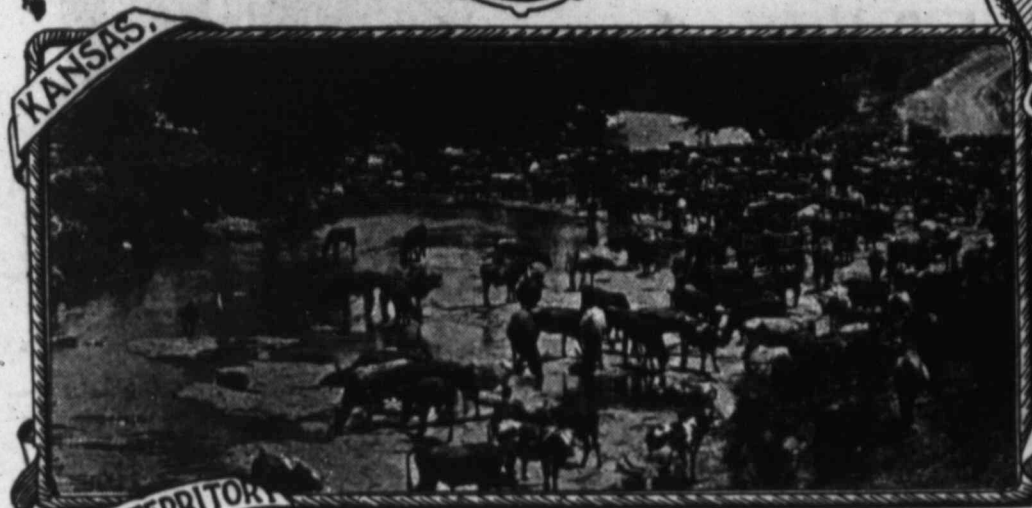


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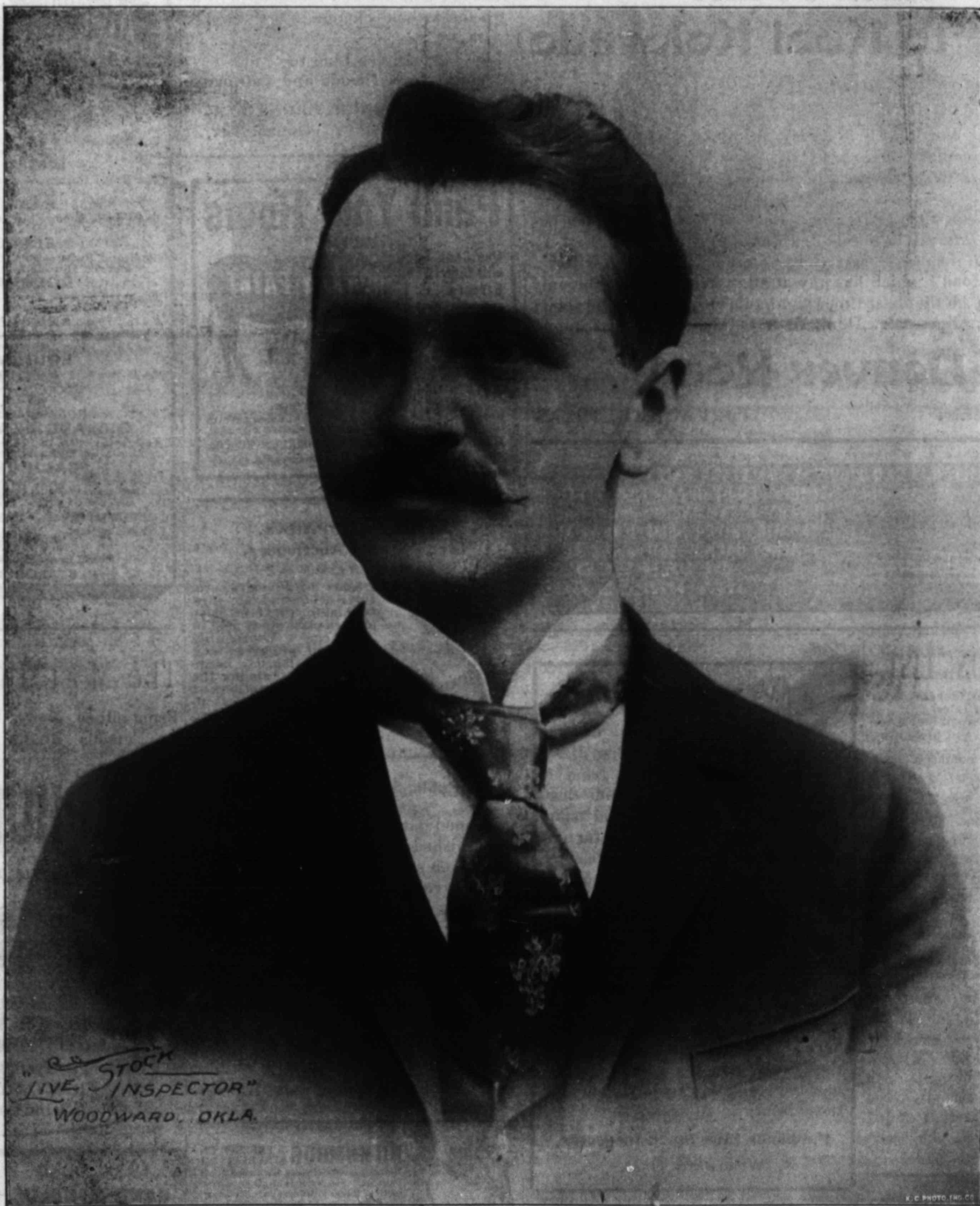
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

8th Year.
Number 9

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

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Single Copy 5c



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Public Sale Claim Dates.

Claimed dates for public sales will be published in this column free, when such sales are to be advertised in the Live Stock Inspector. Otherwise they will be charged at regular rates.

November 20-52—North Missouri Combination Sale association, Trenton, Mo.

October 20—E. E. Axline, Poland Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.

Oct. 8th Herman Arndt, Templin, Kansas.

Nov. 15th Nail & Son, Iola, Kansas.

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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 8: No. 9

WOODWARD, OKLA., AUGUST 15, 1902

Subscription, \$1.00

The Progress of Irrigation.

Washington, D. C.

Special to LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

The progress in agriculture in the arid states and territories during the decade ending with 1899 is shown in the report just published by the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census. As this progress is attributable largely to irrigation, the statistics relating thereto are of general interest.

The number of irrigators in the United States in 1899, not including irrigators of rice, was 108,218, an increase in ten years of 99.9 per cent. The area irrigated was 7,539,445 acres, an increase of 107.6 per cent. Of this area, 5,944,412 acres were in crops and 1,595,133 acres in pasture and un-matured crops. The cost of irrigation systems in operation, exclusive of those on rice plantations, was \$67,770,942, while the value of the irrigated crops was \$86,860,491.

The total length of all the main ditches in the arid and semi-arid states and territories was 44,149 miles.

The average number of irrigated acres in farms in arid states and territories was 71; the average value of irrigated land per acre, \$42.53; the average value of crops produced on irrigated land, \$14.81; the average first cost of water, \$7.80; the average annual cost of maintenance \$0.38. Of the 5,711,965 acres in crops, hay and forage occupied 3,665,654, or 64.2 per cent; cereals, 1,309,709, or 24.5 per cent; vegetables, 168,432, or 2.9 per cent; orchard fruits, 251,289, or 4.4 per cent; other crops, 226,881, or 4.0 per cent. The value of the hay and forage was \$34,834,966; cereals, \$14,338,326; vegetables, \$9,627,491; orchard fruits, \$8,020,409; other crops, including sub-tropical fruits, grapes, flowers, plants, sugar beets, etc., \$16,712,256.

There were 124 irrigated farms in Oklahoma, in 1899, with a total irrigated area of 2,759 acres, yielding products valued at \$16,042. The total cost of the irrigation systems was \$21,872, an average cost per acre irrigated of \$7.93. Of the total irrigated area, 2,620 acres were supplied with water from streams, and 139 acres were irrigated from wells.

Shortly after sending the irrigation bill to the President, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation for the crop year of 1902. With the data now assembled, this work will be comparatively simple, most of it being done by correspondence. To secure this information inquiries will soon be sent out to irrigators throughout the United States. The co-operation of those interested



"WHEN THE GRASS IS GOOD" IN OKLAHOMA

in irrigation is earnestly solicited for upon their prompt response will depend very largely the value of these statistics. This is in part a supplementary work, the results of which will be utilized in the work soon to be undertaken by the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the irrigation bill.

Cattlemen's Picnic at Kingman.

Following is the program of the Cattlemen's Annual Picnic at Kingman, Kansas, Aug. 19-20, 1902:

FIRST DAY.

IN THE CITY.

10:00 a. m.—Grand Cowboy Parade.
10:30 a. m.—Ladies' Riding Contest. First premium, \$25; second, \$15; third \$5.

11:00 a. m.—Boys' Riding Contest for boys under 14 years old. First premium, \$7.50; second, \$5; third \$2.50.

Forenoon to conclude with roping a Horse Thief, by Cowboys.

12:00 m.—Basket Picnic at Railroad Park.

1:00 p. m.—Address by W. E. Bolton, of Oklahoma, on Live Stock Interests in Kansas and the South.

2:00 p. m.—An Oklahoma Opening. A lottery foot race, a desirable lot in Kingman the prize.

3:00 p. m.—Trick Bicycle Riding by Prof. A. Bffel, champion bicyclist of the world.

3:30 p. m.—Automobile Exhibit.

7:00 p. m.—Band Concert.

AT RACE TRACK.

In the afternoon of the first day of

the Cattlemen's Picnic, August the 19th, the following program has been agreed upon by the committee having the matter in charge:

First Event—25 mile horse race. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$37.50; third prize, \$12.50. See committee for rules governing this contest.

Second Event—Harness race, trot or pace, half-mile heat, 3 in 5. First prize, \$50; second \$25.

Fourth Event—Quarter mile running race. First prize, \$25; second 15.

Fifth Event.—Buggy Horse Race. Town horses barred. First prize, \$10; second prize \$5. Half mile heats, 2 in 3.

Competent and impartial judges will have charge of this feature of the picnic.

SECOND DAY.

IN THE CITY.

The program for the second day will open with a Colt Show; all to be in Grand Parade on Main Street.

10:00 a. m.—Ladies' Race for City Lot.

11:00 a. m.—Professor Skidmore's Minstrels.

Trick Bicycle Riding.

Automobile Exhibit.

Afternoon.—Trick Bicycle Riding.

7:00 p. m.—Band Concert.

FIELD SPORTS.

2:00 p. m.—Cattle Roping contest and hog tying. First prize, \$75; second, \$25; third, \$10.

Broncho riding. First prize, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$10.

Frank Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Magnate and breeder of fine cat-

tle, has ordered his land agent in western Kansas to buy at once as much land surrounding his Belvidere, Kansas, ranch as possible.

Biggest Transaction Ever Made in Oklahoma is Consummated.

Guthrie, O. T., August 9.—T. C. Soemaker, a ranchman of Beaver county, today closed a deal here with H. M. Stoneburg, an Osage reservation cattleman, by which the former turned to Stoneburger the lease on thirty-seven sections of territorial school lands in Beaver county and the possession of 11,000 head of cattle, the money involved being estimated at \$300,000. This is considered one of the biggest deals ever consummated in the territory.

H. E. Derwin with the Daily Leader at Guthrie was in Woodward on Aug. 8th enroute to Persimmon.

"And so, Devil," writes Mary MacLane in her book, "accept for my two good legs, my sincerest gratitude." This is the first time we ever heard that there were no chiggers in Butte. —Vic Murdock, in Wichita Daily Eagle.

In the redistricting, Woodward and Beaver counties constitute the 19th Representation District of Oklahoma, and Woodward, Beaver and Dewey counties comprise the 10th Council District. This suits the people of these counties. Next issue will contain a full list of all the Districts.

Press Bulletin No. 86.

OKLAHOMA WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

The wheat experiments at the Oklahoma Experiment Station the past season were a continuation of those started in previous years. At this station it is the policy to repeat all field tests for three to five years at least. This gives results under varying climatic conditions that will be encountered from year to year. The following are the results of the past season compared with those of former years.

VARIETY TEST.

