

# The LIVESTOCK



Historical Society of

OKLAHOMA

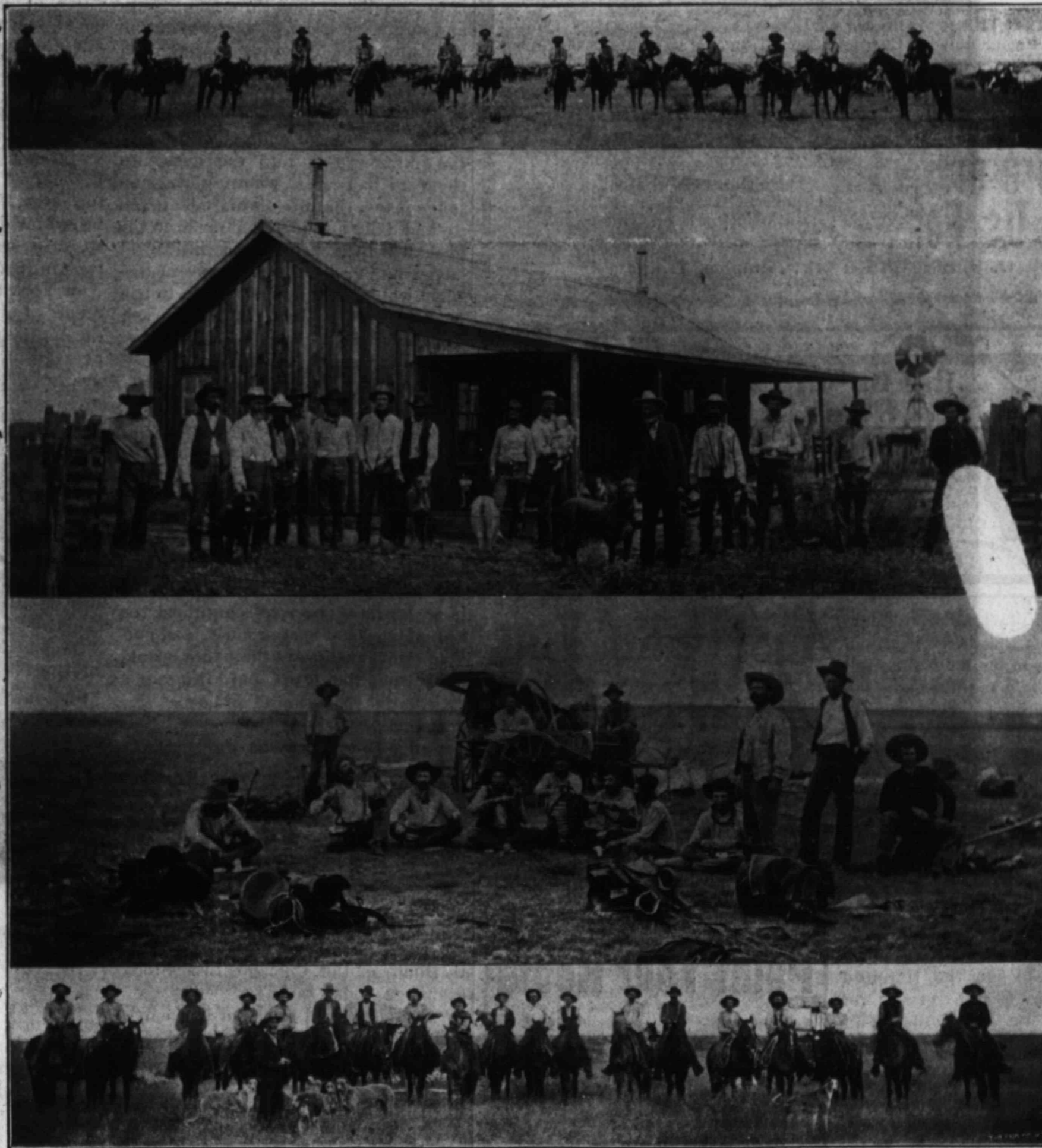
# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eighth Year.  
Number 3

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

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



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**M. RUMELY CO., La Porte, Ind.**

We are in receipt of the preliminary premium list of the three National Hereford Shows to be held this fall, and Secretary Thomas informs us that prospective exhibitors should write him at once for same. The classification does not differ materially from that of last year except that there is an additional class for yearling bulls, so for junior yearlings. At the American Royal at Kansas City the Stock Yards Company is giving \$500 in prizes for car lots of Herefords, \$200 of which is for fat stock and \$300 for feeding cattle. This is in addition to last year's premium list. For the International at Chicago the Hereford Association offers \$900 in prizes for carload lots of fat Herefords. This amount is in addition to the premiums offered by the exhibition of "white-faces" in the pens. Write C. R. Thomas, Secy., 225 west 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., for premium list, which will give full particulars.

Emporia, Kas., May 8, 9, 10 good for return May 12; United Com., 1 Travelers Convention. One fare for the round trip.

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If you wanted a never failing well of good, pure water, wouldn't you have one drilled large enough and deep enough to tap a strong stream of living water? Well, other people think as you do. They are just like you in this respect. This fact affords a fine business opportunity. Buy one of our

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and make such wells for yourself and others. There is more money in it than any business you can get into for the capital invested. We make the most complete line of well drilling machinery and supplies in the country. Send at once for large illustrated catalogue—free.

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STETSON HATS.

**Pink Eye Remedy.**

Dr. Chas. Gresswell of Denver, Colo., says in regard to treating animals for pink eye.

In the mild cases bathe the eye with a saturated solution of boracic acid, which is made by dissolving as much boracic acid as hot water will take up. After the bathing and thoroughly cleansing of the eye, smear around the eyelids an ointment composed of one part boracic and eight parts vaseline. The easiest way to apply this remedy is to pass the animal through a chute and apply the lotion with a sponge; or if on the range by roping. Apply sufficient of the ointment to thoroughly cover the surface of the skin around the eye to the extent of three or four inches. It will not matter if a little of the ointment gets into the eyes. In the very bad cases, where ulceration takes place, the animals must be taken up and daily applications made to the eyeball with a solution of nitrate of silver, one grain to two ounces of distilled water. Apply this lotion to the eyeball with a camel's hair brush drawing it across the eye once or twice. In mild cases it is usually not necessary to apply the boracic acid lotion and the ointment more than twice. Considerable improvement generally takes place after the first dressing.

**Meat Trust Opposed.**

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22.—A large number of the grocers of this city who have for years conducted a meat business have discontinued the sale of beef and beef products and notified their customers that they would not resume the trade until there is a substantial reduction in prices.

Several butcher shops not connected with groceries have also closed, and some others refused to buy from the Chicago packers, giving as a reason that they were losing money because of high prices.

A movement has been started among the butchers to buy their own cattle on the hoof and do their own slaughtering.

Chicago, April 22.—President Levy B. Doud, of the Chicago Live Stock exchange, today said:

"Comparison of price of live cattle and dressed beef at the present time and exactly twenty years ago show that in the spring of 1822 live stock was higher in the markets of the United States and the proportion of cost of the dressed product ready for the consumer was considerably greater than at the present time. At that time the packing houses and establishments were not concentrated in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and

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two or three other Middle Western cities, but every city and town of any consequence had its own slaughtering and dressing houses. In the spring of 1882 cattle averaged \$6.45, with top price \$8.00. Last year in Chicago at this time the price ranged from \$4.40 to \$5.35, with top price at \$6.00; last week from \$5.50 to \$6.40, with top price \$7.50; this week, \$5.40 to \$6.30, top price 2735. Last week New York prices for dressed carcasses averaged \$9.73 to \$9.75. At a corresponding time in 1892 dressed carcasses sold in New York from \$11.75 to \$14.50. The records for the second week in April during the past eight years show an average of \$1.28 higher than last year."

**Santa Fe Excursions.**

Kansas City, Mo., May 10th to 13th, good for return May 17th, fare and one third for the round trip. Bankers Assn of Mo., Kas., and Okla.

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

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

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

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

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

Enid, O. T., May 14—15, certificate plan, fare and third for round trip, Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Assn.

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



# The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO  
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 8. No. 3

WOODWARD, OKLA., MAY 15, 1902

Subscription, \$1.00

## SCHOOL LANDS OF OKLAHOMA.

An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Enid and El Reno Conventions by  
F. S. Elder of Norman, O. T.

(The following communication was received by the NEWS too late for publication prior to the Enid convention, as was intended by its author, but it will be in time for the other. Meantime it is mighty good reading for the general public and should be read carefully and saved for future reference by every voter in Oklahoma.)

Dear Sir:—It is a matter of common knowledge that one who ventures upon the thankless task of offering suggestions and advice assumes the risk of making a nuisance of himself. Nevertheless, I shall assume that risk, trusting my own judgment that the ripened judgment of the people of Oklahoma will ultimately sustain both my present position on the subject matter of this letter and my present insistence in bringing it into public notice.

No man or body of men can keep the question of the disposition of 2,060,000 acres of public land from being the most important issue to be settled by the ballots of the people of this territory. Only once in all the years of our history has the state a chance to decide what policy she shall pursue with this great land endowment, and each day that makes toward statehood makes equally toward the day when it will be up to us to say whether we shall sell or keep these lands.

When you come to think of it, 2,060,000 acres is a lot of land. That much belongs to us, the citizens of Oklahoma, for public purposes—mostly for the maintenance of schools. The income from it is increasing by leaps and bounds and will probably net near \$300,000 this present year. When we find out about it, and we are finding out pretty fast, we shall not sit idly by and let "practical politicians" trade it off for a private mess of political pottage.

This is a question in which the words Democrat, Republican and Populist should have no meaning, and to an awakened public intelligence will have no meaning. It does not and should not necessarily follow that if one political party declares in favor of the state's retention of these lands that its opponent should immediately take a stand for their sale. Not every stand taken by one's political opponent is bad—windy resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding. If politicians do not see it in this light and it comes to a political line-up on the question of the sale or retention of these lands, I predict the worst smashing of party lines that this Territory will see in many a

long year. I have a letter from a lessee which states "we [lessees] stand shoulder to shoulder regardless of politics." (I believe it every word) and on the other hand I have perhaps more fully than any other man in Oklahoma a personal knowledge of the sentiment (regardless of political bias) in favor of the state's retention of these lands and of the rapidity with which that sentiment is gaining strength.

Gentlemen of the conventions, I, a man not a politician, venture to assert that your respective parties are facing a most critical period in their histories and that in the next two months, stands may be taken that will determine political balances of power in Oklahoma for two years to come. I venture to repeat the time-worn suggestion that the most substantial political success is to be won by securing the approval of the common people. I venture to suggest that you will find no interest lying closer to the hearts of these same common people than the interests of their common schools. I will ask those of you who are calculating on the number of persons interested in bringing these lands to sale to make some figures on the number of persons interested in having the endowment kept intact a lasting heritage to present and future generations, and how great their interest will be when they once get wakened up. To some of you it is indeed necessary to say in the words of a great man whose great strength lay in his implicit faith in the instincts and honesty of the people—You may be able to fool part of the people all the time and all the people all of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time. If some of you are skeptical on this point you may yet be furnished an opportunity to retire to the rear and find a seat as happened only last Saturday to a certain Democratic chairman of a County Central Committee who got up against this identical proposition.

To those of you who believe with me that these lands ought not to be sold, a healthy spirit of close scrutiny and inquiry into the motives of the men urging their sale will be a source of perennial enjoyment. If you find a case of honest objection see whether it does not really arise from ignorance of actual social conditions, then if light be within you admonish and instruct the brother.

It had not been my purpose in this letter to advance argument for the retention of these lands. That I have already done in my booklet—"The School Lands of Oklahoma"—besides anticipating and answering there, (to my own satisfaction of course) all objections I have ever heard urged against the state's retention of these lands. Nevertheless there is one ever

out-cropping argument (at times urged honestly I think) about the "un-American-ness" of a state tenant system with dire predictions (dishonestly made I think) of a resulting condition of communism, anarchy or the like which I wish to touch on before I close. I have made extended answer to this point in my school land booklet—to recapitulate briefly here:

First: A state tenant system is merely an unaccustomed thing. Nebraska has one as is shown below.

Second: It is an immensely better system than the private tenant system which is increasing with such amazing rapidity that the census of 1890 showed over fifty-two per cent of all the families in the United States to be tenant families while in eight states over sixty per cent and in three others over seventy per cent of all their farms and homes were held by tenants. In New York City in 1890 nearly ninety-four per cent of all families were tenants.

Third: You can't get rid of the tenant system by selling the lands. It will, after a few years, merely substitute the private system for the public one and no intelligent man will deny that so far as the tenant is concerned he will be far better off under the public system than under the private one.

[The figures in ( ) following indicate the percentage of tenant farms of all farms in these several states by census of 1890.] Nebraska (24.7) with 1,900,000 acres of school land and 25,000 school land lessees has both a smaller per cent and a smaller actual number of tenant farms than Indiana (25-3), Illinois (34.0), Iowa (28.0) or Kansas (28.2) which have no public leasing systems.

Moreover, I am assured by a letter from the Nebraska School Land Commissioner (quoted at length in my school land booklet) that "as far as we can honestly see, this method of leasing has brought but little if any political difficulties into [the management.]" The politicians of Nebraska, I might add, don't dare lay a finger on this same school land endowment.

As against the above figures a permanent system of long time leases adopted here in Oklahoma, would place in a state tenant system but eight per cent of all our lands.

In general I should hesitate in offering advice to "practical politicians," but on this subject I feel able to speak with some confidence, a confidence born of a very careful comparative study of the blundering failures of many other states. Therefore, at the risk of being ridiculed as an unpardonable egotist, I will say that no man interested in politics and public affairs, no delegate-elect and no thoughtful citizen of Oklahoma who has the

present and future welfare of the state at heart, can afford to ignore the line of argument for the state's retention of this land endowment which I have advanced in my booklet on "The School Lands of Oklahoma."

Sincerely yours,

F. S. ELDER.

Norman, Oklahoma, April 14.—1902.

