

The LIVESTOCK

Historical Society of



OKLAHOMA



INDIAN TERRITORY
SANDERS & CO.

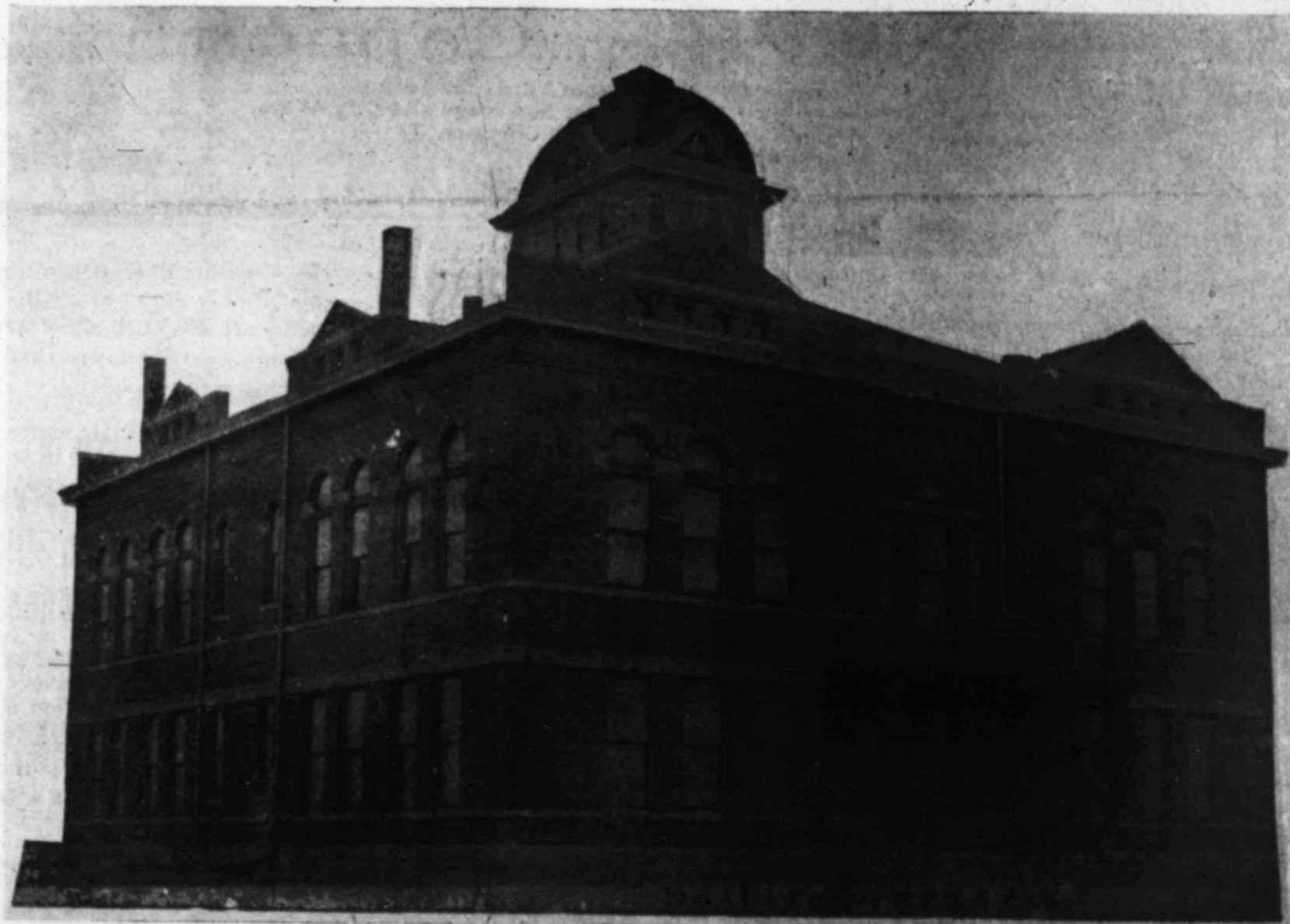
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Seventh Year.
Number 22

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, March 1, 1902

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



The New Court House in Woodward—Erected 1902, at a Cost of \$41,000.—[By Courtesy of Woodward Bulletin]

SPLENDID SUCCESS!

8th Annual Convention, Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 11-12-13, 1902.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The weather was perfect. The storms had abated and a kindly Providence once more gave his approval by weather conditions rarely to be found in this month in the Convention city.

This, the first day of the 8th annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, opened crisp and clear. At an early hour the streets filled with

hurrying throngs of people and each incoming train added to the large crowd of cattlemen already here. Bands playing as they marched through the streets gave the city the appearance of carnival time. It is a safe estimate to say there are at least 3,000 visitors in the city today and that number will be largely increased tomorrow and Thursday.

The special trains from Oklahoma were met by a reception committee accompanied by a band and the visitors were then escorted to their hotels. The delegation from Woodward greeted Wichita with a rousing cheer as the train came to a standstill in the depot. Naturally the hotels are the centers of attraction for the visitors up-

on their arrival, and here the throngs are almost impenetrable. While the hotels are taxed to their utmost, the immense crowds are being handled comfortably. A good many of the visitors are the guests of friends in private homes.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock Sanford's military band led the way to the auditorium, where the day's program was to commence. The immense structure was soon filled and after another selection by the band, a prayer by Rev. Frank N. Lynch, pastor of the First Methodist church of Wichita, President Wilson introduced Hon. Jerry Simpson, who in behalf of Mayor McLean and the citizens of Wichita, welcomed the visitors to the city.

JERRY SIMPSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Simpson was greeted with a round of applause as he stepped to the front of the stage. He said:

"You can do anything you want to in Wichita. The city is yours. While I have not been entrusted with the keys to the city I have been authorized by the mayor to tell you that no keys will be necessary. In fact we will have all of the doors taken off of their hinges. We heartily welcome you to Wichita. When I say you can do anything you want to in Wichita, I mean it. If you happen to want to drink something we don't have here, you can do so."

(continued on page 4)

Live Stock Figures.

According to the latest figures of the department of agriculture the bulk of live stock in the United States up to June 1, 1900, is produced by ten states. The live stock division of the twelfth census is divided into two classes. The first class consists of all live stock upon the unfenced public domain and ranches; the second of domestic animals not located on what is commonly known as farms or range. In the second class are included all domestic animals in cities, towns and villages, in stock yards; all employed in manufacturing, lumbering and industries and kindred enterprises, and all used for pleasure or profit by individuals other than farm proprietors. The division by classes is as follows:

Total number of cattle, all ages	67 960 552
Number in second class	1 466 970
Total number of sheep, all ages	61 414 024
Number in first class	61 237 554
Number in second class	150 470
Total number of horses, all ages	18 297 588
Number in first class	15 453 711
Number in second class	2 833 877

Of the fifty one states and territories producing cattle, nearly one-fourth of the entire number is produced by three states. Texas leads in cattle with 9 547,000. Iowa is second with 5,367,000. Kansas is third with 4,495,000.

North Dakota has 657,434 cattle, or but 314,455 less than Montana. Washington, Utah and Idaho each have less than 400,000 cattle, while Alaska is credited with but 18 head.

Montana is the leader in sheep production with 6,171,000 head; Wyoming is a close second with 5,100,400. New Mexico is third with 4,309,000. These three states produce one-fourth of the sheep.

North Dakota has 681,952 sheep, nearly as many as South Dakota, and probably a census for the year 1901 would show fully as many.

In horses Iowa takes the lead, having 1,401,000. Illinois is second with 1,345,000 and Texas third with 1,260,000.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures represent the supply in the country nearly two years ago.

Since the live stock census of June 1, 1900, North Dakota has unquestionably made a great gain in cattle and sheep.—Fargo N. D. Forum.

The Florence Colorado Citizen says there is no other incentive to hens to lay in cold weather equal to feeding them meat and ground bone. Don't burn the bone as that destroys all the nourishing ingredients.



The Best Saddle

...shipped from Pueblo for ...

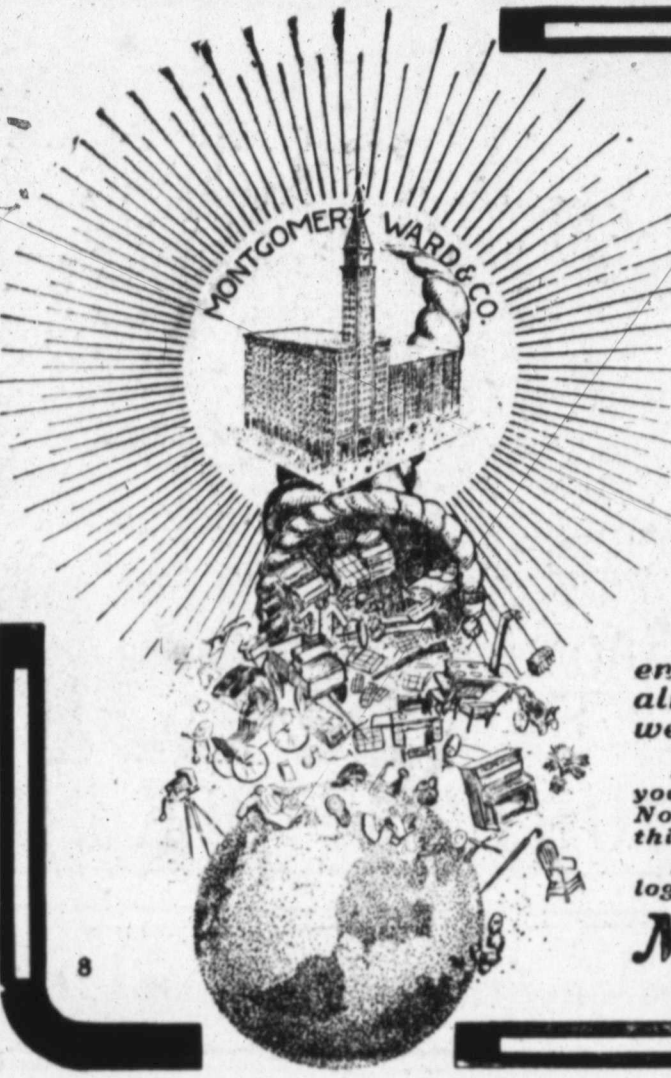
THE MONEY.

... Prices right, ...

B. T. PRAZIER'S FAMOUS
PUEBLO SADDLES.

Write for Catalogue ...

R. T. FRAZIER,
Pueblo, Colo., U. S. A.



Ward's Horn of Plenty

Our famous no-middlemen system of providing all the luxuries and necessities of life has been adopted by two million people who appreciate our ability to help them make four dollars do the work of five. **THE HORN OF PLENTY IS OPEN TO YOU—WILL YOU TRY IT?**

ANNOUNCEMENT—The spring and summer edition of our catalogue No. 70 will be ready March 15th. It will be the finest and most complete book of its kind ever published, containing over 1,000 pages and 17,000 illustrations. It costs us almost a dollar to publish and distribute this catalogue, but we will send it to you for 15c, by mail or express prepaid. Almost any family can save \$100.00 a year by having our catalogue. Send for it today and enclose 15 cents to partially pay postage or expressage. If you already have our No. 70 catalogue don't send for another as we intend to mail you the supplement mentioned below.

IF YOU HAVE ORDERED goods from us in the past year, we will send you a 100-page supplement containing all additions to our stock since No. 70 catalogue was issued. It will not be necessary for you to ask for this supplement as we want you to have it and will send it anyway.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER ORDERED goods from us or had our big catalogue, send 15c today and get our latest, it's the key to the door of prosperity.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

The House that tells the truth.

Union Stock Yards Wichita Kansas.

The hog market during the first half of this month did not come up to the expectations of the farmers. Very nearly every body predicted that hogs would be scarce and up around eight dollars at this time. The unexpected has happened. Hogs have been plentiful and prices have gone down instead of up. Good hogs are now around twenty cents lower than on the first day of the month but pigs have about held their own, for the reason that for nearly all of this month the farmers have been selling fewer light hogs.

The cattle market has held up pretty well during the month everything considered. Good butcher cattle are higher now than on the first day of the month while stockers and feeders are about twenty-five cents lower. This latter class of stock has held up better on this market than on the Missouri river owing to the fine quality of the offerings. The bulk of stockers and feeders brought to this market were grazed on the wheat fields and they were in fine condition which is an important factor at this season of the year when feed is so high. Wichita has not depended on the Missouri river markets but the stockers and feeders have been distributed from this place.

Improving the Herd.

In all cases where the attempt has been made to improve the herd or flock by selecting choice males from among CROSS-BREDS the results have been disastrous. There is often the temptation to retain some fine and promising young animal with a view of using it as a future sire, but if such animal is a grade or a cross between two breeds no reliance can be placed upon it, as there will be a lack of uniformity in the offspring. It is a downward step and a loss of time to use any male that is not pure bred, and a pure-bred male should also be selected from among the best.

Tired of Scrub Stock.

Yes, people are getting tired of scrub stock of all kinds.
Tired of scrub cattle.
Tired of scrub horses.
Tired of scrub hogs.
Tired of scrub sheep.
Tired of scrub chickens.
Tired of scrub dogs,
and would object to scrubby men, but for the fact that that class seem to be in the majority and any move along that line would be unpopular.—Montana Stockman and Farmer.

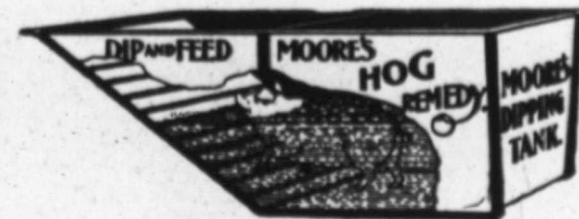
Wichita Union Stock Yards Co., WICHITA, KANSAS.

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

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

W. R. DULANEY,
Supt. of Stock Yards.

MOORE'S HOG REMEDY



Used externally with dipping tank or sprinkler quickly cures MANGE and SCURVY and kills all FEVER GERMS, LICE and other vermin. Given internally in small doses weekly removes all

Worms, Cures Cough,
Improves Appetite,
Aids Digestion and
Produces Flesh.