This test was started in 1892-93 with 254 varieties, gathered from all sources where varieties of merit could be found. The less desirable varieties were soon weeded out and a list of about 65 tested for a time but in the last few years the list has been reduced until it now numbers 28. This includes the new varieties that have been introduced from time to time for testing. After testing a majority of the above number for 10 years, and all newly introduced varieties for varying periods, we are unable to find any so-called best variety that will give materially better yield than all other varieties year after year. The fact is evident from our experiments that there is quite a list of varieties that differ but little in the amount of grain they produce, and any of them may be relied upon for good yields when proper cultivation and seed selection is followed, although these varieties differ more or less in other characteristics. Again the variety test demonstrates that variety selection is important as there are certain varieties that usually fall below the yields of others. The farmer who is searching for the variety of wheat that will counteract all the bad results of his shiftless ways of cultivation and seed selection, and produce a good yield without fail, cannot find it in our list. Success with any good variety of wheat will depend very largely on how the farmer prepares his land and how he selects his seed and how this is followed up each year. The best variety will soon deteriorate when grown in the careless way that is practiced on the average farm. Old standard varieties that have been grown on the Station farm for the past ten years, give as good yields today as the newly imported varieties from the great wheat growing districts of the world. In looking for a new and better variety, the matter of better seed selection and tillage should be looked into and adopted if the standard of the variety is to be maintained. The highest yield in the variety test the past season was 24 bu. per acre. Of our standard sorts the lowest yield was 15 bu. This was one of the so called May wheats, very early in maturing, and the extremely low yield in this case is attributed to the fact that it was heading during a dry spell that the later varieties missed more or less. Seven varieties yielded from 22 to 24 bu. per acre; eleven 20 to 22; and the balance went below 20 bu. The following is a list of our best varieties that have been tested six years or more: Red Russian, Fulcas-

ter, Fultz, Turkey, Early Red Clawson, Sibley's New Golden, Missouri Blue Stem, German Emperor, Big English and New Red Wonder. The following varieties with from one to two years test have given promising results. viz: Weissenburg, Oregon Red, Eversaw, Crimean and Gypsy Amber.

Two varieties of spring wheat were tested but both yields were below the poorest of the fall wheats. One yielded 14.5 bu. per acre and the other 10 bu. The variety yields the past year were a little over half what they were in 1900 or 1901. In the former year the yield ran from 37 to 44 bu.; in the latter 29 to 39 bu. The quality of the berry this year was fair, the test running from 58 to 59 lbs. for uncleaned wheat.

One of the new varieties in our test, the Weissenburg, is of especial interest. The seed of this variety was imported from Hungary by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The wheat raised in that district is the source of the flour that sells on the Liverpool market for \$1 more per bbl. than any other flour. The past season on the small plats in our variety test it yielded 19 bu. per acre, while eighteen other varieties ran from 2 to 4 bu. more than this. On large patches distributed over the farm the yield ran from 13.5 to 20 bu. per acre. The low yield was on richly manured ground, where the straw lodged badly. This variety has been grown on the Station farm for the past three years, and gives every promise of being a good wheat for this country. It is one of the hard wheats that is making Oklahoma flour so much sought after, and after a milling test is made, it may be found of greater value. Considerable seed of this wheat has been sold to the farmers over the Territory, and its value will be more widely tested. The Station has no seed wheat for sale this season.

WHEAT, CONTINUOUS, WITH AND WITHOUT MANURE.

A half-acre plat has been cropped to wheat continuously since 1892-93 without manure of any kind being added to the land, yielded 15.3 bu. per acre, in contrast to a yield of 17.4 bu. from a half-acre plat cropped the same way, but that had manure applied at the rate of 15 tons per acre in 1898, and 11 tons in 1899. The season before, the difference in favor of the manured ground was 10 bu. per acre, for the season of 1900-01 it was 18 bu. in favor of the manured land, and for 1899-1900, the same; making a difference of 48 bu. in the four crops in favor of the manured land. The best of tillage has kept the unmanured plat up to the present standard, but there are many indications that the continuous cropping is depleting the soil fertility.

EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE PLOWING.

For the past three years plats have been plowed approximately the middle of July, August and September. The different plowings are all seeded the same day and the plats given like treatment in all other respects.

The seeding for this year's crop was made October 1, with Fulcaster wheat at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. The land where these plats were situated was very thin and poor. The past season the July plowing yielded 17 bu. per acre; the August plowing 16.1; and the September 19.3. The difference between plats is small and prob-

ably is no more than what could be accounted for, due to inequality of soil on different plats. In the season of 1900-01 the July plowing yielded 43.6; the August 38.2; the September 40.2 bushels per acre. In 1899-1900 the July plowing yielded 31.3; the August 23.4 the September 15.3 bu. per acre. The average for the three years stands as follows: July 30.64; August 26.59; September 24.63 bu. per acre, making a difference of about four bu. in favor of the July plowing. Our experience in wheat culture is that in six years the difference in favor of July plowing will be considerably greater than the above. In the above test in the last three seasons two out of three afforded unusually favorable conditions for getting late plowing in shape for seeding. Rains fell after the late plowings, which made it possible to get the land in fair shape for seeding, although at the time of plowing it was dry and lumpy. And probably on our plats the showing for late plowing is better than can be obtained on a large field of like soil, as we had but small patches of ground and could get on the land at the proper time after a shower and work it down in shape, while a large field could not have been gone over in time to do much good. Again we put more labor in harrowing and discing on the late plowing than the average farmer would be willing to do. The early plowing always requires much less labor than the late. Considerable will depend upon the character of the soil and much upon the season that follows, and the amount of work that is put on the land after plowing, as to how much difference there will be between early and late plowing for wheat, but the safest rule is to plow as soon as possible after the previous crop is removed.

EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE SEEDING.

For the past three years two large plats have been seeded about the middle of September, two the middle of October and two the middle of November.

For the season just past the yields were as follows: September seeding, 23.1 bu. per acre; October's 22.9; November's 11.2 bu. per acre. The ground was all plowed at the same time and treated in all other respects the same on the different plats. The average of the yields for the three years runs as follows: Sept. seeding, 32.2; Oct. 31.8; Nov. 20.5 bu. per acre. Besides being much smaller in amount, the grain from the November seeding is always very inferior in quality. Aside from the value of the fall pasture that the early seeding affords, the October seeding is generally about as good as that in September. If the seeding is deferred later than the middle of October the difference is likely to be greater, and considerable risk is taken. During one season of these experiments the growth of the wheat seeded the middle of September was so rank in the fall that the plants were damaged. This was during the fall of 1900 when there was an unusually heavy rainfall in September and the wheat was on fairly rich ground. If this condition occurs, pasturing will offset all ill effects, so it is no drawback to September seeding.

The November seeding makes very little start in the fall, no root growth or tillering to speak of, and is in effect spring seeding.

The season of 1901-1902 was a little below the average for a wheat crop. Commencing with July the rainfall was below the average during most every month up to March. In this month the rainfall was almost double the average and it brought out all the wheat that had lived through the winter in fine shape. The excessive rainfall of May 10.86 inches which fell while the wheat was in bloom, probably was as much the cause of the light yield as any other factor. The ground was water-soaked and soggy for weeks, and about the time the wheat was ripening, the ground got hard and dry. Chinch bugs had no material effect on the crop and the damage from rust was very slight.

Where "Fadder" Was.

"It happened in a small place in Kansas where I was staying one day last fall" said the drummer. "I had just left my customer's and was going to the hotel to dinner. Almost in front of it—it is on a side street, just off the inevitable square—a load of loose hay had upset, and a little German boy was working laboriously to put it back on the wagon. He was hot and dusty and looked very tired, but he was not accomplishing much. I called to him:

"Hey, there, boy, come in and get some dinner; you look tired. Then you can go back to work again."

"But the boy shook his head."

"Nein," he said, "Fadder wouldn't lige it."

"Oh, come now" I insisted, thinking his father had gone to get a drink and left him to do the work. "That's all right; you come with me, and I'll fix it with the old man."

"Nine, fadder wouldr.'t lige it," he answered again.

"But after much pleading I got him to join me, and we ate a hearty meal. As we finished, I turned to him and said:

"Now, sonny, if you will tell me which place 'Fadder' went to, I will go and get him and make him come back and help you. Where is he?"

"'Fadder's under de hay!' was the truthful answer."

A pretty good Lincoln story: "One day, in the summer of 1857, Abraham Lincoln was sitting in his office when he was visited by one of his neighbors, an excellent farmer, but one inclined to increase the size of his crops even after harvesting. He had given, on this particular morning, a skillfully padded account of the hay he had put in. "I've been cutting hay, too," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "Why, Abe, are you farming?" "Yes." "What you raise?" "Just hay." "Good crops this year?" "Excellent." "How many tons?" "Well, I don't know just how many tons, but, my men stacked all they could out doors, and then stacked the rest in the barn."

Special Rates to Quauah for Northwest Texas Fair.

Pecos System and Southern Kansas of Texas made rate of One Fare for Round trip. Tickets on sale on S. K. of T. August 18 to 22, inclusive; on Pecos System, August 17 to 21 inclusive. Final limit August 26, 1902. See your local agent.

DON A. SWEET,
Traffic Manager,

WANT COLUMN. ONE CENT A WORD.

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

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

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

RED Polled Bull: a fine yearling for sale. W. J. BURTIS, Fredonia, Kans.

FOR SALE: Good little ranche 3 miles from Hardesty, Beaver county, Oklahoma. Half section deeded. Range for 400 head of cattle. 150 acres hay land. Abundance water. On Beaver river; feed, implements and household goods for \$3,500 of wh ch. \$1,500 must be cash, balance on time. JOHN DELAURE, Hardesty, Okla. Aug. 1-15.

WANTED: Fifteen hundred (1,500) cattle to pasture balance of season. Grass and water in abundance. Address, KELLY BROS. & CO., Corwin, Harper County, Kas.

FOR SALE: About 75 acres of corn, 45 head stock hogs, about 100 pounds each, 35 acres Kaffir corn, 150 acres wheat straw well stacked; also will furnish hog tight fence 25 acres in connection, wind break, sheds, water, etc., free to purchaser of stock, for the winter. Apply one mile north of Mutual. ALONZO HUFFMAN.

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

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

WANTED: Fifteen hundred (1,500) cattle to pasture balance of season. Grass and water in abundance. Address, KELLY BROS. & CO., Corwin, Harper County, Kas.

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

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PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power. 42 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 9. KELLY & TANEYHILL CO., 9 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Excursion rates will be in effect daily for certain points in Michigan Minnesota and Wisconsin during June, July August and September. Persons wishing a cheap rate to northern summer resorts during the heated term should take advantage of these exceedingly low rates.

A. P. GLENDENNING,

OLD EXPERIMENT RECALLED.

The Government Undertook to Utilize the Arabian Camel on the Plains.

The story of the experiment made nearly fifty years ago to utilize the Arabian camel as a beast of burden on the arid plains of Arizona, New Mexico, and the desert plains of Colorado, is one of the many interesting chapters in the history of the Southwest. The originator and chief promoter of the project was Jefferson Davis. During the last days of the session of congress in 1851, when the army appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Davis, then senator from Mississippi, offered a bill providing for the purchase and introduction of thirty camels and twenty dromedaries, with ten Arab drivers and the necessary equipage.

In December, 1855, Major C. Wayne was sent to Egypt and Arabia to buy seventy-five camels. He bought the first lot in Cairo and taking these in the naval store ship Supply he sailed to Smyrna, where thirty more of another kind were bought. These had been used on the Arabian deserts. The cost from \$75 to \$300 each, somewhat more than had been paid for the Egyptian lot. The ship Supply with its load of camels, reached Indianola, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, February 10, 1857. Three had died during the voyage, leaving seventy-two of the herd. At first the mild submissiveness of the camels provoked the drivers. They could appreciate the vigorous kicking of an army mule in its protest against abuse, but the spiritless dejection and the mild pensiveness of the Arabian burden-bearer was exasperating. They soon learned that in pure meanness one lone camel could discount a whole herd of mules.

The camel could travel sixteen miles an hour, which was a virtue, but when camp was struck in the evening and it was turned loose to sup off the succulent sage brush, either to escape the noise and profanity of the camp or view the country, the beast was always seized with a desire take a tramp of twenty-five or thirty miles before supper. While this only took an hour or two of time, it involved upon an unfortunate driver the necessity of spending half the night in camel chasing, for if it was not rounded up there was a delay of half the next day in starting the caravan. The animal could carry a ton—this was a commendable virtue—but when too heavily loaded the ships of the desert collided on a narrow trail, as they always did when an opportunity offered and tons of supplies were scattered over miles of plain. As the unfortunate camel pilots had to gather up the flotsam of the wreck, it is not strange that the mariners of the arid wastes anatomized the whole camel race from the beast the prophet rode down to the smallest imp of Jefferson Davis' importation.