[The School lands of Oklahoma, a fifty page address suggesting a permanent policy for their management. At all news stands or by mail post paid fifteen cents. Address as above.]

## The Gopher Nuisance.

Roswell, N. M., April 5th, 1901.

TO THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Will you please tell me how to destroy gophers. I have several surface dirt tanks fed by wind mills. The gophers are constantly breaking through the banks and draining the water off. It is most annoying and costly.

Yours

THOS. CARSON.

The only remedy which has proved successful is cementing the sides of the tank. Gophers may be killed by scattering poisoned grain but this is sometimes dangerous to stock. If any reader of the Live Stock Inspector knows of a better plan they will confer a favor by writing it to this paper and same will be published for the benefit of all.

Ottawa, Ill., May 1st, 1902.

ED. LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,

Woodward, Okla.,

DEAR SIR: Would you care for an importation of Aberdeen Angus cattle from Scotland? I was one of the buyers in Scotland and with Mr. W. H. Goodwine and F. C. Fleming of West Lebanon, Ind., bought over fifty head, which have recently arrived at destination in Indiana. Among the lot is the famous bull "Bion" the former great stock bull of Sir. George Macpherson Grant of Ballendallock. This bull has been a noted prize winner and held the price record for bulls sold at public auction in Scotland, until it was taken by one of his sons, a young bull that now holds this record. A young cow "Krivinia" by Bion sold at the "Escher" sale in Chicago last spring for \$1700 the top price of the sale. We of course think that this is the best bred held and the best lot of individuals ever brought to this country. If you should consider an item desirable. I shall be pleased to supply the data. Other papers have asked for this information and for a picture of the "Bion" bull, so I venture to make this suggestion to you. I am

Yours very respectfully,

C. E. FISHER.

The cattle that are being moved from the Panhandle this spring are very poor generally.



## WITH THE OKLAHOMA EDITORS.

## A Splendid Trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

So much occurs in the busy workaday life of the average editor that a respite, even for only a few days seems to him a matter of so much interest that he cannot help bringing his readers in for a share of its pleasures, even tho' only by narration.

Leaving Woodward on the early morning train of April 13th, we find pleasant company in the editors of the Gage Record and the Woodward Bulletin on the way to Oklahoma City, the point named for starting in a body to the National Editorial Convention at Hot Springs.

It is needless to call the attention of many of our readers to the superb service given by the Old Reliable Santa Fe, which properly ranks among the leading railways of the world. No railway company surpasses it in courtesy to the travelling public, nor in the elegance of its train service. All towns located on the Santa Fe enjoy rare advantages over these towns not so fortunately located.

At Perry, Oklahoma, we are joined by Col. Lon Wharton, President of the Oklahoma Press Association, and his daughter, Mrs. Larsh; at Guthrie, by Editor L. J. Niblack and sister, Miss Ida, and H. W. Pentecost and his mother and Miss Paine. At Oklahoma City we met E. T. Cook and a small army of members of the Association ready for the start. At 11:40 p. m., we boarded the Choctaw train for Little Rock. General Passenger Agent, Geo. H. Lee, has anticipated every desire by adding two Pullmans and an additional chair car to the equipment of the regular train. Western Agent, C. B. Hart, and city passenger agent, are utiring in their efforts to please.



BATH HOUSE ROW.

The ride to South McAlester was made in the night, over a smooth road bed and heavy rails, therefore all of the party were rested and refreshed next morning when they were permitted by daylight to see the eastern part of the Indian Territory. Here the road traverses the great coal mining districts and on all sides appeared evidence of material prosperity.

At Booneville, Arkansas, the "twenty minutes for breakfast" call was made and a lot of hungry editors edged up to a royal feed. Good service marked the attention given to every one and plenty of time was given all to get loaded for the run

through western and central Arkansas to Little Rock.

Many beautiful views were afforded from the car windows during this run, and each of the editors expressed delight. Heavy forests were intersected and such farming as was observed seemed to be more like the scenes through Indiana and Ohio than any thing the writer has seen. Enough logs and wood of all descriptions were going to waste and rotting or being burnt in log heaps than would suffice to supply all western Oklahoma for the next two years.

Commenting upon the view along here, Editor J. P. Renfrew, of Alva Review, in an able descriptive article says:

"The country through which this road passes, at least from South McAlester to Little Rock, is covered with timber, chiefly oak of different varieties, which is now bursting into leaf. The woods were beautiful with the blossoms of the red bud and dogwood of which we have seen but little since we left the woods of Ohio and Missouri years ago. The mistletoe was common, hanging from the branches of the sycamore.

The creeks and rivers were swollen by recent rains and many places had overflowed their banks.

In the vicinity of Hartshorne, I. T. were fine stretches of verdant pastures fringed with woodland.

The view of the country as seen from the train shows but little signs of improvement as far as Little Rock.

Small fields, usually irregular in shape, enclosed with rail fences, vary the monotony of the woods but comprise only a small portion of the country. We doubt whether we saw as large a tract of well improved land as

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500 BUSINESS CARDS,	1.50

Write for Samples and Prices.

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CASH WITH ORDER.

Woodward, Oklahoma.

## 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,

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Avery Turner,  
General Mn'gr.

Don A. Sweet  
Traffic Mn'gr.

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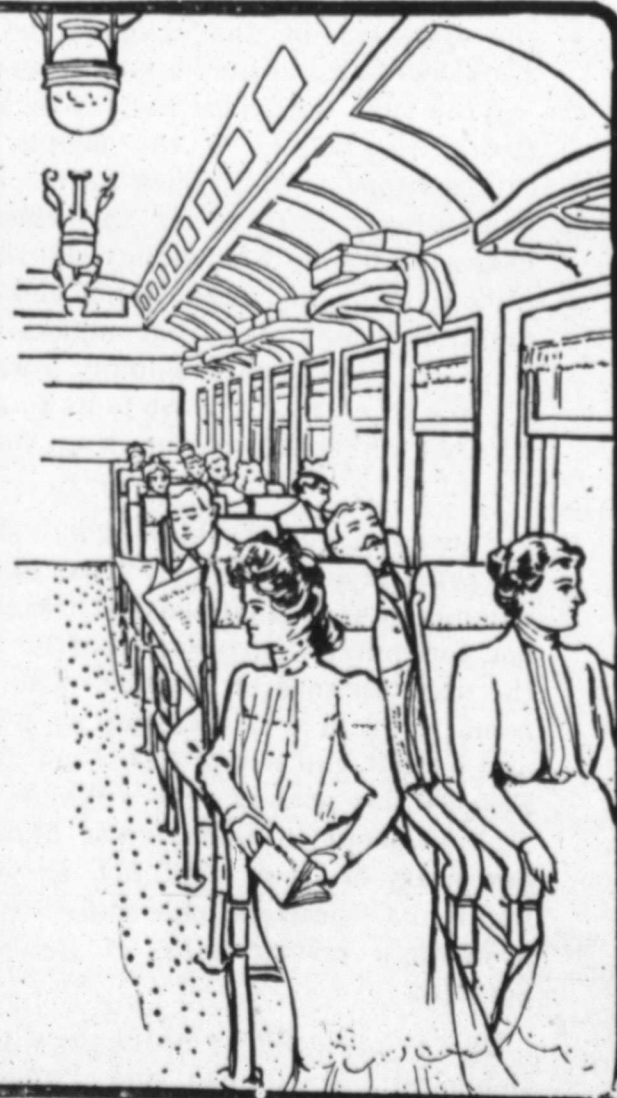
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## BLACKLEGINE

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use.

Single Blacklegine (for common stock): No. 1 (10 doses) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 doses) \$2.50; No. 3 (50 doses) \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit, for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

Pasteur Vaccine Co.,

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Denver, San Francisco,

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



**WANT COLUMN.**

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

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

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

**FOR SALE:** 300 head of young cattle, 60 head of yearlings and 40 head of two year-old steers, balance heifers. Will sell to be delivered after grass comes with calves thrown in at \$25 per head. For further information address the publisher of this paper.

**WANTED** to know the address of George Steere, formerly of Batavia, Ill. Important to him. Address David B. Martin, Batavia, Illinois.

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

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

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

—:— POULTRY DIRECTORY. —:—

**MAMMOIH BRONZE TURKEYS**

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

**POULTRY NETTING**

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

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Chillicothe Shortland College  
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Enrolled last year 729. \$130 pays for 48 weeks board, tuition, room rent and use of textbooks. Write for free catalogue.  
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**E. R. POWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
**J. M. MOORE, CASHIER.**

**Fourth National Bank OF WICHITA.**  
CAPITAL, - \$100,000  
SURPLUS, - \$25,000  
General Banking Business Transacted

**LAFE BURGER,**  
Wellington, — Kansas.  
Headquarters Wellington National Bank. Have conducted and am now booked for some of the largest sales in America. Thorough acquaintance with pedigree and individual merit. Extensive acquaintance with breeders. Write me before claiming dates. Dates made at this office.

**Sale Dates.**  
Advertising for the following sale dates will appear in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:  
National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham:  
Omaha, May 27—29, 1902.  
Chicago, June 24—26, 1902.

ing "the fine old Arkansas Gentleman close to the Choctaw line."

The Arkansas hog now begins to put in an appearance and is apparently one of the most enterprising denizens of the small towns and rural districts. Bill Bolton kodaked one of the unfortunate animals, while the train was standing at one of the stations and entertained the Oklahoma crowd with a story concerning one of them.

"As I was traveling through Arkansas, awhile back, I saw one of these razor backs and calling it. I threw a little corn from the rear platform. The hog saw the corn and started after the train and kept right up with it. Fearing that it would get so far from home that it couldn't find its way back, concluded to kick it so that it would give up the chase. There the blamed thing was, trotting along with its head just under the rear of the train, looking for corn, and ten or twelve miles from where it started. I took a firm hold of the railing and bending over far as I could, kicked with all my might and darned if I didn't split the sole of my shoe and cut my foot, severely, on the thing's back."

After the applause had subsided, no

and the rule is lower than that. This condition is due to the fact that Hot Springs is located in the heart of the Ozark mountains, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, with peaks surrounding it several hundred feet higher.

Immediately after the sun sets the air begins to cool and refreshing sleep is possible from the early evening hours till late in the morning.

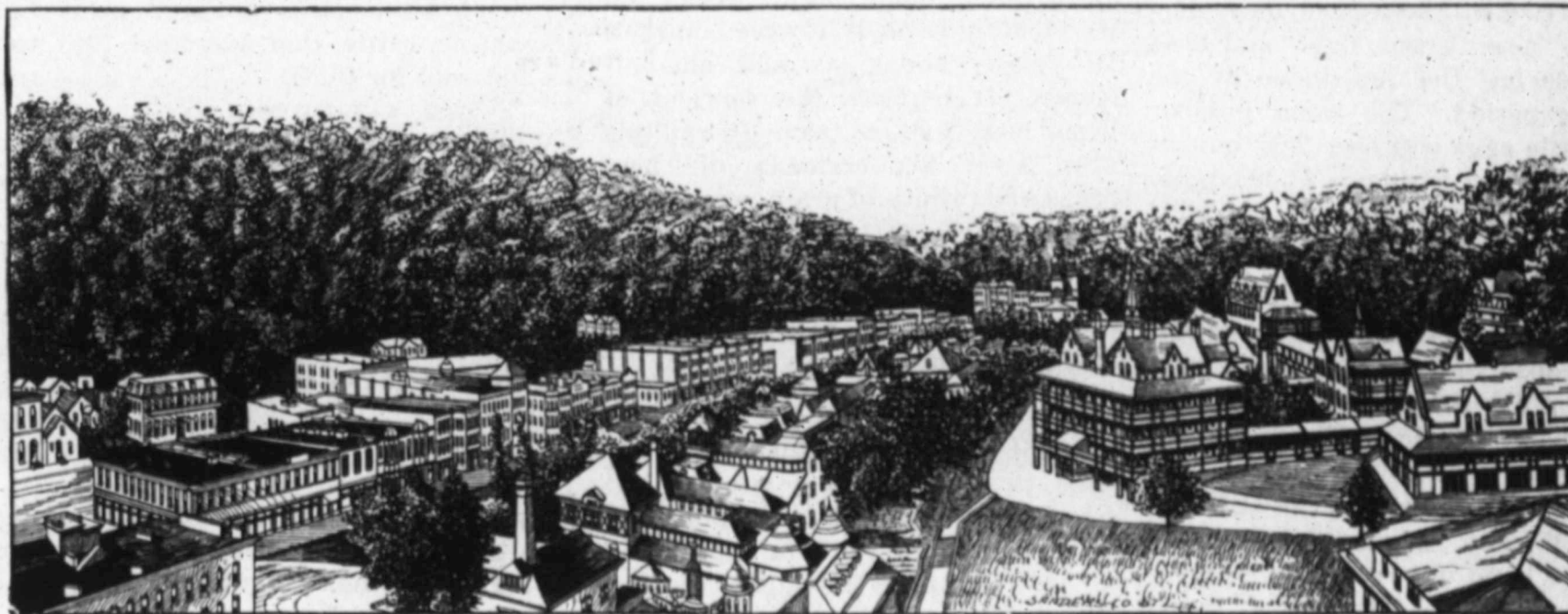
The waters have better effect in summer than in winter, on account of the temperature being more favorable to their action. The warm weather aids and increases their action, perspiration is freer and consequently elimination is quicker and more thorough. There is less liability to colds, the cost of living is cheaper, hotel rates of all grades is about 25 per cent lower and in every way it is more advantageous to the health seeker.

The state of affairs is becoming better known every year as is attested from the fact that there are never here in the dullest months less than 3000, visitors, and practically all of them taking the baths.

"National sanitarium for all time," and were "dedicated to the people of the United States to be forever free from sale or allienation," so the act reads.

By this act the government became the owner of seventy-two hot spring, with a temperature reaching as high as 157 degrees, and averaging 136 degrees Farenheit, and now controls them in a manner similar to the control exercised by their respective governments over Carlsbad and Baden Baden. The springs issue from the ground from a few feet above the base of the mountain to two hundred feet up its side, and are now all enclosed in masonry and conducted to reservoirs, with two or three exceptions, where they are left open for the inspection of those curious to view the wonderful phenomenon and drink as near as possible to the fountain head.