Every stockman knows when hogs are properly fed and kept free from lice, mange and worms, they grow and fatten, and bring a better price. Book on "Care of Hogs." Write for it today. Trial gallon Moore's Hog Remedy, at dealers or direct, prepaid on receipt of \$2.50. Call or address

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., 1501 Genessee Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

PECOS VALLEY LINES.

For the Stockman: The greatest stock raising country in the world with a direct transportation route ABOVE THE SOUTHERN QUARANTINE line to and from all markets and the great pasture lands of the west and northwest.

For the Homeseeker: Cheap farming and grazing lands in the Panhandle of Texas. Lands under irrigation in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, producing the finest fruits, melons, alfalfa, celery, garden produce, etc. etc. Business opportunities of all kinds in a new and prosperous country.

For the Health Seeker: A climate already famous for its health promoting qualities. Altitude not too high, air pure and dry, temperature even with no extremes of heat or cold.

And the PLEASURE SEEKER will find something to see and something to do.

Southern Kansas Railway Company of Texas, Pecos and Northern Texas Railway Company, Pecos Valley and Northwestern Railway Company, Pecos River Railway Company,

Write for information.

Avery Turner,
General Mn'gr.

Don A. Sweet
Traffic Mn'gr.

ARIZONA, TEXAS.

The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 7. No. 23

WOODWARD, OKLA., MARCH 1, 1902

Subscription, \$1.00



Julia Milking Cows.

In summer when the work is done,
And nature all is still,
The sun, with colors all around
Has set behind the hill,
The wood thrush in the deep, cool wood
Calls sweetly to his spouse;
'Tis then I lean upon the gate,
Watching Julia milking cows.
All is so peaceful, all is well,
The new-mown hay sweet smells,
The murmuring breeze faint music brings
From rippling brooks in dells,
The gentle kine, with balmy breath,
Stand quiet and allow
The "lactile fluid" to escape
As Julia milks the cow.
I gaze upon her upturned face—
Her dimples and her smile
Make my poor heart go "pittypat."
(For this I've walked a mile.)
The little ringlets in her hair,
Like golden leaves on boughs,
Are shaking at me—on the gate—
As Julia milks the cows.
The milking done, we drive the cows
And sit down near the bars;
Oh that I could "the tale unfold,"
As we gaze at the stars;
With fond caress her form I press,
We whisper mutual vows;
'Tis bliss, 'tis rapture," in our hearts,
When Julia milked the cows.
It's more than thirty years since then—
How time has flown, I ween!
Then I was less than twenty-one
And she not seventeen.
A cruel fate did separate
Our lives, and her espoused
To a rude man, who through life's span
Kept Julia milking cows.

—Harry Sedgwick.



Has any one ever noticed that a silent man has usually the best broken horses? It may not be true, but all the men of my acquaintance who do not talk much have well broken horses. Drive with them and you will wonder how they manage their horses. No

management is visible, the horse goes where he is wanted without apparent effort on the part of the driver. One famous turfman at least has been noted for his art in driving a horse to the limit of his speed without making a move while his rivals were lifting and



MASTER JOSEPH TRINER, JR., AND HIS GREAT DANE, BISMARK.

yelling and whipping theirs. How did he do it? Don't know, but he was a man of few words. Probably there is a lesson in this. The average horse understands only a few things thoroughly; only a few words, signs or commands. The silent man gives only a few and he does not confuse his horse. The horse is made to know them thoroughly, he understands the man who understands him. It is a pleasure to drive a horse that understands—few pleasures in life can equal it, the horse is a good cheerful driver. There would be more of this kind if they were made to know a few things thoroughly—the right things.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

While one boy is regretting his want of opportunities, his lack of means to get a college education, and remains in ignorance, another with half his chances picks up a good education in the odds and ends of time which other boys throw away. From the same material, one man builds a palace and another a hovel. From the same rough piece of marble one man calls out an angel of beauty which delights every beholder, another a hideous monster which demoralizes every one who sees it.—Success.

German importations of American meats has steadily decreased since the

high water mark of 1898, according to the latest report of Consul Albert. He adds that since the German prohibitory law, which went into effect October 1, 1900, the importation of sausage and canned meats has entirely ceased. A law which goes into effect April 1, 1892, provides for a German inspection of American meat. By this system American microscopical inspection will no longer be looked upon as a condition for export.

The Santa Fe railway is 9,000 miles long, and it requires twenty new ties every minute, or one tie every three seconds, of every working hour of every day in the year, to keep the track in order. This year the Santa Fe will expend \$35,000,000 in equipment and building new lines, over 800 miles of which will be built.—Newkirk R. N. J.

Meeting Texas Cattle Raisers Association and Fat Stock Show.

For the above occasion, The DENVER ROAD will sell tickets from Amarillo for the morning trains of March 9th, 10th and 11th, good for return until March 14th, at the rate of \$11.50 for the round trip.

A. B. SPENCER, T. P. A.
Amarillo, Texas.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

(continued from page 1)

"The people of this city are anxious to build up the live stock industry and in time we hope to be able to take care of all the cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules in the great southwest. We have everything to make a great city. Our stock yards are unequalled; we have one packing house in operation and within a very short time we will have another, both with a capacity for handling all of the live stock which may be shipped here.

"Wichita is getting to be a great convention city. Not only because it is centrally located and has excellent railroad facilities, but because we have everything necessary for a convention city. Our hotels are unexcelled anywhere in the state and we have an auditorium amply large enough to accommodate any crowd of people.

"I hope you may have a pleasant and profitable session, that you will get together—for a community of interests, as the railroads say. This is an age of organization and it has been demonstrated that an organization working in harmony cannot fail to accomplish good. I will not say more at this time, because I expect to address you again before the close of the convention. Again I bid you a hearty welcome." (Applause)

A. G. CUNNINGHAM RESPONDS.

President Wilson than introduced Hon. A. Cunningham, of Woodward, O. T., who responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As your representative, I address myself especially to the mayor and good citizens of Wichita. For the first time I appear before a Kansas audience. I am used to the wild and woolly ways of the southwest, but I cannot make a speech like Mr. Simpson, who is the most eloquent speaker in the United States.

"Last year when we were at Woodward, I made the address of welcome and Jerry Simpson responded by saying that the cattlemen of the southwest do not need to be told they are welcome. They know it. That is just the way we feel. We know we are welcome to Wichita and we thank you.

"We are here today from away down on the Pecos river. Just think of it—600 miles away from this center of civilization. We have come to bind the stockmen of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Kansas together. We are all equals. The man who owns one cow is just as great as the man who owns thousands of head of cattle.

"To you people who live here in the greatest city in the southwest. I wish to say you have done all we could possibly ask in the way of welcoming us to Wichita. Jerry says the doors will all be taken of their hinges—I think they have already been taken off and have been off for the last two days. We salute you. We thank you from the very bottom of our hearts for your kind treatment and when we go back to our homes, we will carry the deepest of feelings of friendship for Wichita, which can only be effaced by death itself.

"When the engine whistled for Wichita, our boys cheered and shouted 'Hurrah for Wichita, the best city in the southwest.' Wichita is the best city in the southwest and it will not be many years until it is the largest city. As long as you have a Beacon to shed your light over Oklahoma and an Eagle to scream, you need not fear for success.

"Again I thank you for the grand reception you have given us."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cunningham's speech, the band played a selection, after which Secretary Bolton read his annual report, followed by the reading of the treasurer's report.

The report of the Secretary was published in the last issue of this paper.

The report of the Treasurer was then submitted showing a cash balance of \$1,726 in his hands on Feb. 1.

Committees were then appointed as follows:

On resolutions: T. P. Wilson, Kiowa, Kans.; Jerry Simson, Wichita, Kans.; P. L. Herring, Coolidge, Kan.; D. P. Marum, Woodward, Okla.; Geo. W. Crowell, Alva, Okla.

On constitution: Court Brown, Liberal, Kans.; Geo. W. Brett, Ponca City, Okla.; A. J. Crewdson, Kiowa, Kansas.

Adjournment until evening session. NIGHT SESSION, TUESDAY 11TH.

Every seat in Toler's big auditorium was filled and hundreds stood in the aisles and along the walls during the entire evening. Every inch of space in the big hall was taken and the members and guests of the convention as also the citizens present seemed more than pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The following program was rendered in excellent manner:

8 P. M.

Prayer, Rev. Bruce Griffith, Pastor Reformed Church Wichita. Vocal Duett, Mrs. Hubert Childs and Miss Childs, Wichita.

"Then and Now," Gen. W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, Kansas.

Tuxedo Quartette of Wichita: Messrs. Felix McNeal, Murray Kirkwood, Paul Noble, Gilbert Tucker; Miss Grace Chapman accompanist.

"Panhandle Cob," Miss Estelle Gertrude Burke of Wichita.

Music, Staff's M. W. A. Band of Tonkawa, Okla.

"One of Uncle Remus' Stories," Mrs. W. G. Woolfe, Wichita.

"Various Things," Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Agriculture of Kansas.

Vocal Solo, Miss Jetta Campbell, of Wichita.

Music, Chillico Indian Band of Oklahoma.

"Cowboy and the Dude," Miss Gail Sutton, of Wichita.

Tuxedo Quartette of Wichita.

"Holy City,"—Vocal Solo, Mr. Jack Shields.

Music, Sanford's Military Band.

Adjournment.

Many hearty encores were given the readers and singers and the evening was most pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie responding to the subject, "Then and Now" said in part:

"But have we done as well as we might. Are we quite sure that the buffalo were driven out of western Kansas too soon? Have we felt satisfied that we have raised the right crops (not including the favored crop of Mrs. Lease) for the past, present or future? Has it ever occurred to us that in the teachings of Robison, Hubbard, King, Stannard and many other of your neighbors, who advise the raising of draft horses, early maturing hogs, fine bred sheep, beef cattle (and if Mr. Stannard will accept a suggestion from me and change to hornless cattle) that you will raise crops which will not require expensive machinery (for use not more than ten days in a year) never fail from chiniz bugs, Hessian fly or hail and keep up the land? New blood can be introduced in a cow herd within the cost of a single finder and will long outlast it. We need not go far for Hereford breeding cattle. Kansas City is the home of the association and I speak from personal observation in saying that there are more and full as good Hereford cattle within a radius of 100 miles as there is in all England. Queen Victoria had been for many years and up to her death a devoted patron of the leading breeds of cattle and sheep, upon her Windsor Castle estate. She had better barns, but no better cattle. A few years ago her best Shorthorns were bought from Senator Harris of Kansas.

"The cattle of England are largely grown on the lands of evicted Irish tenantry, not wanted for deer preserves, and finished off in turnip and English grass. Their beef supplies each year come more and more from Australia, South America and the United States, with the 'roast beef of old England' largely produced in this country.

"Our cattlemen should cease to be 'cowboys,' and raise their cattle from the cow to the slaughter house—fewer if need be, but better—and of the kind that can be turned into money within two and a half years. It is not

(continued on next page.)

The Keith House Furnishing Catalogues

A QUARTER CENTURY SUCCESS
THE NAME
Robert Keith
IS A WARRANT OF VALUE.

WINDOW SHADES AND OFFICE DESKS.

The largest and most CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK in the United States.

We prepay freight or fully equalize.

Cash Values Not Elsewhere Obtainable.

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**Robert Keith
Furniture & Carpet Co.**

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Importers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, Retailers.

29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 29 years.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.




No. 391 Buggy. Price, \$59.00. As good as sells for \$25.00 more.
No. 74 Open Stanhope. Has 1/2 inch Kelly rubber tires. Price, \$82. As good as sells for \$50 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

58.20 for this Ranch or Mountain Buggy.

Strongest buggy made. Guaranteed to stand the toughest roads.

DESCRIPTION. Wheels and gear second growth hickory, forgings Norway iron. Axles 1 1/4 inch as desired, long distance with bell collar, runs a thousand miles without retooling. Three heavy reaches round 1 1/2 inch heavy fifth wheel with rear king bolt. Springs, Concord, 56 inches long, 1 1/2 inch wide. 5 plate hung on equalizers, front and rear connections solid forged steel. Wheels, 13 1/2 inch tires, 5-16 inch oval edge. Body 23 inches wide, 28 inches long, extra strong and heavy. Piano or Corn rug seat 26 inches wide, 19 inches deep, back cushion 22 inches high. Leather boot spring cushions and back. Trimmings 16 oz. bronch or whip cord. (Leather Trimmings extra, \$1.50) and back.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. WE SELL DIRECT TO YOU AT WHOLESALE PRICES. We will ship subject to examination without any money with your order, you can examine it and if found exactly as we represent, it and we have saved you at least \$40.00, send us the money; if not, return the vehicle to us and we will pay freight charges both ways.

GUARANTEE. We give you a binding 3 years' Guarantee which protects you from poor material and workmanship, which with our guarantee of safe delivery and shipping subject to examination, makes the strongest guarantee ever given.

Send for our Free Vehicle Catalogue, showing illustrations and wholesale prices on the largest and most complete line of all kinds of Vehicles and Harness ever issued.

MARVIN SMITH CO., 56 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.

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Write Today for our Catalogue.
We Grow Flowers for

SOUTHERN PLANTERS Haskell Ave. Floral Co. Dallas Tex.

ALFALFA SEED

From Locality where there is the Greatest Abundance. Alfalfa, the king of drought resisting forage plants. Pure and fresh 1914 seed, plump and vigorous in color and bushy lots. Also all other alfalfa seeds. Write us for prices. MCBETH & KINNON, Garden City, Kansas.

THE BEST FENCE LYON & HEALY

Can be made at the actual cost of wire. Over 100 Styles, and 50 to 70 rods per day. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig and Chicken-tight.

THE DUPLEX MACHINE makes it. The Machine is automatic, simple in construction, runs easy, works rapidly. Sent on Trial. Plain, barb wire and Gates at wholesale prices. Catalog free.

**KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Muncie, Indiana.**

HOW MANY MEN

in your neighborhood need wells for home supply or live stock purposes? Just take the time to count them, then figure up the money you could make in drilling those wells.