Whenever one of the hump-backed burden-bearers of the Orient came trotting along past a corral of horses and lifted its voice in an evening orison to Mohammed or some other Turk every horse of the caballado was seized with fright and broke loose and stampeded. At the breaking out of the civil war some thirty-five or forty of the camel band were herded at the

United States forts—Verde, El Paso, Yuma, and some of the smaller posts in Texas. When the eastern forts were abandoned by the government the camels were turned loose to take care of themselves. Those at Yuma and Fort Tejon were taken to Benica, condemned and sold at auction to the highest bidder. They were bought by two Frenchmen who took them to Reese River, Nevada where they were used in packing salt to Virginia City. Afterwards they were taken to Arizona and for some time used in packing ore from the Silver King mine down the Gila to Yuma. Even the Frenchmen's patience gave out at last. Disgusted with their hump-backed burden-bearers they turned the whole herd loose on the desert near Maricopa Well. The descendants of these camels are still running wild on the deserts of southern Arizona.—Denver Field and Farm.

Cost of Beef Making May be Cut in Two.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—By an invention of John Kammer, a Chicagoan, the whole practice of feeding live stock, particularly cattle for beef, is likely to be revolutionized, according to the claim of the inventor and those associated with him. Incidentally, it is said that with the cost of fattening cattle cut in two, the price of beef is likely to be reduced permanently, despite alleged combinations of packers to keep it at an exorbitant high figure.

The invention of Kammer, which is now in the hands of the American Grain Growing company of Chicago, consists of a large case made of galvanized iron and about three and a half feet wide and deep and five feet high. This case contains a number of shallow drawers, in which corn can be placed, in layers about three inches deep.

All around the outside of the case on the top and four sides is a layer of common wood moss, such as grows in the woods everywhere. This moss is about three inches thick and is compressed by wire netting, so that it forms practically a sponge, capable of absorbing a large amount of water.

The corn is placed in the drawers and water poured into the moss. Almost immediately a process of sprouting begins that in three or four days converts the hard grain into a mass of tender young shoots, fed by the softened pulp. It is then ready for feeding, and is taken out of the drawers, fresh corn being substituted and the process of sprouting repeated.

"By this invitation the best kind of beef is produced," said Frank Froehling, a wholesale meat dealer and one of the directors of the company, yesterday. "It is firm, yet tender, and the fat is distributed throughout the lean, in mottled form, instead of being all together. In the ordinary feeding of corn to stock not more than half of the grain is assimilated, whereas by the new method every bit it is made tender and digestible.

"The cost of the invention is so low that farmers, who will be the principal users of it, can save the cost of the case in a single year, and it will last for fifteen or twenty years. Once a year, the moss has to be replaced. The rest of the material needed to sprout the corn is merely water. The

grain in sprouting doubles its weight besides becoming soft and nourishing. Cattle eat it greedily, and fatten very quickly upon it. For horses it is also an excellent thing; we have found it also of great value for swine and poultry, in fact for all farm animals that consume corn. The invention is so simple that it is a wonder that no one ever thought of it before, but that is the way of most valuable inventions.

W. P. Anderson on Hogs.

The Drovers Telegram quotes William Penn Anderson, the noted live stock statistician, as of the opinion that there will be a big shortage in the hog supply.

Mr. Anderson has recently been over Illinois and the Mississippi valley swine feeding states and is conversant with the pork situation. He says he makes no prophecies in regard to the future hog supply, however, as the statistics on the subject at the present time are in somewhat of a chaotic state.

"In the olden times a few of the expert hog men of the country took pains to get at the real status of the hog movement from year to year and had the number of breeding sows and their output down to a pretty close figure, but nowadays things are different and the man who wants to know anything about the movement the movement of swine in the future is compelled to remain with his curiosity unsatisfied. I do not wish to be placed on record as authority for the statement that the hog supply this fall and winter will be short of the average, but indications would seem to point that way.

"Last year, from September to November, when the heavy movement of swine to market was occasioned by the drouth, it was figured out that Omaha received 6 per cent of breeding sows, Kansas City 6½ per cent and Chicago about the same, as compared with a mean average of 1½ to 2 per cent of sows with full teats in previous years. This would indicate that the number of brood sows forced in to market by the drouth was four and one-third times larger than in normal years. I am inclined to think that the demand for sow belly occasioned by wars of the past few years has had the effect of causing heavier marketings of swine than are made credit for. If such has been the case, the number of sows that were bred both East and West this spring was below the normal, and consequently the pig crop was smaller. This condition is more evident in the West than the East, however, owing to the extreme severity of the drouth West of the Mississippi.

There is only one way to advertise, says an evchange, and that is to hammer your name, your location, your business so constantly, so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walk in their sleep they will constantly turn in their sleep toward your store. The newspaper is your friend in spite of criticism; it helps to build up the community that supports you. When the day comes that the newspapers are dead, the people are near the edge of the grave, with nobody to write the epitaph.

Poultry Department

HINTS FOR THE POULTLY KEEPER.

Rye is a good thing to sow for summer pasturage for fowls, but we would prefer alfalfa.

A friend of ours who advocates the colony plan says that nothing has yet been invented that will beat the log hen house.

Don't fool away your time trying to doctor rumpy fowls. The axe is the best remedy when rump is once thoroughly developed.

The chicken is, we think, the best fowl to propagate, but there is good profit in ducks and turkeys, but all seasons are not adapted to turkeys.

Only a little labor morning and evening for the man will suffice for keeping the henhouse in repair, but it must be done with the greatest regularity.

How handy it will be for the good housewife to be able to change the monotony of salt meats for fresh chicken and how easily this is accomplished.

Remember that the chick hatched now is more easily raised than the earlier hatched, and they will be all right for fries in the late September and early October days.

A friend of ours has recently introduced the Andalusian fowl and is delighted with them. They are a family of the Mediterranean breed and are noted as egg producers.

In duck raising only the birds are raised for profit, but with chickens the eggs produced pay fully as well as the birds. However, for birds alone we believe the duck would pay better than the chicken.

We know of a hen house builder who makes the space between the boards ten inches and is trying the experiment of filling with light dry stable manure. This, it is thought, will be warmer than either sawdust, chaff or straw.

A poultry breeder of years of experience says that he knows of no better range for fowls than a patch of alfalfa. He also regards this plant as the very best winter green food that can be secured for birds, except possibly cabbage.—R. Mt. Husbandman, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Chicago Drivers Journal: "I do not look for many hogs before next summer," said Patrick Cudahy, who was here from Milwaukee. "It will be a long time before we are back to normal condition. It takes a year to make a hog; and it has required, we all know, a great deal of nerve to breed hogs this year, with corn in some places so scarce and everywhere so high. I should think we should certainly get somewhat cheaper hogs. They have been too high right along and are so now. Yet I don't see where we are going to get any liberal supply."

HOG DEPARTMENT

PROLIFICACY IN SWINE.

The breeders of pigs in the United States do not appear to pay as much attention to the mere breeding qualities of their boars and gilts as do our Canadian friends, or even as our English cousins says the Chicago Live Stock Journal. In a recent issue we recorded the farrowship in that finest and ablest of all herds of so called Yorkshire white swine in the country, owned by Mr. Sanders and Spencer of Holywell Manor, near St. Ives, Hunts, England, a herd to which slight reference was made recently when describing the fine stock at the Purdue university. It appears that thirteen sows of the large white breed had farrowed the enormous number of 177 pigs by eight different boars during the month of January last. It was also stated that several of the sows which had proved to be so prolific were sows which had been winners in the show yard as well as others which were destined for the summer shows, as would be a certain number of the young pigs which would be shown in the classes for pens of boars or gilts under six months old. Can our breeders beat this?

NEW HOG RAISING SECTION.

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

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

Cattle Prospects in Cuba.

Colonel Hezekiah Williams, of Austin, Texas, said to the San Antonio Express reporter: "I have about 3,000 cattle on the island. I bought and leased pastures in the province of Puerto Principe while over there last winter and shipped the cattle, 2000 stock cattle and 1000 steers, from Galveston in April. I believe that I have the best herd of cattle over there, as there have been heavy importations of cattle both from Mexico and Florida. There is certainly no lack of grass over there, and as an instance will state that my foreman has written me to send him over a mowing machine, as it will be necessary to cut the grass before he can find the cattle. I haven't shipped the machine yet, however. He also writes me that it rains regularly twice a day. I don't know how readily the inhabitants of the island will accept an improved type of beef, but I am in a fair way to find out. Don't you think so?"

SEASONABLE ARTICLES,

Black Leg Vaccine

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

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

OUR PRICES

-- ON --

BLACK LEG VACCINE

-- are lower than all others --

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

Discounts to Large Purchasers as Follows:

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

Provision for Exchange.

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

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

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

CUTTER'S SCREW WORM DESTROYER

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

PINTS \$1.00.

QUARTS \$1.50

CUTTER'S KEEP FLIES OFF.

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

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

CUTTER'S DEHORNING FLUID.

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

CUTTER'S IMPROVED DIP.

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

Write for booklet on Black Leg and other literature.

Address the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Oklahoma, or

THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Wichita and South-Western Fair and Live Stock Exposition

will be held at Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 22-27. Monster Live Stock Show. Live Stock Sales each day aggregating \$100,000. \$5,000.00 offered for speed Ring. \$500.00 in prizes for Roping Contest. \$200.00 for "Broncho Busters." Best street shows in the Country will amuse the multitudes. Free Shows every day, with street parades, fireworks, etc. We will make it profitable to Farmers and Stockmen, and pleasant for all.
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HORSES AND MULES

HORSES ARE SELLING HIGHER.

The horse market at Chicago stock yards is a busy place these times, and an enormous business is transacted there in horses. Foreign buyers have not operated this year with their old-time vigor, claiming, with some truth, that prices are too high on this side of the Atlantic and too low on the other side. A Scotchman who purchased several fine coaches not long ago in the Chicago market at from \$150 to \$225 per head to export to Glasgow said the advance of 50 per cent in the American markets during the past five years rendered it difficult to handle the export trade profitably. Eastern buyers have been the main reliance of the market lately, and they all report a much better eastern demand than a year ago. Some Ohio and Pennsylvania buyers say that their recent purchases of expressers and good business horses averaged in cost 15 per cent more than a year ago.

Of late there has been quite a marked increase in the demand for good heavy horses to ship to Ohio for feeding purposes, where they are to be finished off for New York brewers. Some large orders of this kind have been filled at from \$150 to \$200 per head and upward, averaging around \$200. The best horses bought for this purpose sold at from \$225 to \$260. Not many of the horses bought have a good bone, substance and conformation to bring over \$200.

Lawton citizens are making strenuous efforts to obtain a first class fire department.

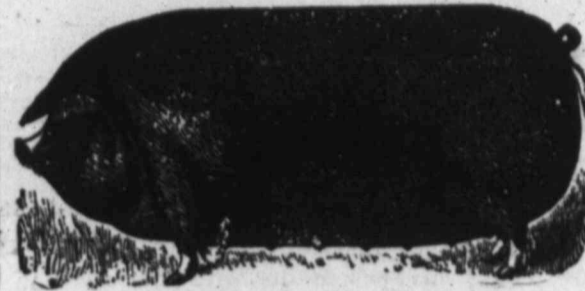
During the past month the dry portions of Old Mexico and Texas have received some splendid rains which has livened the dry grass up wonderfully.

According to the monthly report of Secretary Beamblossom, 2554 cattle were slaughtered for home consumption in Oklahoma during the month of July. This number is far below the actual number of head killed but not reported, owing to lack of meat inspectors of many points.

Every owner of live stock should note the advertisement of Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, Iowa, which offers an instrument to be used for three purposes. Without and change of blade one may make forty-eight different ear marks. It will also extract a calf's horns. It cuts a perfect V in the nose of a hog to prevent rooting. It is needed on every farm.

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
U. H. SHULL,
Brightside Stock Farm, Mulvane, Kansas.

Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

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

H. T. GROOM Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

HOGS MAKE MONEY!

All swine are profitable but Starwater Boars are just the thing to increase the profits. Bred in the purple, with a pure strain of the best Poland China blood in America, these hogs are cheap at double the usual prices asked for registered swine. You can get one now, but,—there are only a few more left at Starwater Stock Farm. Price \$15, weight upwards of 100 pounds, vigorous and ready for service. One neighborhood has combined in the purchase of one of These Boars for common use. Why do the same, if you do not care to buy one for your own use? Call at place, or write at once.

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,
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WM. POWELL,

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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

NEW FAST TRAIN ON THE SANTA FE COLORADO FLYER.

On June 1st the Santa Fe put in service a new fast train between Kansas City and Denver. The equipment is all of the latest pattern, made vestibuled and lighted by Pintsch gas. The observation and buffet cars will be supplied with current magazines, periodicals, a library and writing materials. It is the fastest train between Kansas City and Denver. Passengers leaving Woodward for Colorado points on No. 428 at 8:45 a. m. daily can take the new train at 12:06 and on following morning. Also train No. 7 at Newton at 8:05 on same day and those leaving on 2:02 at 1:30 a. m. make connection at Newton at 4:00 p. m. the same day with train No. 5 for Denver. Those giving double service between Woodward and Colorado points for those wishing to take advantage of the cheap summer excursions advertised in another column.