The price of baths and attendance is fixed by the government for each bath house, according to its equipment and facilities, and the bath house is not allowed to depart from this price in either direction. It can charge no more and no less, under penalty of



WEST MOUNTAIN. THE HEART OF HOT SPRINGS. HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN, ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.

one had the courage to ask Bill what become of the hog.

Cattle and horses were seldom seen." At Little Rock we stop for several hours and enjoy the time by walking and driving over the quaint old city made historic by novelists and modern by the influence of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railway. There is much here of interest to the tourist, the broad sweep of the Arkansas river bearing steamers and craft of all kinds, spanned by its five mighty bridges; the old State house; the Magnolia trees and deep galleries of old time mansions, the general air of rest and last but not least the imposing Union Depot. Late in the evening we again board our "specials" and are whirled rapidly 57 miles southwest to Uncle Sam's great water cure, the most famous springs ever known.

As a resort and cure for the sick, Hot Springs is at its best in the summer and early fall. Many think it is exceedingly hot in this season, but such is not the case. During the hottest weather of summer the temperature rarely reaches 95 Fahrenheit, and every night during the entire summer it is cool enough to sleep under cover. A night was never known in Hot Springs when the mercury did not go down at least into the seventies

The hot waters which flow from the side of one of the Ozark mountains, down in Arkansas, in volume approaching 1,000,000 gallons daily are all under the direct ownership and control of the United States. The government not only owns the springs themselves and the mountain from which they flow but three other adjacent mountains and intervening property, amounting to one thousand acres.

The Hot Springs are held as a government monopoly, just as the making and sale of postage stamps are, and the income derived from the use of the water by the various bath houses is all expended in improving and beautifying the reservation. The process of improvement has been going on for years under the charge of the superintendent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department the control of the springs is vested. It is one of the government's most beautiful and artistic pieces of property.

Without going into details, it is enough to say that early in the present century the government became convinced that the waters of Hot Springs, Arkansas, possessed marvelous curative properties, and it would result in a great wrong and hardship to the people to allow them to remain in private hands, so in 1832, by act of Congress, they, with ample lands around them, were set apart as a

having the hot water cut off. The rule is rigidly enforced, and imposition is impossible.

The government free bath house is one of the attractive features of "The Row." It is a little back and higher up the mountain than the other bath houses, and is devoted exclusively to bathing the indigent, those who need the treatment and cannot afford to pay for baths at the regular houses. Thus the government insures the benefit of the waters to all, and people in needy circumstances are provided for, as well as the most opulent.

Sufferers from almost every known ailment plunge into the pools, which are kept at the proper temperature by attendants. Statistics from those thus treated show that over 75 per cent of them are either cured or greatly benefited.

In the early eighties the Government selected Hot Springs as the seat of its Army and Navy General Hospital, and constructed a building or group of buildings for the sick soldiers and sailors and officers of the army and navy, and soldiers of the civil war. The hot water treatment is administered in all its forms at this institution. It was on account of the hot waters that Hot Springs was selected for its site. It has an efficient (continued on page 9.)



## Poultry Department

Have the roosts arranged so they will not become foul from droppings; make them so they can be removed easily and painted with kerosene or some other good lice killer and disinfectant.

Some poultry men advocate the feeding of millet seed to little chicks. We have found it to be injurious, as the seeds swell and cause the vent to become clogged. If millet is to be fed it should be soaked in hot water for an hour and a pinch of salt added.

Hens of various breeds at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, have been fed with food containing much iron, and after several weeks some eggs were found to have as much as one-sixteenth of 1 per cent of this substance. As the albuminate of iron formed is very digestible, such eggs seem to offer a much wanted remedy for anaemia.

Eggs lose in weight during incubation. One hundred fertile eggs of average size will lose 8.28 ounces during the next seven days and 12.44 ounces during the remainder of the hatching period. The same number of infertile eggs will lose 7.66 ounces during the first five days, 11.40 ounces during the next seven days, and 10.82 ounces during the remainder of the period.

"My, but this is out of the ordinary," observed Judge Brady of a Kansas City police court a few days ago, when Charles Henderson, a negro, was arraigned in court for allowing his chickens to run at large. Neighbors told how the hens were permitted to wander from the premises of Henderson at Senenteen and Oakley streets and scratch up the gardens and flower plats in the block. After the judge had satisfied himself that Henderson owned the chickens he fined him the court costs and advised him to either put the chickens in a stew or keep them in a pen.

### MAMMOTH DUCK FARM.

In the oldest and largest duck farm in this county over 35,000 ducklings were hatched last year. This Long Island farm has four distinct departments—breeding, hatching, brooding and fattening.

It requires a building over 200 feet long and twelve wide to shelter the 1,400 breeding ducks. During the very cold weather the birds are not allowed out of the building. As they are divided into flocks of fifty, it requires a separate yard outside and pen inside the building for each flock. Each yard has running water. One attendant is busy all the time with this branch.

In the hatching department over a hundred large size incubators are used. A building half underground is required, so as to be free from changes in the temperature. Every day machines are started while others are hatching. An expert is constantly on duty. The eggs are tested after they have been in the machine ten days, so that infertile ones may be removed. This process is repeated about the twenty-first day. It is im-

portant to get the bad eggs out of the machine. The ducklings are left in the incubators twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

From the incubator cellar the ducklings go to the first hovers of the large brooder house. This building is 400 feet long and 20 wide. In the center is a large hot water heater. A very elaborate pipe system extends throughout the building. The ducklings are kept as near the heater as possible for the first days. Heat is a great requisite the first few days. It must be uniform. The little fellows are fed every two or three hours. Not very much at a time is the rule.

As the ducks grow older they are moved into large pens and farther away from the source of heat. Plenty of drinking water is supplied. The ducklings are allowed no water in which they can swim during their stay in the brooding house.

Just as soon as the feathers begin to appear the ducklings go to the fattening pens. These are 100x40 feet, with one-third water. As the ducklings are divided into flocks of 100, it will be seen that to accommodate 38,000 a large amount of space is required. Three and four feeds daily are given. When eight weeks old the duckling is ready for the market. He weighs about six and one-half pounds. It requires the services of seven men and a team to run this farm. Over five carloads of beef scraps and twenty of grain were used last season.

The duck's diet consists of corn meal, green food (such as sea cress, wheat and winter rye), bran and flour, —New York Mail and Express.

We must not forget that every storm and chill that young chicks are exposed to reduce their vitality and lessens their chances for escaping, the many ills liable to befall the weak chicken. Nothing should be left undone to keep up high conditions. This is the great prevention of disease. and when grown, healthy, strong, satisfactory birds are the result. It is an excellent plan to have a roomy, dry, clean shed of some kind where young chicks can resort, or if need be made to resort, during cold, rainy spells while they are young. A small coop for themselves and mother is hardly sufficient.

### Late News From the Markets.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep receipts for the same week were 13,000 compared with 13,000 for last week and 35,000 the same week one year ago. Spring and Colorado lambs sold up to \$7.00; yearlings \$6.33; Colorado wethers \$6.10; ewes \$5.25 to \$5.80; Texas lambs \$3.00 to \$5.50.

#### HOGS.

Hog receipts for the week ending Thursday, May 1, were 44,000 against 32,000 the previous week and 83,000 the same week one year ago. There was a decline of 5a10c for the week, but closed strong. The top was 7.37½ with a bulk ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.30 for weights above 160 lbs. Heavy pigs sold from \$6.25 to \$6.75, with light pigs at \$5.00 to \$6.25.

#### CATTLE.

Cattle receipts for the week ending Thursday, May 1, were 16,000 against 22,000 for the previous week and 29,000 for the week one year ago. With the

exception of a steady to 10c advance on Monday, the general market sagged; fat cattle declined quarter to fifty cents for the week. On Tuesday, \$7.25 marked the top for the week and season. Prices ranged from 5.15 to \$6.20 for medium steers. The supply of cows and heifers was small, but prices averaged about steady, with a few choice heifers selling at \$6.75. Only a nominal supply of cattle was received in the Texas division and prices were quotable quarter to a half lower with exceptions steady. Quality common. Steer heifers sold up to \$6. cows and heifers 5.75.

#### PACKERS PURCHASES FOR WEEK ENDING THURSDAY MAY 1st.

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
Armour Packing Co.	3219	13,593	4118.
Fowler	448	6939	745.
Schwartzchild & Son	1551	4595	2583.
Swift	2060	9533	3342.
Cudahy	1325	9933	1523.
Ruddy Bros	486	none	259.

#### RYAN ROBINSON & CO.

W. P. Reynolds, of Kinsley, Kas., marketed one load of cattle. Nash & Kaul, shippers from Glendale, Kas., marketed 108 cattle that sold for \$4.75 and averaged 950 pounds.

Frank Hobart, Glendale, Kas., shipped in one load of hogs.

J. W. Creekmore, Gravette, Ark., shipped to Greer Mills & Co. 2 loads quarantine cattle that averaged 1010 lbs and sold for \$5.35.

#### WM. WRIGHT COM. CO.

White Bros., Buffalo, Kas., shipped in two cars of cattle that averaged 1,249 lbs and sold for \$6.65. Also one load hogs that brought nearly the top price, \$7.25.

R. M. Donnohue, Chiles, Kas., marketed 2 cars cattle averaged 1,330 lbs at \$6.55 and one of hogs averaged 225 lbs at \$7.20.

#### J. A. GILCHRIST & CO.

Wm. McCauley, of Pawnee City, Nebr., consigned one load of hogs that were good enough to bring \$7.12½.

R. H. Hawkins, Marysville, Kas., bought one load of stock cattle.

#### GREER MILLS & CO.

Kendrick & Arnold, Labelle, Mo., had in a shipment of cattle from Rocky Ford, Colo. They were cottonseed meal and alfalfa fed and sold for 6.20. Also 2 cars 1050 lb steers that sold for 6.20.

#### OLANDER & ISAACSON.

E. A. Maust & Son, Falls City, Nebr., marketed one load of hogs that brought \$7.25, within close range of the top of the market.

#### KANSAS CITY L. S. C. CO.

Searcy & Wilmoth, McKinney, Texas, shipped in two loads of cattle.

Mrs. M. Murray, Purcell, I. T. had on the market one car cattle T. L. Combs, Dallas, Texas, helped augment the cattle receipts with three loads.

A. C. Thomes, Dallas, Texas, also had in one car cattle.

Central L. S. C. Co., received from C. A. Pickens, Peckham, O. T. one mixed load and one car cattle.

#### MOFFETT BROS. & ANDREWS.

J. C. Lewis, of Camchester, Kansas, was on the market with 6 loads cattle. Peter Karnowski, Seneca, Kas., had in a consignment of one car cattle.

Langdon, Kas., was represented on the market by G. H. Goodman, with one load of hogs.

August Kramer, Seneca, Kas., marketed 2 cars cattle that weighed 1300 pounds and brought \$6.20.

#### JOHN I. STANDISH & CO.

J. F. Gibson, Arrington and P. L.

Gibson, Lakin, Kas., were on the market with a shipment of stock cattle. They were well pleased with the sale. They report good rains and prospects for good crops.

G. W. Schuste Osawatie, Kas., contributed a load of 700 lb butcher steers and heifers that brought \$5.85.

#### GLADISH COM. CO.

W. C. Salyer, Odessa, Mo., purchased a lot of feeders on this market. He is a prosperous feeder of Odessa and like all posted men will receive the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR regularly.

Henry Breypohl of Higginsville, had in one car cattle.

W. C. McGavock, Combination Aberdeen-Angus Sale.

The W. C. McGavock, combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, May 6, at the fine stock sale pavilion here, lacked spirit and enthusiasm. Although the 46 head of stock catalogued were all sold, the prices only averaged \$138. The females sold fairly well, but the bulls sold low. The contributors to the sale were principally from Missouri; two from Illinois and one from Kentucky.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 6, 1902.

Receipts of cattle were exceptionally light this week, which was attributed to the agitation of the so-called "beef trust" question which caused such a severe slump in the prices last week that feeders were compelled to hold their cattle back for better values or lose heavily. Under the reduced supplies prices were forced up 15 to 25 cents. Butchers' stock ruled in small supply and all decent offerings gained around 25 cents. The general rains caused a good feeling in the stock cattle trade and there was an increased number of country buyers on hand, which resulted in values going up 20 to 35 cents.

Supplies of hogs reached fairly liberal numbers which was due more to the fact that a good many shippers had hogs contract for May delivery than to the gain contained in newspapers about a "beef combine." The quality averaged fair to good only and weights ran about like the previous week. Under the increased marketing and lower trend of provisions packery were bearish and forced prices down sharply. The range of prices today was 6.75 to 7.20 with the bulk of sales at 6.90 to 7.15.

Arrivals in the sheep pens were moderate, which was due the fact that Colorado lambs and sheep are pretty well shipped out and the number on feed in this state and adjacent states is very limited. Most of the offerings were lambs and prices broke 15 to 20 cents in sympathy with the adverse conditions in the east, but under light proportions of sheep values are not quotably lower.