Star Drilling Machines will do the work better, more of it and last longer than any other machines of the kind made. Send for our free illustrated catalogue, price list, etc. Here is a chance to get into business for yourself.

STAR DRILLING MACHINE CO., Iron, O.

EVERGREENS

Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Prepaid \$1 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted.

D. Hill, Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE

Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free.

**COLLED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 106 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.**

ORGANS

are the great favorites today. Unapproached for Sweetness and Purity of Tone. New styles of

PIANO CASE ORGANS

which give the most enthusiastic satisfaction. All our organs have all the latest and most modern improvements. The cases are models of neatness and beauty and are made of finely finished solid Oak, Black Walnut, Mahogany or Ebony finish.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

We make the terms of payment so easy that anybody can buy one. Ask your dealer for the Lyon & Healy Organ. If he does not keep them write direct to us. Beautiful Catalogue FREE.

Also bargains in good second hand Organs. A sealed guarantee with every Organ. The freight on an Organ is a very small matter. We ship Organs everywhere. Remember when you buy an Organ from us genuine musical worth is assured. Avoid the limitations now on the market. Write today.

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WANT COLUMN.

TWO CENTS A WORD.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange" and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

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

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

FOR SALE: 30 head of young cattle 60 head of yearlings and 40 head of two year-old steers, balance heifers. Will sell to be delivered after grass comes with calves thrown in at \$5 per head. For further information address the publisher of this paper.

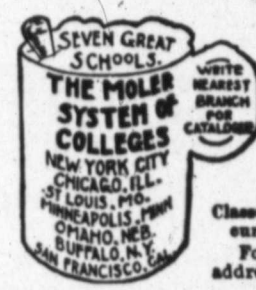
WANTED to know the address of George Steere, formerly of Batavia, Ill. Importer, and to him address a D. B. Martin, Batavia, Illinois.

Sale Dates.

Advertising for the following sale dates will appear in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Colin Cameron—Herefords—Kansas City, May 7th and 8th, 1902.
National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham:
Chicago, March 25—27, 1902;
Kansas City, April 22—24, 1902;
Omaha, May 27—29, 1902.
Chicago, June 24—26, 1902.

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.



WE WANT MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE.
We have facilities that save years of apprenticeship. If you want a comfortable business without capital, or steady employment at good salary, learn this trade; quickly and scientifically. Comparatively no expense. Anyone can learn.
Classes for Ladies in Hairdressing, Manicuring, Facial Massage and Cosmetology.
For free catalogue and full particulars address, nearest college.

Agents Wanted.

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

Subscribe for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. One dollar a year.

C. P. SHIPLEY'S



BOOTS

AND

SADDLES

Are Winners

Order Catalogue and Measure Blank Today. Prices Right.

Opposite Stock Yards

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

YARDAGE:			
Cattle, per head	25c	Horses, per head	20c
Hogs, per head	6c	Sheep, per head	5c
FEED:			
Corn, per bushel	\$1	Hay, per hundred lbs	\$1.00

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

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

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How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information free. Write for it to J. Andrae & Sons Co., 220 W. Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

so much what is done as what there is to show for it after it is done. The beef, butter and cheese markets at large should be at the command of the United States, and Kansas ought to have a good deal to say about it. We have the climate, soil, and now with alfalfa, our conditions are complete for any competition. Produce draft horses improve our cattle and hogs to utilize their waste, raise sheep and no protective tariff will be needed to sustain our industries. We can discount cheap labor, cheap money and starvation living, and beat all competition—but Chinese—and they must get beyond the reach of steam laundries or go with the balance. Already American enterprise is building steel bridges in English South Africa, electric street railways in the streets of London and subways under them, selling all sorts of recently improved mechanical economies, and their products, all through Europe; notably, cutlery in Birmingham; and within the last two years Massachusetts shoemakers have opened up in London an immense stock of shoe wear from their home factory. Imagine an American tourist's surprise upon seeing the sole means of heating the "throne room" in the Queen's palace at Amsterdam to be a Crown Jewel stove made at Detroit, U. S. A., or in meeting on the road to the Lake of Killarney an Irish woman carrying home in her donkey cart a sack of Kansas flour. What do we want—the earth?

But the pessimist—perhaps the managers of the Continental Creamery company, may say that all this may be so now, but how long can it last—with all the utilities of the country in the grasp of the trusts? They are a fearful menace to our prosperity; but so far, who will say that the people have not been greatly benefited by the conditions which have led up to them? Refined kerosene, the product of the greatest of them all, has come down from 90 cents to 15 cents since Kansas was opened to settlement; steel rails from \$100 per ton to \$30; barb wire from 13 cents to 4; matches from 5 cents to one; salt from \$4 to from a little under to a little over \$1; how about beef and pork? Have the farmers and live stock interests improved their opportunities as the coal oil men, the iron men or the packers have theirs?

The Tuxedo quartette, composed of Felix McNeal, Murray Kirkwood, Paul Noble and Gilbert Tucker, with Miss Grace Chapman as accompanist, sang in their usual pleasing manner and were forced to respond to two very hearty encores. This organization of Wichita young men won great favor with the cattlemen and others by their beautiful and well trained voices and Miss Chapman received a number of very pretty compliments for her work at the piano. Miss Stella Burke recited a cowboy piece, "Parhandle Cob," and the appreciation of the audience was shown when she gave her excellent rendition of a story of life well known and dear to the greater number of those present. She responded with the story of a "Hindu Marriage."

Shaff's M. W. A. band from Tonkawa, O. T., entertained the crowd with band music. They gave "The War Dance" as supposed to be given by the Indians, but the Chilocco band, beside them, had to smile a little at the yells given and the audience would have been extremely happy if the Indians had played the same thing and given a good example of real "Injun" yells.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of agriculture of Kansas, gave his very witty and entertaining talk on "Various Things Concerning the Pig."

His speech was enlivened by anecdotes of that animal's perverse ways, and his facts were placed in such a witty manner that his announcements concerning the hog were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

SECRETARY COBURN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Coburn began his remarks by telling the old saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,"

and gave a little variation to this principle when he said "all beef and no pork makes an unbalanced ration for the people of America, for without both they cannot do all that is expected of them. Kansas," he said, "is prepared to supply the world with any and all kinds of meat and as juicy beef and pork as anyone would wish to eat."

"People seem to regard the hog as a low animal," said the speaker. "But he ranks higher in some things than his two-footed friends. For if given an opportunity, he is clean, unselfish and thoroughly able to take care of himself if left to his own resources."

It was the speaker's opinion that the pig is a patented machine, fully capable of taking care of all the raw material that could be placed before it. It was self-oiled and never gave out and was as reliable as any machine now to be found that has been made by man. "Corn," said he, "can be thrown into a hog if it is well bred, and it is a good investment. This patented pig can take ten bushels of corn and confine it in less space than one bushel would take, and at the same time is good, sound cash. Take a good porker and fill him with corn, and as it takes only seven pounds to make one pound of fat, that pound of fat is worth many times more in the European market than seven pounds of corn. Mr. Porker is a condenser. Ship him to England and the freight on him would be a great deal less than the freight on the corn it took to fatten him and he would be worth more money to boot.

This patent pig is the manufacturer of many articles. He makes brushes, grease, cushions, fertilizer, rattles, side meat, sausage, souse, soap, and satisfaction. He is a beauty and a joy forever. He raises the mortgage sends the kids to school, buys the piano and other furniture, builds the house, plants the orchard and keeps it clean, and, if given a chance, will cultivate it free of charge; and whenever he is not useful he is ready to go away back and sit down.

The pig is at home everywhere—in the palaces of the rich, and of lords and princes, or in the hovels of the poorest. He travels in his own private car, made according to other people's ideas, however, camps with the soldiers on the battlefield under every flag, and sails with the sailor on all the seas, and is the great standby of all, rich and poor alike.

"A pig at \$2.75 per hundred pounds is rated as unclean in his habits, good for nothing, and no one will speak to him as he passes down the road or even turn out and give him half; in fact, he is an outcast from society. But take a porker worth seven dollars a hundred and he is looked up to by the best people in the land; he is a man worthy of the greatest cultivation and one to be respected. He is one of the highest station, he has the right of way over all persons he may meet in the road, or by vehicles, and is given the road by all railway trains.

"Some people denounce the hog. They say he is the cause of leprosy and other diseases man is heir to. The Babylonians cursed the swine herder and the Maccabees refused to eat the meat of a hog, but Mr. Porker does not mind this. He grunts contentedly if he is well fed, and will make no bows to anyone.

"adult pignood is omnivorous and self-reliant. He does his own work thereby depending on no other member of the family, and the good example this sets is that he waxes fat by his own good deeds. If you want your girls to have rosy cheeks and be happy, and your boys to get jobs and hold them, feed them bacon, grease and hamfat three times a day."

Mr. Coburn thinks that the pig, instead of the eagle, should be the emblem of America. For said he: "The pig is a quiet, inoffensive Christian sort of animal, while the eagle is rapacious and the tyrant of all his tribe. The pig is a thrifty animal and stays at home and mends his own business and only takes care of himself and adds fat and money, and thus (continued on page 7.)"

HOG DEPARTMENT

Destiny of the Hog Skin.

The oily, greasy, thick pig skin is arousing new interest. Heretofore the slaughterhouse has not seriously bothered itself about skinning the hog while his green hide, left on the carcass and unencumbered with expense, brought 8 cents per pound and more as pork, or 12 cents per pound when weighed in as cured ham or smoked bacon.

The scientist will not let things alone, however, and it may yet pay to strip the hide from the hog for commercial purposes. The leather splitter has demonstrated his ability to shave hides almost into tissue leather. With this implement at his command and a new process in his possession, an American inventor claims that he can split a pig skin to the fineness of a cologne bottle stopper cover and manufacture that article at a ridiculously low price. He can make the finest of "imported" kid glove stock, can displace oiled paper with a better and

Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending Jan 1, 1902.

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

John A. Shaw, Kay Co.
 Black head female age 7 yr brand 7 l h
 Red roan female age 6 yr brand 4 l h
 J. E. Chessher, Noble county.
 Red cow age 4 yr brand T l h
 Brindle cow age 5 yr brand X-l s
 This cow age 4 yr brand X l j
 H. R. Roberson, Pawnee Co.
 Yellow cow age 8 yr brand T 8 l s
 Red white spot in face heifer age 3 yr brand square r h
 Red male age 7 yr brand M ever - r s

Red and white cow age 6 yr brand V r s
 Pale red cow age 8 yr brand M over - r s
 white cow age 4 yr brand 2 r h
 Red cow 10 yr brand two half circles l s
 Brown cow age 10 yr same brand
 Red cow age 10 yr same brand
 Red white face steer age 2 yr brand E l h
 Red motley face cow age 5 yr brand 2 over - l h
 Dun steer age 5 yr brand O H r h

"25 years in the Poultry Yard." A perfect Manual for success. Gives symptoms and remedies for all diseases. Gapes. Roup. Hog and Poultry Cholera. 108 pages. Price 25 cents. A. M. Lang, Covedale, Ky.

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 DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CATTLE.
 Special attention given to furnishing breeding bulls for ranchmen.
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Live Stock Commission Merchants
 Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.
 Special inducement to feeders.
 Markets furnished on application.
 Phone 305.

Paugh & Co.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.
 Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kans.
 Correspondence solicited. Markets by Eagle and Drover's News sent free. Make your consignments to us. Special inducements to feeders.

Big Bargain In R. R. Travel

Only \$28.10 for a ticket from Woodward to San Francisco Los Angeles or Phoenix, daily, March 1 to April 30. Through tourist sleepers and chair cars on the Santa Fe from Newton, Kansas. See California's citrus groves, oil wells, ranches, vineyards, big trees and mines. The San Joaquin Valley offers great inducements to homeseekers; ask for book about it.

Santa Fe.

Call on home agent or address Gen. Pass. Office A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kan.

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Our showing of New Spring Goods is complete. The finest stock and best lines shown anywhere in the west. The largest stock of

John B. Stetson Hats

Carried by any store west of Chicago, also the KNOX, GUYER and HAWES hats. When in Wichita call and see the new spring styles. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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No matter how poor the soil or inclement the weather, Salzer's Seeds produce. We are the largest growers of Vegetable and Farm Seeds, operating over 5,000 acres, and hence can make the following unprecedented offer—**150 Kinds for 16c, Postpaid.**

20 kinds of rarest luscious Radishes
 12 magnificent earliest Melons
 15 sorts glorious Tomatoes
 25 peerless Lettuce varieties
 12 splendid Beet sorts
 65 gorgeously beautiful Flower Seeds

150 kinds for only 16 cents.

above 150 sorts, which will furnish you bushel baskets full of magnificent flowers and lots and lots of rare vegetables, together with our great catalog telling all about the rarest kind of fruits and flowers, and best earliest vegetables and farm seeds—all for but 16 cts. in stamps.

☐ We mail 7 Hardy Everblooming Garden Roses, postpaid, 85c.; 2 Hardy Pinks, 2 Cherries, 2 Crabs & 4 Apples—all ironclad, hardy as oak—the 18 postpaid for \$1.50.

Our great catalogue, positively worth \$100 to every wide awake gardener and farmer, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or with above 150 sorts for but 16c. postage.

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

cheaper article, and do the same with the fine texture of rubbered goods now used for waist shields. A hog hide can be treated so finely and split into so many separate skins as to astound the uninitiated. With this prospect before it, the hog skin has a right to come off and to expect much, in the near future.—Nashville Provisioner.

Don't forget that a hog needs a little salt and charcoal.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago for the month of December was 203 pounds.

The high price of feed stuff is causing many to ship immature and unripe hogs.

Handle your breeding hogs, both male and female, gently. Don't kick and cuff them around. Have them so you can walk up to them and handle them. Abuse to a hog breeds viciousness, and kind treatment and plenty of good healthy food makes them gentle.

HORSES AND MULES

FINE PROSPECTS FOR HORSES.

John Pallister, the resident export buyer has returned from a several weeks' stay in Merrie Old England, whither he went to dispose of a consignment of American horses. Mr. Pallister comes back with a very roseate view of the prospects for a good spring trade in Great Britain.

