more surprisingly generous offer is made to planters, and as appreciatively accepted. This year is no exception, and "\$10.00 for 10c" is the tempting and encouraging proffer for 1903. For 10 cents in stamps, the planter will receive Salzer's Great Catalogue, the finest ever issued, and farm seed samples fully worth ten dollars to get a start with.

Such, among others, are the methods which have brought 1,000,000 customers to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

A sale of registered Hereford cattle will be held at Kansas City on the 25th and 26th of February, that should attract buyers. The parties making the sale are among the best breeders in the country, as will be seen by the following list of contributors: Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., will sell 25 heifers and 5 bulls.—C. A. Stannard of Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., 15 heifers and 18 bulls.—Scott & Marsh, of Belton, Mo., 25 heifers and 8 bulls.—Frank Rockefeller, of Belvidere, Kans., 15 heifers and 11 bulls. Fritz & Shea, of Blakesburg, Iowa, 4 heifers and 2 bulls.—Mrs. C. S. Cross of Emporia, Kans., 2 bulls.—Walter B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo., 9 heifers.—Geo. B. Kaker of Maryville, Mo., 3 bulls.

Each of the contributors to this sale have assured us that they are sending to this sale the very best young cattle on their farm that they will sell. These are among the consignments, prize winners at the shows of 1901 and 1902, both bulls and heifers, so that the wants of all can be supplied, from the range man who wants bulls to head his herd.

It should also be remembered that the public sales have been the cheapest places at which to buy cattle, the past four months. Too many times the ranch man or farmer says, "They will sell too high for me, for at these public sales cattle average from \$250 to \$250 per head, which is more than I want to pay." but they do not stop to figure that perhaps figured in that average are four or five animals sold at from \$1000 to \$5000 each, and several cows with calves at side at from \$400 to \$1000 each. If you would out these out of the average, the price would look altogether different to you.

The best breeders in the country have adopted the plan of selling their best cattle at public sales, and especially is this true where they make combination sales, where each breeder has a desire to have his consignment compare favorable with his fellow breeders. Gudgell & Simpson, Sunny Slope Farm, Scott & Marsh and Frank Rockefeller's herds are among the oldest and most noted herds in the country, and 122 of the cattle to be sold in this sale, come from these great herds. As the cattle market has been bad for the past three months and many of the cattle men do not feel like buying, we predict that this will be one of the best opportunities ever offered, to buy good cattle cheap, and would advise those wanting to buy Hereford to attend this sale. If you only want one animal, we think you will be able to buy there at a price that will more than save your railroad fare and expense.

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

STOCK BRANDS.

One out, one year, \$10; each additional brand on out, 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.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

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.

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.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

On right shoulder.

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

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:

ED On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

T On Left Hip.

7 On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

T On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.



19 left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip

left loin

left side

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

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.

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.





# HEREFORDS.



On Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 25 & 26,

AT

Kansas City Fine Stock  
Pavilion

**140 HEAD WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.**

The offering consists of 90 head of Cows and Heifers, in calf or with calves at side, and 50 Bulls of serviceable ages. They are consigned by the following well known breeders:

Gudgell & Simpson, 30	C. A. Stannard, <small>SUNNY SLOPE FARM</small> 33
Scott & March, 33	Frank Rockefeller, 26
Mrs. C. S. Cross, 2	W. B. Waddell, 3
Fritz & Shea, 6	Geo. B. Baker, 3
Logan B. Chappell, 1.	

We are cataloguing for sale our best cattle, and every animal sold will be a good one. We ask you to send for a catalogue and arrange to attend the sale.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS

## GUDGELL & SIMPSON

INDEPENDENCE, MO.



AUCTIONEERS:

Col. F. M. Woods, Col. R. E. Edmonson, Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. Carey M. Jones.