FRIDLEY,

### HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

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

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

**BLOSSOM HOUSE,**  
Opposite Union Depot,

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**Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending May 15, 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

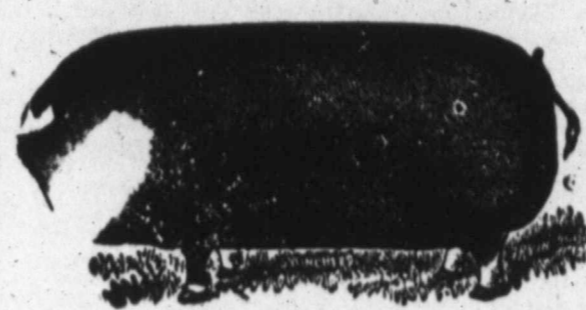
John W. Capers, Logan County.  
 Red cow age 6 yr S H 950  
 Red calf age 1/2 yr spek h 125  
 Red calf age 1/2 yr spek horn 140  
 Black cow age 6 yr S H 900  
 Red cow age 5 yr Muley 1100  
 Red steer, age 4 yr S H 850  
 Brinel steer age 3 yr brand O L S—  
 Muley 1100  
 Black steer age 2 yr brand O R S—  
 1150  
 Black haifer age 2 yr brand W on—  
 R S 800  
 Dun steer age 3 720  
 Reddish B steer age 2 yr 750  
 Black bull age 5 yr 1000  
 Red steer age 6 yr muley 1300  
 Brown steer age 2 yr S H 700  
 Brinel steer 2 1/2 yr brand O R S—  
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 Red cow age 4 yr brand O R S De—  
 horn 1000  
 Roan steer age 2 yr brand O R S—  
 900  
 Black bull age 1 yr S H 800  
 Brown steer age 2 yr muley 900  
 Red steer age 3 yr brand O R S—  
 1000  
 Red steer age 2 yr O L S 900  
 Red bull age 3 yr 800  
 Red and white male age 3 yr  
 D B steer age 2 yr brand O R S S—  
 H 1000  
 Red and white heifer age 2 yr 800  
 Brown male age 2 yr muly 750  
 Red cow age 5 yr brand O R S 900  
 D Brown steer age 4 yr brand O R—  
 S S H 1000  
 Black cow age 3 yr muly 900  
 Pale Red male age 2 yr 950  
 Black and white age 2 yr 650  
 Brown cow age 5 yr 900  
 H. F. Hutchins, Codd County.  
 Red bull age 3 yr  
 Red steer age 2 yr  
 Red white faced heifer age 6 months  
 Brindle bull age 2 yr  
 Red white faced bull 6 months  
 Red and white steer age 2 yr  
 Black bull age 2 yr  
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 Brindle steer age 3 yr brand C I L—  
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 Black and white steer age 3 yr—  
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 Black and white cow age 5 yr brand—  
 U C Rt side  
 Red cow age 7 yr  
 Red bull age 3 yr  
 Brown steer age 2 yr  
 Brown steer age 2 yr brand 2 Rt—

hy D  
 Red steer age 3 yr brand 54 Rt—  
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 Red steer age 3 yr  
 Red steer age 3 yr  
 Red steer age 3 yr brand V Rt hip  
 Black steer age 3 yr  
 H. R. Roberson, Pawnee County.  
 Red male age 4 yr  
 Black steer age 4 yr  
 White steer age 4 yr  
 Deep red cow age 6 yr  
 Black steer age 3 yr brand 10 L H  
 Brindle steer age 2 yr  
 Red male age 4 yr mark crop both—  
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 Light roan cow age 9 yr marks—  
 notch r e brand L H  
 Red steer age 3 yr brand I D lh  
 Pale red steer age 3 yr  
 Red white spt steer age 3 yr brand—  
 I D lh  
 Roan steer age 2 yr  
 Black steer age 2 yr  
 Blue line back steer age 3 yr  
 Red cow age 7 yr  
 Pale red cow age 7 yr  
 Red steer age 1 yr  
 Red and white steer age 2 yr  
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 Roan steer age 2 yr  
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 Pale Red steer age 3 yr  
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 Black heifer age 2 yr brands C r h  
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 Scott & Hobart, Kiowa, county.  
 1 cow 4 yrs brand E on left hip and  
 S on left shoulder  
 Red and white spotted heifer 2 yrs  
 brand C C on left side  
 Black and white spotted heifer brand  
 A T on right hip  
 Red cow 4 yr brand S on left shoulder  
 W M W on H on left side  
 Black and white spotted steer 3 yr  
 brand J M on left side  
 White steer 3 yrs same brand  
 Red steer 3 yrs same brand  
 Red and white spotted steer same  
 brand  
 Red steer 3 yrs brand R on left  
 shoulder

The Cuban Senate and house of representatives met at noon May 5th. Governor General Wood made an address wishing the legislators success in the work they were about to enter upon.

H. G. Squiers, secretary of the legation at Peking, China has been selected by the president to be minister to Cuba, and General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been selected as Consul General at Havana.

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**



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



**Shorthorn Bulls** We breed Short-Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggs.  
 No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.  
 Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.  
**H. T. GROOM Manager,**  
 Panhandle, Texas.  
 (Please mention this paper.)

**A Rare Chance**

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

**STARWATER STOCK FARM,**

Three Miles Southwest, WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

**Prevent Blackleg**

**In Cattle** by using Collier Williams Mixture. Easily applied and a sure preventive of Blackleg in cattle. For full information, price, etc., call on or address  
**COLLIER WILLIAMS,**  
 Woodward, Okla.

**WM. POWELL,**

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle.  
 The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.  
**Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.**  
 My herd consists of 400 head of all the well known families of the breed. I have for sale at all times both Bulls and Heifers. Either singly or in car load lots. Correspondence solicited. 8-1

ASK FOR  
**ATLAS OATS**  
 WRITE US FOR SOUVENIR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS FOR  
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**KANSAS CITY OATMEAL and CEREAL CO. Kansas City, U. S. A**

Subscribe for the Live Stock Inspector.



THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAY 15 1902.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Depots, and On Trains.

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



WICHITA—By C. A. Tanner & Co., 122 North Main St. DENVER—By Hamilton & Kendrick News Co., 17th and Champa. ENID, OKLA.—Parker's Book Store.

AMARILLO, TEX.—Morgan Bros. News Co. For sale on all western Santa Fe trains, by Newsboys. For sale on U. P., Denver & Gulf trains, by Denver Ry. News Co.'s agents. Sold on K. C. F. S. & M. Mo. Pacific and St. L. & S. F. trains by the agents of the Van Noy News Co.

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Advertising Rates.

Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.)

Special reading notices 10 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.50 per agate line for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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

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

Over 8,000 head of cattle have been shipped out of Beaver county the past two weeks.

The McKisson Cattle Company, of Beaver county have been making some heavy shipments lately.

C. E. Porter, a deputy cattle inspector, of Yuma, Colo., under arrest for stealing cattle, has been found guilty on five counts.

Sullivan & Mills of Higgins, Texas, shipped out 1,120 head of cattle this week. The cattle will be placed on Kansas pastures for a time.

John Carter, editor and proprietor of "The Free Homes" published at Augusta, is thinking of locating on a ranch in the Panhandle country.

Jefferson Wilson, of Ft. Worth, Texas, has purchased F. N. Carmichael's ranch and 100 head of cattle near Higgins. Consideration \$4,800.

Big cattle shipments are being made over the Santa Fe now from various Texas points. Panhandle has the lead so far in the number of cars shipped.

Denver is to have a fat stock show next January. This is a long ways off but it will give the Denver people more time for preparation so that the event may be one to be remembered.

The United Kingdom is wailing long and loud because the customary supply of beef has been cut short owing to the high price of beeves on the hoof in Chicago, from which point most of the American cattle are shipped.

Reports from all sections of Wyoming indicate that that state's production of wool this year will approximate 31,000,000 pounds. Figuring on a basis of 11 cents per pound; the prevailing average price. Wyoming's wool crop will this year bring \$3,555,000.

Potter Palmer, the rich Chicagoian is dead. He was said to be worth \$25,000,000.

A pure bred Angus-Aberdeen cow sold at Omaha, Neb., May 1st for \$3,010, the highest price ever paid in Omaha for a cow.

It is reported on good authority that the Nuckolls Packing Company at Pueblo, Colo., will go out of business. This will leave Pueblo without a packing house.

Thousands of sheep are dying in New Mexico, it is reported, on account of unbroken drouth since the last of March. It is estimated that only 15 per cent of the lambs will be saved, against 90 per cent last year.

Northern Colorado Cattlemen are having a siege with cattle thieves this spring and several suspects are now in the Arapahoe county jail. Feeling is running very high against them and they were placed there for safe keeping.

Some people and papers are attempting to create the impression that the dairy people are responsible for the present beef agitation. This is pure nonsense and anyone with a thimble full of brains should know that such is not the case.

Secretary Whitehead, of the Colorado Humane society, is sending out letters to the local live stock associations in Colorado asking them to prevent the holding of roping contests, broncho busting, etc., at the various fairs and festivals throughout the state this year.

The president left no room to doubt that he means precisely what he says about enforcing the order for the removal of fences rigidly and impartially after July 1st, and it is quite well enough for those who have fences, understand that July 1st, will be the last day of grace.

Secretary Martin, of the National Live Stock Association is in receipt of a letter from Honolulu, from the Secretary of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association asking for membership in the National Live Stock Association. Mr. Martin says there will be no difficulty about it becoming a member of the National and hopes to see it represented at the Kansas City meeting next January.

Cable, O. T., May 3rd, 1902.

EDITOR LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR: Spring is here at last and the last old cow is turned loose on what little green grass there is, dry everywhere and extremely dry in some places. Winter loss on cattle was light probably about 2 per cent from all causes. Some trading being done but mostly in ranches south of Texas line. A few bunches of stock cattle have sold with ranches at about \$22.50 around for native stuff. No steer sales so far as I know except that T. C. Shoemaker sold his ones and twos to a Dakota buyer, the price is reported to be \$20 and \$25 respectively. The threatened influx of settlers has not reached us, and while it is this dry those who come had better bring a miners pick if they want to stir the ground any, no sale here to stir nor never was. G. C. Brown has gone to Old Mexico to receive 5000 cattle which he will place on pasture in Beaver Co. J. C. DENISON.



Colonel John Wesley Bishop.

The subject of this sketch was born in the land of sunshine with his mouth open and has ever since had it open most of the time in making life more pleasant for all who know him. His personal appearance makes him a favorite among the ladies and his taste for luxuries enriches—the cigar stand. John Wesley was educated by his grand parents for the pulpit but his active nature bore him into the ranks of Journalism and he now edits the Chieftain at Cleo, Okla. He also draws a salary as U. S. Commissioner, a stipend as Secretary of the Woods Co. Live Stock Association and wages as a printer. He has been accused at times of telling the truth but has always successfully refuted the charge. Mr. Bishop was a Woodward visitor last week and stumped around on Main street for awhile with C. G. Cunningham, C. D. Tanner and the writer, admiring the tall buildings and getting "dry" frequently. He returned to Cleo on the 29th to tell his Sunday School class all about it.

Then President Ripley Will Cuss!

Some of these days President Ripley of the "Old Reliable" will leave Chicago on a tour of inspection. His special car will shine in the morning sunlight. He will stop at Topeka and gather in the moguls who carry out his orders in the different departments of the Great Santa Fe System. Other special cars will glint and reflect the glory of the orb of day from their burnished exteriors. The trains will speed merrily over the many divisions of the road until finally it enters upon the best of them all, the Panhandle or "Cow Division," of the line. President Ripley will be pleased. He will look out over fertile valleys and broad prairies. He may perchance offer the merited meed of praise due to Division Superintendent Whisenand for his superior management. But he will stop at a station. He will look at his costly chromometer, central standard time. He will wait. He will grow restless. He will become impatient. Then he will stick his head out of the window of his rolling palace and see why he is delayed. The boys will be unloading local freight, attached to his special to save tonnage.

The cattle shipments over the Santa Fe have been heavy the past week. Most of the cattle are being shipped to Kansas points where they will be pastured during the summer.



medical corps and a dispensary and the record of cures and materially benefitted reaches the astonishing figures of more than 90 per cent.

In an official circular, signed by George M. Sterhburg, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, the government makes known just what ailments are treated and benefitted at this hospital. It states that relief may reasonably be expected at the Hot Springs is the following conditions: In the various forms of gout and rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, not of organic origin, locomotor ataxia, early stages of Bright's disease, functional disease of the liver, dyspepsia, catarrhal effections of all kinds, malaria and skin diseases. Thus the government not only conducts the hot springs, but endorses them for the cure of this long list of human ills.

ITS RAILROADS.

With the advent of the Choctaw Route, Hot Springs now has two great railroad systems. The Choctaw running east and west crosses all the great trunk lines north and south, between the Mississippi River and New Mexico, and furnishes a direct avenue for reaching Hot Springs from all quarters.

It takes passengers from all connections at Memphis, and lands them in Hot Springs in six hours. This train carries through Pullman sleeping cars from Chicago to Hot Springs. It has an additional train from Memphis similarly equipped and a double daily service between Memphis and Weatherford, Oklahoma, affording a direct route from Indian Territory and Oklahoma points to Hot Springs, and making also close connections with all the great lines that cross it.

A bureau of information is maintained by the business interests of Hot Springs where visitors can apply for information of all kinds and have it furnished free of any charge whatever, and a full line of illustrated literature will be sent to any one desiring, it by addressing C. F. Cooley, manager.

RIDING ON THE CHOCTAW.

[Editor Salter of the Carmen Headlight was a member of the Oklahoma Press Association on its recent trip to Hot Springs and gives vent to his pleasures in the following rhymes:]

If you're thinking some of travel  
For vacation or for health,  
O'er a land that's hard to rival,  
Through a region full of wealth,  
If you'd bid adieu to sorrow  
Take a heed to nature's law,  
Pack your grip, buy heg or borrow,  
Passage o'er the Choc-a-taw,  
It will take you over praries  
Where the golden grain is grown,  
Over hills and plains and valleys  
Where the fattening cattle roam,  
Through a land of mineral treasure  
Where the miner digs our coal,  
Through great forests where with pleasure  
You may watch the saw logs roll.  
All its agents are most courteous  
And its trainmen tried and true,  
Pleasant train of cars most beauteous,  
Ease and comfort all for you,  
Wake your cold heart up to gladness,  
At Joy's fountain let it thaw,  
Cast away your cares and sadness,  
Go to H t Springs, Arkansas.