Special Summer Tourist Rates to Eastern Resorts.

Until September 30th, round trip tickets will be sold to following points at following rates:

Sandusky, Ohio.....	\$31.80
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33.60
Detroit, Mich.....	31.10
Port Huron, Mich.....	32.15
Buffalo, N. Y.....	43.10
Niagra Falls, N. Y.....	43.10
Pittsburg Pa.....	40.60

Final return limit on all tickets Oct. 31. Continuous passage with no stopovers in either direction.

A. P. GLENDENING, Agent

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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Represented in Denver, Colo., by C. O. Sprenger, Times Building.

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

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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.

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AUG. 15, 1902.

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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.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Stands, and On Trains.

• 1902 •						
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ENID, OKLA.—Parker Book Store.
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For sale on all western Santa Fe trains, by News-boys.
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Display advertising 10 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch.)
Special reading notices 10 cents per line.
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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.

Arthur Ruble, the well known Kansas City stock yards man, has been elected to the position of Cashier of the First National Bank at Pawhuska, I. T., and will be in Kansas City in a few days to take charge of the bank.

Silas Huntley, an old time Chicago board of trade man, says that hogs are bound to reach the \$9 mark. His reason for this is that the swine raisers are in a position to hold their stuff and will force the packers to pay their own price for them.

Northern Colorado will feed a much larger number of cattle and sheep this season than last, owing to the excellent condition of the sugar beet industry. Stockmen of that part of Colorado have obtained splendid results from the feeding of pulp.

The Roswell, New Mexico, Fair will be held on September 24, 25 and 26, 1902, at their grounds near the city and a big attendance is anticipated. Roswell is worth seeing any time of the year and especially so just at this time when the big red apples are scenting the valley and the big fat Herefords are waist deep in luxuriant alfalfa fields below the irrigation ditches. Go to the fair at Roswell. Good time promised to every one.

Kansas City, Mo.

To shippers of Live Stock.

There are a good many reasons why shippers consign their stock to John I Standish & Co. In the first place, they are thoroughly reliable and safe to do business with. The head of the firm personally looks after the business in the yards, and their salesmen are first class men and get all the market will afford and see that the stock get a good fill; and the customers stay with them.

Tom Fry has disposed of his Sapulpa News. It is to be hoped that he will soon re-enter the newspaper field. He is one of the brightest newspaper men in the two territories.

One of our exchanges tells us that when a young lady asks to be excused long enough to go into the next room to tie her shoe string she never thought of shoe string she wanted to go fight a chigger.

The L. A. Allen Cattle Commission Co. is one of the newest, yet one of strongest firms in the Kansas City market. L. A. Allen is an old timer in the business and is popular with every one who knows him. They sell cattle only.

In Census bulletin No. 217, entitled "Slaughtering and Meat Packing," are figures giving the magnitude of the business which is dominated by the alleged beef trust. A capital of \$189,198,264 is invested in the industry. The value of the yearly product is \$785,562,433.

The Railway Age, of a recent date, says that the Santa Fe has directed to build the Woodward and Quanah railroad. This move has been under discussion for some time and much praise is due several of our enterprising citizens who have done much to accomplish what is now an assured fact. This will greatly shorten the route between Woodward and Quanah and will traverse a county rich in all kinds of farm and ranch products.

Never in the history of Australia has the great pastoral area, and to a somewhat less extent the agricultural area, been in so deplorable a state as at present. Seven years of drouth has swept the country of a great portion of its stock, and in some districts not a hoof is left. It would be difficult to say what the loss has been, for it is still going on, and in some parts it is impossible for the owners of the country to travel over it to ascertain whether their stock is alive or not.

The following price quotation is going around over the state: "Young men unsteady; girls lively in demand; papas, firm but declining; mammas, unsettled and waiting for higher bids; coffee, considerably mixed; wheat, a grain better than barley; eggs, quiet but expected to open shortly; whiskey, still going down; onions strong; bread stuffs, heavy; boots and shoes, those on the market are soled and constantly going up and down; hats and caps not so high as last year—except fool's caps which are stationary; tobacco, very low and has a downward tendency; silver, close, but not close enough to get hold of."

While in Chicago the last week in July the writer heard a man say concerning the Union Stock Yards: It is no more the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co, having recently been re-organized under the name of the Junction Company of New Jersey, which claims ownership of the Chicago and Indiana and State Line R. R. and the Chic go Hammond and Junteion R. R. Co., embracing in all nearly 150 miles of right of way, around and through the most valuable section of the city of Chicago and its rapidly growing suburbs. It is a rich concern, and ought really to invite stock shipments from all sections of the great west.

Local and General.

Mrs. E. S Wiggins entertained the Social Club at her beautiful home last week.

Miss Lucile Porter is spending several days on her father's ranch this week.

Miss Elizabeth McNeal, who has been visiting Miss Bessie Thompson the past three weeks, returned to her home in Guthrie Tuesday morning.

W. C. Danenburg and family are enjoying a visit from two of Mr. D's sisters from Roswell, N. M., who arrived in the city Tuesday morning.

Tom Seward of Cupid, while working a pair of wild bronks suffered a runaway which broke the buggy into splinters and threw him out, injuring his hands and skinning him severely.

When the Woodward and Quanah road is built, Woodward will grow as she never has since the "opening," and it wont be very long now until the road is commenced.

We are informed that W. H. Newcomb will soon begin the erection of an elevator. He is handling an immense amount of grain and is endeavoring to arrange better facilities for caring for it.

Calvin Baker, of Ash, Colo., who has been the guest of his brother, Ramsey the past two weeks, returned home Wednesday evening. Mr. Baker was very favorably impressed with our city and surrounding county and expects to make this his home at some future date.

Geo. Brophy of the Home Enterprise Telephone Company is in town, and he reports that they nearly completed the line to Alva. When this line is completed it will give us telephone communication with eastern Oklahoma and as far east as Kansas City, Mo.

This story is told of a certain girl. She was telling some girl chums that she wore yellow garters indicating that she was gold standard. Just then her sweetheart joined the group, and to him she appealed: "You know I'm for gold standard, don't you Johnny?" And then the others giggled and wondered how Johnny knew.

R. Dunshee, of Quinlan, was in town Tuesday inquiring after the prospects for a fair in Woodward county this fall. Mr. Dunshee takes a warm interest in this matter and will show some of finest horses, cattle and hogs to be found in Oklahoma Territory. Everybody seems to be taking a great interest in the fair movement and shares are selling at \$5 each. A meeting will be called in a short time and dates for the fair be arranged for sometime in October.

Ira Davis has recently consummated a deal whereby he becomes owner of three fine steam bottling works. One at Cordell, one at Elk City and one at Weatherford. These are all three good paying properties and have no competition in the southwest part of the territory. Mr. Davis and his family will leave the latter part of this week for Weatherford where they will reside temporarily. This estimable family has many warm friends in Woodward who regret to see them leave but wish them nothing but the best of success in their new home.

Ed Boyle and little daughter, Alra, went to Albeeville, Kans., this week for a short visit with relatives.

Mrs. J. T. Bell and daughter, Nelie, returned Saturday from a weeks outing at the salt reservation.

J. W. La Rue, Lew Farmer, Dave Narlan, W. A. York, C. E. Learned, and others were up from Gage attending Democratic convention August 4th.

Work has been commenced on the new bank building on the corner just east of the Woodward grocery. It will be 25 x 100 feet in size and of the best pressed brick. We are informed that it will be occupied by the First National bank when completed.

Lonnie Davis left Tuesday morning for his ranch near Cheyenne, Roger Mills county. He has a well stocked ranch near there and will probably remain all fall to assist in putting up feed for winter use. Clarence Workman has succeeded him at the Davis Drug Co's store.

A hot spring has been discovered on the salt reserve. It is located not far from the Cimmaron river and spouts up hot water and hot mud after the manner of a small geyser. The water and mud of this spring is so hot that one cannot bear his hand in it.

Woodward can boast of an "Uncle Sam." Mr. Sam F. Robinson who is at present in charge of the Ramey House, is an old gentleman, who is a facsimile of the pictures one sees of "Uncle Sam". So much does he resemble our "Uncle Sam" that he is known by that cognomen all over town, and the old gentleman feels rather proud of the name.

A. L. McPherson, the man who is in charge of the arrangements for establishing the new bank, has written from Woodward that he will be in Grand in a few days to push the enterprise. The town of Grand and the surrounding county can furnish plenty of business for a first-class bank, and the Echo is anxious to see the plans develop quickly.—Canadian Valley Echo.

C. R. Kingsley and family departed Tuesday night for their future home in Pittsburg, Kans., where Mr. Kingsley has a splendid position awaiting him with the Kansas City Southern railroad. Mr. Kingsley has been foreman of the Santa Fe round house at this place for the past six years and during that time he and his estimable family have made many warm friends who regret to see them leave Woodward but rejoice in the fact that C. R. has a much better position of which he was deserving.

Alta Beer, a twelve year old girl, was drowned in Otter creek, near May Tuesday. She had been to May after a doctor and on her return home found several other small girls in the creek bathing and, child like, could not resist the temptation to take a plunge in the cool water. Since the heavy rains the water in that creek has been quite deep in places and the little girl soon got beyond her depth and her companions were unable to render her any aid in time to save her life. The parents are heartbroken over the death of their daughter and have the sympathy of a large number of friends in this their sad hour of bereavement.

Rupert Davis and Ned Swinehart went to Mutual Wednesday to repair the long distance phone at that place.

Reinhart Youk, of Charleston, was in town Tuesday and subscribed for both the NEWS and LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Mrs. Irwin, of Altoona, Pa., is visiting with the family of W. J. Herrod, her brother. She will probably spend the remainder of the summer in Woodward as she is very favorably impressed with our beautiful climate. Mrs. Irwin and Mr. Herrod favored this office with a pleasant call Wednesday morning.

Mrs. C. W. Kirk and family arrived from Chilicothe, Mo., Wednesday morning. Mr. Kirk has resided here for the past six months as agent for the Stark Nursery Co., of Louisiana, Mo., and will make this their future home. Mr. Kirk dropped in Wednesday and subscribed for the NEWS, the great family newspaper.

Work on the Alva line of the Woodward Telephone company is being rapidly pushed. The large pile of poles which was unloaded at this place a month ago was distributed along the line the first of the week. In a few days we will be able to talk to Alva, Gage and Persimmon and all intermediate points over this line.—Waynoka Enterprise.

For the past week, Miss Mary Tandy has entertained a few friends from abroad at a house party in her elegant home on the hill. Those present were Miss Grace Greer, of Winfield, Kansas; Miss Mary Lacy and Mrs. Frank Miller, of Waco, Texas, and W. O. Judd, of Wichita, Kansas. Miss Tandy is a charming hostess and her guests were pleased every hour of their stay.

On Wednesday evening president Conway, of the Alva Normal, delivered a lecture to the Normal students at the M. E. church. Prof. Conway is a very brilliant man and was chosen as President of the Alva Normal from among over 100 applicants for the place. The lecture was well delivered and well received and all who attended feel that they were amply repaid for the time spent. President Conway has only had charge of the Alva institution since July 1, but everyone is confident that he is the man for the place and that under his leadership the Northwestern Normal school will gradually mount to that high pedestal where it belongs.

Thomas Nogle, a widower living alone, about three miles east of Whitehead, was called to his door between ten and eleven o'clock last Saturday night by three men who claimed they were lost. As soon as he stepped outside the door, so he says, he was knocked down and beaten to insensibility after which he was treated to a liberal coat of tar and feathers. He did not regain his senses until near morning. His head and neck were badly bruised and his face was quite badly cut in several places. We understand there is no clue as to who the guilty parties are. Dr. Racer went out Sunday and dressed Nogle's wounds which he says are quite serious but thinks that he will soon be able to resume his farm labors.



A Young Cattleman.

The above is a recent picture of Edwin Walter Word, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin and Susie French Word, of Woodward, Okla. The young man is only three years of age and already follows his father's love for riding, herding, roping and branding cattle. He is a bright little cattleman of whom his parents and many friends are proud. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will be glad to publish the pictures of others whose parents are engaged in the live stock business.

The Oklahoma Building at St. Louis.

The Oklahoma Building at the World's Fair will be located on a beautiful wooded knoll but a short distance from the great million dollar government building, with the Kansas building on the left and the Missouri on the right and will look out across a lake toward the art building and art hill with its magnificent terraces. The location is one of the finest on the grounds. The building will be a club house and headquarters for all Oklahoma people and their friends and will contain rest rooms, reception hall, library writing rooms, post office, check room where all baggage may be left, etc. There will be displays of an historical character and the building will be constructed largely of Oklahoma material but the general product displays of the territory will be in other buildings devoted to the particular class of products.

Tuberculosis in Cows.