"The American markets are all a little congested with horses at present," said he, "and I find that this condition is more pronounced in the East than in the western part of the county. While in Buffalo I saw horse

for the general trade sell cheaper than they would have done in Kansas City. Such a state of affairs is only temporary, however, and will soon clear up.

"In the English market, however, horses are at present moving quickly and at good prices. There is a great bustle apparent everywhere, a sort of a preliminary rush to the coronation festivities in the summer. Everybody is expecting to make money and big money when the great event is in progress. They (and by that term I mean city tradesmen) are basing this hope on the expected influx of American and European visitors. For my part, I think that many of the trades people will not be disappointed in their calculations.

"Cabmen and liveries, in anticipation of the great crowd of visitors to the city, are now beginning to lay in a stock of harness horses. Everything that is suitable to drive to a vehicle, from a draft horse to a good driver does not want for buyers. The fancy horse trade, such as saddlers, hunters, etc., is not now so brisk as it has been, but the ordinary harness and work horses are in great demand. I look for this condition of affairs to keep up until the summer. In fact, I think it will run along until June with but very little abatement.

"The British government is still calling for war horses to go to South Africa. Were it not for the great number of American horses that are shipped to the Transvaal, the English would be in a pretty tight box for supplies. As it is, it is all the mother country can do to supply the officers' mounts and many of them are bought in other countries. I see no immediate prospect for the demand for American horses in English markets falling off the least bit."—Drovers Telegram.

Subscribe for the Inspector.

PUBLIC SALE BATES BRED SHORT HORNS

FROM THE **Staked Plains Herd**

of B. B. & H. T. GROOM, MGRS., PANHANDLE, TEXAS.

On March 20th at the Fine Stock Sale Pavilion in Kansas City we will sell 45 head of highly bred Bates Short Horn cattle from our Staked Plains herd. Catalogue at sale.

B. B. & H. T. GROOM, Mgrs.

Special Attention. Col. Nelson will sell on Mar. 19th, at same place his entire herd, consisting of cattle of unexcelled blood lines and individual merit.

(continued from page 5)

far better represents the industry and thrift of the American people than the eagle, as the bird is always on the wing, fighting with his own people and adds neither flesh nor feathers."

Mr. Coburn then gave a little talk on the feeding of pigs and he said "that was one animal that did not kick when the dishes were set before him; and above all else he had a right to kick, for he was fed on corn, corn soup, corumeal, and corn three times a day. The only variety he received in his food was the dishwater. This," said the speaker, "is a fluid mixed with grease, dirt, tomatoes, preserves, bread, pie crusts, biscuits, and exiled dish rags. There was not enough of one thing, but a great mixture of a dozen and was a sort of relish to Mr. Pig."

The speaker then told a number of stories of the razor back hog. One of the famous writers of the south furnished him with plenty of descriptive matter of the southern razorback, and according to that individual, the Texas razorback was built on the swift cottage style of architecture. His tail never had a curl, but rather hung loose when he was standing still and stuck straight out when he was running, something like the flag on a train. The highest point of a razorback was about six inches above the level of his tail. He very seldom walked, rather he took a swift trot, as if he was in a hurry for something, or like an errand boy who was sent to the bank to cash a check.

The razorback was not very much improved by crossing him with a Polandchina or Berkshire and the only method yet found for making a good hog of a razorback was to cross him with a railroad train, and if he did not throw the train off the track, the company could have the privilege of paying for him at the rate of one dollar per pound; and for this price could shovel his carcass off the track and right of way.

"The Kansas hog is the best," said Mr. Coburn. "He stands without a peer in the world; he is big, fat, and juicy, and in 1893 he went up against the finest hogs in the world and beat them. The United States secretary of agriculture has prepared statistics which show that the Kansas hog is twenty-eight percent better than all others, forty seven per cent better than the Virginia, fifty-one percent better than the Kentuckian, sixty two percent better than the Texan, 134 per cent better than the Arkansian and 139 percent better than the Florida hog; and all because he had people with brains to raise him, the best of grub to fatten him and the best of care during that process."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12th.

The day was cloudless. A bright sun shone cheerly and every thing and everybody enjoyed the day. Commenting on the preceding session, the Daily Wichita Eagle under a deck heading of the 13th says:

"It has been a long time since Wichita people have enjoyed any public gathering in the city so thoroughly as they are enjoying the Cattlemen's convention. Business men and persons of affairs in Wichita found time yesterday to mingle with the cattlemen; to secure their opinions and to talk of things in general. At the morning business session at the Auditorium, Wichita people were much in evidence and there was always a feeling of interest and pleasure.

When the trains on the various roads came in during the morning, large delegations of convention people were emptied into the broad streets of Wichita. The crowds already here were swelled by thousands from the great state of Kansas and territory of Oklahoma and Wichita was the Mecca of the travelers. The Cattlemen's convention has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, with the exception of "Bill" Bolton, who always said it would be thus. Thousands of representative people interested in the stock business have paid their yearly visit to the association meeting to learn that which will be of

benefit. It has been a season of profit and the meeting of the morning will not be the least of them all.

Yesterday afternoon was a time of recreation. The one event was the riding contest at the stock yards. This feature, familiar to those of earlier Wichita, was new to the present generation. No such enthusiasm over out-door events has been aroused in recent years, as was evinced yesterday. Street cars were crowded long before noon, on their way to the stockyards district. The car company was rushed hard to accommodate the crowds, and yet many spectators used carriages and other means of conveyance to reach the field. When the entertainment feature began, the bucking, twisting, turning pieces of horseflesh were marvels to the Wichita spectator. The cattlemen understood it; he had been reared on such things; it was a part of his life, but for all that he enjoyed the sport. Pony after pony of doubtful ancestry, was brought forward. A cyclone exhibition of horse maneuvers resulted when an attempt was made to reach the saddle. The successes of the cowboy's life and aim were demonstrated yesterday and today all Wichita has doffed hats in honor of the man or men who can perform such marvelous feats of horsemanship.

The big feature of the day will be the roping contest at the stockyards district. It will be a continuation of the spectacular scenes of yesterday and the biggest crowd of the session will be in attendance.

Miss Mullball, of Mulhall, O. T., the expert young horsewoman, is entered for the event. As a rider she is unequalled among young women and her fame extends further than the confines of Oklahoma or Kansas. Tonight at Garfield Hall will be held the annual ball of the cattlemen. Every detail has been arranged for, and the wealth and beauty of Oklahoma and southern Kansas will be in evidence.

The morning session of the convention yesterday opened early at the Auditorium. All morning the immense building was well filled and the attending delegates were in good humor and are enjoying the time in Wichita. The program in some respects was a continuance of that of the night previous. Governor Stanley was scheduled to speak and then there came the election of officers, which is always an interesting event with the cattlemen. The addresses of the morning were interesting, more than usually so and every person in the house learned something of interest. The speakers were in a splendid humor and more than one compliment was paid to the cattlemen and to Wichita, for the manner in which they are being entertained.

During the session, Mr. Brad DuBois, a Denver man, read the following telegram:

"Oklahoma Cattle Convention, Wichita, Kans.:

Denver extends cordial invitation to all cattlemen to attend American Cattle Growers' Convention here March 4. Mail your calls for distribution."

This announcement was greeted with a cheer and already a number of cattlemen have announced their intention of visiting Denver in March.

The election of officers was called up after the speeches of the morning had been made and every officer of the association for the present year was elected by acclamation. The vote started with the president and went on down the line.

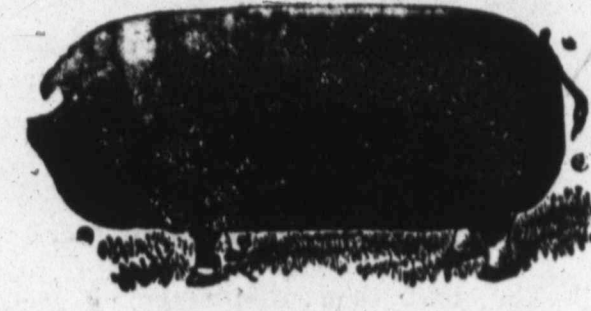
The officers are as follows:

President, Abner T. Wilson, Kiowa, Kansas.
 First vice-president, George W. Crowell, Alva, O. T.
 Second vice-president, Ed T. Davis, Dott, Greer county, O. T.
 Secretary, W. E. Bolton, Woodward, O. T.
 Treasurer, John J. Gerlach, Woodward, O. T.

This is the fourth time that President Wilson has been elected to office. He had a desire to pass the office on to some one else this year, but his friends, which includes every cat-

(continued on page 11)

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H. T. GROOM, Manager,
 Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

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GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, and Cigarette Habits Treated.

(When writing mention this paper.)

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THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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MARCH 1 1902.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Depots, and On Trains.

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

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OKLAHOMA POULTRY ASSOCIATION. J. J. WALLACE, Pres., Oklahoma City. L. F. LAVERY, Sec'y, Guthrie. ROBT. MORRIS, Vice-Pres., Guthrie. OKLAHOMA SWINE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION A. J. HENTHORN, Pres., Oklahoma City. C. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y, North Enid. OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION SOCIETY. E. E. BOGUE, Pres., Stillwater. C. A. McNAUL, Sec'y., Oklahoma City

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.

Third Page Illustration.

The late Iron Chancellor of Germany, the man of blood and iron, was a dignified representative "impersona" of a Great Dane "Bismark," a watchful guard in vaults and laboratory of Mr Joseph Triner, 799 S. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of celebrated American Elixir of Bitter Wine. Our picture is a beautiful reproduction of a photograph, showing Master Joseph Triner Jr., and Bismark, on duty at rear door of shipping room. They are not afraid of anybody and we would not advise one to walk in without their consent.

The Lawton oil wells are said to be turning out a high grade article.

Delegate Flynn has introduced a bill setting apart 200,000 acres of public land in Oklahoma for the state agricultural college.

The Scott bill will, if it becomes a law, divide the Indian Territory into twenty-eight counties—and about 100 county seat fights.

Two deserters from the American army who joined the insurgents in the Philippines have just been hanged by the military authorities.

Cattlemen in northwestern Colorado are offering hunters \$20 for each and every wolf scalp brought in. During the last three years stockmen in that part of Colorado have sustained heavy losses on account of these animals.

Oklahoma is to make a special exhibit at the St. Louis exposition of minerals, building stone, cement, salt and other natural products. The preparation of the exhibit has been assigned the geologist of the Oklahoma state university.

Men are fencing their claims around here that they may turn their stock out. Feed is so scarce that they cannot keep them up and feed them. If we have an early spring all will be well, but should it be late stock will suffer.—Seiling Guide.

Mrs. G. G. Gillett, wife of the departed cattle plunger, is visiting her parents, ten miles north of Abilene. She comes to take home with her sister, Cora, who is ill with threatened consumption, and will return at once to Chihuahua. The Gilletts have no intention of moving back to Kansas now.

President James J. Hill, whose interest in stock raising throughout Minnesota and the northwest is well known says he received the following letter from a Minnesota farmer:

"Dear Sir:—I went to St. Paul and to the fair as you told me. I looked for you at your office, and also at the fair grounds. I found plenty of hogs of your species, but could not find you anywhere."

The Choctaw Northern R. R., recently completed from the south into Alva, O. T., offers a very quick and direct route from all points in southwest Oklahoma on the AT & S F., to El Reno, Oklahoma City and all points east on the C O & G R. R. also to Memphis and the southeast. This line gives a very desirable route to Texas in connection with the M. K. & T. Ry., at South Alester. Trains leave Alva daily for Geary at 3:15 P. M., arriving at Geary 7:30 P. M. where connection is made with the C. O. & G. R. R., both east and west bound at 9:15 P. E. For further information address J. F. Elder, Manager, C. N. R. R., Geary, O.T.

The total vote of Arizona at the last general election was 16,220, of New Mexico 39,442, and of Oklahoma, 73,367.

There are only seventy-five applicants at present writing for Professor Aments place as president of the Alva Normal.

A number of Oklahoma counties are following the lead of Woodward and will soon begin the erection of new court houses.

The idea that Chicago is all wind is knocked skyward by the fact that her entertainment to Prince Henry will cost \$2,000 an hour.

Attorney General Knox has rendered a decision that the extension of the civil service rules to the government printing office was illegal.

Tom P. Fry of Tonkawa, will establish the Sapulpa, I. T., News, and the first issue will appear about March 1. Its policy will be Republican.

England will add one hundred new vessels to her already powerful navy during the next few years. The great peace conference seems to have been a failure.

The murderers of Sheriff Smith and Beck have been captured again. One of the outlaws was killed. The officers are certain that they have the right parties.

Having secured the wireless telegraph, horseless carriage and smokeless powder, the next crying need of the country is speechless politicians.—Ponca City Courier.

An oil painting in New York City the other day sold for \$15,000, and an Oklahoma paper remarks that the Standard Oil company is getting a tighter cinch every day.

A merchant in an Oklahoma town makes this frank announcement: I have got to the point where I must have money, and that quick. Anyone who is owing me will do me a great favor by paying me, either with cash or a note that the bank can use. Owing to the loss of the corn crop and the dry weather, and the failures of the last thirty days in Oklahoma, all of the wholesale houses are getting uneasy, and are crowding their collections, and they will either have the money or take the goods.

An exchange from the new country records the fact that a couple of big rattle snakes were killed there last week, which is considered a wonderful February record. Nothing wonderful about that as there are people in Perry who have fought all kinds of snakes the whole winter through, and came nearer killing themselves than destroying the reptiles.—Perry Republican.

The Wellington, Kansas News gets off the following in regard to the recent cattlemen's convention at Wichita: Steve Barner was in Wichita during the cattlemen's convention. While many of the old time cattlemen were absent, there were a few thoroughbreds among those in attendance. One man from Amarillo met an old acquaintance from another part of Texas. They were stopping at the Carey hotel and became somewhat intoxicated at the Carey bar. They had made several small bets about various things and were sitting by a window in the office at the Carey trying to think of something else to bet on. A load of hay passed the window. "I'll bet you a thousand dollars that I can pull a longer straw from that load of hay than you can," said the man from Amarillo. "I'll take you," was the quick response. They hurried out of the office and down the street after the load of hay. Each selected a stem from the load, then they went back to the hotel office to take measurements. The man from Amarillo lost and very coolly took one thousand dollars from his pocket and paid the bet. Then they began to look around again for something else to bet on.