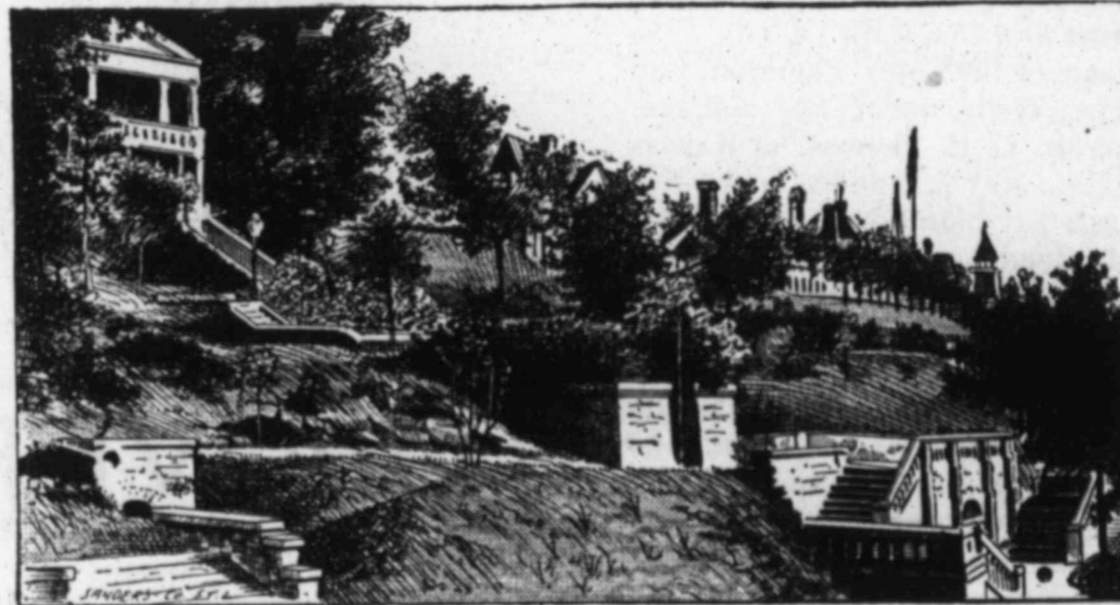
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

Who was the first white discoverer

of the Hot Springs is not definitely known, but scraps of history go far to establish the fact De Soto found them in his wanderings, and legends connect them with the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon sought. That the Indians knew of their healing powers long before the whites is abundantly proven, and it is more than probable that the stories of their healing virtues were carried from tribe to tribe until they reached the ears of Ponce and led him to believe that hidden away in the deep recesses of forest and mountain a crystal fountain burst forth which would bring the priceless gift of perpetual youth to whomsoever drank of the waters.

This may be dismissed as mythical, but a fact it is that the diary of a Portuguese who accompanied De Soto's expedition, and signed himself "A Gentleman of Elvas," contains the following, which leaves little doubt that De Soto found and stopped for some time at the hot springs.

"The governor rested a month in the province of Cayas, in which time the horses fattened and thrived more than in other places, with the great plenty of maize and the leaves thereof,



ENTRANCE TO HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

which, I think, was the best that has been seen, and they drank of a lake of very hot water."

This was the autumn of 1541, and, as there are no other hot springs now known in the territory covered by De Soto, the conclusion must be accepted that the Castellians camped at the hot springs of Arkansas for a very long period.

After De Soto, 259 years, a party of French trappers and hunters spent several months at the hot springs, making them their headquarters while scouring the neighboring streams and mountains for furs. They built one log cabin and several shacks of split boards on the sites of the present great hotels and bath houses. These were the first white habitations in the valley of vapors.

In 1804 President Jefferson sent an exploring party, in charge of Messrs. Hunter and Dunbar, to Hot Springs to ascertain the character of the waters, and if there was any one in possession, or if any improvements had been made that would enable any one to establish a claim to the right of possession. This was the origin of the movement that resulted in the United States Government taking possession of the springs in 1822 and a reservation around them of two miles square. They found the log cabin and the huts built by the French trappers, which they repaired and used for their party during the stay here. They took the

temperature of the springs, analyzed the waters and made a crude geological survey of the surrounding mountains, mentioning in their reports the peculiar geological formations found here, the cold mineral springs in the vicinity, and made especial mention of the famous novaculite formations, which now furnish the world with the best grade of whetstones. These facts are taken from William Fisher's history of their explorations, published in 1813.

They also found Indians here with their sick and evidences on all sides of extensive Indian camps, and they learned that the tribes of all the surrounding country sent their sick here for treatment and while here they were at peace among themselves.

The first white man to lay claim to the springs was Emanuel Prudhomme, a Louisiana planter, who came to Hot Springs in 1807 to bathe in the waters for his health and spent two years here. He occupied the cabin built by the Frenchmen and claimed the springs as his exclusive property. John Perciful and Isaac Cates followed Prudhomme in 1808 and were welcomed by him with great hospitality.

Perciful decided to make his home at the springs and when Purdhomme returned to his Louisiana plantation he generously donated to the former the hot springs and all he laid claim to. Perciful thereafter claimed everything and for many years was considered by visitors the sole owner of the springs and his name has figured in all litigation concerning them in State and Federal courts up to the findings of the Hot Springs commission in 1877.

The year of the war with England, 1812, saw the first influx of visitors to the springs of any extent. Many came here to escape service and other troubles of that year. Two years after there were thirty cabins in the valley and from that time the popularity of Hot Springs waned again until in 1828 there were only a half dozen of the huts remaining and not a single permanent inhabitant. In this year Ludovichs Belding moved to Hot Springs and took possession of everything he found there, including the springs, and by virtue of having cultivated a garden in 1828 and 1829 and living here continuously for two years, claimed the right to pre-empt the 160 acres of land upon which all of the hot springs were located.

It was two years after this that Congress created the reservation here with the hot springs in about the center and dedicated it to the whole people to be known as the Hot Springs reservation.

In 1834 H. M. Rector, afterward governor of the State, settled in the valley and laid claim to the springs by virtue of what was known as a New Madrid warrant, which was issued to his father, Elias Rector, on account of land lost in the New Madrid earthquake of 1811.

In 1835 came John C. Hale and claimed the springs through having purchased John Perciful's rights.

This made three able-bodied claimants to the hot springs besides the government of the United States, a condition of things which made interesting history for the next forty years in the valley. Later on it was further complicated by the advent of Major W. H. Gaines in 1851. He was from Gaines' Landing, Ark., where he had been one of the most extensive planters in the Mississippi valley. He married Miss Maria Belding, one of the Belding heirs, and soon after all of the rights at Hot Springs claimed by these heirs were assigned to him. The rival claims were taken into the State courts, and, strange to say, a compromise was affected without serious difficulty whereby Gaines was to hold possession of the lower portion of the valley, Hale the central, and Rector the upper portion, until such time that the higher courts of the country could adjudicate the titles.

Meanwhile Hot Springs was growing. For years it was the only resort of the whole country west of the Mississippi River. It attained the proportion of a village, and there was a demand for property for business and residence purposes. The only way it could be obtained was by lease from one of the above claimants. None of the property could be sold, for clear titles could not be given. When it became known that Congress or the Supreme Court would ultimately decide the titles, the original claimants were given an endless amount of trouble, and had no protection except force of arms. Everybody wanted property, and there was a scramble for possession. Squatters were numerous, hoping that being found in possession when the final decision came they would be given a title to the property they were on.

The claimants, all being men of nerve, did their best to maintain their rights. Their best was the shotgun and revolver, and they were freely used. For the time being, therefore, Hot Springs was not the "place for peace" it had been to the red men before the advent of the whites. The claimants attempted to keep their titles good by collecting rent from the squatters, and when they went on a rent-collecting expedition, instead of the receipt book of later times they carried a shotgun. If a man was not shot it was a sure receipt for his rent for that month.

Congress created the Hot Springs commission in 1877, and it was given almost unlimited power and jurisdiction in the settlement of the various claims. It surveyed every claim, large and small, laid off the city of Hot Springs as it now exists and fixed the price that each should pay for a title to the property he occupied. In this distribution many of the squatters were given the land they had had the hardihood to hold.

Children and grandchildren of Hale, (continued on page 12.)



**From the Markets**

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

**-HOGS.-**

APRIL	TOP.	BULK SALES.
Wednesday.	\$ 7 20	\$ 6 75 & \$ 7 15
Thursday.	7 30	6 85 & 7 25
Friday.	7 37½	6 90 & 7 30
Saturday.	7 25	6 95 & 7 25
Monday.	7 35	7 00 & 7 30
Tuesday.	7 35	6 85 & 7 25
Wednesday.	7 30	6 80 & 7 15

MAY.	TOP.	BULK SALES.
Thursday.	\$ 7 20	\$ 6 80 & \$ 7 15
Friday.	7 40	6 90 & 7 25
Saturday.	7 30	6 90 & 7 20
Monday.	7 30	6 85 & 7 25
Tuesday.	7 25	6 85 & 7 20
Wednesday.	7 20	6 75 & 7 10

ruled with a stronger and higher tendency. The supply was, however, small and was disposed of with readiness. Texas and Indian steers sold from \$2.75 to \$5.62; cows \$2.50 to \$5.10; bulls \$2.25 to \$3.50; calves \$3.25 and heifers \$3.15.

**HOGS.**

The hog market for Friday May 2, displayed considerable activity and strength and prices ruled mostly 10c higher. Top was \$7.40 paid for a fancy load, the highest for the year. Saturdays receipts were light and market exhibited strength on heavies, but showed a decline of 5 a 10c on under 150 pound weight. Mondays market was strong on best with steady on other grades and 5 a 10c lower on pigs. A further decline of 5 a 10c was had on all classes on Tuesday followed by a 5c break on weights above 160 pounds and 15 a 20c on pigs on Wednesday. The bulk of sales for the five days were at 6.75 a 6.25.

The sale of the Colin Cameron, San Rafael herefords, under the management of Mr. C. R. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., May 7, and 8, in the fine stock sale pavillion here, opened with a good attendance on both sale days. The bidding was animated and showed clearly that the crowd of buyers were heart and soul in their element. Col. F. M. Woods, conducted the sale with a good talk to the young men, who were present with the expectation of buying, admonishing them with wisdom of old heads, and the features of buying. His talk was interesting and had the desired effect.

41 head were sold on the first day at good prices and the remainder of the herd were disposed of readily on the second day.

**CATTLE.**

The cattle market for the five days ending Wednesday May 7, averaged about 10c higher on fat cattle. Texas cattle ruled with a stronger higher tendency. The supply was, however, small and was disposed of with readiness. Texas and Indian steers sold from \$2.75 to \$5.65; cows \$2.50 to \$5.10; bulls \$2.25 to \$3.50; calves \$3.25 and heifers \$3.15.

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AMERICAN GALLOWAYS AT A CENTRAL KANSAS FAIR.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Central Kansas Fair Association, was received by R. W. Park,

**The Kansas City Stock Yards**

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

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

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

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

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

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

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

**WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON STOCK SHIPPED TO**

**CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,**

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

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

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

**DROVERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Rooms 135 to 138 Exchange Bld.

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

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

**BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,**

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

**⇒ Money to Loan on Cattle. ⇐**

Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

C. HOOD, President. T. J. EAMAN Sec. & Treas.  
L. A. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. S. BOICE.

**The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.**

Is one of the Oldest and Best Companies in Kansas City

—A good one to do business with.—

—They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.—

—Twenty-five years in the trade.—

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

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman.  
L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, } Cattle Salesmen.  
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.

**HORSE AND MULE MARKET.**

During the past week trade has been lighter than the week previous. The demand for mules has been principally for large heavy broke mules for railroad work for the mines of Pennsylvania. In fact the Pennsylvania demand has included all classes of mining and draft mules. Sparks Bros., sold mules for the rice trade of Louisiana and several buyers from the sugar belt are on the market. Sugar mules are from 2 to 3 years old 16 hands high and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. There has been a limited demand for war mules. There has been two inspections of mules during the last week, which took over 200.

The trade in horses has been fair, just about on a par with last weeks market. Receipts were good, and a good clearance made. Mostly eastern class; with one or two Memphis buyers. With that exception, the demand has been principally for eastern stuff. Most all shippers report satisfactory profits, and one shipper reports as high as \$35.00.

**RANGE OF PRICES.**

**HORSES.**

Draft horses, good, \$195 a \$240.  
Draft horses 1500 to 1700 lbs., extra, \$155 a \$175.  
Southerners, common to fair, \$20 to \$40.

Good extra \$50 to \$70.  
Plugs \$10 to \$15 per head.

**MULES.**

Fat, broke, 13½ to 14½ hands high \$33 to \$50.  
14 to 14½ hands high, \$50 to \$70.  
14½ to 15 fat, \$75 to \$85.  
15 to 15½ hands high, \$90 to \$125.  
15½ to 16 hands high \$120 to \$140.  
16 to 16½ hands high, extra weight 1250 to 1500 pounds, \$140 to \$170.

**CATTLE.**

The cattle market for five days ending Wednesday May 7 averaged about 10c higher on fat cattle. Texas cattle



# St. Joseph Stock Yards Company,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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

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

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

FEED:			
Corn, per bushel,	\$1	Hay, per hundred lbs	\$1.00

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

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

## Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

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

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

W. R. DULANEY,

Supt. of Stock Yards.

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

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Robbins AND  
Alexander,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CATTLE.

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

Trade At Fulton's—It Pays.

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Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys,  
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Good individuals well-bred, at hard time prices. Agricultural Dept.  
A. & M. COLLEGE,  
Stillwater, Okla.

The INSPECTOR, \$1 pe, year.

Secretary of the American Galloway association, here:

"Our board held a meeting today (May 6,) and decided to put \$100 up against your \$100, making a total of \$200 in premiums for Galloways. The same to be given without entrance fee. We also decided to request you to arrange the classifications, believing that you can use better judgment in dividing the \$200 than we could. Please send in your classification as soon as possible as we are desirous of handing the copy of our premium list to the printer.

American Galloways continued.

When you raise the \$100 of your subscription, you may either forward the same to me or to W. H. Eagan, Treasurer.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at our fair and becoming better acquainted, I remain,

Yours truly ED. M. MOORE,  
Secretary.

The gentlemen fostering this innovation into the Western interior are well and prominently known in connection with this class of stock. Mr. A. M. Thompson, of Nashua, Mo., and Mr. C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., have each subscribed \$20.00 toward this prize fund, and the remainder will all be in in a few days. The Fair will be held at Hutchison, Kas., Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

NEWS ITEMS.