For a period of four years at the Connecticut station four cows that had reacted to the tuberculin test were kept and fed and watched. For the first two or three years some of them showed not the slightest indication of having tuberculosis. The four dropped healthy calves and seemed to be making the most of their food. On the fourth year the disease developed very rapidly and the animals were killed. On post-mortem examination all were found to be tuberculous. Up to a year of the time of slaughtering one of these cows had been very sleek and fat. Yet it was known certainly that the cow had the disease for three years previous. When slaughtered on the fourth year both lungs were found to be badly diseased. Almost solidified with tuberculous tissue; pleural costals covered with tuberculous, and mediastinal lymphatics tuberculous, and mesenteric lymphatics all badly

tuberculous. Tubercles were also found on the rumen and diaphragm.

County Fair at Woodward.

A charter has been issued by the Secretary of the Territory incorporating the Northwestern Oklahoma Fair Association which will hold their annual Fair at or near Woodward, Q. T., the first Fair to be held this coming fall.

The Directors reside in various parts of the county and are several in number, all enthusiastic and determined upon encouraging Agriculture, Horticulture and Stock raising, and having a grand County Fair at Woodward this fall. The stocks for the Association has been printed and the seal is here and everything in readiness to sell the shares of the Association. The shares are \$5.00 each, and can be obtained by calling upon Charles R. Alexander, who is Secretary of the Association, or upon Mr. F. M. Cline, who is President.

Let everybody put his shoulder to the wheel and help to encourage this most valuable public enterprise.

The World's Pacing Record.

Dan Patch, the six year old pacing stallion, is now the sensational racer, not only to the frequenters of the grand circuit race tracks but with all admirers of the equine race.

Last year Dan went through the grand circuit extending from Main to Tennessee and never lost a race, retiring at the end of the season with a record of 2:04 1/2.

This year his first performance was at Windsor, Ont., on July 8, in a match race against the Canadian horse Harold H., record 2:04, purse \$20,000, in which he came out victor, best time 2:05 1/2.

On July 24 he won his race at Detroit, Mich., best time, 2:05. On July 23 he was again victorious at Cleveland, Ohio, reducing his record to 2:03 1/2.

On August 2nd at Columbus, Ohio, he started to lower the time of his sire Joe Patchon, 2:01 1/4, which he did easily, reducing his record to 2:00 1/2.

It is now announced that for a purse of \$5,000 offered by the Brighton Beach Association, the little brown stallion will, on Saturday, August 16, start against Star Pointer's record of 2:59 1/4. As Dan has never yet failed to accomplish what he started out to do, his friends expect a good report in this case, which will wipe all records made by harness horses. We take some pride in the above details from the fact that our townsman Dr. D. H. Patton bred and owned Zelica, the dam of Dan Patch, as also he was the owner of her sire and dam. Dan Patch was sold last winter for \$20,000.

SPECIAL SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

To Minnesota and Wisconsin a series of summer excursion has been arranged to summer resorts in Wisconsin and Minnesota at very low rates. The round trip rates from Woodward to St. Paul for these excursions will be \$22.75 and other points correspondingly low.

Mendosa, Ills., August 19 26, Annual Meeting Advcat Christian church. Fare and one third on certificate plan from all points.

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

Top Prices on Cattle in Kansas City.

Date	Native steers	T and I steers	T and I cows	T and I bulls	T and I heifers	T and I calves
July 21	\$ 7 90	\$ 4 25	\$ 3 10	\$ 2 80	\$ 4 00	\$ 5 10
" 22	8 00	4 65	3 20	3 25		4 95
" 23	8 30	4 50	3 20	3 25	2 75	4 75
" 24	7 65	4 40	3 00	2 75		5 00
" 25	8 00	4 20	2 95	2 75	2 75	4 85
" 26			2 55	2 55		3 85
" 28	7 60	4 50	3 25	3 00	50	5 00
" 29	8 20	4 30	3 10	2 75	3 00	4 75
" 30	8 60	4 20	3 75	3 75		5 25
" 31	8 10	4 25	3 60	2 75		5 35
Aug. 1	7 40	4 10	3 10	2 75	2 00	5 00
" 2						
" 4	6 75	4 85	2 90	2 75		5 60
" 5	8 10	4 10	3 10	2 75	3 25	4 50

HOGS.

Date	Top	200 & under	Bulk of Hogs	150 lbs	110 lbs.
July 21	\$ 7 82 1/2	\$ 7 65	\$ 7 65 60	7 77 1/2	\$ 7 20
" 22	7 80	7 60	7 30	7 65	7 10
" 23	7 85	7 30	7 25	7 50	6 85
" 24	7 80	7 30	7 30	7 55	6 90
" 25	7 75	7 42 1/2	7 35	7 65	6 90
" 26	7 70	7 45 1/2	7 35	7 65	6 75
" 28	7 85	7 45	7 45	7 75	6 90
" 29	7 87 1/2	7 65	7 50	7 75	7 25
" 30	7 85	7 62 1/2	7 45	7 65	7 30
" 31	7 77 1/2	7 65	7 40	7 65	7 15
Aug. 1	7 75	7 50	7 40	7 65	7 00
" 2	7 60	7 35	7 35	7 55	7 00
" 4	7 62 1/2	7 25	7 30	7 50	6 90
" 5	7 60	7 37 1/2	7 30	7 45	7 07 1/2

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS ON HAND AT CHICAGO JULY 31, 1902, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE 30, 1902, AND JULY 31, 1901.

	July 31 1902.	June 30 1902.	July 31 1901.
Mess Pork, new	42,000	47,680	60,816
Mess Pork, old	157	379	901
Other kinds of pork	29,000	30,064	34,681
P. S. Lard	46,000	46,070	51,166
Other kinds of lard	11,000	14,764	11,976
Short rib middles	22,000,000	21,861,859	19,178,730
Short clear middles	12,600	127,363	912,942
Ex. " "	4,000,000	4,277,404	1,343,824
" rib	4,000,000	4,185,303	4,372,784
Dry salted shoulders	485,000	644,568	915,669
Long clear middles	214,000	226,097	306,211
Sweet pickled sh'd'r	1,000,000	1,838,157	2,484,780
" hams	28,000,000	31,718,685	28,784,376
Dry salted bellies	6,000,000	9,848,727	10,334,376
Sweet pickled "	7,000,000	10,169,519	11,308,496
S. P. Picnic hams	5,000,000	7,254,877	6,427,129
S. P. Boston hams	2,000,000	1,773,723	2,308,294
S. P. skinned hams	10,000,000	11,181,169	17,316,871

MARKET.

The receipts at Kansas City during the month of July 1902, contrasted with those of July 1901, show a marked difference, favorable to 1901. The loss sustained in 1902 over that of 1901 is 43,200 cattle, 301,400 hogs and 6,000 sheep. The receipts for July 1902 were 189,400 cattle as compared with 232,600 in 1901 and 132,900 in 1900. During the same month there were recorded 118,500 hogs in 1902 against 419,900 in 1901 and 259,000 in 1900. The total receipts of sheep for July 1902, were 67,000 compared with 73,000 in 1901 and 52,400 in 1900.

During the first seven months of 1902 there were received at Kansas City 810,810 cattle compared with 998,100 in 1901 and 991,600 in 1900; hogs 1,431,932 in 1902, with 2,377,100 in 1901 and 1,931,000 in 1900; sheep 437,541 against 576,800 in 1901 and 491,000 in 1900.

The year 1901 was a banner year for cattle and hogs, for the first seven months of the year and the indications are that it will lead 1902 to the end of the year. The reason assignable for this decrease is and has been evident to the general public for some time past, and especially to that class

of persons directly interested in live stock and allied interests. The drought of last year has the credit for rushing unmarketable live stock to the market, from which cause the country now stands loser in the number of marketable stock. Present favorable crops and the indication for one of the largest yields of corn the county has yet produced, will in the absence of unforeseen reverses, replenish the feed lots and pens during the coming months, and next year a gradual return to increased receipts is inevitable.

In the quarantine division the receipts during the month of July have exceeded those of any previous year and show a surprising increase. There were a total 2,741 cars received which contained 70,595 cattle and 436 calves. In 1901 there were only 45,895 cattle and 7,970 calves received during the same period. In the native division the top for July and the season was \$8 60 which was paid for 29 head weighing 1448 lbs. The top prices paid for beef cattle during the same period one year ago was \$5.00, against \$7 15 for the month of June.

In view of the fact that the receipts in the Southern division were the largest on record during the month of July, prices nevertheless bore up well and were only fractionally lower taking the month as a whole. The top for Texas and Indian steers was \$6 25 against \$6 90 for June, the high point of the year. Top on cows was \$5 00 against \$4.75 in June; 40 head of 977 lb heifers were good enough to top the market at \$5.00 on this class of offerings. High point on calves was \$5.35.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs has been gradually decreasing throughout the entire month of July. Almost each week showed a decrease in the number of hogs marketed. High prices did not seem to attract shippers, however, this need have no alarming effect on those directly concerned. It require

The L. A. ALLEN Cattle Com. Co. L. A. ALLEN, JAMES R. HAWPE, Salesmen.
25 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE.

SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION

And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders. Market Price Guaranteed.
Office 267-268-269 Second Floor Exchange Bldg Over Interstate National Bank.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.
References: Inter-State National Bank and Cattlemen Generally.

BYERS BROS. & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Rooms 386 A. and B. Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chicago, Ill., South Omaha, Neb., South St. Joseph Mo., Nat'l. Stock Yards Ill. Salesmen: W. L. Yost, W. L. Byers, M. T. Scott, A. E. Conline, W. A. Lowry.
You will be sure to get the strength of the market and prompt returns if you consign your live stock to us. We are at all of the principal markets and keep in close touch with what is going on. Write or wire us for reliable information.

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.

SHIP YOUR CATTLE TO

CRIDER BROTHERS COMMISSION CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

For Best Results Ship to

ROGERS COMMISSION CO.,
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN,

Stock Yards, Kansas City

For Best Results Ship Your Live Stock to

John I. Standish & Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

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)

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
Hogs, per head	6c
Horses, per head	20c
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.

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Denver, Colo., Sept. 1-6, Annual Convention National Ass'n of Letter Carriers. Colorado Tourist rates apply for this event.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL
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 \$5.
Great Factory Clearing Sale.
RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride & exhibit sample. Earn a bicycle & make money distributing catalog. Write at once for price & special offer.
MEAD OYOLE CO.
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WHITE & DREYFOOS

Ben F. Dreyfoos

MENS' and BOYS'

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods
Hats, Boots and Shoes

16th and Genessee, Streets, (Stock Yards)
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, Live Stock Auctioneer,

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

Advertise in THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. Rates reasonable, results sure.

time to replenish depleted stocks, and the year 1901 resulted in the shipment to market of a large number of 'hogs' in a nominal sense, which amounted to little more than a lot of scrubby stock and light unfinished pigs and medium weights.

Any good offerings now are bringing fancy prices, but this class of offerings is scarce the bulk of hogs arriving consist principally of weights around 200 lbs. The number of hogs weighing 200 to 250 lbs are in the minority, and weights above that, are few indeed. A fancy heavy bunch of 50 hogs weighing 350 pounds were sold by the Chicago Live Stock Com. Co., July 30, to the Armour Packing Co., for \$7.85 per cwt top for the day. This was 12½ cents above the next highest figure. The price was a merited one, as the hogs were probably as even a lot as has been seen on the Kansas City market for some time. During the last week in July there was a sagging tendency to the market, and prices went off from 20 to 30 cents. Top for the month and year was \$8 17½ compared with \$7.90 for June. Bulk of all hogs above 160 lbs was \$7 55 a 8.05 compared with \$6.85 a 7.75 for June. Top on hogs 200 lbs and under was \$7.72½; for weight above 110 lbs and under 150 lbs. was \$7.45; top on under 110 lbs was \$6.90. SHEEP.

The falling off in the receipts of sheep was meagre, being a difference of only 6,000 short of last year in the month of July. The market has continued firm throughout the month and indications now are for continued good prices and fair receipts.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY.

Daid Megli, of Glen Elder, Kans., shipped a load of mixed cattle to Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., July 30, which sold at satisfactory prices. Mr. Megli was well pleased with his sale, and said to the correspondent of the INSPECTOR that he shipped his stock to Evans-Snyder Buel Co., as a result of their 'ad' appearing in that publication. Mr. Megli has not been in Kansas City for twelve years, but having been kept thoroughly posted on prices as published in the INSPECTOR and being a close observer of the advertisements contained therein, he was not long in determining who to ship to.

Mr. Megli likes the INSPECTOR, and will continue to peruse its interesting columns in the future.

News Notes.

James Bolen, of the Schwartz Bolen & Co., order buyers, for Patagonia, Arizona, where he will assist Mr. Schwartz in their copper mining interests, which are showing splendid results. The mine which they are developing is called the Santa Cruz Mining Co.