Publisher's Notes.

If one were to count the manufacturers who have been in business continually for a generation they would be found comparatively few in number, and yet among them would be found that old and well known house, the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., whose ad appears in this issue. This concern has been in business for twenty-nine years and during all that time has been selling direct to the consumer at lower prices than many factories charge dealers. The great saving effected by dealing with this advertiser is at once apparent. Their line of vehicles and harness is larger than ever. It embraces many patterns shown at the Pan American Exposition, where the Elkhart people not only exhibited against some factories noted for their high prices but carried off honors too. Their new catalogue presents the complete line and a copy will be sent free to anyone who mentions this paper in writing. Address Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Company, Elkhart, Ind.

On the 17th inst. a deal was consummated in Kansas City whereby the Riverside Hereford Cattle Co. sold its ranch and herd of registered Herefords at Ashland, Nebr., to Geo. A. Ricker, a Quincy, Ill., banker for \$481,000. Twelve hundred head of registered Herefords were included, and this is believed to be the largest transfer of registered cattle of any breed that has ever been made. The cattle alone were estimated in the deal as worth \$300,000. The herd is headed by Admiral and Thickset, the latter having been purchased by Mr. Wm. Humphrey, manager of the Riverside company, for \$5,100. Many of the cattle purchased a year ago from the Shadeland Stock Farm, of Lafayette, Ind., were also included. The Riverside Hereford Cattle Co. still own a ranch of 2,000 acres and 600 head of registered stock at Belton, Mo., a few miles south of Kansas City, and this will hereafter be the headquarters for the company. Pure bred bulls from this herd will be sent to Mexico where the company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres lying along the Rio Grande river, and on which are 20,000 Mexican cows. The grade steers from the Mexican ranch will find a ready sale among cattle feeders in the United States. Mr. Ricker, the purchaser of the Ashland ranch, is a millionaire. He takes charge of the property at once. It is understood that he represents other members of his family as well as himself in this deal. He is a new factor in the Hereford breeding industry, and his management of the big Ashland ranch will be watched with interest by cattlemen in all parts of the country. The magnitude of this deal is a very strong evidence of the confidence investors have in Hereford cattle.

The next meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock association will be held in Oklahoma City, and already many of our people are arranging to attend.—Kiowa Journal.

"I don't pretend to know what an Indian is made of," said a Montana editor, "but I guess he must be at least half rubber. Three or four years ago I was casting a new roller for the press. I stripped the old one off the core and threw the stuff out the door. Rollers are cast from a composition of glue and molasses, you know, and when the stuff gets old it's about as tough as anything I know of. I was working away when three bucks and two squaws came along the rear of the office, and seeing the stuff I had thrown out, sat down and began to eat. It wasn't my business to interfere, and I am telling you that the five of them ate six pounds of the old composition and looked happy over it. I expected results, but none came. A week later I met one of the bucks on the street and asked him how he felt and he smilingly replied; 'Heap good just like a horse; maybe you got more ice-cream for me, eh?'"—Ex.

At the Cleo Convention.

The Woods County Stock Growers association held its first annual session at Cleo, Okla., on Feb. 21, with a fair attendance. A program of papers, spiced with music, was listened to by a large audience, after which a royal banquet was served free to all members and guests, with Marquis D. Lafayette Shanock as toast master. Col. John Bishop who first discovered the pregnant virtues of Cleo water is the honored Secretary of the association and together with Joseph Griffith the hustler, looked after the comfort of everybody and were unceasing in their efforts to please. The occasion was one never to be forgotten by all present.

The Association is local in character and will not attempt inspection service but will maintain the organization for the purpose of promoting the welfare of growers of live stock in Woods county by an exchange of ideas, inviting buyers, fixing round up dates when necessary, settling disputes between claimants and encouraging more fraternal and social intercourse among its members. It is certainly a good idea these people have adopted. Many of its members already hold membership in the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and the others will join, it being the policy of the local organization to encourage the growth and development of the entire country by their aid and influence.

The little city of Cleo is the most delightfully situated of any town in Oklahoma. The town site is comparatively level yet has perfect drainage, while within three hundred yards of the public square the famous springs gush out pure and sparkling. Cleo is destined to be a city of importance in the development of Oklahoma.

Pure-Breds Pay.

There are many farmers who would sell their scrub cattle and buy pure-breds if they could only be convinced that the profits would justify the seemingly high price to be paid for the foundation stock of pure-breds. We have just heard the story of a prominent breeder, who was once a breeder of scrub cattle, worth probably \$15 per head, but now owns a fine herd of pure-breds.

This breeder bought a cow in 1894, for which he paid \$200. A few days later this cow dropped a fine heifer calf, which has grown up and has in turn dropped a calf. The original cow has dropped another calf, giving the owner four head, three of which were sold for \$60.

Another cow was also bought in 1894 by the same breeder for \$200. This cow produced a bull calf which was sold for \$500. Later a heifer calf came which brought \$225. Thus the owner made in three years \$1,325 from an investment of \$400.

This story is true. The breeder in question is a well-known cattleman in New Mexico, who kept account of the profits of a single investment to serve as an object lesson to his neighboring farmers—a lesson which has proved valuable, as several of the neighbors are also on the road to prosperity as breeders of pure-bred cattle.

Every farmer cannot be a successful breeder. Unless he understands the principles of breeding he is apt to undo what skilled breeders have been working years to do—that is, unmake the strain he is breeding by injudicious mating. Farmers buying cows should buy from a reputable breeder, and in buying a bull should engage some skilled herdsman or breeder to make the selection for them. To the average farmer the different strains, families and pedigrees are something of a mystery; therefore, it is well to ask someone who knows.—Drovers Journal.

Fattening on Half Ration.

Norton, Kas., Feb. 17.—State Senator E. V. Peterson, who usually fattens a thousand head of cattle for market each winter, has this season been experimenting on carrying stock

: : Oklahoma. : :

Before my dream the pulsing prairie lies;
The gentle waves reach t'ward the drooping skies;
In the far vista, rise on every hand
Like battle-clouds, the roving mists of sand!
To right and left, behind, before me spread
The rolling seas of grass—above my head,
The Southern skies and Southern stars look down—
On every side the shadowed forests frown!
From every point the streams like serpents flow,
'Twixt banks of foliage, drifts like driven snow—
The desert sand, blown from the Northern line,
And from the south, where templed ridges shine!
Again I dream, and hear the tramp of feet—
The anvil's clang, the hammer's ceaseless beat!
The plowman's song, the neigh of restless steed—
The noise of wheels that turn for human need.
Before me rise, like tents on battle plain,
The white-walled cities and the golden grain!
The homely cot, the mansion high and grand—
These spring like phantoms from the waiting land!
My heart leaps wild, as through my blood I feel
The fire of Hope, the flush of promise steal!
Homes rise, men come and conquer and are free
As were the winds upon this desert sea!
From every land the surging army flows—
From Mexic sun, from far Alaskan snows—
From Maine's north border, from the Golden Gate,
The Desert drinks and is insatiate!
To southland lies the Texas cotton belt;
To eastward see the peaches cheek of felt
That ripens 'mong the Ozark's misty vales—
And to the north the Kansas soil exhales
Its rich aroma; to the westward rolls
The boundless plateau's green, mysterious folds!
Then turning toward the Oklahoma plain,
Drink her elixir, see her golden grain!
Her blushing orchards and her perfumed sod
That teem with riches, where the savage trod.
Then feel beneath the Oklahoma sun
All these fair virtues merging into one!
Again I dream, and through the future see
A vaster throng about our household tree.
The desert yielded to the arts of peace;
From woman's bondage freedom gave release!
On every hill the school house holds its sway;
I see our "young barbarians all at play;"
I see the masses "simple-souled and strong,"
That cling to right and spurn the deeds of wrong!
I see the temples of the future rise,
And long to taste their fabled mysteries!
—Bert Huffman.

cultural and dairy products at the coming world's fair in St. Louis, it is probable several of the eastern states will give more prominence to their manufacturing industries. All the eastern states depend largely upon the west and south for their markets, either directly or through jobbing houses, and it is considered in the line of good business policy to exploit that which will bring the greatest benefit to the state. To what extent the state may properly extend its aid to private individuals or concerns engaged in manufacture is a question much discussed. It is possible a solution may be found in each city or community providing the installation for exhibits of manufactured products and possibly in bearing the expense of transportation. This plan would leave to the manufacturer the expense of providing and maintaining the exhibit. No charge will be made for exhibit space. The cost of installation is the greatest hindrance to a general representation of manufactured products and an exposition, and it is clearly to the advantage of any city or town to have its industries well represented at an exposition of such magnitude and importance as the St. Louis fair, still we western people would much rather see a good live stock exhibit.

Imperative Orders.

The colonel was entertaining some of his friends with stories of army life, says the Detroit Free Press, and the talk turned to the inflexibility of orders. That reminded the colonel of Tim Murphy's case.

Murphy had enlisted in the cavalry service, although he had never rode a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant, and as luck would have it, secured one of the worst buckers in the whole troop.

"Now, my men" said the sergeant in addressing them, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders from a superior officer. Remember that.

Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was hurled head over heels through the air and came down so hard that the breath was almost knocked out of him.

"Murphy," shouted the sergeant, when he discovered the man spread out on the ground, "you dismounted!"

"I did."
"Did you have orders?"
"I did."
"From headquarters, I suppose!"

with a sneer.
"No from headquarters."
"Take him to the guard-house;" ordered the surgent.

Old Man's Advantage.

A man past fifty can do with less sleep than younger men. He can endure greater study and prolonged strain. He can bear his burden day after day with less need of recreation. The young man can "sprint" but he cannot "stay" like the man with brain grown iron and nerves steeled by many years of training.

Elderly men are less temptable. They are of fixed moral habit. Appetite and passion are under control. For better or for worse they are a calculable quantity, with slight variations to be taken into the account.

Elderly men are more loyal as friends, if they are friends. Their attachment to a cause or a commercial house is less changeable. They have, moreover, given bonds for good behavior in the persons of grown families, whose respect is to them dearer than life. They know the difficulty of repairing mistakes.

Elderly men actually have experience. The older man best reads character. He is the wisest to select agents.—Washington Times.

About the softest job that is open now to the young man who parts his hair in the middle of his head, is mashing boiled potatoes in a chop house. All the other "soft snaps" have been taken. Positions requiring pluck and energy are open to all.—Exchange.

through with less corn than is generally considered necessary. He says of the result:

"We are feeding what we call a half ration of corn with alfalfa hay and sorghum hay. The daily ration is fourteen pounds ear corn, fifteen pounds of alfalfa hay and ten pounds sorghum. We feed half the corn and alfalfa in the morning and half in the evening and the sorghum at noon. We put two hundred steers in our feed lots November 6, last and their average weight was 1,012 pounds. We weighed these cattle on January 4, and their average weight was 1,161 pounds, an average gain of 149 pounds, or a daily average of two and a half pounds.

"We buy our corn, and have paid from fifty to sixty cents a bushel. It is now selling at sixty cents. We raised our alfalfa, which is worth \$6 a ton in the stack, and or sorghum worth \$3 in the cock. The cost for a day's ration is:

14 lbs corn, about 15 c
15 lbs alfalfa..... 4 1/2 c

10 lbs sorghum..... 1 1/2 c
Total 21c

"We have with these cattle 200 hogs one hog to each steer. All the feed they get is the droppings in the corral. We estimate their daily gain at one pound each, worth about 5 1/2 c. If we deduct this from the average daily expense of feeding the cattle it leaves a balance of 15 1/2 cents, so the gain of the cattle so far has cost us about 6 cents a pound. We shall be very well satisfied if the cattle keep up this gain to the end of the feed, about three months longer. Alfalfa with corn makes a well-balanced ration and takes the place of such high priced feeds as linseed and cottonseed meal and bran. Alfalfa hay possesses the succulent qualities of queen grass, keeping the digestive organs of cattle, sheep and hogs open and active.

State Aid to Manufacturers.

Instead of making an elaborate display of live stock, agricultural, horti-

CALIFORNIA VIA WOODWARD.

Santa Fe Will Connect Panhandle With Main Line Near Albuquerque.

The Wichita Eagle of the 16th says: "It is reported on good authority that the Santa Fe officials are planning to build a road from the Panhandle line near Amarillo, Texas, to the Pacific coast line, striking the latter near Albuquerque. If these plans are carried out the California traffic of the Santa Fe system from eastern and central points will be diverted from that part of the main line between Newton, Kan., and Albuquerque, N. M., to the Panhandle division and by way of Wichita.

This policy has been decided upon by the Santa Fe officials it is said both because of the extension of the Rock Island line to El Paso, Texas, giving it and its connecting lines a shorter route from Kansas City to southern California points than the Santa Fe, and also because of the heavy grades on the main line of the Santa Fe between Trinidad, Colorado, and Albuquerque.

The Rock Island line to El Paso, Texas, runs through a comparatively level country and the highest grade on that road between Kansas City and El Paso is 52.8 feet to the mile. The maximum grade on the Santa Fe line between Trinidad, Col., and Raton, N. M., is 184.8 feet to the mile, and the maximum grade between Las Vegas, N. M. and Albuquerque, is 158.4 feet to the mile.

Because of these facts the Santa Fe officials realize that their road will find a powerful rival in the Rock Island for trans-continental business, unless a shorter line and one with lighter grade than the present one is built.

Another extension which it is said the Santa Fe intends to make as a result of the building of the El Paso line of the Rock Island is to build a line from Roswell, N. M., on the Panhandle line to El Paso, a distance of 100 miles. At present the El Paso traffic of the Santa Fe from the east is sent by way of the main line to Albuquerque, and thence over the branch to El Paso. In handling El Paso business the Santa Fe must contend with the same high grades that it does in its California business.