John S Dorsey, left for Canadian, Texas, April 29, on a business junket.

A. H. Brown, has succeeded J. H. Thompson, as bookkeeper for Greer Mills & Co.

H. P. Chesley, manager for Mallory Com. Co., at this point has gone to Chicago with the same firm, where he will reside permanently.

J. W. Martin, formerly with Campbell, Hunt & Adams, is now with Kansas City L. S. Com. Co.

Chas. W. Campbell, has severed his connection with the Kansas City L. S. Com. Co., and has gone to Chicago where he will become a buyer in the employ of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

Mr. Johnson says that plowing for corn is going on rapidly, that a Mr. Farris, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., will put in 3,000 acres of wheat near Apache, in Caddo county.

Wm. Johnson, of Lawton, O. T., came in with a shipment of three loads of quarantine cattle belonging to Orin Inglesby, Mountain View, O. T., 26 of which sold for \$6.00 the balance \$5.50 also 1 load hogs. They were sold by Gilman Reed.

J. A. Frazier, for nearly five years; cattle salesman for Clay-Robinson & Co., here left for Chicago, Saturday, May 3rd, where he will associate himself under similar relations with the same firm, but at an increased stipend. Mr. Frazier was well and favorably known here.

Mr. D. C. Lindley, of Weatherford, O. T., an old timer in the buying and shipping of live stock, was on the market a few days ago. To your representative, Mr. Lindley, who is a close observer of the live stock market statistics, showed an article published May 26, 1882, wherein the prices of cattle were about \$2.00 higher than the present high prices, which are attracting national attention. The following is the schedule of prices, etc., as quoted on that day:

Richard G. Denham, with Prey Bros. & Dooper, St. Joseph, Mo., was a visitor at Kansas City a few days ago. Mr. Denham, was formerly in the employ of Harris & Co., here.

Exports sold \$8.30 and \$9.00; 12 loads at \$9.00; good to choice shipping, \$7.25 and \$8.30; common to fair \$7.00 and 7.70; butchers \$2.75 and 6.00; grass Texans, strong and active, poor to fair \$4.00 and 5.60; medium to good \$5.50 and \$6.00; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.00 to \$5.65.

R. W. Park, Secretary American Galloway association, returned April 25, from Dallas, Texas, where he spent three days in attendance upon the Exconfederate re-union. He reports a good time and enjoyed a turn of the light fantastic toe, while there.

Although only 50,000 persons were expected, fully thrice that number of visitors were in the city. He also says that Texas' in that region, is not suffering for moisture, that corn is six inches high, cotton doing well, and prospects for a good wheat crop.

C. N. Moody, of Atlanta, Macon county, Mo., member of the executive board of the American Galloway Association, visited with the Secretary of the Association, a few days ago. Mr. Moody says that the association is in a healthy condition, and predicts for it a prosperous found future. Says that in their county prospects for corn crop good, but need more rain to grow grass for other uses.

L. A. Allen, returned the last week in April from an 8,000 mile business tour throughout the Southwest, West and Northern states and reports plenty of cattle in the country which he visited. Says there will be a scarcity this year of full fed cattle, but a liberal supply of grass cattle. Does not look for much lower prices. Mr. Allen says there is no beef trust and that if the Tennessee representative, who is proclaiming against high beef prices, will examine into the causes and effects, he might relieve the present and future situation by persuading his "Cotton" constituents, who are selling high priced cottonseed meal with which to feed the cattle, to reduce their prices, beef would of itself become cheaper, and this hue and cry about the high priced beef would cease. The New Jersey member, who is also decrying "trusts" might learn valuable and profitable examples from his own state, which is the "Mother of trusts and combinations."

There can be no greater exposition of facts, than the logical demonstration of the Kansas City markets since the ending of the controversy which forboded sinister designs, but were happily settled to the satisfaction of all.

The prediction contained in previous editorials of these columns during the early part of April, augured will it close, that the Kansas City market has heaved eminently to the front rank, and in this wise, is supported by her remarkable showing.

The dominant features of the market have prevailed in the several departments of the live stock industry here, at no time has a sombre hue been evidenced, even under the most trying circumstances.

It is safe to essay countervailing opinions from marts interceding and foisting their own merits as a market, (continued on page 15.)



Rector, Belding, and Gaines are still residents of Hot Springs, still own much of the property held by their forbear, and are leaders in the business and professional life of the city.

THE HOTELS OF HOT SPRINGS.

He would be a strange individual who could not find hotel accommodations to suit him in Hot Springs. There are a great number and variety of hotels, here than in any city of its size in the United States, and is doubtful if the world has another equal to it. A careful comparison of the hotel capacity of Hot Springs shows it to be greater than that of any city of 300,000 population in the country, and practically equal to that of St. Louis, a city of 700,000 people.

There are upwards of 100 hotels in Hot Springs, where any grade of accommodations can be obtained that humanity can possibly want. There is everything between the \$3.50 per week house and the great Park, Arlington, and Eastman hotelries where the most fastidious can have every taste and desire gratified.

Hot Springs is a city of hotels, and there is great competition among them for patronage. The rates are consequently exceedingly low, all things considered, and the rates in vogue more can be obtained than at any other resort in the United States.

The Arlington, Park, and Eastman hotels represent investments amounting to \$2,000,000,000, can accommodate 2,000 guests, and have a few equals, and no superiors in this or any other part of the country. The Arlington is open the year round, the Park and Eastman during the busy season.

The Avenue, Great Northern, Moody, Pullman, Waverly, Waukesha, and Rockafellow rank next in size, appointments, and service to the greater hotels just mentioned. The Avenue has capacity for 300 guests and the others from 100 to 150 each. They all have steam heat, electric and gas lights, elevator service, set excellent tables and afford their guests nearly all the conveniences of the big hotels.

Following these hotels are above seventy-five others, clean and well equipped, supplying wholesome food and giving excellent accommodations at very moderate charges.

Our party arrived at the Hot Water town about 9:30 p. m. and scattered to various hotels. The Imperial lodged the greater number and was therefore made the headquarters during our stay. Mr. Ayers, the gentlemanly proprietor gave his guests every attention and succeeded in making himself "solid" with the Oklahoma people generally. The Imperial is a good place to stop. Its rates are from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day and is centrally located and very convenient to all baths.

The National Convention had its headquarters at the Eastman but all meetings were held at the Park. The attendance from all the states was a little below the average, except from Oklahoma. The program as published was carried out and a profitable three day's session was held. Gary A. Wildard, of New York, was elected president for the coming year and Gomer Davies of Kansas, and Collins of Minnesota were chosen vice presidents. All other officers were re-elected. The next convention will be held at Omaha (continued on next page.)

**\$28.75**

For Calumet check row corn planter with automatic reel and 80 rods of wire. Never misses, drops in hills and drills. We challenge the world with this planter. Will ship it on trial in competition with all others. We have 95 styles of Planters and Drills for field and garden. Send for Our Free 886-Page Catalogue. Send to-day. It will save you money.

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**For 12-16 BALL BEARING.**  
All steel disc harrow, easiest running & best made. 8 sizes, discs 16 or 20 in. in diameter. Pay double you get no better.

**\$7.15**

Buy this Steel Beam Cultivator, plain, with 6 shovels. Spreads to 33 in. 20 styles cultivators.

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Buy this complete chest of 23 warranted tools and tool chest. 1 skew back hand saw, 2 ft. rule, try sq., 1/2 lb. brace, 9 bits, steel hammer, draw knife, spoke shave, 2 chisels, 1/2 and 1 in. screw driver, 16 in. jack plane, block plane, pencil, piler and wire cutter. Also a set of 18 tools \$2.50; 45 tools and chest, \$10.75; 65 tools and chest, \$18.96. All warranted. We sell everything in carpenter's tool at 1/2 retail price. Write for our free catalogue. It will save you money.

**2.75**

for genuine Electric Washer made of white cedar, galvanized hoops, corrugated inside. Durable and strong. Saves 1/2 the labor. 10 styles Washers, \$2.50 to \$5.75. Also Wringers.

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for 4 gallon Cedar Cylinder Churn. 35 gallon Barrel Churn. \$4.90. All sizes at 1/2 retail price.

**\$1.75**

for this Scale. Weighs 1/2 oz. to 240 lbs. Steel bearings, brass beam, tin scoop. Warranted accurate. We have all kinds scales.

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AND MORE COMPACT BALES AND ARE EASIER DRAFT  
THAN ANY OTHER PRESS.  
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LEAST FUEL. NO VALVES,  
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Weighing 3600 lbs, ages four and five years. First prize at Paris Exposition 1900. 13 jacks for sale. Also 35 jennies for sale, 21 bred this spring.

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RICHMOND, OKLAHOMA

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**SADDLERY CO.,**  
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allowed on our bicycles. We ship on approval without a cent deposit.  
**1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15**  
1900 & 1901 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
**500 Second-Hand Wheels**  
all makes and models, good as new \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale.  
**RIDER AGENTS WANTED** to visit & exhibit sample. Earn a bicycle & make money distributing catalogs. Write at once for prices & special offer.  
**MEAD CYCLE CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.  
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It traverses a territory rich in undeveloped resources; a territory containing unlimited possibilities for agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, mining and manufacturing. And fast, but not least, it is

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Between Birmingham and Memphis and points in Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and the West and Southwest.

Full information as to route and rates cheerfully furnished upon application to any representative of the Company, or to

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**Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.**

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

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

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

- The Flato Commission Co.
- When shipping to the Wichita Union Stock Yards, remember the following reliable and progressive commission firms:
- E. J. Healy & Co.
- Paugh & Co.
- The Eldridge Commission Co.
- Union Live Stock Commission Co.
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These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest and solicit your patronage.

## The Best Saddle

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....Prices right....  
**R. T. PRAZIER'S FAMOUS**  
**PUEBLO SADDLES.**  
....Write for Catalogue....  
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Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Debarker. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 post on trial. Fit suits and balance. Pat'd Apr. 22, 1901. E.F.P.

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25 CENTS  
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ha Nebraska. Frank T. Cook of the Cordell Herald-Sentinel was chosen National Executive Committeeman for Oklahoma.

One of the pleasant features of our trip was the presentation to the writer of a handsome leather covered traveling writing case, in appreciation of past services as Executive Committeeman for Oklahoma for the past seven years. The presentation was made at the Imperial Hotel on the evening of the last day of the session, by President Lon Wharton of the Oklahoma Press Association in behalf of the members of the organization. The gift came as a surprise to the editor of this paper who could not find words to express his appreciation of the kind remembrance. It is one that he will value and treasure during the remainder of his life.

The people of Hot Springs tendered every courtesy possible and made the editorial stay so pleasant that a fear was expressed that the pencil-pushers might have to be driven away with a club. A splendid carriage drive over mountain roadways, showing views superb, was given to every visitor, and a banquet at the Eastman Hotel was enjoyed to the utmost by the six hundred or more editors present. Credit for these favors is due in large part to the Business Men's League under the direction of C. S. Cooley, the energetic secretary.

At all times during the week, all the bath houses were open to all the editors without charge and the luxury of an annual bath was eagerly seized. The writer attended services daily at the Hale Bath House and The Palace and desires to recommend them to all his friends. Some funny things occurred there. For instance the colored attendant found three lower case e's, one Jim dash and an em quad in Lon Wharton's locks while another discovered several commas, a cap B and two six to pica slugs in John Wesley Bishop's hair and another over in the woman's department found three periods and two em braces in the coils of an old maid from Massachusetts.

Were it permitted by space, much might be added to this account of a very pleasant trip, which has formed many pleasant memories in the minds of all who participated. In former years, a visit to Hot Springs meant social ostracism, and many did not avail themselves of its advantages on this account. Now, it is visited by so many people every year for rest and relaxation, and by so many people of wealth and leisure who have been benefitted by its wonderful baths, that Hot Springs is no longer considered as a "last resort," except by a few narrow minded souls like "Limburger Ben" and his associates. Indeed, the contrary is true to-day, and Uncle Sam's famous water cure is now fashionable in the extreme and were it not for his staying hand would be monopolized by wealth and "society." As it is, it stands pre-eminent among the beneficial, restful and desirable resorts for the people.

In conclusion, the thanks of the writer, in addition to the published resolution of thanks by the Oklahoma Press, are given to Gen. Passenger Agent, Gen. H. Lee, of the Choctaw,

for his special courtesies and to the Business Men's League and Secretary C. S. Cooley, of Hot Springs, for the hospitality accorded. Oklahoma is fortunate in having such a resort as Hot Springs so near its door and in having the Choctaw as a direct line and splendid equipment to carry all who may wish to go, safely and pleasantly in a few hours, to Hot Springs, U. S. A.

#### Free Range and Herd Law.

Recently, during the session of District Court in Woodward county, the following opinion was rendered by Hon. John H. Burford, Presiding Judge of the First Judicial District of Oklahoma and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. We give the opinion as printed by the Woodward Bulletin:

"There is an unfortunate condition existing in Woodward county among its citizens, which is leading to violations of the law, prosecutions for crime and expensive litigation and provoking a spirit of antagonism which is dangerous to the public peace. Evidently this condition has arisen from a misunderstanding of the law of this territory relating to the rights of the agricultural class on one side and the owners of stock on the other. There should be no misunderstanding about this law, its provisions are plain, positive and comprehensive.

"The legislature has seen fit and proper to divide Oklahoma into two districts, by a line extending across the territory north and south. All that portion of the territory located east of such line is governed by what is commonly called "herd law," and all that portion of the territory located west of this line is under the provisions of what is commonly known as "free range." Woodward county is all in the free range district.

"There is a provision in the statutes by which certain territory in a free range county may be constituted into a district and if by a vote of the electors of such district a majority declare in favor of restraining stock, then herd law will prevail in such district.

"In a free range district stock is permitted to run at large and the homesteader is absolutely without protection from the ravages of trespassing animals unless he fences his crops with a lawful fence, as required by the statute. When a person files upon a homestead in this county or undertakes to carry on farming or raise crops or plant out gardens or orchards, he does so with full notice that unless he constructs fences around his cultivated fields or orchards, that he is without protection and the law as now exists can afford him no relief.