Mr. J. C. Swift, of the firm of Chicago Live Stock Com. Co., returned from a three weeks visit to his old home in New York, the latter part of July. R. D. Duncan, of the same firm, is sojourning in the lake regions.

Arthur N. Ruble, who has been associated with G. M. Smith for some time past, will go to Pawhuska, O. T., to assume the duties of Cashier of the First National Bank, to which position he has been elected recently.

The dissolution of the firm of Thies & Parlin, took place July 31, after a long period of about 12 years constant partnership. Dating August 1, the style of the firm will be known as H. Theis & Co., with headquarters at their present location. The firm Theis & Strahm, was organized and opened for business at St. Joseph, June 1st., from which point they report a prosperous business.

A WORD ABOUT ADVERTISING.

We often hear business men say that advertising does not pay, that is advertising in a newspaper, except of course in the large cities. It usually develops upon inquiry that the claimant of this assertion is either no advertiser, or an advertiser only in a small way, and nine times out of ten, advertises in the wrong medium, or in a wrong manner. Not long ago the representative of the INSPECTOR had occasion to bring this subject up before a prominent advertiser, who said: that the proper way to advertise is to keep your advertisement before the people all the time. That if you have it in a newspaper to-day, and then take it out without replacing it in the next issue, the critical public get suspicious of you, whereby confidence is lost, and once lost is hard to restore. I find that with those who advertise their business the year around, that results are as a rule far beyond their most sanguine expectations. And if this rule applies to one, it certainly will apply to others. Advertising in the INSPECTOR always brings big returns, and this assertion will be attested to by the many contributors now occupying space therein.

J. V. Moore, of Rogers Com. Co., left for western Kansas Aug. 2nd., to inspect his cattle pasturing there. There are about 1,100 head in the herd, and Mr. Moore says that he has been offered \$5,000 more for the herd than they would have brought last autumn, had he marketed them at that time. He says if the price looks satisfactory, he may sell the cattle at the price offered.

Forestry on the Plains.

Mr. Geo. L. Clothier, of Washington, D. C., Special Agent and Expert of the Bureau of Forestry, will deliver a special address on the subject of "Tree Planting in the Prairie States" on the Fair Grounds at Quanaah (during the Quanaah Fair). This address is set for 1:00 p. m. Thursday, August 21.

Special rates on Southern Kansas of Texas Ry. and Pecos System. See your agent. DON A. SWEET, Traffic Mngr.

In this issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will be found the advertisement of the Kansas City Veterinary College, which without doubt is the best equipped college and has the most efficient corps of instructors of any school in the entire west. They have outgrown their present quarters and are preparing to build one of the finest structures in the world for veterinary instruction. If you are interested don't fail to send for their catalogue and mention this paper.

Woods county is making preparations for a big fair this fall.

The following resolutions adopted by the Democratic county convention of Woodward county, Okla., are published in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR by special request:

WESTERN OKLAHOMA, DEMOCRATIC AND POPULIST POLITICAL PLATFORM.

In the year of monopoly, trust and combine, 1902, Woodward, Okla.

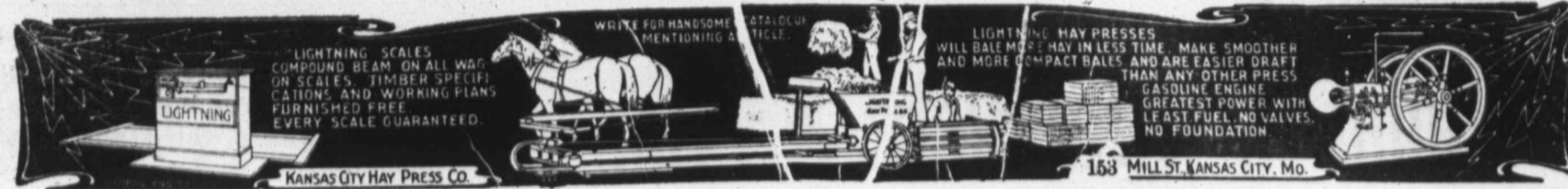
We, the democrats of Woodward county in delegate convention assembled, do adopt the following declarations as our party platform, and invite the hearty co-operation of good citizens, who earn any part of their living by the sweat of their brow, whatever may have been the time they have wasted in serving the golden God of Wall Street at the request of the Republican party: and like Webster Davis repent, confess, and come in and labor with us, in Uncle Sam's great political vineyard, and thus serve both God and man, and make the angels rejoice over the sinners as they return.

Whereas the Republican party has been in power for the last four decades and for the last three decades has demonstrated quite clearly that they arrogate to themselves permanent property rights in the helm of state, and all minor official stations, and since they used the same to procure campaign funds, and supplement the funds secured through these channels with heavy drafts on corporations, trusts and combines, and with the millions thus obtained, pervert the sentimental will, corrupt the purity of the ballot-box, and hold their grip on official power.

Again, whereas, the democratic party while in power procured and added to the public domain large tracts of country which has since been laid out into states as follows: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Washington and Florida; and from which the nations of the earth are fed, and mule and horse power furnished, to move the armies of the world, and gold to fill their pockets: but; the Republican party has fed the Britons, and furnished the mule and horse power to destroy the noble, little South African republics, shame, eternal shame. And whereas, the republican party when they came into power, divided up this great dominion, and giving a large percentage to railway corporations, and supplementing the grant, with large monied donations and guaranteed securities, thus starting their millionaire machinery to work on full time.

And has further supplemented these donations with special privileges and tariff protections until all our industrial interests are handicapped by them and the profits carefully conveyed into the safes of their millionaires and their revenue gatherers, and an irresistible tribute laid upon every cottage of the American laborer in the land, and they have lately added two thousand islands bordering the oriental world, and seven thousand miles from North America, the home of the white man.

Therefore, be it resolved that since history shows that the democratic party not only rocked the cradle of the infant republic, but has stood upon



the watch towers of state, and in the councils of the nation, asserting and defending the rights of the masses against the classes.

Be it further resolved that Bryan democracy as enunciated in the great national platforms promulgated at Chicago, Illinois, and Kansas City, Missouri, have in them the very soul and spirit of the principals and the governmental policy as laid down and expounded by Thomas Jefferson, who not only wrote the declaration of our national independence, but practically applied those principles as President of the young republic for two terms. That those principles are founded upon the universal brotherhood of man; and in perfect harmony with the divine conception, when the very foundations of the world were laid by the skilled hand of omnium, and that Bryan and his co-laborers in the great political vineyard of the republic were wise enough to observe, that those fundamental principles were stamped upon all nature, by the same omnipotent hand; and honest and patriotic enough to struggle to plant the democratic banner firmly upon them. And those principles must stand because they are eternal, and must be incorporated into our governmental policy, or the republic will die, and individual liberty perish from the face of the earth.

Resolved that we look upon William Jennings Bryan as one of the purest statesmen and one of the most honest, capable and patriotic citizens that America has ever produced in any age of its history, one whose love for his native land, and for the toiling masses of his countrymen, cannot be corrupted or polluted by the glittering gold of the millionaire, trust corporations and combines, which infest our beloved country and who like the money changers that Christ came in contact with, and as they were driven from the temple of their God, so should these of our modern age be driven from the great temples of the republic.

Be it resolved that pure and true democracy spurns that man who claims to be a democrat, while at the same time advocates the doctrines promulgated by Wall Street, trusts and combines; and he is the most complete and inexcusable fraud of modern ages, and his relation to the democratic party is truly that of an assassin, and while he cries aloud for harmony, plunges his political dagger to the hilt in every vital interest of the party, and we rejoice to know that the records show that in 1896 this unsavory political class, under the leadership of Palmer and Buckner, carried only one precinct in the United States and that precinct has since repented and given evidence of a genuine reformation by supporting Bryan.

Resolved that like Thomas Jefferson we believe that there can be but two great political organizations in our republic, and that these have existed from the beginning and will continue to the end, as there are only two prime

Special Summer Excursion
Rates to Southeastern Territory.

Special Summer excursion tickets will be sold Wednesday's and Saturday's during the months of July and August, to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, including most of the important summer resorts, at one fare plus one dollar for the round trip with 60 day limit.

A. P. GLENDENING, Agent.

questions; aristocracy and their interest, and democracy and the interest of the masses, which begets the struggle between capital and labor, and all other political organization formed in the past have without exception drifted either into the republican and aristocratic or into the democratic, and that the republican party though born under the pretences of humanity, the display of that spirit of humanity, has been confined exclusively to the American negro and as under the frictions of time the primitive pretence has faded away, they have now enthroned themselves in the camp of aristocracy, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Be it further resolved that we view with alarm the fact, that the irrepressible conflict is upon us between capital and labor, i. e. aristocracy and democracy. The God-given rights of the poor man must not be taken from him, the birth right of his God, "he must not be given a crown of thorns." Every sacred interest of our republic and its people, every hope of future generations demand a purer and more equitable policy of government than aristocracy and combined capital seems inclined to give. "Man's days upon earth are but few and full of trouble." Then why magnify those troubles by an aristocratic and republican policy which places the "crown of thorns" upon the brow of labor.

Be it resolved, we as democrats deny the flippant claims of the republican party that they have caused the rains to fall and abundant harvest to follow, and they are causing mountain tops to be blown off, and cities destroyed. (continued on next page.)

IRRIGATED LANDS.

Secure a home in Idaho, choicest garden spot west of the Rocky Mountains.

A splendid opportunity for enterprising people of moderate means to secure a home in this favored country.

Agricultural Lands
With an Abundance of Water

Purchase your ticket via the

Oregon Short Line Railway.

The shortest and best line to all points in Idaho, Oregon and Montana. For rates, advertising matter, etc., address

D. E. BURLEY, D. S. SPENCER,
G. P. & T. A. A. G. P. & T. A.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE,
Opposite Union Depot.

ed or that the so-called prosperity is the direct result of their governmental policy, or that with their capitalistic hand they can or do control even the ordinary tornadoes, which afflict our people and despoil numerous districts, but we freely admit that they have a fearful iron grip upon the purse of the nation, as evidenced by the fearful stamp act, and the billions which they have gathered and expended and we assert that it is this vast sum expended by the government and reaching the avenues of trade which has vitalized our industries all made possible by the war with Spain and the Philippines but when war ceases and the drought afflicts them; the stamp act has been repealed, and the monetary expansion caused by the above agencies have ceased, and the final day of settlement comes, the contraction that will then follow will bring the same crushing power upon the industrial interests of our country that it did following the war between the North and South, and under the gold standard stick the fangs of the republican policy all the deeper into the very vitals of our industrial interest the foreclosure of mortgages as before and the cry of the sheriff will awaken a sting of sorrow in many cottage home as it did before when nine-tenths of the homes of the people were under mortgages as shown by the record.

We charge the republican party with having created, established and fully equipped a millionaire hatchery and quartered the same upon the American republic in a time of profound peace and made it possible for every industrial interest of our country to be controlled by trusts and combines and as they stand in the relation of parents, we repudiate the idea that they will ever inflict any very serious injury upon their offspring, however perfectly they may be furnished with the helm of state and the lawful power to exterminate.

We further charge the republican party with denying to the hundreds of thousands of Oklahoma's intelligent citizens their constitutional right to state government, unless it should be done upon the terms of voting the aristocratic trust, corporation and combine republican ticket, and we denounce such conduct as unbecoming even a Hottentot or Filipino, and compromises the dignity of the American people. They refuse to let intelligence, brains, pluck and energy rule the local interest of our territorial dominion. Such contemptible display of gall and disposition to huckster the manhood of our people should be met with contempt and an overwhelming snowunder at the ballot box in November all along the line. True democrats had rather suck a sponge for a living than play the roll of sycopant; they only bow to their God.

Resolved that the democrats and populists condemn the action of the republican party in destroying the Monroe Doctrine in their Oriental investment for revenue only, and thus challenging the combined powers of the world, upon the question of territorial dominion, and our right to protect our neighbors in the little Republics of South America. We glory in the intelligence of the American citizen and his valor as a soldier and feel proud of his achievements under the starry banner, but we repudiate the idea that it is necessary to properly

impress the civilized nations of our importance; to have Uncle Sam everlastingly marching around with a chip on his shoulder hunting for a row.

Wherefore, the party now in power in Woodward county has been wasteful and extravagant with the funds raised by taxing the people.

Therefore, we condemn all such actions and pledge ourselves and our officers, if elected, to award all public work of all kinds to the lowest responsible bidder therefore.