The distance from Kansas City to El Paso by the Santa Fe route is 1,172 miles, while by the new Rock Island line it is 945 miles. When the new Santa Fe line is built the distance between Kansas City and El Paso by way of Wichita and the Panhandle line will be 883 miles or sixty-two miles shorter than the Rock Island line. Another fact that the Santa Fe officials have taken into consideration is that El Paso is the gateway between the United States and Mexico.

The Local Paper,

The National Printer-Journalist makes the following comment on the subscription price of a weekly paper: "Any good local weekly paper that devotes itself industriously and effectively to advertising all local news is worth \$2 a year and ought to receive this amount with sincere thanks thrown in from every loyal subscriber. Any intelligent citizen ought not only to recognize the value to a community of a good local paper, but also should take into account the fact that the circulation must of necessity be limited, while the gathering and printing of the news costs almost as much for 1,500 as for 40,000 copies. It is not right to expect a local paper to compete in price with a great metropolitan weekly that uses its matter from the daily and has a circulation of from 50,000 to 100,000."

Cattle's Strange Disease.

Dr. M. E. Knowles, state veterinarian, has received a letter from Ed Hughes of Shelby, telling of a strange disease that seems to have taken hold of his cattle. As a result he has lost two or three calves and a valuable 5-year-old Jersey cow is so badly affected that he fears he cannot save her.

Mr. Hughes states that the animals, when taken with the mysterious ailment, whirl around and froth at the mouth, whereupon death ensues. He wants to know what the disease can be and what to do in the way of a cure.

Dr. Knowles stated to the Record yesterday, from the symptoms given by Mr. Hughes, he believed the animals were affected by some sort of poisonous plant—lupin, perhaps. He said the best cure in a case of that kind was to administer a physic and to give heart stimulants, like small doses of strychnine.—Helena Montana Record.

Watering a Horse.

A young farmer near Montpelier, Vt., enjoyed himself hugely a few days back in watching a couple of city girls attempt to water their horse at the trough at his place. The horse was checked up, and of course could not get his nose down to the water. This seemed to surprise the young women at first, but finally, realizing the trouble, they both got out of the buggy, and, going behind, lifted up the hind axle, and, after raising the hind wheels clear of the ground, peeped around the sides of the vehicle to see the horse drink. Finding that the horse didn't seem to know enough to stick his head down at the same time they raised the hind wheels, one girl remained behind to hold the buggy up and the other went to the horse's head and tried to pull his nose down to the water. Finally the farmer went to their assistance and unchecked the horse.—Ex

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Frisco system has put on a new train known as the "Oklahoma Limited" between Oklahoma City and Kansas City. This is the fastest and finest equipped train out of Oklahoma for Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis. The Oklahoma Limited leaves Oklahoma City at 6:10 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 7:40 next morning, St. Louis, 5:35 p. m., and Memphis 5 p. m. It consists of baggage car, three chair cars and one Pullman. The Pullman sleeper and one chair car goes through to Kansas City without change, one chair car through to St. Louis, and one through to Memphis. The return train leaves Kansas City 9:20 p. m., arriving at Oklahoma City, 10:55 a. m. Further information regarding rates, etc., will be cheerfully given by any Frisco System Agent, or the undersigned.

B. E. DUNN,
District Passenger Agent,
Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

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

The INSPECTOR, \$1 per year.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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- W. T. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesmen.
- J. T. MEGREY, Hog Salesman.

ADVERTISE

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

(continued from page 7.)

them at this convention, insisted that he retain the office for another year. The first vice president, George W. Crowell, is interested in one of Alva's big banks and has stock interests in Woods county. The other officers are well known to the cattlemen and especially "Bill" Bolton of Woodward. A cattleman who does not know Mr. Bolton would be held as a curiosity in Oklahoma.

The fact that there is quite a fight on between Ponca City, Guthrie and Oklahoma City for the convention of next year, was brought to the front by the discussion yesterday morning on the question of proxies. A. T. Snigge of Alva, after securing recognition from the president, raised the question whether it was possible for those desiring to leave for their homes tonight to give proxies for the vote on the place of holding the convention. After some little discussion, President Wilson decided that it could not be done according to the by-laws, and by his decision settled the matter and as a result there will be no voting by proxy at the meeting of today, which decides where the convention will be held.

The speeches of the morning were all interesting and are given below in the order in which they were presented.

WORK OF THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

(by Secretary O. C. French.)

One of the chief industries of Oklahoma is the breeding and raising of cattle. The climatic condition, together with the great supply of nutritious grasses, pure water and liberal shade, offering a combination of advantages seldom found. A serious obstacle, however, is the fact that the Territory borders on an extensive area in which originate the Texas fever ticks (*B. annulatus*). In fact this deadly menace to the cattle industry originates to some extent, within our own border. A condition that has claimed attention by the stockmen of the territory as well as the action of the legislature, by authority of which action The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission has been organized and a fund provided for keeping in the field a force of inspectors, whose duty it is to prevent the spread and eventually secure the eradication of fever infection. To this end, the commission has made diligent effort to prevent infection entering the territory as well as to stamp out what is already here. As a result largely of such efforts, there has been no outbreak of splenic fever during the past season and very few isolated cases. It is very gratifying to be able to announce that, in consequence of the conditions in Oklahoma, the federal line in its intersection through the same territory has been located further east. Its location being along the center of the track of the Santa Fe railroad, from the north line of Cleveland county, through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble and Payne counties, and the Otoe, Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations, thence east along the north line of the Ponca Indian reservation to the Arkan as river; thence north along said river to its intersection with 37 parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary line of Kansas, thus adding a large portion of Oklahoma to what has formerly been above the federal line.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission consists of three members appointed by the governor of the territory. There are three inspectors, also appointed by the governor, the above constituting the regular force for the sanitary work of the territory. I will not presume to enter into a detailed report of the work, but only give the aggregate result along the chief lines. The object of the commission being to eliminate the fever germs from the territory, their chief efforts are made in that direction. Since June of last year, the date of the organization of the present force, there has been up to Nov. 15, 1901, a force of three regular inspectors kept in the field. The open season beginning on Nov. 15, 1901, an additional force of ten deputy inspec-

tors were added. Up to the date of the open season 425 inspections had been made, covering 21,938 head of cattle, about 40 per cent of which were found to be infected. Since Nov. 15, and during the open season there have been inspected by the regular deputies 56,777 head of cattle at a cost for the deputy inspectors of \$2,841.91. This amount was collected from cattle owners, a practice I think most objectionable from every point of view. It was, however, the only means the commission had to raise the money, as the appropriation for inspection is only \$3,500 a year with a provision in the law for employing three regular inspectors, the appropriation being barely sufficient to keep two in the field. Inasmuch as I am quitting the service of the commission, I feel that I may say a word on the subject of appropriation for its work, without being regarded as selfish. The amount provided for the commission is wholly inadequate and insufficient, just about enough to effectually cripple the work, with the law providing for three inspectors, with fixed salaries and an appropriation insufficient to pay two of them, shows a lack of knowledge or a lack of judgment on the part of somebody. A contingent appropriation of \$200 to furnish and run the secretary's office a year, when the real necessities would exhaust \$600, shows bad judgment somewhere. But I will not annoy you with our family troubles.

It appears to me that there should be more thorough organization of the quarantine commissions of the different states and territories having the work in hand. Harmony and concert of action will add much to the efficiency of the work. There should be a well arranged system of correspondence between the various boards containing suggestions and recommendations along the line of the work. Habitual violators of the quarantine lines should be handed around and the different boards made acquainted with their methods. Every order or regulation issued by the boards should be promptly forwarded to the others, in which event they would be able to keep in close touch and assist each other materially. All feelings of jealousy, which sometimes creeps in, should be eliminated and harmony and good will should prevail between the different boards, certainly, to a greater extent than heretofore.

There should be harmonious action between the boards and the railroads and everything possible done to facilitate shipments and fraternize the railroads and quarantine organizations, between which there should be maintained the fullest measure of harmony. There should be a fuller realization by the states and territories suffering from infection, of the liberal aid extended by the federal government through the Bureau of Animal Industry.

While I have neither the statistics nor the official information to justify the statement, it is my belief that the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., through the B. of A. I. expends more money in each state and territory infected with fever than do such states and territories themselves. Instead of a feeling of appreciation of the aid received, there is an element of jealousy and an idea that local rights are being trampled upon. The effective work of the Department of Agriculture has saved to the cattle interests of the west an amount of money that can only be expressed high in the million mark.

Perfect and thorough inspection is the sheet anchor of the quarantine work. To procure such inspection is at times very difficult. Only persons who are well informed as to the origin and habits of the fever tick, together with thorough knowledge of the cattle business in all of its various ramifications, should be considered for the position of an inspector. Frequent changes of inspectors are unfortunate and often result in great misfortune and loss. An incompetent or indifferent inspector can, in a single act, do more damage than the commission can rectify in half a year. Were I going to continue in the quarantine work, I should

insist on strenuous laws and their rigid enforcement. I should oppose the admission, for location in our territory, of a single animal from an infected country, and I would insist upon a thorough inspection of all cattle recently admitted from below the line, especially in the southern and eastern portion of the territory, and quarantine all herds found infected and hold them until the owners had thoroughly disinfected them and would insist on this rule being so rigidly enforced that the owner's interest would compel his compliance with the rule.

The conditions in Oklahoma at this time are such as to require the constant service of the regular inspectors. The field work is complicated and difficult. A large portion of Oklahoma, now under quarantine, has until recently been available for cattle from infected country and a class of cattlemen who are migratory and move their cattle from place to place as induced by free grass and non-assessment for taxes, will give up this range with much reluctance. The recent settlers in the country will, many of them, be unduly hostile and work a hardship to themselves by such hostility. Many desirable cattlemen have secured holdings of school and other lands in the territory who will be good customers of the ranchmen by buying their surplus feed at good prices. The experience of this commission has been to find a very large percent of the cattle men always ready and willing to comply with quarantine regulations, the exceptions being found in the class referred to above. It is evident, however, that the task of disinfecting the southern and western portions of the territory is a difficult one which will be attended with many obstacles. The commission has been compelled to bring suit for violation of the law in a number of cases and over three thousand dollars have been collected in fines and turned into the school funds of different counties.

Anyone who holds the belief that Oklahoma can be cleared of infection without causing great inconveniences and much loss is mistaken. It will require a liberal appropriation and diligent and conscientious work. Surely it would be preferable to have an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year for three years and the territory disinfected, than to have an appropriation of five thousand dollars a year for ten years with a good supply of ticks on hand at the end of the ten years.

Nothing short of a liberal appropriation, a strenuous law and its rigid enforcement will make Oklahoma a safe home for healthy cattle."

ANGINA IN CATTLE.

(Paper by Prof. G. M. Moore.)

Mange or what is more often called Spanish or Texas itch, is a skin disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, and is caused by the presence in the skin of various acarines, especially the mange-mites. Mange-mites consist of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short two jointed foot stumps; styloform jaws and a suctorial proboscis. They burrow into the skin and are so active and incessant in their movements that the animals infected become restless and seek relief by licking or rubbing against fences, posts or other obstructions, and in their vain effort to allay the itching and torment often lacerate the skin, not infrequently denuding the hide of large patches of hair.

I do not like to hear people call this disease Texas itch, as it did not have its origin in Texas. I believe it is strictly Spanish in origin, coming to this country from South America with or through the little horn fly, third party fly or black fly, which are brought to our shores concealed in hides. As proof of this statement I maintain that there never was a case of mange, such as we now have to contend with, until after this particular species of fly had been working industriously on our cattle for a greater

or less length of time. As further evidence of the truth of this assertion I desire to call your attention to the fact that native cattle far removed from any possible contagion are now affected the same as range cattle; a thing unheard of a few years ago.

The rapidity with which this germ is spreading, not only through the range or grazing sections, but also among the native cattle in Illinois, Minnesota, Wyoming, Oregon, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas and California, challenges the attention of every man engaged in raising cattle, and the importance of checking its inroads and effectually stamping it out should appeal to your good judgment and call forth united effort in the right direction.

I make the assertion, and full investigation will bear me out, that there is scarcely a man in this audience who realizes the area caused by this pest, or the amount of damage it is working among the various herds in widely divergent sections of the country. Gentlemen, if you knew the number of men who have been ruined as the direct result of this disease, you would realize much more fully the danger which constantly threatens your own stock and thus be brought to realize the urgent necessity of putting forth every possible effort to stamp out this fell destroyer before further and greater losses are sustained. If comprehensive and intelligent effort is not put forth in the near future, I venture the opinion that the loss from this source above the quarantine line will be as great as is now suffered by fever below the line. The reason you do not hear more than the law allows is because the owners of cattle affected with mange know full well that prospective buyers will shun a ranch where this pest is known to exist.

There is no denying the fact that mange is increasing at a marvelous pace. Its rapid development is due to the nature of the disease—the present form of which is more virulent and in some respects entirely different from the type prevalent before the advent of the horn fly, and to the fact that many have been led to believe it could overcome by the application of coal-oil mixed with grease, or some other cure-all. Many have suffered loss by depending upon nature working through the medium of the new grasses which cattle eat in the early spring. That these plans, as well as most others brought to the attention of stockmen, have been ineffectual is amply proven by the fact that a far greater number of cattle are affected at the present time than even a year ago.

The reason why so many have become disappointed and disgusted in attempting to eradicate this destroyer, disposing of their cattle to the first buyer who made them anything like a fair offer, is because the remedies so often prescribed, have failed. The lack of success have been due largely to the fact that the enemy to be destroyed was not fully understood; another and very common cause of failure has been the use of cure-all-preparations recommended for the cure of every ailment of almost all kinds of animals. While it is a fact that cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are sometimes afflicted with what to the casual observer would appear to be the same disease, these animals, however, are constituted so differently that to use the same remedy on them all and hope for any marked success would be expecting the impossible. The human family is constituted much more nearly alike than the brute family, yet what physician of experience and education would give the same prescription to any considerable number of patients, even though the symptoms were somewhat similar. The common-sense, practical plan of effectually ridding your cattle of this disease is by the use of a remedy which is prepared exclusively for the purpose; one which has been fully tested by ranchmen of reputation and integrity and found to merit full and free endorsement.

I have given you a brief descrip-

(continued on page 13.)