"Courts cannot make or change law, and private individuals cannot transgress it without becoming liable for civil damages or criminal prosecution. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the law, and do all he reasonably can to prevent violations of law. Criminal prosecutions are expensive to both the individual and the public, and if a better understanding of the rights of persons and property could be brought about, and more consideration for the respective rights of both the homesteader and stockraisers, it would result in a more friendly feeling and the

saving of thousands of dollars in taxes, and often prevent the taking of human life. Each citizen has his rights under the law and every other man should voluntarily respect and observe such rights.

"The right to permit stock to run at large exempts the owner from damages where his stock drifts or grazes upon the growing crops of another, but this right does not authorize such owner of stock to wilfully or purposely drive his stock upon the crops or lands of another, and where those in charge of stock upon the crops or lands of another and where those in charge of stock purposely, willfully or maliciously drive or herd their stock upon the growing or matured crops of another person, they will be liable for damage in a proper action against the owner, but the stock cannot be distrained or taken up. And the man who will intentionally drive or herd his stock upon the crops of some other person is not a desirable citizen, but a bad man for any community and should be made to suffer any penalty the law may prescribe.

"The land owner also has his rights. While he has no remedy where stock ranges or trespasses on his crops, yet he has the right to guard and protect the fruits of his labors. He may lawfully drive stock from his premises. He may lawfully use such force and means as may be reasonably necessary to drive the stock from his field and crops. He may lawfully chase them on foot on horseback or with dogs, if such means is reasonable and necessary for the purpose of protecting his crops, or he may stand guard and keep stock from going on his premises. But while he has these rights and may lawfully exercise them, he cannot resort to violence in order to accomplish his purposes, he has no right to shoot, maim, wound, torture, injure or kill stock found destroying his property. If he does any of these prohibited acts he then becomes liable to a criminal prosecution and also for damages in a civil action. While it is a great aggravation for a man to have his crops destroyed by trespassing animals, yet he must remember that when he locates in a free range country, he imposes these burdens upon himself, and he must either fence his field or make up his mind to lawfully submit to the consequences resulting from stock lawfully at large.

"If the people would all take the trouble to ascertain what this law means and then determine to abide by it, much of bad feeling would be obviated, a friendlier spirit would prevail and all get along more peaceably and the public burdens will be lighter. The unfortunate homesteader who is in a free range country and who is too poor to fence is entitled to the sympathy of every person of human impulses. The more fortunate man who owns and ranges stock in his locality should take any reasonable precaution to prevent the destruction of his crops and the impoverishment of his family. At the same time such an unfortunate one must remember that he has settled in a community where the law gives the right for stock to run at large, and if his crops are destroyed, that he must suffer and bear the loss without recompense.

"I am told that some persons who

should have known better, have advised the homestead settlers to kill stock if found on their land. I earnestly hope this is not true. A man who would give such advice as this, under the state of our law in this county is a common enemy and a teacher of anarchy. I am also informed that some cattle owners employ persons in charge of their stock and advise them to shoot dogs, frighten women, rope men and kill persons who attempt to drive their stock from their lands or crops. Such men as these are also teachers of anarchy and are destructive of good government. Let us all see if we cannot obey the law, leave the guns at home, recognize each others rights under the law as it exists and bring about a better condition in the community. If this law is not satisfactory to the majority, the only remedy is to elect a legislature who will not uphold it."

#### A Year of Education.

Cheaper methods of producing beef must be evolved as land grows more valuable. In Texas men are figuring the problem out. On the ranges of the northwest the same puzzle engrosses the attention of the master minds in the business and while planning to make cheaper beef the necessity for a better article is ever before them.

The past year has been a period of education to corn belt feeders or such of them as keep their think works in constant motion. A no less authority than H. L. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill., not long since declared that the average feeder of the past could more properly be designated a corn hauler. Waste of appalling nature has been permitted, and but for the adjunct of the feed lot operations must have shown a loss. Last year's shortage of the corn crop has, by enforcing economy, taught the lesson that more pounds of beef can be made with less corn than custom has demanded. It has opened feeders' eyes to the necessity for balanced rations and avoiding scores of leaks which in the aggregate do much toward making profit and loss account balance on the wrong side.

Feeders for the future will, of necessity, be constant students and the problems before them constitute no child's play. The man who can make the biggest margin of profit will solve at least some of these problems, and he cannot do it by feeding corn alone. —Chicago Live Stock World.

Under date of April 25, Barse Commission Company write: We had a train of grassers here this week sold for \$4.75, and averaged 1022 lbs. They were a little on the course order, but fat for the time of year.

May 2nd.—A "cyclone" struck our market Wednesday. There seemed to be concerted action on the part of the packers on all of the markets in the country to buy their stuff lower, and they bought from a quarter to a half dollar lower, according to kinds. The best well fatted Texans suffered 35 to 40 cents decline under the high prices of last week, and medium to common kinds some cases 75 cents lower.



[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.]



## FORGET EVIL TALK.

It is not worth one wrinkle, sweet,  
Nor the wasting of one tear;  
This idle tale do not repeat  
Of one you hold so dear.  
That some should say things most unkind  
It is a pity; yet  
The fault is common, and you'll find  
A wise rule is, "Forget."  
So never mind and ne'er repeat  
These slurs you've chanced to hear.  
They are not worth one wrinkle, sweet,  
Nor a single troubled tear.

## APOLOGETIC EXPLANATION.

Aunt Mary is one of the most sedate and patient women in the world, but even her equanimity was disturbed last month when she beheld certain recipes for vinegar and chess pies under the head of "Invalid Cookery."

The recipes were all right in themselves but Aunt Mary certainly did not like to go on record as recommending their special fitness as food for invalids. She could have laughed at the point where the printer's magic touch had made "discoloration" of peaches read "disconsolate peaches"; but the ridiculousness of everything else was quite driven from her mind because of concern for the dyspeptic invalids who might experiment with those rich pies!

With this explanation for all around, (added to the other pleasant explanations that have been passing between Aunt Mary and the printer!) we are able to promise that no such lapses are likely to happen again, ever.

## BUCKEYE COOKERY.

One of the most serviceable books that has lately reached our Review Table is "Buckeye Cookery," gotten out by the Housekeeper Corporation, of Minneapolis, Minn. It is not new, but one of the kind that is made more precious by time and trial. It contains 536 pages of information useful in every department of housekeeping, and is dedicated "To those plucky housewives who master their work instead of allowing it to master them."

It may interest our readers to know that it is one of the books which are to be given as prizes for the best articles on the subject, "What Can the Young Girl Do?" full explanation of which was made in the INSPECTOR for April 1.

That was no "April Fool" offer. Aunt Mary was in real earnest. She is willing to help along the solution of the girl-entertainment question, and is waiting for articles that are meritorious enough for publication. It is a subject well worth anybody's while

to write about. Incidentally, these prizes also are in themselves worth any woman's winning.

## MOTHER, CHILD AND HOME.

At a mothers' meeting, which recently took place in a progressive town, one bright woman arose at the end of some suggestive speech, and said, plaintively, "I should like to ask whether, after we have performed our motherly duties according to this advice, there will be left over any scraps [of time for anything else?]" And no one could answer her.

There are signs of restlessness that show an awakening intelligence that must soon lead to new experiments and important results. After the froth of talk has been skimmed off we may look for some real sustenance in the parents' societies, which are now a popular means of bringing different minds into communication. The women who unite the power of forming high ideas with the ability to put them in practice are the ones we must look to for pioneering.

Now, any woman with common sense and firm will may do her sex immense service by merely carrying out some single good idea that occurs to her about the training of her child. And how much she will effect for all children! The most inexorable hardship of childhood is the inelasticity of their home-training. School-teachers constantly introduce changes into their methods, but parents obstinately keep to old ways, so making home-life contrast unfavorably with the outer world. The tone of a true home should be lively and refreshing. It cannot be so unless the mother is magnetic.—*May Woman's Home Companion.*

## IF LOVE CAME NOT.

If love came not through all our days  
To shed o'er us its shining rays,  
We, 'sooth, would miss that better part  
Which brightens life in hall and mart,  
And blesses man where'er he strays.  
Who scarcely knows if love be his,  
Yet on love's altar true love lays,  
Feels it would be his [heart's] death dart  
If love came not.  
Yet (though we walk as in a maze,  
And joy seems sometimes viewed through haze,  
Life holds so much that cheers the heart;  
So much that bids the glad pulse start,  
That it were worthy still of praise,  
If love came not.

MARGARET A. RICHARD.

## FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

Dear Aunt Mary:—Here I am again. I hardly think you were expecting me so soon. I can even imagine you look as if you were hoping to see somebody else. It is true my former letter was long and pessimistic; but I do like to talk, and sometimes it is such fun to complain a little. Being everybody's Aunt Mary you just cannot help yourself when such a girl comes along, can you?

This time I am going to talk about spring chickens and their everlasting "chee-eeep—chee-eeep!" as they hang about the back door. When I was a little girl of the gathering-up eggs-in-her apron age,

My heart, with answering glee,  
Was wont to hail the merry month  
of May!

But since I have grown up and have to look after the poultry from first to finish, May is marked in my calendar as a month of misery. This is the month when most of my

chickens hatch. I love the downy little chicks, but the incessant wails of the half-feathered ones exasperate me to the extreme. I am trying a new plan this spring, one advocated by a poultry raiser of long and successful experience. I used to run and feed the chickens when their cries distressed me. Now I feed only at regular hours and let them go to work and scratch or stand on one foot and cry, whichever they please to do. They don't cry any louder or longer, I see, and they grow faster and live longer, I am sure. They are somewhat like people in this respect. Pamper them and they become indolent. Feed irregularly and they will do nothing but "cry for more" like poor Oliver Twist. Let them get hungry enough to work a little for their own living and they will develop wonderfully toward both physical perfection and contentment.

ORA WIZER.

## RAG CARPET.

Unless a housewife is rich enough to burn all old clothing and rags or fortunate enough to have poorer neighbors who accept them gratefully, she should keep herself supplied with home-made rugs and rag carpets. I have a large box into which the cast-off garments are thrown—after being thoroughly cleansed, of course. I have also a large bag in which carpet strips are put as fast as I can cut them. I do not wait for a big general rag cutting, but cut the strips as I work at other things, as a change and rest. For instance, after cutting a garment I gather together all the narrow strips left and all the little scraps and cut them of proper width then and there. Into my carpet rag-bag they go. That is all of them until sewing time. When I want a new carpet I sew my ready rags together on my machine. To do this, have a heap of the mixed rags on your lap or the machine table, right at your hand. Take two strips, lap the ends flat, sew straight across, have another strip ready to attach to the end of one, then another to that and so on as long as you please. With the scissors clip threads and wind into balls at any time you wish. I think rag carpets are really pretty, even the plainest hit-and-miss kind, although I have also some prettier ones after the honey-comb plan and with gorgeous stripes, too; and they are easily made and durable, therefore economical.

## QUIZ BOX.

## THE YOUNG GIRL.

Dear Aunt Mary: There is no subject more vitally important to western women than this on which we have been asked to write. "What Can a Young Girl do?" With the wide, free plain before her, there are still social environments and religious restrictions to be considered which make it hard for her, and harder still for the careful mother who wants her daughter to have a good time yet not be wild. Are we to blame for the lack of advantages? Are we inclined to be too strict with our girls? I am eagerly watching for the prize articles on this subject, for I feel sure they will contain wise and helpful suggestions.

MRS. M. A. P.

## FROM CHEERFUL JOHNNIE.

Dear Aunt Mary:—Encouraged by your cordial permission to come again,

I come. You are right in your guess—I am a girl, despite my ambiguous appellation. There! I just had to stop and take breath after those big words. I have been writing compositions at school lately, and one learns so many big new words in the composition class.

My mother came very near to feeling a little bit bad because the innocent statements in my other letter caused some of the ladies to think she was in the habit of starving us little Barneses in order to fatten Papa Barnes on rich pastries. Dear friends, I was only writing in fun. We Barneses like fun immensely, and that's one reason Mamma Barnes didn't get downright mad at the criticisms of those anxious ladies. The only time I ever didn't get all I wanted to eat was once when I had been very, very, awfully sick from eating too much mock mince pie and there was more mock mince pie in the pantry that mother wouldn't let me touch.

If I don't horrify anybody with my letter this time I'll write again next month and say more funny things.

JOHNNIE BARNES.

## BREAD PANCAKES.

Soak cold bread until soft and mash until quite free from lumps. Drain off all the water. To one pint of this bread add an egg beaten light, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder well sifted in with half a pint of flour, milk or water enough to make a thin batter. Cook quickly on greased griddle.

ALVA WESTHAM.

## LEMON PIE.

Yolk of three eggs.  
Juice of one lemon.  
One cup of sugar.  
One cup of hot water.  
Butter the size of an egg.  
Two heaping teaspoons full of corn starch or flour dissolved in cold water.  
Beat the whites of the eggs, spread over tops of pies when done, and brown in top of oven.

EDNA WILLIAMSON ALLEN.

## INVALID COOKERY

Dear Aunt Mary: I am so thankful for the new column, "Invalid Cookery." Girls, all of you learn to cook for sick folks. Here is a good recipe for

## CHICKEN BROTH OR JELLY.

Take a young chicken, cut it into small pieces, breaking the bones. Put in a stew kettle with cold water to cover it. Get it to boiling as quickly as possible, then simmer until it is thoroughly done. Drain off the liquid of which there should be not more than half a teacupful if the chicken did not weigh more than a pound. Season to suit the taste of the patient. Skim off every particle of grease. The spoon can frequently be wiped on a clean cloth and more of the grease will stick to it. A very weak stomach can retain a spoonful or two of this broth. Whatever the patient cannot take at once can be put in a cool place and as it is sure to form a thick jelly it will keep for a day or two. In fact, this is the easiest way to get the grease off, if the patient does not want it as soon as done. As the liquid turns to jelly, the grease all rises to the top and every speck can then be taken off without any trouble. To prepare the jelly, it can be heated at a moment's

(continued on next page.)



notice from the patient. This is excellent for an invalid when making a journey.