Be it further resolved that as democrats and populists, we are proud of our candidate for delegate to Congress, Hon. William Cross, and we will enter the political arena of Oklahoma determined to win out for him, notwithstanding the republicans object to his citizenship, for we know that a large part of the republican voters have always voted on a declaratory statement and their votes counted with a zeal and a zest not easily duplicated, upon the grounds doubtless, "that the American ballot is always sacred," and we are in favor of a "free ballot and a fair count." We believe that consistency is truly a virtue, and believe that William Cross could hold office on a declaratory as well as vote, and we mean to try it a spell, and we will forward the head of the democratic and populist column, cross the republican political Alps, and lay waste their official prospects. Then strike from the brow of labor, the crown of thorns.

ROY A. SMITH.
S. B. DANIEL.
M. A. BURDICK.
ARTHUR MORGAN.
JOHN T. JESSE.

PACIFIC COAST DEMAND.

C. J. Millis of Oregon Strengthens the High Price Beef Claim Made by This Journal Last Month.

C. J. Millis, live stock agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, was in Denver this month attending the session of the National Association of Railway Live Stock Agents. He was asked for his views on the beef situation and willingly responded as follows:

"Beef is high; higher than last year because it is worth more; it is worth more because it cost more money; it costs more money because its production is more expensive than a year ago, and there you are. Every thoughtful person giving this subject careful consideration and applying the "supply and demand" features readily grasps the situation and sets aside the "beef trust" as merely incidental and not by any means responsible. There may be one or a dozen combines which might possibly govern the price of dressed beef in certain districts. Their efforts, however, would be just as strenuous in the matter of holding down the price of fat cattle on the range and in the feed lots; but the fact remains that beef on the hoof when still owned by the grower is proportionately as much higher than last year as is beef on the block.

"Our population is rapidly increasing and cattle ranges decreasing, consequently their producing power is decreasing. With prosperous times, our people consume more beef while our ability to produce does not keep

pace with the increasing demand, all tending toward a gradual advance in meat values, which will probably continue indefinitely with greater or less fluctuation occasioned by temporary crop or range conditions. The present "furry" in beef is, of course, exceptional, and has been fully accounted for by able writers on economic questions and the responsibility saddled into corn belt failures, middle and southern state drouths and current adverse circumstances, each contributing its full quota of influence, any one of which might seriously affect the meat supply question, but which, combined, produced startling results exemplified in the present state of affairs which will require several years of good crop and range conditions to overcome.

"But in all this discussion and theories advanced as to re-adjustment, one very potent factor in the case seems to have been overlooked, and that is the present conditions in the West, that territory heretofore affording relief on similar occasions, and a failure to recognize the very rapidly increasing consumption of the Pacific coast, which but a few years ago was of such slight importance as to attract little attention. The West is growing, and so rapidly that the center of population has slipped from the fingers that once claimed it and each night takes another stride toward the Pacific.

"Where a few years ago the ranges of the West were open and furnishing beef for shipment East by daily train-load movements, they are to-day dotted with the homes of settlers, the village of the prairie dog has been supplanted up the inland town with its evidence of prosperity and meat consuming population. The one time town has assumed the dignity of a western city, and the cities have grown to rival the population and powers of their eastern sisters, while the mountains are filling with mining and lumber camps, some born in a night and growing in a day, to an extent commanding respectful consideration. The old time sage brush plain now employs the forty-horse harvester to gather its golden grain for shipment to feed the world; over ten per cent. of all the wheat raised in the United States is produced in Oregon and Washington alone. This is neither a fairy tale nor pipe dream, but a statement of facts that obtain not in favored localities only, but throughout the entire western empire.

The conditions mean not only largely increased home consumption, but thought the discovery of genius and enterprise, a reaching out to supply the world with that we have to offer, and already our export trade is a powerful factor in the question of supplying the nations. With the advent of increased facilities which are as sure to come as is mid-day to follow the rising of the sun, the coast will take care of all its matured meat products. Indeed, a large proportion of our stock trains are even now headed west instead of east as formerly. Oregon, is particular, by virtue of natural condition pre-emptly, and par excellence a breeding, rather than a finishing district, with her 96,000 square miles of range, will always produce more young stock than can be finished at home. Indeed until very recently our output has been principally of yearling and two-year-old stock,

enroute to the hardy ranges of the north and middle West, later to find its way to the general markets; but, lately the demand for matured beef has so stimulated prices that our growers are branching out into the new field, with most gratifying results. Every valley and creek bottom pays tribute in stacks of alfalfa. Great tracts of bunch grass uplands are fenced and reserved for winter pasture. And inquiry for young stock meets with less ready response than ever before.

"Yes, beef is high in the West, too. The East wants it and the West consumes it in competition, but the increased profits stay at home to benefit an already prosperous community. No one kicks, for the West can afford to eat high-priced beef, and the victum smiles as he considers it is his turn next.

"In view of these conditions, it is not reasonable to expect that much relief will be afforded by the western ranges. With the three-year-old steer worth five cents per pound on the range, the yearling has an added attraction also, for in two years more he will belong to the same class; consequently, the price of all ages of cattle are correspondingly firm.

"With restoration of normal conditions throughout the middle and southern states, beef will get back to a reasonable figure, but will never again reach the low plane occupied a few years ago.—Record Stockman.

Weekly Stock Train via Pecos Valley Lines.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Amarillo, Texas, July 25, 1902. Beginning on next Monday, July 28, 1902, and continuing thereafter up to and including November 24th, 1902, we will run a weekly stock train for Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago markets, on the following schedule:

Leave Hereford	8:30 P. M., Monday
" Canyon City	10:00 " " "
Arrv Amrillo	10:50 " " "
Leave Amrillo	11:15 " " "
" Washburn	12:05 A. M. Tuesday
" Panhandle	12:50 " " "
" White Deer	1:40 " " "
" Pampa	2:10 " " "
" Miami	3:15 " " "
" Mendota	3:45 " " "
" Canadian	4:15 " " "
" Higgins	6:00 " " "
" Gage	7:00 " " "
" Whitehead	7:25 " " "
Arrv Woodward	8:10 " " "

Where connection will be made with Train No. 428 on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. We shall make every endeavor to run this train promptly on the above schedule, but this notice is not a guarantee that we will do so. Shippers should file orders for cars at least three days before the date on which they expect to load.

The Fort Worth & Denver City Co. will run a similar train to to connect with our train at Washburn at midnight Monday.

We will continue to handle trainload shipments, with proper notice, on any day of the week, as suits shipper.

DON A. SWEET,
Traffic Manager.

The Rock Island railroad has doubled its mileage in two years. It now has 8,000 miles of track and is fast adding to that,

[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.]



PARAGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS.

Among the pleas presented by the National Educational Association at its annual meeting last month was one for the more general use of the Bible in public schools. What do the mothers among us think of this much discussed question of Bible reading in non-sectarian schools? Aunt Mary has very pronounced opinions concerning it, but will keep them under the bushel at present, lest some of the timid sisters be overawed by her weighty sentiments! Let all express their views freely, as shall Aunt Mary by and by.

Trying women are divided into two classes—one which is all the time trying to get something for nothing, the other all the time trying to make something out of nothing. Those who belong to the first mentioned class are trying to others, the latter are trying to themselves. Both are to be pitied.

Sticklers invariably have a sorry time of it,—particularly sticklers on subjects for new thought, such as modern methods of training children, absolute cleanliness within and without, etc. They are generally feeble folk whose human limitations keep them from attaining that perfection themselves which they so much desire to see in others. They and their harangues are not to be despised. A close conformity to some of the rules they lay down for others to follow would "do no harm, and might do a world of good", as neighborly consolers were wont to say in our grandmothers' time.

People outside of New York who think that living is hard in summer should read "A Hot Day in a Great City" in the Woman's Home Companion for August. They will see how the Other Half suffers in the hot season, and will be less inclined to lament their own state. "It was only twenty-five years ago," the article says, in part, "that a kind-hearted New York editor had his sympathies aroused by seeing a group of street children ordered off the grass in one of the parks. He collected those children, and took them all for a sail on the bay. That was the beginning of New York's extensive open-air charities. The country homes open to mothers and babies during the hottest weather, the seaside cottages and floating hospitals, are now numbered by hundreds. The Children's Aid Society and kindred

organizations have done noble work in the way of providing playgrounds and parks in the tenement districts, and it is to their efforts and their example that the public spirit toward the poor has been so greatly changed within late years."

Not boys and men solely are addicted to the criminally careless handling of that deadliest of weapons, the gun. Quite recently a bright young girl in Tennessee shot away most of her mother's head while carelessly handling a gun supposed to have been unloaded, and about the same time a South American hen tore herself loose from the hands of the servant who was preparing to decapitate her, kicked a loaded revolver and thus caused it to shoot through the heart of a man at a table near by.

A FEW INTERESTING WOMEN'S FADS.
An aged New England lady spends her time painting cats.

A New York girl runs a hospital for the care of crippled birds.

Lady Henry Somerset's fad is temperance. She is President of the World's W. C. T. U.

The fad of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is fine dressing. She is always superbly gowned, and never wears the same dress twice.

The Chicago Cat Club is composed of women engaged in the business of raising pedigreed felines. They are enthusiastic over their fad.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's specialty is the collection of jewelry. She has one ring that cost \$27,000. She has also the distinction of being the most extravagant young married woman in America.

Mrs. Chas. M. Schwab's fad this summer is providing outings for 100,000 poor children of New York City. The cost of her benevolence in this direction will be about \$100,000, but no doubt it will do her as much good as following some other less expensive notion.

Mrs. Laura B. Alderman's fad is raising fine apples. Her Dakota apple farm is known far and wide, and the Alderman apple is becoming a famous variety.

Keeping important secrets is the pursuit that bids fair to make famous the little private secretary of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers. Miss Elizabeth Morris is her name, and though there may be thousands of little women in various parts of the world who likewise know how to keep their mouths shut none of them occupy quite such a high pinnacle before the public eye just now.

WAYS AROUND.
Directness is all right—sometimes. The other times it is all wrong. The times when it is wrong outnumber those when it is right.

"I am direct if I'm anything," is a boast often made, usually by those who have nothing better to boast of. The woman who is always and invariably direct has a quantity of hurt feelings confronting her which would choke her with a smothering sense of guilt were she not riding pugnaciously forward on the high hump of the camel Directness. That misguided beast of burden will carry its rider roughshod over all quivering bodies within reach, quite contrary to the nat-

ural inclination of his sponge-footed kind.

Directness says the blunt word, instead of the smoothly-rounded one that means precisely the same. Directness goes to the point like a poisoned arrow cutting the air. Directness gives a kick to the meek appellant, lands him in the street and locks the door behind him. Directness says, "You are a coward," instead of, "Someone has blundered." Directness says, "Your son is sick, and anybody as sick as he is can't possibly recover," instead of, "Your son is sick, but we are doing all we can for him, and while there is life there is hope." Directness says, "We don't need you any longer. Draw your wages. Go," instead of, "We are very sorry, but a falling off of business forces us to lessen the number of employees, etc." Directness says, "Manuscript rejected," instead of, "We find your manuscript meritorious, and thank you for the privilege of examining it, but etc., etc."

There are so many ways around, that no one seeking a path divergent from blunt directness need become lost. Often, truly, the honest, tender heart may be temporarily confused, but a path will open to the sincere seeker, and the more composed she is the sooner will the path be found. Therefore, form the habit of going around whenever the direct word will hurt. Often when directness would bring a tear and leave a lasting sting some one of the myriad ways around would answer the purpose fully as well and leave no sister mortal injured.

Yes, there are so many ways of going around; so many ways of breaking hard news softly; so many ways of quietly withholding harmful bits of gossip; so many ways of turning the talk so the tongue may not repeat the idle, but disconcerting, thought, the truthful but too caustic criticism; so many ways of switching off from the road direct to pain and sweeping round into the way of unequivocal relief.

AT THE TABLE.
Don't bring worries to the table,
Don't bring anger, hate or scowls;
Banish everything unpleasant.
Talk and eat with smiling jowls.
It will aid your own digestion,
If you wear a smiling face;
It will jolly up the others,
If you only set the pace.

Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to knell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.

Cares domestic, business troubles,
Ills of body, soul or brain,
Unkind thoughts and nagging tempers,
Speech that causes others pain,
Public woes and grim disasters,
Crimes and wrongs and right's del-
Let them all go to the wind [feat,
When you sit down to eat.

Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to knell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.

You may breathe a pious blessing
Over viands rich and good;
But a blessing with long face.
Won't assimilate your food;
While a meal of bread and herring,
With a glass of water clear,
Is a feast if it's accompanied
With a blessing of good cheer.

Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to knell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.

—What To Eat.

A BOY'S PROTEST.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—Since I saw those first letters on "What Can the Young Girl Do?" I have wanted to write and tell you that for a long time I have been gradually growing jealous of the girls. I believe they are considered more important than boys. At least, more attention is paid to them. I protest. May we not have some advice on "What Can the Boy Do?" or "What Can We Do For Our Boys?" or some similar subject? It is always something for girls—girls—girls. The poor boy is neglected, abused, maligned, overpowered and overlooked.