Sore Mouth of Cattle.

From the Southwest Stockman-Farmer.

During the dry weather of the past summer and in the early fall, a disease new to most cattlemen made its appearance in different parts of Kansas, but with the coming of the cool, moist weather of autumn generally disappeared. The disease was a sore mouth of cattle, and was popularly called "black tongue." The disease attacks cattle of all ages, cows as well as young cattle, and appears to be contagious, although it does not spread rapidly, and in some instances only one or two cases would occur among a large number of cattle. In other instances a dozen young cattle running together would all be attacked by the disease. The first symptoms usually noticed are inability or disinclination to eat. There is also a profuse discharge of saliva that drip from the mouth, often frothy, due to the working of the jaws and tongue. Raw, depressed sores appear on the inside of the lips and cheeks, as well as on the tongue, gums and pad of the upper jaw. In most cases the tissue seemed to slough out and the sores were covered in the center by black-colored, dead tissue, hence the popular term "black-tongue." The edges of the sores were raw and inflamed and often contained a little pus or matter. In some cases the sores were so extensive that the teeth are reported to have dropped out, and in other cases the tongue was swollen so severely that it protruded from the mouth. Associated with the soreness of the mouth there was an inflammation of the front feet. The feet were hot to the touch and tender to walk upon, the animals appeared so stiff in the fore legs they could move with difficulty. There is a fever associated with the disease, the temperature rising, in most cases to 105 F. In cows the milk flow is lessened, and all animals fall away rapidly in flesh, because of the inability to eat.

TREATMENT.—Sick animals should be isolated from the well and fed on soft, nutritious food, such as mashes, gruel etc. If left in pastures they may starve, because of the inability to eat. The mouth should be swabbed out two or three times daily with a saturated (all water will dissolve) solution of borax, applied with a sponge or soft cloth. A solution of a tablespoonful of alum dissolved in a pint of water is also excellent.

Practically all cases make a good recovery if they are cared for and carefully fed. The greatest loss is due to the falling away in flesh. Milk from cows affected should not be used for food or fed to calves.

At the present time, December 1, the disease seems to have disappeared and it is hoped may not reappear. The disease is not serious and is not the contagious "foot and mouth disease" of Europe.

N. S. MAYO.

This malady appeared among two herds of cattle in Woods county in the fall of 1900 and was discovered in one herd in the fall of 1901 that we personally know of and the above article is the first intimation we have ever had that it was ever seen elsewhere. The writer of the above article describes the symptoms as we know them with accuracy, except one instance within our knowledge, the animal became lame in all four feet and at the present time is growing a new series of hoofs, as the old ones are now being shed. We would also differ with Mr. Mayo in the idea that the disease is contagious. It does not appear to be contagious but rather that it is caused by the animal having eaten some poisonous substance possibly developed by the extreme hot and dry weather. All veterinarians here who have examined or analyzed the disease have concluded that the trouble is local and caused by local conditions and is not contagious.—Alva Courier.

A ranch or farm is not complete without at least one brood sow. We have seen lots of ranches without a hog, and many were milking cows and throwing the skimmed milk away. That don't pay.

BEENBLOSSOM IS APPOINTED.

Is Chosen by Ferguson for French's Position.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 15.—Dr. Z. E. Beenblossom of Oklahoma City was today appointed secretary of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission by Governor Ferguson to succeed Colonel O. C. French. Colonel French was one of the first men in the Jenkins administration to tender his resignation to Governor Ferguson. He requested, for business reasons that it

be accepted. The position was offered to Dr. C. G. Elliott of Blackwell, but owing to the fact that it is mandatory to have headquarters in Guthrie, Dr. Elliott refused to accept it.

It is claimed that in an Oklahoma theater the heroine was shown behind bars in drear prison reading "Ah, I shall never be released. Woe is me." A man from the Chickasaw Nation in the audience rose and, twirling his hat in his hands said: "Lady, permit a suggestion. Get out of them babyus corpuses."—Paul's Valley Enterprize.

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(continued from page 11.)

tion of the origin of mange, with my conception of the cause of the present virulent type of this trouble, and will now briefly consider the best methods to adopt for its speedy and thorough eradication.

When a small number of animals are to be treated, any efficient liquid remedy can be successfully applied by means of the swab, brush or spray pump, with the use of which you are doubtless more or less familiar. When it becomes necessary to go over a large herd for mange or any other purpose the above will be found wholly inadequate, largely owing to the length of time required to apply a remedy of any kind, to every part of an infected animal, even though the brute be entirely docile, and when you have range cattle to deal with, this plan becomes still more difficult if not entirely impossible. Therefore, I believe there is but one solution of this problem—one practical and certain way to wipe out this trouble and restore your cattle to the contented and healthful state they enjoyed before this tormentor made its appearance, and that is to dip them; wholly immersing every affected animal in a solution which is known to be harmless, yet thoroughly effective. Dipping cattle is not a new idea, nor has it always been a glaring success, however, there are several co-operative plants in operation in different parts of the country which are being used to the financial advantage of the stockholders as well as all other ranchmen who avail themselves of the opportunity of having their cattle dipped. It is not sufficient that you dip your cattle in a small tank, improperly constructed and filled with a mixture which if strong enough to kill vermin, will in all probability injure the eyes or other parts of the animal.

The dipping of cattle is an undertaking which means the application of ideas resulting from careful thought and practical experience, combined with a remedy of known efficiency.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I firmly believe that the dipping of plant is the only certain solution to this troublesome problem. And it is also my belief that within a few years ticks, Texas fever and the quarantine line will be memories, as a result of the dipping process.

The day is surely not far distant when cattle dipping plants will be more numerous in the south and west than are sheep dipping plants at present.

IMPORTANCE OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

(By W. E. Campbell, Winchester, Oklahoma.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It being my duty to deliver an address on 'The Importance of Quarantine regulations,' I ask permission to digress somewhat from my subject and indulge in a little retrospect which the great contrast of the past and present seems to amply warrant.

A third of a century has passed since I first trod the soil of the Arkansas valley and cast my lot with the good people of Sedgewick county. It is now a pleasure to look back over the many thrilling scenes and adventures of those early days and to live over again the pleasant associations with such sturdy pioneers as William Griffelstein, J. M. Steel, J. R. Meade, N. A. English, Dr. E. B. Allen and his brother Joe.

A little later M. M. Murdock appeared on the scene with nimble pen in hand and a Weekly little "eagle" under his arm. Marsh was very proud of the bird and fondly watched its wonderful growth until he saw his great gray wings daily spread over all the land from the Gulf of Mexico, on the south to the iceclad regions of Alaska at the north.

These tireless and energetic souls and their associates not only founded but actually built Wichita the queen city of Kansas. I am proud to have enjoyed the friendship of these noble men all along their checkered careers,

sharing their genial hospitality alike in dirt roofed cabins and palatial homes. Yes, and more. I have shared the warmth of their lonely campfires and blankets through the long chilly nights of winter in the wild country that then stretched out beyond the Arkansas river.

"We have shared the sport of the still hunt together along the meandering of the stream, through gulch and canon. Also the excitement of the chase, when riding at breakneck speed over boundless prairies in pursuit of fleeing bands of antelope and buffalo, many of which fell at the crack of our trusty rifles. Countless thousands of buffalo could then be found within two days ride from the crossing of the Arkansas river now within your city limits. Dried buffalo meat and hides were then the chief products of the country, and roving bands of the so-called noble red man and thieving outlaws were the bane of pioneer life.

If I remember correctly the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Sedgewick county was assembled at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river. Captain D. L. Payne, later of Oklahoma fame, was chief cook and a barbecued buffalo was the crowning feature of the culinary art on that occasion. Later on communication with the outer world became desirable. An election was called and bonds were voted in aid of the Santa Fe railway in exchange for which the county received stock in the road. The road came and in a short time the county sold her stock at a profit of over 100 per cent on her investment. Park City is not visible on the map of Kansas today.

"Most of the old pioneers have crossed the dark and chilly waters of the silent river into the unexplored country beyond from which no traveler has yet returned. But their names, their deeds of valor and acts of chivalry are written in letters of gold on the never-fading pages of Kansas history. No matter where my lot may be cast I shall always love Wichita and her energetic warm hearted people.

"But I must return to my subject. In 1875 I sustained my first heavy losses from splenic or Texas fever and then began the study of the cause, nature and prevention of the disease under the able direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, now chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. At that time we were all groping in darkness and never suspected the little infant Texas fever ticks of conveying the deadly poison from the southern cattle to our northern herds. But scientific investigations finally proved the tick theory to be a reality. Members of congress and state legislators then began to talk of the feasibility of traffic restrictions and quarantine regulations but to no purpose. Hence the forming of local organizations for self-protection became a necessity. Trails for southern cattle were then established and generally followed but ignorant or unscrupulous parties disregarded the established trails and scattered death and destruction in their wake wherever they came in contact with northern herds. Myself and neighbors after suffering numerous losses from Texas fever were among the first to organize a cattlemen's protective association in southern Kansas. A runner or trail rider was employed and sent out to meet all approaching southern herds. It was his duty to inform them of the location of all established trails and to induce them to travel by said trails and to keep to the south and west of the ranges occupied by the members of our Association. The plan succeeded for a time, but a number of herds consolidated, armed themselves and prepared to cross our ranges by force of arms. They were a hard lot and the association representative failed to turn them. Mr. J. G. Duncan and myself then went out and met them, and endeavored by appealing to their honor and sense of justice to persuade them to change their course but to no purpose. They were not only insolent and defiant but flourished their six shooters and Winchester about us with such fiendish

glee that we had no difficulty in deciding that discretion was the better part of valor on said occasion. We then sparred for time but on they came and camped for the night on the east edge of my range. I stood guard alone all that night. Every other man on my ranch and also at neighboring camps were sent out and rode all night giving the alarm, asking friends and neighbors for many miles around to meet at the ranch at daybreak the next morning prepared to participate in the expected matinee.

"They came in force and when the sun began to shed his golden light over the eastern hills, J. C. Pryor and myself went over to the hostile camps and cordially invited them to come over to the ranch and breakfast with us. We also informed them that we had invited our neighbors in to assist us in giving them a warm reception and an up to date entertainment and that the curtain would raise on a select drama whenever they saw fit to ring the bell. Strange as it may seem these ungrateful creatures did not appreciate the efforts we had put forth to entertain them but beat a hasty retreat to Caldwell where they shipped their cattle by rail to Dodge City and other points to the south and west.

"You can imagine my surprise when I found they had made me the defendant in a \$10,000 damage suit for refusing to interfere with Interstate Commerce, though on my own premises. And I for the first time realized the importance of quarantine regulations. A few years later a bunch of ticky southern cattle were driven through my pastures, Texas fever broke out and I lost over \$15,000 worth of well bred cattle for which I never received one penny as compensation. Again I realized the importance of quarantine regulations.

"The live stock associations of Kansas and Oklahoma are either directly or indirectly responsible for all the intelligent and practical legislation on quarantine matters now on our state books. And I very much doubt the ability of the state, the territory or the government to frigidly enforce such laws without the hearty co-operation of our live stock associations. Therefore all such organizations should be encouraged throughout the land. The Oklahoma Live Stock association has done more to protect our cattle interests and encourage the breeding of high class cattle than all the other organizations of our territory combined.

"The eternal vigilance of this intelligent body of men has not only made it possible to enforce quarantine regulations in Oklahoma, but they have enabled our ranchmen to safely breed herds of broad backed deep quartered Herefords, the hardy, early maturing white and crimson monarch of the range, red, white and roan Shorthorns, the combined milk and beef machines of the day, also the hardy, shaggy, sable coated Galloways and their more pretentious Angus cousins.

"Now let us turn to Kansas. She is a great state and she is very generous in paying her grain inspectors and also in compensating the gentlemen whose duty it is to inspect the duty of the Standard Oil Co., that are shipped into the state. But how different it is when an honest farmer approaches the state line from Oklahoma with his family in the wagon and the old milk cow tied behind. He must pay the cattle inspector or leave the cow. When a ranchman, though a resident of Kansas, wishes to ship cattle from his Oklahoma ranch to market or to his feed lot, at his home in Kansas, he must pay the cattle inspector before entering the state.

"Kansas is too big a state and has too good a name to indulge in such an unjust and short sighted policy. All inspectors should be paid by the state. The sanitary board of Kansas is one of the best and most efficient working organizations of its class in existence. Its chairman, Hon. M. C. Campbell, has been identified with the range cattle interests of Kansas and Oklahoma for many years. He is a tower of strength and a big man wherever found, but Oklahoma has the distinction of having the biggest sanitary

man on the continent in the person of our own genial, energetic, warm-hearted, chairman, Hon. W. E. Bolton. He is a living example of what can be accomplished on a fresh range in the short grass country of Oklahoma, and we one and all pray that his shadow, his usefulness and his stock of good humor may never grow less.

OUR UNITED INTERESTS.

(by Governor Stanley of Kansas.)