Laverne, Okla., MRS. A. E. W. CONNET

◆◆◆◆  
PANADA OF CRACKER.

Pour boiling water on two crackers and let it stand a minute or two. Beat an egg well, stir all together, sweeten, add a little grated nutmeg.

◆◆◆◆  
PANADA OF TOAST.

Pour boiling water over toasted bread broken up in a small bowl. Add a little butter, sweeten with sugar, flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, to suit the patient's taste.

◆◆◆◆  
ESTHER CULLOMS.

◆◆◆◆  
BOILED EGGS.

Put eggs in cold water, set on the stove and let come to a boil. As soon as the water boils the egg will be done enough and should be removed. Cooked in this way the whites will be soft and digestible.

◆◆◆◆  
KATHERINE HARLEM.

◆◆◆◆  
CREAM SOUP.

To half a cup of sweet cream add a pint of boiling water. Into this drop broken pieces of toasted bread and a little salt. (I always put fresh water on to boil for this purpose, as I don't think water is good after long boiling.)

◆◆◆◆  
D. D.

◆◆◆◆  
BROILED STEAK.

Grease a gridiron well with beef suet or butter. Select a piece of tender, thick steak. Have the gridiron hot—right over hot coals is best. When the steak is done on the one side lay it out lightly on a hot plate with the done side down for a minute so the juices will run out on the platter, then place again on the gridiron to cook the other side. When sufficiently cooked, place again on the hot plate, spread lightly with butter, season with salt and pepper and serve, keeping both the steak and plate quite warm until the moment it is wanted.

◆◆◆◆  
NORAH K. BERENICE.

(continued from page 11.)

and justly too, for every effort is being brought to bear to foster their individual interests, and this, of course, is undeniably their just right.

There is room enough, however throughout the territory tributary to the river points to create a good feeling for all, and we are proud to announce that our fortunes were cast with such an enterprising class of citizens.

The Kansas City market still leads, and while others are striving to emulate and keep pace with her, they find it not an easy task.

The schism is widening in favor of Kansas City.

◆◆◆◆  
DRUMM FLUTE COM. CO.

McKenzie & Furgeson, San Angelo, Texas, had on the market 661 sheep that averaged 80 pounds and sold for \$5.50; also 50 sheep average weight 74 lbs, at \$3.75.

H. D. Kimbrock, of Dawn, Mo., marketed 1 load cattle.

Dwight & Son, Hamilton, Mo., had in 62 hogs that weighed 13,970 and sold for 7.12½. 14 pigs weight 1,820 at \$6.30.

R. D. Metcalf, Caldwell, Kan., shipped in 10 steers averaged 924 lbs at \$4.80 and 8 steers averaged 830 lbs at \$5.10.

◆◆◆◆  
JOHN I. STANDISH L. S. COM. CO.

Geo. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas., well known feeder, was in with 1 car

cattle that averaged 1,423 lbs and brought \$6.90.

T. N. McCride, Winchester, Kas., came in with 1 load of cattle of his own feeding that tipped the scales at 1,338 lbs sold for \$6.60.

H. Rush, of Boyle, Kas., a regular Kansas City patron of the Live stock market, shipped in 3 loads of cattle averaged 1,289 and brought \$6.35.

Americus, Kas., was represented on the market by W. E. Haver, who had in a shipment of 1,417 lb cattle that sold for \$6.60.

W. B. Carpenter, Winchester, Kas., marketed 1 load of heifers and steers that averaged 735 at \$5.70.

◆◆◆◆  
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

W. S. Newell, Marshall, Mo., 2 loads hogs.

Wm. Sandow, Dillon, Kas., 1 load hogs.

Reece & Cannon, Smith Center, Kas., had in 1 mixed load.

Hans Skovgaard, shipped in 1 load hogs.

French & Pickens, Partridge, Kas., had in a shipment of hogs.

S. P. Thomas, Wilder, Kas., 1 load hogs.

A. L. Forsha, Hutchinson, Kas., a regular feeder, marketed 3 loads of cattle.

◆◆◆◆  
WHITE & CURTIS.

Mr. Herriott, of the firm of Herriott & Offutt, well known heavy shippers of Miami, I. T., came in with 2 loads of hogs which sold for satisfactory prices.

W. P. Daniel, the well known and rustling shipper of Miami, I. T., was a contributor to this market of load of hogs.

◆◆◆◆  
COLE & OTT L. S. BROKERS.

Peter Gaume, Onaga, Kas., marketed 1 car cattle and hogs.

L. D. Reynolds, Montrose, Kas., contributed one load of hogs and cattle mixed.

Luther Wilcox, Phillipsburg, Kas., had in one mixed load.

T. E. Meed Baxter Springs, Kas., shipped in 1 load hogs.

Hays B. White, Mankato, Kas., marketed 1 car steers.

◆◆◆◆  
BOWLES L. S. COM. CO.

Yeoman & Co., of Kingman county, Kas., had in 2 cars stockers.

W. L. Newell & Son, Marshall, Mo., were on the market with 2 loads of hogs.

Jas. Conner, Wichita, Kas., was in with 22 cattle averaged 1213 lbs at \$6.25.

◆◆◆◆  
BYERS BROS.

G. A. Clem, Pryor Creek, I. T., marketed 1 load of hogs.

Wm. Johnson, Attica, Kas., shipped in 34 stockers that weighed 16830 and sold for \$4.25.

◆◆◆◆  
ELMORE & COOPER.

W. H. Bachelor, Twin Mound, Kas., marketed 1 load of 850lb feeders that sold for \$4.80.

Bowles Live Stock Com. Co., received from Harvey Grace, Cheney, Kansas, 3 cars cattle of his own feeding which sold at satisfactory prices.

◆◆◆◆  
CARLIN, McDONALD COM. CO.

J. M. Rinker, of Fowler, Colo., marketed 2 loads Colorado cattle, that brought \$3.375.30. The sale was very satisfactory.

J. G. Fisher, Binnington, Kansas, had in a car of 722 lb stockers, that sold for \$4.60.

D. Wilson, a regular Kansas City patron, shipped in a load of cattle from Louisburg, Kas., that sold for

\$6.60. sold by Campbell, H. & A.

J. J. Dillon, of Vesta, Nebr., shipped to Campbell, Hunt & Adams, 20 cattle that sold for \$6.50.

W. R. Farnsworth, Blairstown, Mo., had in 20 cattle at \$7.05 and 70 hogs at 7.20

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CAMPBELL HUNT & ADAMS.

W. J. Norris, of Oxford, Kas., had in 83 hogs that weighed 18030 lbs and sold for 7.22½.

Nels Elliott, Princeton, Kas., marketed 20 cattle that averaged 1,198 lbs at \$6.65.

J. F. Wright, Princeton, Kas., was represented on the market with 18 cattle, averaged 1,288 lbs at \$6.40.

A. G. Painter, Waverly, Kas., regular shipper to this market, marketed 73 hogs and sold for \$7.00.

J. H. Blair, Waverly, Kas., contributed 24 cattle that brought \$5.90.

W. S. Newell, Marshall, Mo., had in a good 268 lb load hogs that brought near the top and sold for \$7.20.

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MC. INTOSH & PETERS.

Ellis & Bohannon, regular shippers of Effingham, Kansas, marketed a load of hogs.

Taylor & Davis, shipped in 1 load cattle from Eskridge, Kas.

Geo. Neil and Padgett & Robinson, were on the market with cattle.

F. W. Tucker, also of Eskridge, Kas., contributed 74 cattle.

Randolph, Kas., was represented on the market by L. Kunze, with 1 load hogs.

State Bank of Admire, Admire, Kas., marketed 1 load hogs.

Wade Bros., Maple Hill, Kansas, were on the market with 2 loads cattle and 1 of hogs.

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HARRINGTON & FIREBAUGH.

Harris & Mesner, Danbury, Nebr., shipped in 2 cars stockers.

J. H. Hill, Nevada, Mo., had in a mixed load.

Holshouser & Co., Dwight, Kas., was on the market with a load of cattle.

Lewis Prince, Princeton, Mo., consigned 1 load of hogs.

J. McCowen, Concordia, Kansas, marketed 1 load hogs.

W. H. Corklin, Hubbell, Nebr., an old time shipper to the Kansas City market, had in 1 load of cattle. Mr. Conklin is a prosperous banker of Hubbell.

Piper & Berry, Labette, Kas., had in 1 car cattle.

◆◆◆◆  
STECK JOHNSON & STEINERT.

Messrs Smith & Williamson, Pratt, Kas., marketed one load each of cattle and hogs.

C. F. Rogers, Newkirk, Okla., contributed one load of hogs.

C. W. Hayden, Concordia, Kas., consigned 1 car mixed cattle.

W. H. Rison, Wichita, Kas., had in a car mixed cattle.

Karl Smith, Concordia, Kas., shipped to Hopkins, Keiley & Co., 17 cattle that averaged 1452 pounds and sold for \$6.90.

◆◆◆◆  
DROVERS L. S. COM. CO.

One car load cattle was shipped in by Ed B. Beck, of Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Rice & Giles, from Kansas, old time friends of the Kansas City market, shipped to Bowles L. S. Com. Co., a car of baby cattle that weighed 18170 and sold for \$6.75, topping the market for the day.

Yoeman & Brand, Julia, Kas., had in a consignment to Bowles L. S. Com.

Co., of 2 loads of stockers.

◆◆◆◆  
TROWER BROS.

Wilson & Morrell, Columbus, Kas., had in a 185 lb load of hogs that sold for \$6.95.

W. L. Farquaharson, of Hennessy, O. T., marketed through Rice Bros., 5 loads of hogs.

Thos. E. Ladd & Co., had in a consignment of a mixed load of cattle and hogs, from Leonard Nelson, Kackley, Kas.

Geo. Easley, Dunbar, Nebraska, marketed 4 cars cattle that averaged 1,136 lbs and sold for \$6.50.

E. E. Armer, of New Mexico, shipped to W. T. McIntire, 120 wether goats that averaged 89 lbs and brought \$4.50 also 145 New Mexico clipped wethers that sold at \$4.00.

◆◆◆◆  
STECK, JOHNSON & STEINERT.

Smith & Bucklin Pratt, Kas., had in a consignment of 1 load of cattle and 1 of hogs.

Wichita, Kansas, was represented on the market by P. Gould, who had in a load of cattle.

S. S. Harmon, Elk City, Kansas, marketed 1 load of cattle.

Miller & Sinclair, DeSota, Kas., 1 car cattle.

Kansas City L. S. Com. Co., topped the market for the day with 18 cattle that averaged 1,266 lbs and brought \$7.20. They were shipped in by L. Schacht, Cook, Nebr.

J. J. Miller, Sabetha, Kas., marketed 1 load of 1,346 lb cattle at \$6.35.

Cy Leland, Jr., Highland, Kas., had in a load of hogs.

Campbell Bros., Elmdale, Kas., were on the market with 1 load hogs.

J. E. White & Son, regular shippers, had in 5 loads of quarantine cattle, from Chickasha, I. T.

◆◆◆◆  
J. A. GILCHRIST & CO.

Wm. McCulloch, Pawnee City, Neb., marketed 3 loads 270 lb hogs that sold for \$7.20-30-35.

W. K. Smith, Olwein, Iowa, shipped in 1 car cattle.

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Guthrie, Okla., May 2, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary Commission was called to order by the Vice-President, Thomas Morris. Present, Thomas Morris and Z. E. Beemblossom.

It was decided to put one inspector on regular work, and have the other two do special work.

The appointment of R. H. Hahn and John Sullivan, as Inspectors, was indorsed by the Board. It was further ordered that the newly appointed Inspectors be ordered to appear before Dr. Allen, of Oklahoma City, for examination.

A petition, having been received, asking that cattle in Oklahoma and Logan Counties east of the Federal line be permitted to pass to western ranges to points in the noninfected area on Federal Inspection, was ordered that if the said petitioners could secure the indorsement of Dr. Allen, Federal Inspector, to the petition, that the Secretary indorse the same and ask that it be granted.

The work, that the Secretary had mapped out and partially completed, was heartily endorsed by the other members of the Board.

On motion Board adjourned to meet May 28th.

Z. E. BEEMBLOSSOM, Secretary.



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**J. L. SIMPSON,**  
Hammond, Okla.



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

**F. D. WEBSTER,**



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

**F** On left jaw of all young stock.

**WB** on left hip.

**W** On left hip or shoulder.

**O** On left hip.

**HORSE BRANDS:**

**ED** On left shoulder.

**MILLARD WORD.**



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

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

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

**7** on left thigh.

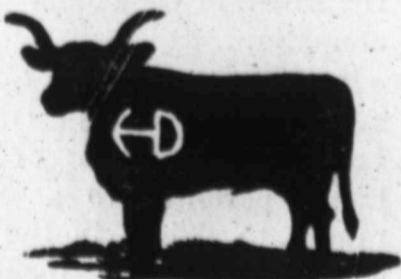
**T. C. SHOEMAKER.**

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

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



**OTHER BRANDS:**



**10** on left side.

**A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.**



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

**ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.**

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

**M. C. CAMPBELL.**

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



Other brands, on both sides of horses. Range same as cattle.

**GEO. W. CARR.**

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



**BRAND OF CATTLE.**

**I** On Left Hip. **7** On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

**BRAND OF HORSES.**

**I** On left thigh.

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

**WHITE & SWEARINGEN.**

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



**OTHER BRANDS.**

**LS** On right side, seven under bit each ear.

**W** On both sides.

**HORSE BRANDS.**

**V** On right shoulder.

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Their immense storage lofts attract the wool manufacturers from far and near. Sell upwards of 20,000,000 lbs. annually on commission. No storage or insurance charges. Low rates of commission. We furnish sacks to parties consigning to us, and keep you posted on the market by our wool circular. Sent free to any one. Write for it.

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**Wichita Commercial College.**  
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