Here, at home, we have mother's room, father's room, baby's room and even a guest room, but nobody ever thinks of a private apartment for Brother Rob Roy. He sleeps in the hall generally, but when there is an overflow of company he is humped up in the attic or hustled down to the dugout. Yes, I protest.

If I live to be a man, I'll write something startling about society's unpaid debts to boys. ROB ROY BOY.

PREACHER'S PIE.

Place one pint of sweet milk on the stove to heat. While it is getting hot, stir two tablespoonfuls of flour—heap- ing—in a little cold water until perfectly free from lumps. Pour this into the hot milk and cook it thoroughly, stirring well. Separate whites and yolks of two eggs and beat yolks with half a cupful sugar, adding a pinch of salt and flavoring to suit taste, then stir it well into the hot milk and flour, and pour into a crust previously baked. Make a meringue of the whites of the two eggs, two tablespoonfuls sugar, flavoring, spread over the pie and heat slowly until a delicate brown.

ELLEN KLINE.

INVALID COOKERY.

A NOURISHING DRINK.
A very pleasant drink for an invalid is made by boiling four tablespoonfuls of rice in two quarts of water until it is boiled down to one quart, then adding a little nutmeg and sugar. It is nourishing as well as pleasant, and quite suitable for use in cases of diarrhea, if a cup or two of hot sweet milk is added before removing from the fire. LIDA M. H.

HOT WEATHER DRINKS FOR THE INVALID.

Grape juice is excellent for the fever convalescent.

For a fever patient put wheat bran on to boil in cold water. Boil half an hour. Strain, add sugar and lemon juice.

Another drink said to be good for colds and fever is made by pouring boiling water on flaxseed, letting stand until ropy, then pour into hot lemonade and drink.

Coffee and tea, when allowable at all, are most wholesome without cream. A weak digestive power should never be taxed with a combination of either beverage containing cream or milk.

Blackberry and currant shrubs, made of finest ripe berries, and mixed with two-thirds ice water to one of the shrub when used, are very refreshing. The shrub itself is made after the manner of jellies, but boiled only half as long.

THE ONION.

DEAR AUNT MARY:—Apropos of Mother Marian's talk about onions in the sick room, I wish you would publish the following which I cut from a paper several years ago, and every word of which I believe:

The culinary value of onions is well known as giving flavor and relish to soup, stews and various dishes of meat. The enthusiastic gourmet long ago originated the distich

All cooks agree in this opinion,
No savory dish without an onion.

Their rule, like most rules of the cuisine, is founded on the laws of health. The juice of the onion assists digestion and purifies the blood. This vegetable has been specially recommended for diseases of the digestive organs and kidneys, as well as the lungs. The value of an onion poultice made of roasted onions applied to the chest in case of a cold is well known to old house-mothers.

This is a vegetable, however, that should not be kept after it is served. It is said to be a disinfectant, and possesses the power of absorbing impure matter in the air around it, and for that reason rapidly deteriorates after it is cut or cooked. Its absorbent powers make it a valuable poultice to draw out the poison left by the bite of an insect or the wound of a rusty nail. It should be mixed liberally with salt for the purpose. NELLA ALLEN.

◆◆◆◆

MINUTE PUDDING.

Lizzie New, in INSPECTOR for July 1, asked for healthful minute pudding. Here is one which she will find satisfactory, I am sure. Put a sauce pan of sweet milk on the stove, the pan not more than two-thirds full. Add salt after it boils, and thicken with flour. Have it quite thick, and well cooked. Serve at once, with cream, sugar and nutmeg. Sometimes I add, for the sake of variety and as an improvement to the taste, some kind of fresh berries or chopped dates. When these are added it should be done before pudding is taken from the stove. SARAH K. BEACH.

Little Loco in Oklahoma.

Prof. L. L. Lewis, Veterinarian for the A. & M. College of Oklahoma writes as follows under date of Aug. 4th:

TO THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Last year some observations were made and work done in studying the effects of the loco plant, as this is one of the drawbacks to cattle raising in Western Oklahoma. On account of the dry season last year the plant was especially plentiful and was the cause of a great deal of trouble as complaints could be heard on every hand of the injurious effects of the loco plant.

An extensive drive was made this season to gather whatever information might be obtained in regard to the plant and its effects during a wet season. Over the greater portion of the territory visited the plant is practically missing as it is so scattering as to be of little danger. The conditions in Woodward county are becoming such as to make the loco question of little importance as the county is being settled up and the plant does not appear in cultivated ground, and in small pastures, if no other solution presents itself the plant can be be-

Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending Aug. 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

Manning & Dildine, Pawnee County.

Red cow, 8 yrs, dehorned.
Red, white face male, 4 yrs, dehorned.
Red and white steer, two years.
Red cow 8 yrs.
White heifer, 7 mos.
Pale red cow, 8 yrs, marks ∞ 1, dehorned.
Red cow, 6 yrs, dehorned.
Red steer 3 yrs.

Shepard, Lawton & Co., Pawnee county.

Red steer 1 yr.
Red heifer, 3 yrs, muly.
Brindle cow, 5 yrs, dehorned.
Red calf, 10 mos.
Red cow, 10 yrs, dehorned.
Red cow 6 yrs, marks ∞ 1, dehorned.
Red and white spotted heifer, 3 yrs, dehorned.
Red steer 3 yrs, dehorned.
Black steer 2 yrs, dehorned.
Red steer 1 yr, dehorned.

Ed Strang, Pawnee county.

Roan cow 9 yrs, marks ∞, brands UhlUlsish, muley.
Red heifer, 1 yr.
White cow, 5 yrs, muly.
Red heifer 1 yr.
Red cow 8 yrs.
Red cow 7 yrs, dehorned.
Roan heifer 3 yrs
Dark brown heifer, 2 yrs.
Brown and white heifer 3 yrs.
Red, white face male, 5 yrs, dehorned.
Red steer, 1 yr.
Brindle and white cow, 9 yrs, brands Klh, dehorned.

Red roan cow, 8 yrs, brands Klh.
White and brown heifer 1 yr, brands Klh.
Red cow 8 yrs, brands, diamond lh, dehorned.

Hubbard & Neis, Kiowa county.

Brindle cow 5 yrs, dehorned, brands LEM left side.

Red and white steer, 2 yrs, marks right ear crop, brands > H left side.
Speckled steer, 2 yrs, marks left ear crop, brands cross.

Scott & Brown, Kiowa county.

Black heifer 2 yrs, brands, O on right hip.
Red and white cow 4 yrs, brands A over two o's, left hip, TCK left side.
Black cow 5 yrs, V left shoulder.
Black and white cow, 5 yrs, V left shoulder.

Frank Maning, Kiowa county.

Red and white cow, 5 yrs, 7L right side, x left side, x left hip.
Yellow cow, 5 yrs, brands X right hip, O-H left side, C over two o's, left hip.
Red and white spotted cow, 5 yrs, brands K left side neck X left side.
Red, brindle face cow, 7 yrs, J8 right hip.
White cow 4 yrs, brands W left side.
White cow 4 yrs, brands 3H left side.
Yellow and white cow 4 yrs, brands W left side.

Jas. Hollingworth, Kiowa county.

Light red cow 7 yrs, X in square left side, TT left side.
Black cow 6 yrs, Q left hip mLL left side.
White speckled cow 6 yrs, brands T8 right side, T8 right hip.
Red cow 7 yrs, brands W left shoulder and side, B left hip.
White speckled cow 7 yrs, Cx6 right side, H left side.
Red cow 7 yrs, brands R left side.

Ross Davis, Kiowa county.

Red heifer 2 yrs, brands, two squares on horizontal line, left shoulder.
Red heifer 2 yrs, 8 on left hip.
Brindle heifer 2 yrs, brands M C on left shoulder.

Red cow 4 yrs, brands (left shoulder, NJX on left side.

P. J. Pitford, Noble county.

Roan cow 6 yrs, brands J on right hip.

moved by cutting it out. In some parts of the county the plant is plentiful but only in small areas but there are occasional plants on all of the upland prairie. When ever the land is sandy as along the water courses and in the sand hills the loco plant is not found at all. The distribution of the plant in Beaver county is about the same as in Woodward county.

On account of the scarcity of grass last season the number of "locoed" animals was unusually large as the plant remains green and inviting during the late season when every thing else is dry. Usually stock that have not eaten the plant will not begin the habit until late fall or early winter, on account of such an abundance of grass this season there is practically no complaint.

There are some who believe that some less conspicuous plant is responsible for the damage, and others be-

lieve that the condition known as "locoed" is caused by insects that are taken in with the plant. Some regard the sage plant as dangerous as the loco plant and it is true that stock will contract the habit of eating the plant but in a less degree than in the case of loco.

So far experimental work has not given results that would be expected, probably because they have not been carried on for a sufficient length of time. The effect of the plant is not seen as soon as the animal begins eating it but in the case of horses the effect is noticed in from two to four months after they begin to eat the plant. Cattle are not as easily affected by the plant as the horse and a greater length of time is usually required unless they eat unusually large quantities.

The greatest loss ascribed to the effects of the loco plant is the

"locoed" cattle to breed and many believe that a large per cent of cows abort on account of the effect of the plant. By making careful inquiries I found that cattle that aborted would breed during the next season and were no more likely to abort the following winter and spring than other cows. The effect of the plant on mares is to cause abortion within a short time after they begin eating it.

Probably one cause of so many abortions among the cattle is because they are allowed to get poor and weak during the winter and the abortions are due to exposure and the weak physical condition of the animals rather than to the effect of the loco plant. The question has been suggested that the trouble is infectious abortion but the history of any given herd in connection with the conditions under which they are kept makes it practically certain that no such disease exists.

Judging from the number of "locoed" animals found in the above counties I am inclined to believe that the effects of the loco plant are greatly exaggerated. No great loss can be found in any herd, however if the loss as claimed in some statements the only immediate relief would be to cut the plant out of the pastures. This could be done at a less cost than the reported losses amount to. A reasonable amount of feed given at the time of year when cattle and horses begin to eat the plant would lessen the amount of loss as stock begin eating the plant when in a half starved condition.

A noticeable feature everywhere on the ranges is the good grade of cattle. The day of the scrub has passed and cattle men are passing the old methods of handling stock. The better grades of cattle require better care and will pay larger profits.

L. L. LEWIS.

Disease is Contagious.

Texas itch, so prevalent this year among the cattle of Colorado, has made its appearance in some of the western counties of Kansas. The state live stock sanitary commission has issued the following concerning it:

"We have reports from many of the short grass counties that Texas itch or mange, a contagious disease, is prevalent among the greater portion of the cattle herds of western Kansas and Colorado. This disease is principally confined to the counties lying west of the one hundredth meridian, and has proven fatal to many herds the last two years during the winter season, and has caused much mortality where the cattle have not been well fed and protected. Many of the western ranchmen have adopted a system of dipping their cattle with a solution prepared for this purpose, which has proven effective in curing this disease."

The purpose of this letter is to impress upon the owners of cattle in western Kansas the necessity of doctoring their cattle, and thereby exterminating this disease, if possible, or at least confine it to the counties that are now infected. Immediate action should be taken to get the herds dipped before cold weather sets in; failing to do so, this commission will be compelled to issue an imperative order requiring all cattle to be dipped before they will be permitted to be shipped to market or to other portions of the state."

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J. L. SIMPSON,
Hammond, Okla.



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

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

F. D. WEBSTER,



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

F On left jaw of all young stock.

WB on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder.

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

7 on left thigh.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

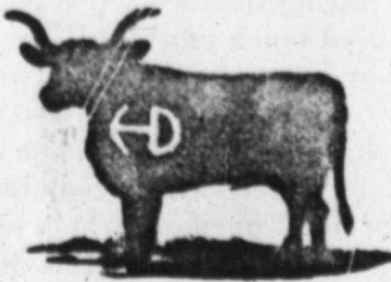
P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma.

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



OTHER BRANDS:



H on left side

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

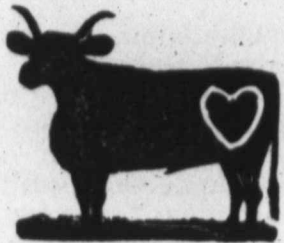
Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.



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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

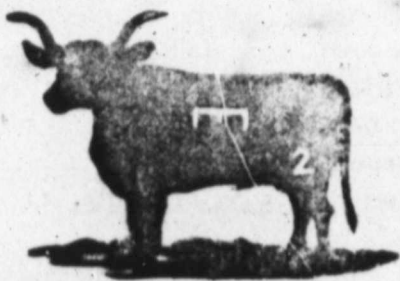


Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip. On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

On right side, seven under bit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS

On right shoulder

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