Mr. President: "When I came into this hall yesterday, I was decorated with a badge, making me a nominal member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. To be a representative of Oklahoma in any way is a great honor. I have always regarded the organization and growth of Oklahoma as one of the marvels of the century. It is the product of two conflicting ideas and opposing civilizations. More than one hundred years before its organization, immigrants from the mother country came to our shores, representing different and conflicting ideas. One settled at Plymouth Rock and was known as the Puritan. He was radical in his views on all moral questions, believed in the largest individual freedom, had a contempt for class and social distinction and was a zealous advocate of free thought and free opinions. The adherents of his ideas settled the north, moved westward, and this peculiar phase of society found its strongest development in Kansas. The other was the cavalier, settled in Virginia and developed that peculiar class known as Southern chivalry. He had little regard for individual liberty, believed in class, was boastful of his personal standing and a stickler for social distinction. These ideas prevailed in the south and like the other moved westward and found their full development in Texas. The conflicting ideas produced difference, differences, discussion, discussion grew into bitterness which finally resulted in a great civil war which was waged for four years from Manassas to Appomattox and resulted in the overthrow of the southern idea. After the war, it was the fond hope of every lover of the public good that the time might speedily come when the differences of almost a century between different sections of the country should be swallowed up in a peaceful, happy, cordial and happy relation between all sections of our country. This seemed like a dream, but no one knew how nearly we were to its realization. The opening of Oklahoma was to solve the problem. For here were to meet together the sons and daughters of Kansas and those of Texas and unite their efforts in building up a state representing all that was best in the business, social and educational ideas of the north and the south and to make Oklahoma the star that should shine with brighter luster than any in our national constellation. Oklahoma has not only a solution to the question but showed the marvellous development that might follow a union of these opposing interests. It would require lips more eloquent than mine to tell the story of Oklahoma's wonderful growth and the hope and love which Kansas has for her surprising development. Citizens of Oklahoma, you are dear to Kansas, because you are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Many of your sons and daughters came out of Kansas homes, and when we gave them to you we gave you the best we had. Your delegate in congress was a Kansas boy and we share with you the pride we all feel that he represents you so worthily. Your soil is rich and fertile like our own. The sunshine that warms your vegetation into life in the early springtime is the same sun that shines on us. Your soil is watered by the same showers and your territory traversed by the same streams. We raise the same bountiful harvests and send them to market over the same lines of railway. People of Kansas and Oklahoma can join in singing the old familiar hymn, 'Our hopes, our fears, our aims are one—our comfort and our cares.' Should the time ever come when through misfortune or mismanagement

(continued on page 14.)

[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.]



WHOSE WAY?

"Whose way is this?" a housekeeper asked herself abruptly one morning, catching herself in the midst of a confusion of angry words. She bit her lip with vexation at herself and felt her face flush with shame. "Is this the way I have laid out for myself to follow? Just because I'm behind with my work this morning it seems as if the children keep getting in the way and undoing every orderly arrangement I've made. But that's no reason I should spin around like a top, sputtering and scolding and accomplishing nothing. It doesn't help. It makes matters worse now and hurts my memory afterward. I'm older than the children and I must act better than they. Besides, they are my children and I ought to train them right. Wouldn't I hate to get into the habit of doing this way every day? After a while of this sort of thing the children will keep out of the way because they fear me; and others will condone my fault by saying, 'let her alone—she can't help it—it's just her way!' But it's not her way yet, and it's not going to be!"

Then she spoke pleasantly to the children, steadily worked with them to set things to rights and studiously held her tongue in tightly at the times it wanted to break out worst. By dinner time the meal was ready, everything was in order, the head of the house felt the genial glow pervading his home and the happy children had forgotten all about the early discord. The housekeeper had not forgotten, however. She felt devoutly thankful for the insight she had been granted into her own degenerate tendencies. She had such an innate dread of being a scold that she resolved to make the better way her way.

There is the wisdom of warning in this for us all. Is the better way ours? We should be sorry to know that our way, the way of which we are capable, were we true to our inner, better selves, is superior to the way we have adopted. Let us not be foster-mother to another's evil way, but sedulously strive to keep out of the rasping, wearing groove that grows deeper and more harrowing every day.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—

I have just heard of your Woman's Department in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. I want to join it but don't know how to get in. I like to read what other women say and always like to have my say with the others. If I were sure of admittance this time I would tell some of the interesting things I know about home-made rugs and carpets.

Can just anybody come in? Are there any rules and is there a membership fee? What do you most wish for us to write about? Am I writing to the right person? If not, whom should I address.

QUIZ BOX.

[The address is correct Mrs. Quiz Box, and your introductory letter satisfactory. Come again soon and tell what you know about carpets or anything else of interest to woman-

kind. There are no set rules, no special qualifications for membership, no fees whatever. Articles that indicate common sense, kind hearts and sound judgment in the writers are pretty good passports.]

Woman's Department, con.

TO STOP NOSE BLEEDING.

Continued and obstinate nose bleeding has been at times very difficult to stop, and a simple and effective remedy will no doubt prove welcome to those who live in the country, or at some distance from medical attendance. A severe case of nose bleeding occurred recently abroad, and after trying every expedient without success, the doctor, as a last resort, tried ham fat. Two large cylinders of bacon were forced up into the nostrils, resulting in almost immediate relief, and an entire cessation of the hemorrhage. This easy remedy should be remembered by those who are subject to frequent recurring nose bleeding.

THE DOCTOR,

In Motherhood Magazine

LEFT OVERS.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—Somebody will be sure to censure me for casting a doubt against the feasibility of making delectable dishes from "left over" scraps. Speaking from my own experience, let me say that I always have to mix in so many new ingredients with the old scraps to make them palatable that in the end it costs as much as an entirely new dish and is not half as good. Candidly, my sisters, what do you think about it?

COUSIN HARRIET.

[Now is the opportunity of our resourceful women readers. Answer Cousin Harriet's question. Do you stand by her on the subject of "Left Overs" or do you believe in the occasional renovation of cold scraps? In other words, is there any real economy in utilizing "left overs," and does the result justify the effort, speaking from the partaker's point of view?]

A RECIPE AND A REQUEST.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—

I send directions for what I think is a nice way to fry ham. Lay the slices in a frying pan in boiling water, enough to cover. Boil five or ten minutes—just long enough to freshen it. Drain and fry in its own fat.

Will some one please send in a good recipe for banana cake?

CORA GREY SEALES.

[In the issue of March 15, we are to have a column on "cake." As our contributors select their favorite recipes, let some one remember this request from Cora G. S. and include a good recipe for banana cake!]

REMINDER TO READERS.

Please remember that there is to be a column on "cake" in this department for March 15, to which all are invited to contribute. Any suggestions on successful cake making will be welcome. Also, your favorite cake recipe.

May 15 will be a special "Pie number. Begin now to send in your recipes.

GIFTS FOR THE GRANDMOTHER.

The dear old Grandmother's birthday is still three months away, but her loving grandchildren are already preparing the presents which are to be given her. Arthur, the youngest, shortened his selection by buying her a pen knife of the largest size. Of course, one always thinks of a cap when planning presents for a grandmother. This year it is Nellie who is to give the cap. Here is a brief description of it:

GRANDMOTHERS CAP.

It is made of finest white India linen, tucked all over in clusters and trimmed with lace and lavender ribbon. Rob's gift that is awaiting Grandmother's birthday is a

HANDY HANGING LAMP.

This is simply a well-made lamp

large enough to afford a strong light, yet plain, with no gewgaws to get in Grandmother's way. Rob will fix it to hang securely near where Grandmother likes best to sit, and it will shine for her particular benefit.

THE GLASSES BOX.

Lizzie took a large cigar box for the basis of this. After scraping, scalding, drying and airing it well she padded it inside with layers of cotton scented delightfully with sachets of Grandmother's favorite perfume. Then she lined it with silk of Grandmother's favorite color, lavender. The outside was covered with the same silk drawn tight and smooth against the surface of the box, because Grandmother is outspokenly opposed to anything "fussy and puffy" in the line of toilet accessories. Lizzie knew it could have been made to look prettier, but since it was for Grandmother it must be made in the way that would please the dear old lady best, so she contented her artistic soul by attaching bows of rich ribbon at the corners and in the middle of front edge of cover, by which to open it. This receptacle was named "Grandmother's Glasses Box" and will contain a chamois skin and several squares of soft old white muslin for cleaning and polishing her glasses.

COMBING TOWEL.

At the store Ruth found a wide towel with a pretty, bright red border. Folding it double she cut a circle for the neck, took sloping seams for shoulders, split one half for the front and hemmed each side of the front thus formed. A comb and brush were worked in outline stitch with silk to match the border and ribbons similarly matched were attached at the neck for tying under the dear, dainty Grandmother's chin whenever she combs her hair.

Taken altogether, the young folks think they have made a good beginning of useful and pretty gifts for the Grandmother. Yet others are to be chosen. Father invariably gives Grandmother a present of money; so that leaves Mother, Madge, Henry, Clara and Charles,—five whose gifts are unsettled. Can not some one who reads this make a suggestion that will help toward a wise choice of gifts?

WHEN BABY DIED.

"Oh, God of Peace," I knelt and said,
Beside my loved and white robed dead.
"Let thy sweet comfort come to me—
I loved this wee one tenderly.
My heart knew hodes and pleasures rare,
Which vanished like a breath of air,
When baby died."

Kind friends came near. "Weep not,
—they said.

"And deem not your sweet baby dead.
That which you kneel beside and pray
Is but a bit of mortal clay;
The soul undying sped afar,
To lands where happy angles are,
When baby died."

And I doubt not, yet still I weep,
And o'er my dead close vigil keep.
These dimpled hands, albeit they
Must fall to dust and pass away,
Had little ways most dear to me,—
Had loving ways that ceased to be
When baby died.

And these dear eyes, in death closed tight
Oft beamed on me with glances bright;
A soul looked through them, free from guile,
And life was gladder for their smile.

Womans page con.

Yet these pale lids—do you not see?
Have closed two worlds of light to me,
Since baby died.

Oh, white, white lips, once rosy red!
Can any say they are not dead,
When close to them mine own I press,
Yet meet with no responsiveness?
Was it so late they met mine own,
When "Kiss me once!"

I made sad moan,
Ere baby died.

Alas for me! These baby feet
Will henceforth make no music sweet;
No more shall we who loved them hear
Their "patter, patter," everywhere,
For they are silenced evermore.
For me life's symphony was o'er

When baby died.

Altho' gh, forsooth, 'tis clay, can I
(Who gr. eve to see a floweret die)
Look on the baby all unmoved
Of him who was my heart beloved?
Ye have not loved and lost who said:
'Weep not; 'tis clay that lieth dead.'
When baby died.

Yet not as those who have no hope
Need child of God in darkness grope;
Although our loved return no more,
We join them on yon shining shore;
And heaven to me has grown more fair
Because a dear soul entered there
When baby died.

MARGARET A. RICHARD,
Columbia, S. C.

(continued from page 13)

agement the ship of Kansas goes down that of Oklahoma would sink in the vortex. The interests of Kansas and Oklahoma are largely, almost entirely agricultural. With the single exception of Nebraska, we differ in this respect from all other states. Farming and stock raising is and always will be the chief business of the people of these two sections. This being true, every movement looking to the development of these great interests should be encouraged, and everything intended to impede this growth and development should be discouraged. Kansas and Oklahoma consume but a small part of the meat products that they produce. And one of the chief matters of interest that ought to concern this great industry is a market for our surplus products. How this object should be attained is somewhat an open question. It is clear to me, however, that it can be best reached by the encouragement of better trade relations with every country in the world that consumes meat products and this, in my judgement, can best be brought about through reciprocity. This may or may not be orthodox from a political standpoint, but it is certainly good sense and business. If we produce more than we consume in grain and meat, we must find a market outside of ourselves for those great products, and this object, in my judgment, can best be accomplished by encouraging those friendly trade relations with the nations purchasing those commodities, and no way yet has been devised except through reciprocal treaties. There are such close organizations of those representing most of the other industries and they are accomplishing much in this direction. The great manufacturing interests are so thoroughly organized that they can act, and are acting together, as a single individual. The dairy interest is so well organized that it can act in the same way. And this is true of the sheep and wool industries. But I do not think it is true of the great cattle interests representing not millions, but billions of dollars. And if your interests in this respect are looked after, you must do it yourselves. The sheep men will not do it, the dairy men will not do it, the manufacturers of steel rails will not do it. Any of the great combinations of capital will not do it. The politicians will not do it. And so, it is important that the great cattle interests of the country be so thoroughly organized that you can act together as one man, and when you are so organized you will have such power that your requests will not be disregarded. It is idle to talk of the difficulties in the way. Difficulties lie in the way of all great movements, and especially new ones, but this should not hinder men whose interests are involved from making a determined effort to accomplish what they desire. Let me suggest another thing. This organization should be extended and enlarged. The stock interests of Kansas and Oklahoma should be represented by a single organization, and if necessary this should be extended to take in Texas, Missouri, Nebraska and in fact the great west. The thought which I desire to impress and leave with you is that a better and closer organization should be perfected and steps be taken to secure better trade relations with [A continued report of the convention will be given next week.]

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

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

- F** On left jaw of all young stock.
- 18** on left hip.
- V** On left hip or shoulder.
- O** On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

- ED** On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

- 7** on left thigh.

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.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

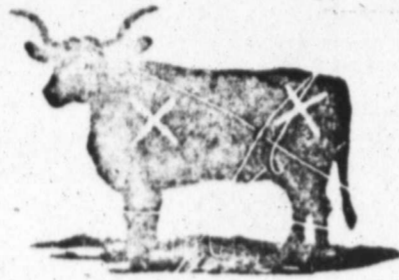
Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. Range on Cimmaron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



Other brands, **TT** on left shoulder of horses. Range same as cattle.

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

GEO. W. CARR.



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

- I** On Left Hip.
- 7** On Left Hip.
- All calves are branded same as cattle.
- I** On left thigh.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.
P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



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

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Cosmopolitan, New York	monthly	1.50
Dallas News, Dallas	semi w.	1.75
Forum, New York	monthly	3.25
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly	monthly	1.50
Guthrie State Capital	monthly	1.50
Harper's Weekly, New York	monthly	4.00
Harpers Magazine	monthly	4.00
Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	monthly	1.40
Horseman, Chicago	monthly	3.00
Independent, New York	monthly	2.75
Judge, New York	monthly	4.75
Kansas City Packer	monthly	1.25
Ladies' World, New York	monthly	1.10
Life, New York	monthly	5.00
McClure's Magazine, New York	monthly	1.60
Arena, New York	monthly	2.50
New York Weekly, New York	monthly	3.25
Outing, New York	monthly	3.00
Puck, New York	monthly	5.00
R m's Horn, Chicago	monthly	2.00
Republic, St. Louis	monthly	1.50
Times, Kansas City	monthly	1.50
Home Field and Forum, Oklahoma City	monthly	1.10
Journal, Kansas City	monthly	1.00
The Gentlewoman	monthly	1.10
Mall and Breeze, Topeka	monthly	1.20
American Boy, Detroit	monthly	1.10

Coming Events.

National Live Stock Agents' association, Fort Worth, Tex., March 10.
Texas Cattle Raisers' association, Fort Worth, March 11 to 13.

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